Printed and Published at 165, Clayton Street
Newcastle on Tyne, By the Proprietor
Mrs Sarah Bradley
Henry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 291. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted

WANTED TO BUY,
30 SHARES in the EUDON LEAD MINING COMPANY.
10 SHARES in the CONSETT WATER COMPANY.

FOR SALE,
2 SHARES in WESTER HALL LEAD MINING COMPANY.
5 SHARES in DURHAM COUNTY LEAD MINING COMPANY.
10 SHARES in SHOTLEY GAS COMPANY.

TO CARTWRIGHTS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CARTWRIGHT.—Apply to JOSEPH IRWIN, Catchgate, or to MATTHEW IRWIN, Tanfield.

Money.

£2,000 IN CASH PRIZES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
See "THE UNIVERSAL NEWS" (the Only Organ of Irish Catholic Opinion in England.) Price 2d. Every Saturday.
Order of any Newsagent, or from the Head Office, 147, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED to BORROW, £150, £400, £500, £1,400, £2,500, and £6,000 upon ample Freehold Building Property.
The last three Sums will be taken for 10 Years at £5 per cent. per annum.
For Particulars apply to Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, Money and Share Broker, Consett, via Gateshead.

MONEY TO LEND.
£200, £300, and £500, may be advanced upon ample security of Building Property.—Apply to Messrs SCAIFE and BRITTON, Solicitors, Front-street, Berry-edge.

To Let.

TO LET, a FIELD of GRASS LAND, comprising Two and a Half Acres.
Apply to Mrs HUNTLEY, Post Office, Ebchester.

A BUTCHER'S SHOP TO LET, situate at the Corner of High-street, Consett. Rent £10.
Apply to RICHARD MURRAY.

FURNISHED LODGINGS TO LET. Also a good STABLE.—Apply to Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, and a Garden attached, pleasantly situate adjoining the Station Hotel, Blackhill.
For particulars, apply to WILLIAM TURNER, Spirit Merchant, Blackhill.

TO LET, a LARGE SHOP, with Six Rooms attached, situate in Victoria-street, Consett, and now in the occupation of the Co-operative Society.
Mr Carey, Manager of the Grocery Department, will show the premises, and further particulars may be had on application to Mr WILLIAM RIPPON, Victoria-street, Consett.

TO BE LET, Entry at May-Day, a HOUSE and SHOP in High-street, Blackhill, containing Five Rooms and other appurtenances, with or without a Stable. Apply to Mr A. RICHARDSON, on the Premises.

TO LET, Entry at the May Term, an excellent SHOP, and DWELLING HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, with Cow Byre, Stable, Yard, and other Appurtenances, situate in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge.—Apply to WM. CHEESMAN, Grocer, Leadgate.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Rent and Water 7s per Fortnight.—Apply to HENRY ARMSTRONG, Builder, Head of Delves Lane, Consett.

Lost.

LOST, at or near Leadgate, a BUNCH OF KEYS. Any one restoring them to Mr JACKSON, Printer, Consett, or Mr YOUNG, Stationer, Leadgate, will be rewarded.

Public Notices.

A REGISTER OFFICE for SERVANTS has been commenced by Mrs SCOTT, Front-street, Shotley Bridge.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.
THE regular HIRING of SERVANTS will be held at Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866. These Hirings will also be held as usual on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1866.

BROOM-HILL COLLIERY.
COALS
OF excellent Quality can now be had, tipped from Tubs into Carts, or filled from the Heap, at the BROOM-HILL COLLIERY.

CONSETT AND DERWENT CRICKET CLUB.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held at Mr W. WHITTAKER'S, on WEDNESDAY Evening, at Fight o'Clock, for the transaction of important business.
T. L. GLEDSTONE, Hon. Sec.
May 3, 1866.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, of Consett, has Ceased to act as our Agent for Consett and the District, and that we have appointed Mr WILLIAM JOHN SCOTT, Auctioneer, Front-street, Consett, to act in his stead, to whom all communications intended for us must be addressed.
SCAIFE & BRITTON,
Solicitors,
Newcastle-on-Tyne

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.
LEADGATE DISTRICT.
WANTED, an INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES and a COLLECTOR OF DISTRICT RATES for the above-named District. Applications, in Writing, to be sent to the undersigned, at his Office, situate at West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, on or before the 7th day of May next coming.
By Order of the Board,
MATTHEW COUPLAND, Clerk.
West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead,
20th April, 1866.

THE DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Persons found Fishing in the Waters deputed to the Derwent Valley Angling Association, who are not Members of the Association, will be Prosecuted according to Law.

SEASON TICKETS 10s EACH,
May be had on application to Rev. F. B. THOMPSON, Parsonage, Benfieldside; JOHN BOOTH, Esq., Shotley Bridge; or of the several Agents appointed by them.

CAUTION.
☞ By Act 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 96, sec. 24, all Persons found Fishing without leave, are liable to a Penalty of FIVE POUNDS if Fishing during the Night, and to a Penalty of TWO POUNDS, if Fishing during the Day.

A REWARD OF TWO POUNDS
Will be paid to any Person who shall give such Information as shall lead to the Conviction of Persons Liming or Poisoning the Waters deputed to the Association, or Netting or taking Fish therein by any other illegal means.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Sunderland District of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, will commence its Sittings in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, May 5th, at 9 a.m.
The Religious Services will be as follows: in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 4th, at 7 p.m., Rev. T. GREENFIELD will preach. The Sacrament of the Lords Supper will be administered at the close of the Service.
On SATURDAY, the 5th, a TEMPERANCE MEETING at 7 p.m.
On SUNDAY, the 6th, at half-past Ten a.m., the Rev. E. HALL will preach; in the Afternoon at Two, an Ordination Service will be held; and at Six p.m., the Rev. R. FENWICK will preach.

On MONDAY, the 7th, at Four p.m., a SOCIAL TEA. Tickets ONE SHILLING Each. A PUBLIC MEETING afterwards.

On SUNDAY, the 6th, there will be SPECIAL SERMONS at half-past Ten a.m. and Six p.m., in the respective Chapels at Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and Castleside.
Collections at each of the Sabbath Services, and on the Monday evenings, to defray the expenses.

Public Notices.

JOHN ILDERTON,
TIN AND IRON PLATE-WORKER, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
IN returning thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours during the Twenty Years he has been in business at Shotley Bridge, begs to intimate that in addition to his establishment there, he has taken a SHOP at HIGHGATE for the better accommodation of his friends in that locality, where he will always have on hand an Assortment of Goods for Inspection, and trusts by assiduity and attention, still to merit their approbation and support.
N.B.—Shops supplied.
April 19, 1866.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY
(LIMITED,)

Extension Shares £6,600, in 1,320 Sharef of £5 each, making the entire Capital £15,000.
Five Shillings per Share to be Paid on Application, and Fifteen Shillings per Share to be paid on Allotment.
Future Calls not to exceed £1 per Share.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1862, which expressly limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his or her Shares.

DIRECTORS.
Robert Dickinson, Esq., Shotley House, Shotley Bridge (Chairman.)
George Peile, Jun., Esq., Greenwood, Shotley Bridge (Vice-Chairman.)
Joseph Dickinson, Esq., Rose Cottage, Shotley Bridge.
George Watson, Esq., Shotley Bridge.
John Seymour, Esq., Consett, Gateshead.
Matthew Hetherington, Esq., 10 and 11, Cookridge Street, Leeds.
Francis Smith, Esq., Shotley Bridge.
AUDITORS.
Mr Martin Bell, Shotley Grove School, Shotley Bridge.
Mr R. B. Rutter, 11, Park Road, Newcastle.
BANKERS.
Messrs Woods and Co., Mosley Street, Newcastle.
BROKER.
J. S. Challoner, Esq., Dean Street, Newcastle.
OFFICE.
Green Street, Shotley Bridge.

The Directors of this Company feel that the time has arrived for an extension of the Capital, in order to meet more fully the requirements of the public in the growing and increasing demand for the Supply of Gas in the locality, at present under the Company's charge.
The Company was established in 1856, at which time a Capital of £6,000 was considered sufficient to meet the wants of the expected consumption, but such, however, has been the demand for Gas, both for private and public consumption, that the Directors found themselves called upon in 1860 to extend the Capital £2,400, making an aggregate Capital of £8,400. This, however, in consequence of the increasing prosperity of the neighbourhood has still been found inadequate to meet the demand for Gas, notwithstanding since the last increase of capital a considerable amount has been expended from the revenue account in extending the manufacturing and distributing power of the Company.
The present railway extension into the district is likely still further to increase the consumption. The establishment of the Local Government Act in two divisions in the District, and the probability of still more being formed, induce the belief that this will also cause a considerable increase. With these facts then before them, the Directors believe that they will best meet the wants of the public by extending the capital of £6,600 in 1,320 Shares, at £5 each, and to be called the "£5 Extension Shares."
Those shares it is thought desirable to offer to the public generally, yet they (the Directors) deem it expedient to retain to themselves a discretionary power in the allotment of those Shares, and they will in all cases give precedence to the application of present Shareholders, and also to applicants who may be consumers, thus securing to the consumer the advantages of Co-operation, now so largely and beneficially adopted by manufacturing and trading communities throughout the country.
The Company has since the first year of its formation been enabled to afford 7 per cent. to the proprietors, notwithstanding many disadvantages which it has experienced. It is anticipated that £1 per share will meet the expenditure, immediately and imperatively required in making such additions and improvements as are required to meet an increasing consumption during the current year, and it may be confidently anticipated that by meeting the wants of the locality promptly the amount of remuneration to proprietors will not be diminished but increased.
Prospectuses and Forms for application of Shares may be had on application to the Secretary. All applications for Shares to be made, and the Deposit paid, on or before the 26th day of May, 1866
JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Business Addresses.

ADAM BRODIE,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, ACCOUNTANT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
ACCOUNT BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCE SHEETS PREPARED.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
OFFICES:—
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, VIA GATESHEAD.

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.
THOMAS LEWIS begs most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has succeeded Mr Blades in that old-established Shaving and Haircutting Establishment carried on by him for the last Eighteen Years, in Front-street, Consett, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed on that gentleman.

WILLIAM HORN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Nelson Street to the above Place, and also takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, still to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.
Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.
3, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

JUST PUBLISHED
(Gratis),
THE GREAT CRINOLINE QUESTION,
Solved by Her Majesty
THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.
Ladies should at once obtain GRATIS of their Draper or Corsett Maker, THOMSON'S new Illustration, showing the veritable
"MODE DE L'IMPERATRICE."

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.
☞ FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.
Now on hand, a large and carefully-selected Stock of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS of every description.
Finest TURNIP SEEDS, from transplanted bulbs.
G. H.'s MIXTURE OF GRASSES for permanent Pasture has been tested and approved for many years by the leading Agriculturists in the neighbourhood.
Inspection kindly invited.

THE IMPERIAL ART UNION.
£5,000 FIRST PRIZE, AND UPWARDS OF 1,500 OTHERS IN PAINTINGS, VARYING IN VALUE FROM £1,000 DOWN TO £5 EACH.
This ART UNION allows all Prizes to be selected by Prizeholders themselves, in any part of the Kingdom.
Ticket holders or their representatives will be admitted to the Drawing.
SUBSCRIPTION:—
HALF A GUINEA PER SHARE.
Remittances to be made to the Secretary, or any of the Agents, who will also furnish every information.
RICHARD KING, Secretary.
OFFICES—10, CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—Agents Wanted on liberal Terms. References required.

Business Addresses.

MONSTROUS SALE!!
DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.
THE STOCK: £5,439 16s. 11d.
TO BE
CLEARED OUT IN EIGHT WEEKS,
AT MOST
EXTRAORDINARY AND ASTOUNDING REDUCTIONS!!
COMMENCING ON SATURDAY FIRST.
THOMAS POTTS AND SON,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE.
[For Particulars See Small Bills.]

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!
WHITSUNTIDE FESTIVITIES.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.
UPWARDS of 400 HATS and BONNETS of the Newest Designs, New Ribbons, Flowers, Velvets, Dresses, Shawls, Skirtings, Crinolines, Prints, Muslins, Men's Shirts, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Hats, Caps, &c.
☞ Come and See the New Goods,
AT M. RIDLEY'S, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CAN WE DO IT?—THAT'S THE QUESTION.—We have resolved (if spared) to increase our Tea Sales to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM. Don't think us presumptuous when we declare we mean to do it. Fifteen years of unprecedented successful experience has placed in our keeping the key to the public taste, and we mean to use it. With us it is only a question of time. We have faith in our judgment, strength enough in our will, and sufficient liberality in our spirit, to work the question. During 1865 we sold 74,707 Pounds of our justly celebrated Teas, showing an increase over last year's Sales of 6,498 Pounds. It is only for you who have not tried our Teas to consider whether it is not your interest to set aside your prejudice and share the advantages we offer to the Tea-consuming public.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

200 BONNETS AND HATS TO CHOOSE FROM.
GEORGE ROBSON'S NEW SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE),
IS NOW OPEN, and G. R. begs to intimate that he has purchased a splendid Selection of MILLINERY GOODS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, LACES, FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c., all quite New and Fresh; no Old Stock.
An experienced Town Milliner on the Premises.
NOTICE THE ADDRESS—OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

PAPER HANGINGS.
JOHN LESLIE,
PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, &c., WOOD-STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
HAS now on hand a large and select assortment of PAPERHANGINGS, from 3d. per piece and upwards.
Pictures carefully mounted and framed in Composition, Gold, &c.

BRIDGE END, EBCHESTER.
WILLIAM CHEESEMAN,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
BEGS respectfully to inform the Public of Ebchester and surrounding district that he has commenced Business, and hopes by strict attention to all orders intrusted to his care, and Moderate Charges, to merit a share of their patronage and support.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.
ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.
Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.
☞ District Agent and Reporter for the *Consett Guardian*; Accredited Correspondent to the *Northern Daily* and *Weekly Express*, the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicle*, and *Newcastle Guardian*.
All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at he LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL.

WILL Purify the Blood Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; William Barkas, Grocer, Blackhill; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing.
Mr T. Carter, New Road, Newcastle, cured of a fearfully bad leg of 8 years' standing.



Duty off Tea.—Reduction in Price.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.
AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST.
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
" Urwin, do.
" Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.
VALUABLE AGENCIES Still Vacant. For particulars APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY,
37A, ST. MARY AXE,
LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.
DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).
This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case promptly answered.
☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

H. SMITH,
DRAPER AND OUTFITTER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
THANKING our very numerous Customers for past favours, we will at all times do our utmost to merit a continuance of the same.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 0d. per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 6d. "
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "
"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.
FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.
JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT, GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR, CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE, LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, and having Gas, Water, and other Convenience, with a Garden attached, at 2, Ledger Terrace, near the Tin Mill, Blackhill.
For Particulars, apply to Mr WM. L. HARRISON, Knitsley Lane, Consett, or at the *Guardian* Office.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE at Blackhill.—For particulars apply to Mr ROBERT JACKSON, foot of Trafalgar-street, Consett; or to Mr E. SPENCER, tailor, Blackhill.

Sales by Auction.

MOSSWOOD, NEAR ALLANSFORD.
MR. WM. RAW,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the house of Mr Roger Bolam, Mosswood, near Allansford, on SATURDAY, May 12, 1866, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
(Belonging to the above-named Gentleman, who is declining Housekeeping.)
COMPRISING 1 excellent Kitchen Press, painted Mahogany; 1 Mahogany Four-poled Bedstead, with Chintz Hangings; 2 good Feather Beds, Quilts and Blankets, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, 1 Mahogany Centre Dining Table, 6 Kitchen Chairs, 1 Arm Chair, 1 excellent Eight-days' Clock in Oak Case, 1 Corner Cupboard, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Small Table, 1 Delf Rack, Looking Glass, Coal Scuttle and Washing Tub, 1 Full-set of Handsome China, a quantity of Large Mugs, Large and Small Plates, 2 Brass Candlesticks, 1 Dozen Knives and Forks, Coffee Mill, 2 Fenders and 1 Set of Fireirons, Girdle, Metal Pan and Steamer, Frying and other Pans, with numerous other useful Articles.
Sale to commence at Three o'clock.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 13, 1866.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FARMING STOCK, &c.,
At Howen's Gill Farm, near Consett,
On WEDNESDAY, May 9, 1866.
MR. W. RAW
In appreciating the favours with which he has been honoured, begs respectfully to announce that his commission intrusts him with the
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
Of the whole of the very valuable
FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c.,
(Belonging to Mr James Robinson, who is declining Farming.)
COMPRISING 5 excellent Draught Horses, viz., 1 Bay Horse four-years-old; 1 Black Mare six-years-old; 1 Brown Mare seven-years-old, in Foal by "Blooming Heather;" 1 Brown Mare eight-years-old; 1 Bay Mare ten-years-old; 1 Yearling Filly.
CATTLE.
4 excellent Milch Cows, three newly calved and one in calf; 2 Heifers in calf, one to calve on the 11th May; 2 Geld Cows; 4 Two-year-old Steers and Heifers; 8 One-year-old Steers and Heifers; 3 Six-months-old Steers and Heifers; 3 Milk Calves. Also, Three prime Fat Cows.
SHEEP.
40 Half-bred Ewes, with their Lambs, by a Leicester Tup.
20 Half-bred Hogs, with their Lambs, by a Leicester Tup.
20 Cheviot Ewes and their Lambs, by a Leicester Tup.
10 Wether Hogs and
2 Excellent Leicester Tups, bred by Mr Vickers, "Howl John," Weardale.
IMPLEMENTS.
2 Long and 2 Coup Carts; 1 Large Roller; 1 Turnip Drill and Roller; 3 Iron Swing Ploughs; 2 Pairs of Harrows; 1 Pair of Three-Horse Harrows; 1 excellent Two-Horse Iron Grubber; 1 Pair of Seed Harrows; 1 Scuffler; 1 Turnip Cutter; 2 Chaff Cutters; Cart and other Harness for Six Horses; 2 good Riding Saddles; 1 Grindstone; 2 Lead Bowls; Forks, Rakes, Hoes, &c., &c. Also, an excellent Four-Horse Thrashing Machine and a good Winnowing Machine; a quantity of good Seed Potatoes; a First-class Patent Churn and a Passage Camphine Lamp.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 13th, 1866.

Sales by Auction.

SHEEP WALKS, NEAR WOODLANDS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the above place,
On TUESDAY, May 15, 1866,
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,
FIFTY SCOTCH EWES and their LAMBS, by a Leicester Tup, belonging to Mr Mitcheson.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

CASTLEHILL FARM.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Castlehill Farm, near Castleside,
On FRIDAY, May 11, 1866,
all the
FARMING STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS,
(Belonging to Mr H. Surtees, who is leaving his Farm,)
Mr JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
COMPRISING 1 In-calving Cow, one-and-a-half years old Heifer; 2 Geld Cows; 1 Long Cart (nearly new); 1 Wood Wain-Coup and Shilvings; Waggon Body and Coup; 1 Iron Plough; 1 Pair of Harrows; an excellent Windering Machine; 1 new Ladder; Shod Bang for Winning Stones; Sheep and Pig Troughs; 2 Sets of Cart Harness; Grindstone, Corn Binn, Rakes, Forks, Grapes, Shovels, &c. Also, 38 Hens.
Sale to commence at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT BALEHILL, NEAR BLANCHLAND,
On SATURDAY, May 12th, 1866, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr T. THOMPSON, who is quitting the Neighbourhood.
MR. J. OLEY, AUCTIONEER.
COMPRISING 1 Four-poled Bedstead; 1 Camp ditto; 1 Small French ditto; 1 Folding-up ditto; 1 Desk Bed; 6 Bed Room Chairs; 1 Easy Chair; 1 Round Turn-over Table; Round Tea Table; 1 Side Table; Chest of Drawers; a good Feather Bed, Bolster, and Pillows; 1 Chaff Bed; 2 Straw Mattresses; 8 Pictures; 1 Dressing Glass; Eight Days' Clock; Kitchen Table; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 3 Arm Chairs; 2 ditto Forms; Book Shelves; Bird Cage; Crane and Crook; Fender and Fire Irons; Small Lamp; Kitchen Shelf; 2 Clothes' Horses; 3 ditto Baskets; 2 Tubs; Poss Tubs and Rail; 2 Washing Tubs, 4 Tubs, with all the Glasses and Earthen Ware, Pots, Pans, and other useful Articles.
Also, 6 Hens and 1 Cock of a very Superior Breed.
Sale to Commence at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon to a minute.

WHITTONSTALL.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT WHITTONSTALL,
On WEDNESDAY, MAY 9TH, 1866,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Miss BARBARA CODLING, who is removing.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,
Comprising 1 Four poled Bedstead, 1 Camp do., 1 Birch Press Bed, 1 Feather Bed, 2 Flock do., 2 Woollen Quilts, 2 Mattresses, 2 Mahogany Card Tables Dressing Table, and Wash Stand, 2 Swing Dressing Glasses, 3 Kitchen Tables, 1 Form, 1 Dozen Kitchen Chairs, 2 Arm do., 1 Brass Pan, 3 do. Candlesticks, 3 Paraffin Lamps, 2 Brass Mounted Fenders, Kitchen Fender and Fire Irons, 2 Dressers with Shelves, Dinner, Tea Glass, and other Ware. A Lot of Tin Ware, a number of Pictures, 1 Bedroom Carpet, 2 Clothes Horses, 1 Large Clothes Chest, 1 Long Settle, Girdle, Frying Pan and Gridiron, Barrel Churn, Garden Tools, Wheel Barrow, a Large Water Tub, a Lady's Side Saddle, with numerous other articles. 2 Sides of Prime Home-Fed Bacon, Hams. Sold by weight.
Also, a PATENT SEWING MACHINE (quite new) by Westmoreland Bros., patentees.
Sale to Commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

LEADGATE FARM.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Leadgate Farm, near Leadgate, on FRIDAY, May 11, 1866,
ALL the valuable FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., the property of Mr John Kirsopp, who is declining Farming.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.
Comprising 3 Draught Horses; 3 Milk Cows, in Calf; 3 Fat Heifers; 5 Two Years Old Steers and Heifers; 4 Yearling Stirks; 1 Sow, in Pig; 20 Hens of the Spanish Breed; Coup Cart and Shelvings; 1 Iron Plough; 2 Pairs of Harrows; Large Roller; Turnip Drill; 2 Sets of Cart Harness and Plough Gear; Forks, Rakes, Grapes, and a quantity of Dairy Utensils.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

LINDESFARNE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At LINDESFARNE, near Waskerley Park, on THURSDAY, MAY 10,
ALL the Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c. (Belonging to Mr John Jameson, who is declining Farming).
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.
Comprising 1 Draught Filly, 3 years old, by "Verdie," quiet in all harness; 1 Milch Cow in Calf; 2 Incalving Heifers; 1 Geld Cow; 3 two years old Steers; 1 two years old Heifer; 1 Yearling Stirk; 1 two years old Bull; 1 Bull Calf; 14 Horned Ewes and their Lambs, by a Leicester Tup; 1 Leicester Tup; 6 Gimmer Hogs; 1 Sow in Pig; 2 Geese, Goslings, and 1 Gander; a number of Hens; 1 Single Horse Cart; 1 Spring Cart; 1 Iron Wheel Plough; 1 Swing Plough; 1 Pair of Harrows; Turnip Drill; Cart Saddle and Trapping; 1 Set of Plough Gear; an excellent Winnowing Machine; Barrel Churn; Lead Milk Bowl, &c., &c.
Sale to Commence precisely at Two o'Clock.
N.B.—Lindesfarne is distant one mile from Burnhill Junction, on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and one mile from the Cold Rowley Station.

MR JOSEPH OLEY, begs to announce that he has been honoured with instructions from HENRY RITSON, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION without reserve on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 7th and 8th, 1866, the whole of the STOCK of HARDWARE at his Old Established Shop, High-street, Shotley Bridge.
Consisting of Cut and Wrought Nails, Brads and Flaws of all descriptions, Brass and Iron Screws (all sizes), Locks, Keys, Hinges, Staples, &c., Joiners Tools, Saws, Augers Chisels, Hammers, Plain Irons, &c., &c. Coffin Furniture, Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Sheep Shears and General Cutlery, files, rasps, &c. Solid and York Heels, Forged and Tipped Toes, Hobs, Muds, &c., Bar and Flat Iron, Steel Hay, Corn and Manure Forks, Slash Knives, Axes, Hatchets and Rice Hooks, Tea and Fish Kettles, Stew and other Pans, Frying Pans, Girdles, &c. Brass and Metal Preserving Pans. Draining Spots and Clay Tools, Bolts, Sash weights &c. Powder, Shot, Caps and Gun wads, Shot pouches and Belts, Horse Brushes, Mane and Curry Combs, Sand Paper, Sand and Emery Cloth, Hat and Coat Hooks, Escutcheons, Shoe and Harness Blacking, Brass and Iron Wire, Stoves, Bars, &c., Tacks, Paper, String, &c., &c.
THE SADDLERY DEPARTMENT
Consists of Side Saddles, Bridles, Martingles, Girths, Cruppers, &c., a very large quantity of Harness and other Buckles, Gig Whips, Gentlemen and Ladies Riding Whips, Hunting Whips, &c. Patent and Brass Neck Collars, all sizes. Water and Spoke Brushes, Spurs, Stirrup Irons, Spring Hooks, Manger and other Chains, &c., &c.
Also, the SHOP FIXTURES, including Three Counters, a lot of Shelving, and a Nest of Drawers, which will be Sold on the Second Day of Sale.
Sale to commence each day at One o'Clock in the Afternoon and at Six in the Evening.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, a Splendid PHAETON, with a beautiful Set of Silver Mounted Harness, which will be Sold at Four o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the 7th of May, at Mr HENRY RITSON'S Hardware Sale, Shotley Bridge.
J. OLEY, Auctioneer.

ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been applied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.
MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland.
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham.
Mr R. C. WHITFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SMITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.
A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.
From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—
From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire. "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."
From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

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

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Dr. RUSSELL'S KALONICA is the most efficient wash ever discovered for cleansing the skin of all diseases and eruptions, erysipelas, &c., eradicating tan, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness and other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle, sent post free on receipt of 33 penny stamps by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by all Chemists.
Entirely New Edition, 200 Pages.

THE FRIEND IN NEED. An Original Work on Marriage, its duties and hindrances, and Symptoms of Nervous Debility, relaxation, langour, listlessness, depression, dislike to society, spermatorrhœa, local weakness, gravel, stone gout, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of memory, dimness of sight, &c., with prescription in plain English, diet rules, and all necessary directions for the speedy cure of nervous and general debility, loss of mental and physical power, premature decline, and all diseases of youth and maturity. Sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead-road, London (near Euston-square.) Opinions of the press, &c. "There is no quackery or learned mystery in Dr. Thomson's book, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment of this infirmous class of diseases, all set forth with the clearness of a practical man, who wishes to be understood, and the earnestness of a conscientious man who only wishes to be useful.—*Dublin Gazette*." "This work is 'popular' in every sense of the word, and its worth is untold, to those who cannot, from a feeling of shame, consult the family physician.—*Baptist Magazine*." "Independently of great professional skill and experience, I consider it the work of a highly gifted, noble and well cultivated mind, acting upon Christian principles.—Rev. H. Knight." Consultations daily, 11 till 1, Sunday excepted

DR. THOMSON'S INVIGORATING PILLS are a well known certain remedy, for pains in the back, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. In all cases of general debility, low spirits, melancholy, noises in the head, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, indigestion, fits, epilepsy, and the long train of fearful symptoms commonly known as nervous complaints, they are a positive specific, eradicating every trace of disease, purifying the blood, and invigorating the whole system. The enormous sale these Pills have attained all over the world, and the daily receipt of testimonials (thousands of which may be inspected by any one,) warrant the proprietor in asserting that they are the most efficacious medicine ever issued. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d, per box. (To Protect the public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each box, to imitate which is felony and transportation.) Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle; Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett and all other Chemists in the world; or will be sent direct, packed privately in a letter, on receipt of 14, or 33 postage stamps, by Dr. Thomson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead Road, London. "Four doses of your Pills cured my pains in the back, which had annoyed me for many years.—H. M." "I tried them for pains in the back; they cured me in a few hours.—G. R." "I had been troubled for year with an eruption on my face. Your Pills have quite cured me.—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rheumatism since I used your Pills.—W. Davis." "They quite cured my sick headache, and billious attacks.—Mrs Ellis." "The pains in my back are cured; I can stoop with ease now.—J. Weiss."

DR. THOMSON'S TONIC ELIXIR. Restores health, strength and power, to the most shattered constitution, and cures with the utmost certainty relaxation, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion, depression of spirits, giddiness, nervousness, epilepsy, paralysis, and all the distressing consequences arising from debility. For all diseases of the urinary organs it will be found a speedy specific, requiring no alteration in diet, purifying the blood, removing secondary symptoms, scurvy, scrofula, blotches, skin eruptions, irritation of the bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life. Tonic Elixir has restored bodily strength and vigour to thousands of debilitated individuals who now enjoy perfect health and the functions of manhood; and whatever the causes of disqualification for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this potent remedy. Many poor sufferers, who from fear of discovery, had silently borne their afflictions for a long time, rather than apply to the family doctor, have cured themselves privately, at little or no expense, with this medicine. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per Bottle. (To Protect the Public from spurious imitations of this medicine, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation.) Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world, or will be sent direct from the establishment on receipt of a Post-office Order for 11s, or 33s, payable to Dr. Ralph Thompson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead-road, London.

QUACKERY DEFEATED. A Physician, upwards of 55 years Resident House Surgeon in a London Hospital, having been successful in curing thousands of sufferers from nervous and general debility, loss of memory, indigestion, pains in the back, consumption, rheumatism, gravel, gout, and many painful symptoms too numerous to mention, resulting from imprudence and other causes, is desirous of imparting to those who need it, by the means by which their restoration to health was effected, and will send his book, containing all the necessary information for the self-treatment, &c., of all the "ills that flesh is heir to," on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope. Address—Dr. RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "Your book is worth anything to those who need a doctor.—J. Short." "I adopted your advice, and my giddiness is all gone.—I. Merry." "I value your book, and wish you send me three copies to give away.—Rev. J. Leigh."

VITAL PILLS. All Sufferers from General Nervous Debility, and other symptoms of nervousness, morbid feelings, melancholy or low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, blushing, fear, mental irritability, failure of the powers of body and mind, weakness of the nerves, nervous headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, gout, rheumatism, pains in the back, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of DR RUSSELL'S VITAL PILLS, a medicine that cures all pain and disease of whatever nature, restores cheerfulness of spirits and vigour of mind, and strengthens all the vital organs on which health and long life depend. Price is 1½d and 2s 9d per box, sent post free on receipt of 14 or 33 penny stamps, by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle, Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world. With every box is enclosed a Pamphlet of 64 pages, a perfect hand-book of health. Observe Dr R's Signature and Trade Mark on the label outside of every package.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE JAMAICA INQUIRY.

The *Times'* special correspondent, writing on the 4th of April, thus reports the conclusion of the inquiry :—

Yesterday, the Royal Commissioners held their last sitting, and inquired into a case which has given rise to a remarkable conflict of testimony. During Mr Maule's circuit in St. Thomas-in-the-East witnesses spoke very positively to the shooting of three prisoners at the Post-office, near Iron Bridge, by order of Ensign Cullen and Dr. Morris. Afterwards, on being examined in Spanish Town, Mr Cullen denied all knowledge whatever of the execution, or of anything which could by possibility correspond with the story told to the Commissioner. It was obviously necessary to probe this story thoroughly, and a dozen witnesses came up yesterday to state what they knew on the subject. First came those who declared that they had seen the three prisoners shot. The postmaster, Mr Manning, with Mr Duhany, keeper of the lighthouse at Port Morant, two respectable coloured men, had seen the exection. So had a lad named Donaldson, servant to Mr Manning, and Anderson, a schoolmaster, who, by the way, had been flogged at Golden Grove. If these persons were to be believed, three prisoners were delivered over by constables to Ensign Cullen, then in command of a detachment of black soldiers, on their march from Manchioneal to Golden Grove. The constables had received the prisoners from a neighbouring bookkeeper, who seems to have suggested that they should be flogged, as he said they had stolen some trifling articles. Dr. Morris was suffering at the time from sun stroke, but was not so ill as to be unable to observe and take part in what was going on. The prisoners were tied to the piazzi of the Post-office to be flogged, but Dr. Morris whispered to Mr Cullen, who thereupon ordered that they should be shot; and they were taken to a neighbouring grass-piece and shot accordingly. One man was not quite dead, and Dr. Morris took a rifle from one of the soldiers and finished the work. The statement of these witnesses was minutely circumstantial, nor did the case rest here. It would seem that the constables had four prisoners in custody, but, as they neared the bridge, one of the men darted into a cane-piece and escaped. This man was yesterday produced, described his escape, and said that while hiding among the canes he heard the report of guns. Again, one of the constables, Wills, who had the prisoners in charge, said he handed them over to Mr Cullen, with a paper on which the charge against them was entered, told the officer that the prisoners were to be flogged, heard Dr. Morris interpose and say that they should be shot, and, though he did not see the execution, he heard the guns fired and afterwards saw the three dead bodies.

It appeared hardly possible to present a stronger case than this, or, till the other side was heard, a more conclusive one. A sergeant, a corporal, and three privates remembered distinctly the halt, which seems to have lasted about three hours. All these witnesses declared that they had seen no prisoners brought in, had fired at no prisoners, had seen no prisoners shot, had heard no guns fired, had not heard any talk about shooting of three men by any of the detachment; though if men had been shot they must have heard the guns fired or seen the execution, or heard of it. And besides the statements of the soldiers to the same effect, Dr Morris positively denied that any prisoners were brought in, that he had given directions about any, or that any were shot. Then Mr Cullen was called. He had before denied all knowledge of the execution of these men, or of any others, as described by several witnesses. Mr Gurney now said you have heard the additional evidence that has been given, and have had time to think over the matter. Are you able to call to mind any circumstances of the kind sworn to?" Mr Cullen: "None." Mr Gurney: "You are still certain that nothing of the kind happened?" "I am." Sir H. Storks: "You say, in fact, that these statements are positively untrue?" Mr Cullen: "I do." In this case I do not see that the conflicting statements of civilians and soldiers can be reconciled. Either the civilians have trumped up an atrocious charge, taking counsel together in order to make their various statements fit, and inventing the most minutes details for that purpose; or the two officers have shamelessly denied an inexcusable act of cruelty, committed under their orders, and the soldiers have perjured themselves in supporting the denial of their officers. It is an ascertained fact, I believe that three graves are to be seen close by the place where the men were said to have been shot; and there can be no reasonable doubt that three men were shot there. But when, or by whom, or by whose orders they were shot is a mystery still unexplained.

Among other evidence taken since the date of my last letter, a negro named George Lake, who lived in Morant Bay, has given evidence which, if true, is of considerable importance. He said that on the Friday before the rebellion he had a message from Paul Bogle, and in consequence went to Torrington, where he found Bogle in the meeting house, along with some other men. Lake saw people take the oath, and was himself sworn by Bogle, who put a Bible into witness's hands, and engaged him to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." What this had to do with the matter it is hard to say, since Lake had nothing to tell Bogle. After the oath had been administered, whatever its terms were, Bogle addressed the meeting, said that war was expected in St. Thomas-in-the-East, and that there were plenty of people in Stony Gut and Torrington who would take part in it. He added that Mr G. W. Gordon knew about it, along with several other gentlemen, that Gordon was their "back," that he would supply guns and power, and would send people "from foreign" to come to Jamaica and have a war. Then Bogle said that a prisoner was to come before the Court-house at Morant-bay on the day following, and that whether the man was guilty or not guilty, he was to be taken away by force. Lake went down to Morant-bay on the Wednesday, Bogle having, as he alleges, taken him away by force, threatening to shoot him unless he joined the rebels. He was afterwards tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be hung; but he had given information to the Maroons on more than one occasion, and upon Colonel Fyfe's intercession his life was spared. "Bogle," said the witness, with entire simplicity, "was a kind of Jamaica Governor, and when he had promised to shoot me I had to take off my hat and say, 'Good morning, Massa Bogle! You are not going to shoot me, Massa Bogle, I hope!'"

The Maroon witnesses examined have prepossessed most people who have heard them in favour of their truthfulness. At the same time there was now and then a quaintness in their evidence, and in the acts admitted by them, which was not a little amusing. Thus, an old Maroon, named Mendes, deposed that on the 12th of October he met at Hector River, near Manchioneal, about 130 negro men and women, who were carrying large bundles of clothing and other property pillaged from the stores and the houses of the planters. In answer to his inquiry they said they had heard that all their employers had been killed and that they were not, therefore, going to work again. Mendes said to them, "Don't join the people from Morant Bay, for I must tell you that there is an understanding between the British Crown and the Maroons, and it will be bad for you if you join those people!" "Oh! you are wrong," they replied, "the Maroons have joined us." "I am a chief man of the Maroons," said Mendes, "and it is not so, or I should have known it." One of the men whose clothes were stained with blood called out in a sort of wild chant of which the negroes are fond, "Come on! Come on! The rest are on the way! This night we'll have the buckras' blood!" "Upon this," continued Mendes, "I went down on my knees in the road and said, 'Oh! my people, what are you going to do? Don't you know the Bible says 'My peace I leave unto you. Not as the world giveth give I unto you?'" The negro leader replied by inviting the people to take off that d—— old fool's head, instead of listening as though he were a parson. However the people did not molest him, and Mendes afterwards served among the Maroons who, under Colonel Fyfe's orders, helped to put down the disturbance.

Among Mr Gordon's papers at Cherry Garden was found a list containing about 150 signatures, among which were those of Gordon himself, the Bogles, Bowie, and many who were afterwards implicated in the outbreak. There was nothing to explain the object for which these signatures were obtained, and the document therefore created some suspicion. One of the persons by whom it was signed, Mr Warren, a native Baptist preacher, of Morant Bay, was called to explain this object, and his statement was that in 1863 a meeting was held at Gordon's house in Morant Bay, with a view to form "an anti-slavery society" in connection with the society of that name in England, and that the paper found at Cherry Garden was a list of persons present who had joined the society.

Of the three members of the Executive Committee, two have been examined—Mr Westmoreland and Mr Hosack. The evidence of the chief member has already been given; that of Mr Hosack, who for the last five years has had charge of the colonial finances, contains several points of interest. Besides his position in the Government, Mr Hosack is the Custos of St. George's and owns sugar estates in that parish as well as in St. Mary's and in Metcalfe. When the Baron's letter calling for help reached Spanish Town, on the morning of October 11, Mr Hosack was at the office of the Executive Committee, and immediately went to the Governor, between seven and eight a.m. Troops were sent for at about ten o'clock in the morning, but, as we know, they did not reach Morant Bay till the next morning. Witness described the proceedings of the council of war, at which about twenty-five members of all parties were present. There was some discussion as to the area over which martial law should be extended, and Mr Hosack was himself of opinion that St. George's and Metcalfe should be excluded, but gave way to the general feeling that the whole county of Surrey, except Kingston, should be proclaimed. On his own responsibility he wrote to the Maroons, calling upon them to support the Government of the Queen. A reply came at once from the Charleston maroons, asking for arms, and next day the Mooretown Maroons also sent a deputation, and said they were ready to join the Queen's forces. On the night of the 13th, witness received a very urgent letter from the ex-Custos of Portland, asking for troops and volunteers; and Mr Hosack was so impressed by the danger that he advised the Governor to send to Cuba for 2,000 Spanish troops—1,000 to be sent at once and 1,000 to follow, with a proportion of cavalry and artillery. Mr Eyre did not think it necessary to seek for help in this quarter. Witness was next examined on the subject of Gordon's arrest. He said that in Kingston, some few days after the outbreak, he met Gordon, who said the public rumour had connected him with the rebellion, but that he knew nothing about it; and, putting his hand on his heart, he assured witness that he was quite innocent. Witness never saw him afterwards till Gordon was a prisoner on board the *Wolverine*. There was some discussion among the members of the Government as to the policy of arresting Gordon, and witness objected to it on the ground that it might excite the people and produce a rising in Kingston, St. Ann's, and De Vere. Before Mr Gordon's arrest witness called on Dr. Fiddes at the suggestion of the Governor and Dr. Bowerbank, who thought that some information might be obtained as to Gordon. Dr. Fiddes then said that Gordon was not well, and that he expected a visit from him next day; but on the same day the Doctor came to witness and said he had seen Gordon and advised him to surrender himself. In reply, witness said he thought it most desirable that Gordon should surrender rather than be arrested. Dr. Fiddes thereupon said that he would take Gordon to the General's at once.

The general measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion were approved by Mr Hosack, who confirmed the opinion—expressed by so many other witnesses—that the celerity and severity with which the outbreak was met by the military and naval authorities saved the island from a general rebellion. Anything like a hesitating or a Fabian policy, said Mr Hosack, would have been entirely fatal; and the prompt and vigorous measures which were taken alone prevented the most serious consequences.

With regard to the Underhill meetings and the political meetings held during the summer in different parts of the county, Mr Hosack expressed a strong opinion, founded on his own observation and knowledge, as well as upon the reports of custodes and magistrates already in evidence, that very bad effects had been produced upon the people by the speeches there delivered, and that they gave rise to a state of feeling which made the Morant Bay outbreak more dangerous than it would otherwise have been. The principal points discussed at those meetings were taxation, land, and the administration of justice at petty sessions.

On the 9th the *Times* correspondent adds :—The Royal Commissioners have at length concluded their inquiry, and must by this time have agreed upon their report. The task which they have performed has been no light one. In Spanish Town the Commission, which was opened in January, has sat for 51 days, and examined over 800 witnesses. Besides these sittings Mr Gurney held court for five days in St. Thomas-in-the-East, and three weeks afterwards Mr Maule also took evidence there. It must be remembered also that of the 800 witnesses some were recalled and examined two or three times over. The blue-book, when it is republished in England, will show the immense mass of statements and facts, of charges, denials and explanations, of details relating both to civil and military administration, which it has been the business of the Commissioners to hear, and to sift. All are agreed that the investigation into the causes, nature, and origin of the late disturbances has been prosecuted throughout with great ability, and could not have been marked by greater diligence or impartiality. I have reason to believe that the report is unanimous, and will have, therefore, all the weight which must attach to it as setting forth the concurrent opinions of a soldier of high position and great administrative experience, and of two able lawyers, both holding important judicial offices in England. No successor having been named to Sir Henry Storks, his Excellency remains in the Government of Jamaica. The other members of the Commission—Mr Russell Gurney, M.P., and Mr Maule—go home by this packet. Mr Roundell, the secretary to the Commission, remains behind until the next packet, to collect and arrange the documents which will form the appendix to the report. The appendix of itself will make a considerable volume. The report and notes of evidence will not occupy less than 2,000 pages of the usual blue-book size.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND ITALY.

The clouds of war are gathering more thickly than ever over Europe. The one gleam of hope which was afforded by the announcement that Austria was prepared to disarm if she were guaranteed against attack from Italy, has disappeared. On both sides of the frontier the military preparations are going on with ever-increasing vigour, and the popular enthusiasm in the minds of all classes of Italians shews no signs of diminution. Even the Party of Action, whose members have so frequently hindered the career of Government, has in this instance changed its policy, and devotes itself heart and soul to the promotion of the war. The Government also appears to have dropped the flimsy pretence of refraining from military preparations, and holds its councils of war in due form. To this course the organs of the Prussian Government continually urge that of Italy. A few days ago the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Count Bismark's favourite organ, published an article in the course of which it inquired whether, supposing Austria intended to attack Italy only, it would be the duty of Prussia to stand by and see the army of the latter rendered powerless, seeing that, supposing Prussia were to assume the offensive, she might count on the aid of Italy.

With such incitements to war as this, the attempts of the French Government to promote peace are not likely to encounter much success. A Paris correspondent declares that France has now thrown off the mask, and not only will she declare for Italy, but that Napoleon will himself command the French army in that country. He adds that the war will be short and sharp, as it was in 1859. Of course the Emperor will receive his reward. The *Constitutionnel*, by declaring that France will not be drawn into war against her will, now admits the possibility that she may voluntarily take part in it.

The Italian Ministers, in presence of the grave crisis now at hand, have offered to resign, and General La Marmora, who will, when war breaks out, be in the battle-field, has asked Baron Ricasoli to form a Ministry. That noble and patriotic statesman has declined, on the ground that the time has not arrived for a new Ministerial combination. Meanwhile, the Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution to the effect that "at this momentous crisis every preparation for war should be made." The deputies then held an extraordinary sitting to empower the Government to raise money for carrying on the war. Preparations also have been made for the mobilisation of the national guard.

That war is inevitable appears to be assumed by nearly or quite every journal in Italy, as well as by certain members of the Chamber. Signor Guerrazzi has asked a distinct question on the subject. "I ask you whether we are at war or not, and whether you are disposed to make war with all the strength of the country and with all the means at your disposal?" General La Marmora's answer was cautious. "The country was not at war. If she was he would occupy a different place." The tone of the Florence press may be guessed from the remarks of the *Nazione*, which point out that the finances of Italy are not in a condition to bear costly displays of warlike preparation by way of mere parade. This view and the probability of the near approach of a serious struggle are accepted with curious unanimity by the correspondents of French journals of every shade of political colour. The *Debats* thought that until serious military measures were taken there was still room for hope; "but," it adds, "when two armies are face to face, and the idea of war has long prevailed, it would be vere difficult to prolong the truce." The correspondent of the *Temps* says that "it appears certain that the Government has resolved on war." The *Avenir National* thinks it certain that "we are approaching the supreme moment." The *Nord* believes the situation to be "palpably darkening," and the *Siecle* declares that it is "becoming very grave."

If this is the common view of the relations between Austria and Italy, that of those between the two German Powers is not more satisfactory. There also an immediate outbreak of hostilities is anticipated, and according to the *Temps* the point of attack will probably be Dresden. Thither the summons to disarm from Prussia to Saxony without doubt points, since the latter State has openly declared in favour of Austria, and is, in fact, the advanced guard of that Empire. The *Avenir National* takes a similar view, and believes that immediately on receipt of the Saxon refusal an outbreak on the side of Prussia may be expected. A similar summons has been sent by Prussia to Bavaria, and a despatch from Carlsruhe states that that State replied by a peremptory refusal.

The actual preparations for war are furthermore sufficiently formidable to excite the liveliest uneasiness amongst those whose interests are wrapped up in the preservation of peace. At a military council held in Milan, under the presidency of Generals Petitti and Cialdini, it was decided to issue orders for the equipment of more than 100,000 men, and to call in recruits of all classes. According to the *Perseveranza*, the following will be the arrangements in case of war :—"King Victor Emmanuel would take the command of the army, leaving the Prince di Carignano regent of the kingdom; General La Marmora would fill the post of chief of the staff; Cialdini would command the first corps d'armée, and Durando the second; Prince Humbert would receive the command of a division, and Prince Amadeus of a brigade." From the Austrian side of the frontier comes the news that the Archduke Albert has arrived in Verona ready to assume the chief command in Venetia. On the day preceding Gen. Toggenburg made a warlike speech, and called upon the well-disposed to manifest their devotion to the House of Hapsburg. All the available recruits are called out for service, and, with the exception for the last levy, all the men who are obtained have been sent to the North. The German, Bohemian, Hungarian, and Sclave regiments, which are in Venetia, are being completed in all haste, and a general armament is going on throughout the empire.

It is rumoured that General Garibaldi has offered his sword to Hungary, where he would have headed a movement against Austria. General Klapka has, however, declined all connection with such an undertaking. A Genoa paper publishes a statement that the General is preparing for work of some sort, and that General La Marmora will have his assistance, whether he wishes for it or not.

In spite of the telegram from Paris, published by th *Pall Mall Gazette*, the signs of war on the continent was hourly more numerous. The sender of this message declared that, "notwithstanding the sinister appearance of affairs there will be no war. To-morrow or the day after a reassuring note will appear in the *Moniteur*." The *Morning Advertiser* appears to have received a similar message from probably the same person. He is described as particularly well informed, but it seems probable that in this case he alluded to the proceedings at the recent Ministerial Council in Paris, at which, according to the *Presse*, the subject of deliberation was the proposal that France should guarantee Austria against Italian attacks. That the result of the Conference was, however, so favourable to the interests of peace as the telegram above quoted would seem to imply is rendered extremely doubtful by the appearance of an article in the *Constitutionnel* immediately after, in which M. Paulin Limayrac endeavours to show that if war should break out France will be entirely neutral, and by no means responsible—an anticipation of contingent peril which is by no means of a reassuring character. In this light the matter is evidently viewed on the Bourse, which, after making all due allowance for the anxieties of speculators, is no bad political barometer. There stock of every description has fallen, especially Italian, which now stands at the lowest figure ever known—43*l.* 90*c.*, or 32*l.* 10*c.* lower than at the time when Piedmont was the head-quarters of an invading army.

Letters from Florence give details of the extraordinary preparations for war which are being made both by Austria and Italy. The former nation possesses in Venetia an army of 100,000 men, but this number being deemed insufficient it has been determined to increase it by about 70,000 or 75,000 additional troops. With the railways the arrangements are exceptionally minute, and all the lines are guarded by troops throughout their length. The Austrian navy has been strengthened by the recall of all discharged sailors, and the vessels of war are being concentrated at Pola. On the Italian side the preparations are just as active, and as the preliminary measure it has been decided to arm the volunteers in all those districts which are infested by brigands in order to set the troops at liberty for more important purposes. At Capua and Gaeta repairs have been ordered to the fortifications, and certain works which had been abandoned from reasons of economy will be at once completed.

Saxony has followed the example of Bavaria, and has replied to Count Bismarck's demand that she should disarm by explaining that her armament was undertaken in anticipation of the demands of the Federal Diet. Whether Count Bismarck will consider this a "satisfactory" reply is somewhat doubtful, especially when it is remembered that Prussia has just declared that the Austrian proposals for disarmament are completely nullified by the measures taken against Italy. In the Austrian dominions war is generally believed to be imminent, and in Bohemia the people have been advised to lay in stocks of provisions for a considerable time.

The belief that the visit of Signor Visconti Venosta and the Count Arese to Vienna was connected with the settlement of the Italian question in a sense favourable to peace appears to have been devoid of all foundation. The former, during the week he was staying in that capital, saw no one whatever, and has now departed *via* Pesth for Constantinople; while the latter was not Count Arese, the friend of the Emperor Napoleon and the usual negotiator of Italian business, but a nephew of the same name, though of no political importance.

AMERICA.

The news brought by the *Cuba*, which arrived on Sunday at Liverpool from New York, chiefly relates to the sayings and doings of the Fenians, who were still assembled in some number at Eastport, Calais, and other places along the New Brunswick border, and had made no attempt to invade the the British provinces or attack British vessels. General Meade had been ordered from Philadelphia to Main, and would, it was presumed, take the command of any troops that might be required to prevent the departure of any Fenian expedition. The New Brunswick Government had assembled a considerable body of volunteers, and several vessels of war had arrived at Halifax. Rumours of Fenian armaments on the Great Lakes had reached Montreal; and a Fenian "Colonel" was said to have been arrested by the Canadian authorities at Cornwall. The House of Representatives had requested President Johnson to communicate any fresh correspondence with France respecting the affairs of Mexico, and especially any despatches containing promises that the French troops shall be withdrawn from Mexico. 134 more deaths from cholera had occurred on board the steamer *England*, at Halifax.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN AMERICA.

To the distant observer of American affairs the reconstruction question and the political battle waged between Congress and the President are, no doubt, matters of absorbing interest, but with us they have suddenly paled before one of the most shocking tragedies ever recorded. A series of murders rivalling any described by De Quincey or chronicled in English criminal annals, has been discovered in the suburbs of Philadelphia. South of the built up city is a neck of low, flat meadow land, between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, upon which cattle graze and hay is raised. On a small farm in this section, scarcely a mile from the densely populated portions of Philadelphia, lived a grazier named Christopher Deering, who raised cattle and sold them to the city butchers. Deering had a wife and five small children, the eldest ten years of age, the youngest a babe at the mother's breast. A niece about 35 years of age also lived with him; and the cattle and two or three horses owned by the head of the family were taken care of by an apprentice boy aged seventeen, and a German farm labourer, who was a discharged soldier, and had been employed upon the farm for about two months. Being a dealer in cattle, Mr Deering occasionally had large sums of money in his possession, and this is believed to have prompted the terrible crime I am about to describe. On Saturday, the 7th of April, Mr Deering was in the city with his niece, and drove home in a one-horse waggon. His eldest boy at the same time went on a visit to a relative in the city; a visit which saved his life. After Saturday Mr Deering was not seen alive. As he lived in a somewhat isolated section he was not visited very frequently, and it was not until late on the afternoon of the following Wednesday, the 11th of April, that any one had occasion to go to his house. This casual visitor found all the doors locked, and could not effect an entrance, but hearing the horses and cattle making a great noise in a stable and barn near by, he went to see what was the matter there. The poor animals having had nothing to eat for five days were famished, and in moving about the barn to procure them food and water the visitor saw a sight that thrilled him with horror. On the barn floor, partly covered with hay, were seven dead bodies. Almost paralyzed with fright, he managed to summon people from the neighbouring farms, and the terrible tragedy was disclosed. Deering's body was drawn out, the skull smashed by a heavy blow and the throat cut from ear to ear; his wife's was also drawn out, her skull smashed and her throat cut. Then came the corpse of the niece, her skull also smashed and her throat cut. Then in quick succession the four little children were found, all with skulls broken and throats cut, even the poor little babe, scarcely a year old, helpless and incapable of resistance, having suffered the fate that overwhelmed the others. The deed had been complete, and the family thus heaped together had apparently died together. The frightened neighbours ran to the house, and found that it had been ransacked from garret to cellar. Every place that could possibly have contained money was broken into. The beds were ripped open, chests of drawers stove in, and furniture broken. A complete, and evidently leisurely, search of the house had been made for plunder, for not a trace of money, or jewels, or trinkets, and the family had many little keepsakes of gold and silver, could be found. But who did this terrible deed? Suspicion naturally rested upon the apprentice boy and the German labourer. A further search, however, disclosed the dead body of the boy, concealed under a hay stack, about a hundred yards from the house. His skull had been broken by a hammer, which lay beside the body, and his throat had also been cut. He was free from suspicion, and people hoped a further search would disclose the German. It was not so, however, and belief fastened the crime upon him. The unexampled atrocity of a man committing eight murders in cold blood, one after the other; killing four little, inoffensive children, smashing their heads and cutting their throats, was enough to make all who heard of it anxious to ferret out the murderer. The popular solution of his mode of operations was, that taking advantage of the absence of Mr Deering and his niece, the German first killed the apprentice boy to get him out of the way. This was done outside the house, as all of the murders were, for there is no blood in the house. He then decoyed the mother to the barn, and she naturally carried the babe with her, and he made away with both of them. To decoy the three other children to the barn and kill them was an easy task. This was done during the absence of Deering and his niece in the city. For a desperate man to make away with the drover when he reached home and went to put his horse in the stable was also easy. Deering's horse, when the murder was discovered, was tied to the manger; and the niece, missing all the others, naturally went to the barn where her uncle had last gone, and she was killed too. The murderer then went to the house, ransacked it, changed his clothes (for his bloody garments were found in an upper chamber) and escaped. The worst of all was that the murderer was very little known. He had been on the farm but two months, and even his name was a matter of mystery. He was called by some Anthony and by others Tom, and no one knew his surname. One poor little, broken-hearted, half-crazed boy of but ten years of age was all that was left of the family, and from his description of the German, some little knowledge of the man was obtained. But two or three prominent points were ascertained,—that be had light hair, had lost his thumb, and walked awkwardly. This unparalleled atrocity having appalled everyone in this section of country, people answering the description of the German were narrowly scanned. Search was made all over the city, and many persons were arrested, and among them the veritable German himself. He had never left town. He had walked about in open daylight for three days after the murder was discovered. His arrest but a few hours since was hailed with delight, and great masses of people clustered around the police station, demanding that he be given them to hang. He was with difficulty taken before the Mayor, who is our chief police justice, and squads of armed police were required to guard the carriage in which he was conveyed from the assaults of the infuriated mob. The German told his story, and said the family were murdered as described above, but laid the chief part of the crime on an accomplice. The accomplice, he said, killed the family; he, the apprentice boy, and it had all been done with axes and a hammer. They plundered the house and got a few trinkets, some clothes, and 350 dollars in money. This terrible crime had been committed to secure a sum not more than £70! The German is in prison this evening, but the city is still terribly excited, and the general search is being made for his accomplice. Both had served in the United States Cavalry; but the German says he never saw his accomplice before the murder; and this fact, with the general incoherence of the whole story about the accomplice, leads the public still to believe that the German did all the horrid deed himself.—*American Correspondent.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented a petition from various parties complaining of the fees payable for the registration of titles in Ireland, which were much higher than those paid in England.

Lord DUFFERIN, in reply to the Earl of Dunmore, said that he could not state yet what steps the Government would take on the subject of the Irish Landed Estates Courts, but he thought there would be no objection to the returns moved for.

The Public Offices Sale Bill passed through committee.

Their Lordships adjourned at 5·20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

After some business of little importance had been gone through,

Lord CRANBOURNE renewed the debate on the Reform Bill. He spoke against Government for having introduced a bill so incomplete, and in conclusion said it was an attempt to interfere with the independence of the House, which the House itself acted wisely in resenting.

Captain GROSVENOR said the question was whether there should be a judicious extension of the suffrage, or whether there should be a monopoly of electoral rights. He cordially supported the bill, and on resuming his seat was loudly cheered.

Mr BUTLER JOHNSTONE made an onslaught on Earl Russell, and said that the House ought not to take a leap in the dark, but ought to know what the entire scheme of Government was.

The O'DONOGHUE said that the Government Bill should have his strenuous support. He believed that the bill had been introduced by the Government in a spirit of sincere and earnest patriotism.

Mr ALBERT GRANT supported the amendment, but he would be willing to give his sanction to a bill which would deal with the subject in a more comprehensive manner, and with some hope of a final settlement.

Mr BAINES should give the bill his support, as an eminently safe, moderate, and constitutional measure.

Mr NEWDEGATE should vote for the amendment, and thanked the noble lord, the member for Chester, for bringing it forward.

After Mr P. A. Taylor, Mr Harvey, and Mr L. King had spoken in favour of the bill,

Mr DISRAELI, on advancing to the table, was received with enthusiastic cheers from the Opposition benches. He said the reasons alleged for the introduction of the bill were first, Parliamentary pledges; and second, ministerial promises. The first it was said must be fulfilled; the second had become mere bye-words. No Parliament could be less pledged to Reform than the present. The late Premier, in his latest political programme, never once mentioned the word, and it was well known refused positively to go to the country upon the question. In the next place, it was a very serious charge to say that public men had broken their pledges. In 1852, Earl Russell brought in a very good bill, but unfortunately nobody wanted it. The noble lord had since brought in various measures, and he, surely, had not been insincere, for he betrayed great emotion when he was obliged to withdraw his last bill. The noble earl and the Whig party were, therefore, not open to his charge. The Conservatives had tried to pass a measure, but, being in a minority in that House, they were not able to pass one. The Government had been obliged to again deal with the question. But how did they do so? By a fragmentary measure so incomplete and imperfect that if the bill passed, they would have to hold an autumn session to remodel it before they could venture to dissolve Parliament. Its effect on the county constituencies, already the largest, would be most unjust, and totally deprive the farmers, the largest employers of labour, of all political influence. Yet they were asked to pass the Bill with all these anomalies, and when they asked for the means of redressing them, they were told to pass the Bill and ask no questions. He did not object to a reduction of the county franchise, but this Bill would destroy the county constituencies, and swamp their trade and interests by the newly enfranchised voters in the outskirts of the boroughs, but who ought to belong to them. As to the *pari passu* argument there was nothing in it, they might pass this Bill one night, and the Seats Bill might be thrown out the next. He contended that it was out of the question to touch the county franchise until they knew clearly and decidedly what was to be done upon the question of seats. Nothing could be more rational than the amendment, which simply declared that if there were to be further measures, they should be before the House before a final decision was arrived at on any one part of the scheme; and he rejoiced that the amendment had been moved by a member of the Liberal party. He thought the House had had enough of the sentimental part of the matter, especially as the real question was not the condition of the working men, but whether they could improve the Constitution. His desire was to preserve, to foster—if necessary—to increase; but he wished to retain the spirit of the Constitution, and to provide that the constituent body should be numerous enough to be independent, and sufficiently select to be responsible. He then criticised the speeches and writings of Mr Mill, and adverting to the assertion of Mr Bright, indignantly denied that the Tory party would plunge the country into war to avert domestic progress. What war had the Tory party plunged the country into? He reviewed the conduct of the Tory party on all measures affecting the welfare of the people, in shortening the hours of labour, in spite of Whig Governments, and the strenuous opposition of the hon. member for Birmingham. (Cheers.) Yet they were told they knew nothing of the working classes, of which Mr Mill and Mr Hughes only had a monopoly. He did not believe the people would rally round the hon. member for Birmingham. Their instincts were English, not American. The hon. member however dangerous was always candid, which was more than his confederate in the Government was, who went down to Liverpool and advocated American institutions in the widest sense, following up the natural result of his famous declaration of the political rights of man. He regretted the death of Sir G. Lewis, which was a great loss to the country, and a greater to the House of Commons, but the greatest of all the Whig party. He would not have counselled them to remodel their institutions on American principles, and to count votes by numbers, and not to weigh them, and to adopt the institutions of the children of their loins. (Loud cheering.)

Mr GLADSTONE admitted that the redistribution of seats was an essential element in any complete measure of Reform, but he assured the House that there would be no tardiness on the part of the Government in grappling with the question even if it involved an autumn sitting. At the same time he held the subject had merely been seized upon as an opportunity for concealing hostility to Reform of every description; but as far as it rested with the Government they were determined not to lose the present part of the session, or to waste the remainder. The Government felt their responsibility to the House and to the country, and thought, after all, that had happened—after all the miscarriages—after the failures and jealousies which the country did not understand, although they saw the result—it was their duty to bring in a measure of Reform, and endeavour to pass it with all their power and influence. He held the bill would not destroy the constitution, that it was not based upon American principles, but a return to the true old English principles. He alluded to the statement of the hon. member for Oxfordshire, who said that since 1832 the working classes had been having a less and less share in the representation. He proved from statistics that the growth of the electors in boroughs had been less than the growth of the population, and far below the increase of the wealth of the country. The right hon. member for Calne had prophesied the ruin of the British constitution, in very beautiful and emphatic language; but many prophecies quite as good could be found in Burke and other distinguished men, whose sayings now proved a capital subject for school declamation. And his right hon. friend would have his reward in the knowledge—"*Ut pueris placeas et declamatio fiat.*" His hon. friend said they knew nothing of the labouring classes. Was not one word a sufficient reply, and that was Lancashire, associated with the sufferings of the last four years, so painful and bitter, but so nobly and gloriously borne. Mr Gladstone concluded his speech in a brilliant peroration, as follows:—Let us consider the enormous and silent changes which have been going forward among the labouring population. May I use the words to hon. and right hon. gentlemen once used by way of exhortation by Sir R. Peel—"Elevate your vision!" Let us try and raise our views above the fears, suspicions, jealousies, attacks, and recriminations of this place. Let us look onward to the time of our children, and children's children. Let us know what preparation should be made for time. Is there or is there not a steady movement of the labouring classes, or is or is not that movement onwards and upwards? I do not say you can see it, for, like all great processes, it is unobservable in detail, but solid and unassailable in character. It is like those movements of the earth's crust which science tells us is even now going on in certain portions of the globe, which sailors sail over, and the traveller by land treads upon, without being conscious of them; but science tells you that changes are taking place, and that things are not as they were. Has my right hon. friend ever considered the astonishing phenomena connected with some portion of the conduct of the labouring classes, and especially in the Lancashire distress? Has he considered what an amount of self-denial was exhibited by these men in respect to the American war? Could any man have belived that a conduct so still, so calm, so firm, so energetic, could have planted itself in the minds of a population without becoming a known patent fact throughout the whole country? And yet when the day of trial came we saw that noble sympathy on their part with the people of the North—that determination that, be their sufferings what they might, no word should proceed from them that would damage a cause so just. (Cheers.) On one side there was a magnificent moral spectacle; on the other side there was a great lesson to us all, to teach us that in their minds, by a process of quiet instillation, opinions and sentiments were gradually forming themselves of which we for a long time remain unaware, but when at last they make their appearance are found mature, solid, and irresistible. (Cheers.) Now, then, I ask my noble friend what he is going to do with the little family who adopt this amendment? There ought to be some unity of purpose among those friends and associates who have linked themselves together on this question. I will state a portion of the contradictions that are to be gathered out of this debate on one side only. My noble friend says we ought to have referred this question to the Committee of Privy Council. The right hon. member for the University of Cambridge tells him that would be totally useless; it would do no good, and it would be entirely unconstitutional. That is the first. My right hon. friend (Mr Walpole) says we ought to have introduced a measure of re-distribution, but the right hon. gentleman the member for Stroud and the hon. member for Galway say they would have been content if we had said nothing about re-distribution. My hon. friend the member for Wick says we ought to proceed with the two bills *pari passu*, but my right hon. friend the member for Cambridge University says that would only involve increased delay. The right hon. member for Calne says that would remove none of his objections. The right hon. member for Bucks, I think, says the same; and yet the hon. member for Wick says such a proceeding would bring no votes from the Liberal side of the House. The hon. and learned member for Belfast says representation is founded on classes. My right hon. friend (Mr Walpole) say, "No, it is not founded on classes, but on communities." The hon. and learned member for Belfast says fitness is not a ground for enfranchisement, and the right hon. baronet the member for Herts says I should be delighted if every artisan was fit for and had a vote. The hon. member for Cambridge says, I think very truly, that Parliament is pledged, not, of course, to do what they think wrong, nobody ever said that; but what is meant is this—that those pledges of Parliament are pledges which, if they are not observed, will cause discredit to Parliament with the country. If my hon. friend says that Parliament is pledged the hon. member for Dublin and the right hon. member for Bucks have tried to demonstrate that it is under no pledge whatever. And in support of that the speeches on the hustings have been alluded to. I defy any man to extract from those speeches a *catena* of passages equal to those which I have quoted this evening. The noble lord, the member for Haddingtonshire, too, says he is an ardent admirer of reform. (Laughter.) I will not contradict him—that would not be good manners; but he has contradicted himself, because he glories in Lord Palmerston as being a man whose life, if it had only been prolonged, would have effectually kept off any new Reform Bill. (Cheers.) That is the state of self-contradiction among this party, gathered together for a chance purpose, with no bond of cohesion and no declared principle, with no avowed intention—meaning one thing and saying another thing—(cheers)—not saying the thing which the most important persons in it deeply feel, but which they would wish to say. That is the state of things among them now that they have come together. But a very few words more and I have done. May I say to hon. gentlemen opposite, as some of them have addressed advice to gentlemen on this side of the House—"Will you not consider before you embark in this new crusade whether the results of the other in which you have engaged have been so satisfactory?" Great battles you have fought, and fought them manfully. The battle of maintaining civil disabilities on account of religious belief, the battle of resisting the first Reform Act, the battle of protection, all these great battles have been fought by the great party that I see opposite; and as to some of them, I admit my own share of the responsibility. But have their results been such as that you should be disposed to renew these attacks again? Certainly those who sit on this side have no reason or title to find fault. The effect of your course has been to give them for five out of six or for six out of seven years the conduct and management of public affairs. The effect has been to lower, to reduce, and contract your just influence in the country, and to abridge your share in the administration of the Government. It is good for the public interest that you should be strong; but if you are to be strong, you can only be so by showing, as well as the kindness and the personal generosity which I am sure you feel towards the people, a public trust and confidence in them. What I now say can hardly be said with an evil motive. But, sir, we are assailed; this bill is in a state of crisis and of peril, and the Government along with it. We stand or fall with it, as has been declared by my noble friend. (Cheers.) We stand with it now; we may fall with it a short time hence, and if we do we shall rise with it hearafter. (Great cheering.) I shall not attempt to measure with precision the forces that are to be arrayed in the coming struggle. Perhaps the great division of to-night is not the last that must take place in the struggle. You may possibly succeed at some point of the contest. You may drive us from our seats. You may bury the bill that we have introduced, but for its epitaph we will write upon its gravestone this line, with certain confidence in its fulfilment—

"Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

(Cheers.) You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. (Cheers.) The great social forces which move on in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb—those great social forces are against you; they are marshalled on our side, and the banner which we now carry, though perhaps at some moment it may droop over our sinking heads, yet it soon again will float in the eyes of Heaven, and it will be borne by the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdoms, perhaps not to an easy, but to a certain, and to a not distant, victory.—[The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering.]

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the Second Reading	318
For the Amendment	313
Majority	5

The bill was then read a second time.

The declaration of the numbers was received with tremendous cheers from both sides of the House, which were again and again renewed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose and said,—I will place the Committee for Monday, and then state the public business.

The House adjourned at 3·35 a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The only business was the passing of some bills by Royal assent and forwarding others a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Election Committees' reports for Northallerton, Banbury, and Kings' County were brought up, declaring the member for the former place not duly elected, and for the two latter that the present members had been duly elected.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose to state the intentions of the Government. He stated that he arose in accordance with the promise he made on Saturday morning, and he would do so as explicitly as possible. The Government saw no reason in the division which took place on Saturday morning why they should relax their efforts to pass the bill for the representation of the people into the law. They understood their position to be as follows:—Not to dwell on the slight numerical difference between the majority and the minority, one half of the House was prepared to accede to the proposal of the Government to enter into the consideration of the franchise bill, on the understanding which subsisted before, or rather the pledge given by the Government, to introduce into the House, before going into committee, the bill for the redistribution of seats, and the bill relating to Ireland and Scotland. The other moiety of the House did not declare itself unwilling to enter into the consideration of the Franchise bill by acquiescing in the motion. When it became the main question for the second reading of that bill, although they interposed an important division before they consented to discuss, or rather to consider, the plan of the Government in committee, to the effect that it must have before it the whole intentions of the Government with respect to the redistribution of seats as a collateral bill, and the question of boundaries, and the bills for Ireland and Scotland, therefore, the whole House is agreed to consider a measure of Parliamentary reform with the distribution of seats. Nothing could occur to give us further information with respect to the question of procedure, and we have come to the conclusion that our present way is very simple, that is to introduce our plans with respect to the distribution of seats. That cannot be on Thursday, which is fixed for the financial statement, but on Monday I will ask leave to bring in the bill for the re-distribution of seats, and I will place the Franchise Bill for committee on that day, but not with the view of proceeding with it on that day, but with the view of fixing the further progress of the measure, in conjunction with the bill for the re-distribution of seats. With respect to the important question of Church-rates, he would state what the Government intended to do on Thursday.

In reply to several questions, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the bills for Ireland and Scotland would be complete in themselves, as far as the intentions of the Government were concerned.

Mr BOUVERIE said that the course proposed by the Government was a very proper one. The House would approach the consideration of the measure with a determination to come to some settlement on this question, which could not be allowed any longer to hang over their heads without great danger to the public interests, and great inconvenience to themselves personally. He hoped they would do so in no party spirit.

After some further discussion, Mr WHITE said he had heard something about standing or falling by the bill. He wished to know if the Government would consider any alteration in the reduction of the franchise which they proposed fatal? For instance, if an £8 franchise was carried?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: As long as the bill stands we stand; if it falls we fall. With respect to the alterations in the committee, I did not state anything whatever as to what clauses are important or vital. My statements had nothing to do with that. I beg my hon. friend will draw no inferences from it.

After some remarks from Captain Vivian and Lord John Manners, the subject dropped.

Mr CHILDERS stated that a Saturday half-holiday could not be granted in some Government offices without injury to the public service and great inconvenience to commerce.

In reply to a complaint of Col. Dunne that the Irish Militia were not to be called out, Mr FORTESCUE said that the Government felt it very unwise in the present state of Ireland to call together large bodies of armed men.

The House then went into committee of supply, when several votes were agreed to.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

Mr CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, paid a tribute to the liberality and comprehensive recognition of the important principle of Mr Cardwell's bill, which, being a tentative measure, was surrounded by conditions and restrictions which, as it was easily to be wise after the event, rendered it practically a dead letter. The circumstances of Ireland were so different to those of England and Scotland, that they constituted the foundation of all measures of this kind, and now rendered it necessary for the Government again to deal with the question. In England and Scotland the farm buildings and other improvements of a permanent character were provided by the landlord out of his capital, but in Ireland they were supplied by the tenant with his precarious tenure. There was nothing like the confidence handed down from generation between the landlord and the tenant, such as that which prevailed in England and Scotland. He did not think that Mr Cardwell's Act had failed through indisposition of the landlords to improve their estates, for since it had passed there had been five thousand applications from them for loans for this purpose, to the amount of £5,000,000 sterling. Profiting by the experience gained since then, it would be proposed to reserve the rights of the successor to the object, and to extend the terms from twenty-one years to thirty-one years for leases, and from fifty-one to sixty-one years for buildings, &c. These terms were taken from Mr Major's original bill. He believed that short leases were the great curse of Ireland, and that the idea that long leases were not suited to it was most erroneous. All experience showed that the tenants in Ireland were extraordinarily given, under every depression, to make improvements, showing no want of industry nor of capital. Their deposits in the banks were large, and with a secure tenancy would be applied towards the land. In the Act of 1860 the chief obstacle to its practical use was the application to legal machinery of every stage, and the inadequacy of the comprehension. It would, therefore, be proposed to make this Act more simple, and in accordance with the natural equity of the case, provided in default of a contract the tenant should, by law, have a title to all improvements, and that no notice, unless there was an agreement to the contrary should be required, but that the tenant should be entitled to a lump sum; not an annuity to the value of the value of the improved letting of the farm up to £5 an acre. In case of a dispute, to be settled by an arbitrator sent down by the Commissioners of Public Works, with an appeal to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. He believed the bill would improve the value of the landlords property, increase the comfort of the tenant, develope agriculture, and so promote the wealth and happiness of Ireland.

Lord NAAS warned the Government that the attempt on the landlords to obtain written agreements would create great disturbance, and the clause abolishing notice to the landlord was an invasion to the rights of property, and had been fatal to every bill hitherto which included it. With agreements the bill was useless, and it would be impossible to get them without occasional discontent.

After some further discussion, in which Mr Whiteside, Mr Law, Mr George Colevile, Mr Pim, Lord Hamilton, Mr Synan, the other hon. members took part, leave was given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 1·50.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Law of Capital Punishment Amendment Bill, said that it was based on the report of the Royal Commission, which was appointed in 1864, to consider the state of the law and the mode in which capital punishment was carried out. He reviewed at some length the changes which had taken place in the law with respect to capital punishment within a very recent period, the good effects of which, as contrasted with the barbarous and sanguinary practice that formerly prevailed, he said, spoke most convincingly for the milder and more humane system now in force, by which death was practically only retained as the penalty for the crime of murder. He therefore agreed with the Royal Commission in retaining the penalty of death for murder, believing that this opinion was confirmed by the experience which had been gained, although only for a very brief period, in those countries in which capital punishment had been abolished. The Royal Commissioners divided murder into two classes, murder of the first degree, punishable with death; and murder in the second degree, which need not necessarily be so punished. The former included deliberate murder, in which there could be no doubt of the intention; murder committed for facilitating escape from the consequences of other crimes, and upon officers of the peace in the execution of their duty. One provision of the bill was to give the judge the power of recording the judgment, without pronouncing sentence, against which nearly all the judges protested, and upon grounds that would no doubt have great weight. He also agreed with the recommendations of the Commissioners with respect to infanticide and also with respect to public executions, for the disgraceful scenes and horrors with which they were attended compelled some attempt to do away with them. There were several popular prejudices on this point; that criminals obnoxious to the authorities might be tortured, and that rich ones might effect their escape by bribery. The experience, however, of most of the American States and of our own colonies must effectually dispel these feelings. On both these latter points, therefore, the bill would carry out the recommendations. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time.

The Earl of MALMESBURY doubted the policy of private executions. He believed that the disgrace of an infamous death in public had a most deterrent effect, and that the executions ought not to be carried out in a fixed place, but as near the locality of the crime, in the face of the criminal's friends and neighbours as possible.

The Bishop of OXFORD said all the experience that could be collected was, without exception, in favour of the belief that a private execution was regarded with greater horror and dread by the criminal classes than a public one.

Lord ROMILLY, at some length, explained his belief that the balance of reason, policy, and evidence was strongly in favour of the total abolition of capital punishment.

Lord REDESDALE objected to the classification of murder, which would have the effect of creating a belief in the public mind that some murders were in a degree excusable, as was now the case with infanticide—the most revolting of all murders. He expressed a strong opinion in favour of death as the punishment for murder prescribed by Divine authority, and was afraid that the effect of the bill would be very unsatisfactory.

After some further discussion, in which the Duke of Argyll, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Cardigan, and Lord Belper took part,

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said that the bill would do a great deal to stop infanticide, but it would fail unless there was a collateral measure ensuring some supervision over the burial of still-born infants, the number of which was so excessive that it could only be accounted for by the fact that a great number were killed at their birth and disposed of as still-born. The opinion of all who had any experience of the criminal classes themselves was, without exception, that murder ought to be punished with death, and of this he gave a striking illustration.

The bill was then read a second time.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Qualifications for Offices Abolition Bill passed through committee. The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill also passed through committee. The Sale of Land by Auction Bill was read a third time and passed. The Customs Duties (Isle of Man) Bill, and the Local Government Supplemental Bill were also read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at 7·45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

CONFEDERATION OF NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Mr CARDWELL, in reply to Mr Adderley, stated that he had received from Her Majesty's Consul at New York intelligence of proceedings in both Houses of Legislature of Nova Scotia, favourable to the confederation of the North American provinces.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Sir J. FERGUSSON gave notice that on the 1st of June he should move for a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the Patent-office.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

In reply to Mr Cheetham, Sir G. GREY stated that the regulation for the slaughtering of animals affected with the cattle plague had worked beneficially, and it was intended to issue an Order in Council continuing its operations after the 10th of May.

ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

Mr BOUVERIE moved an address to Her Majesty for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at the late election for the borough of Totnes. The right hon. gentleman stated that the committee who conducted the recent inquiry into the petition against the return for Totness had reason to believe that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the last election, and had reported to that effect. The case was a somewhat remarkable one. Totness was only a small borough, containing less than 4,000 inhabitants, and only 395 electors; but the evidence afforded convincing proof that the grossest bribery had prevailed, and that the market price of a vote was something like £200.

Mr MORRISON seconded the motion.

Mr BAXTER expressed a doubt whether any practical result would attend such an inquiry. Commissions had already sat in the cases of Gloucester, Wakefield, and Berwick-on-Tweed, at a cost to the country of many thousand pounds, but in no one instance had the report of the Commissioners been followed by any steps, notwithstanding that in such cases it was reported that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed. The best means of putting a stop to bribery would be to require the Attorney-General to prosecute any person who was proved to have offered or accepted a bribe.

Mr D. GRIFFITH considered that the present system of inquiry by commissioners was unsatisfactory.

After some observations by Col. Edwards, Dr. Brady, and Mr Kendall,

Sir G. GREY, on the part of the Government, assented to the motion. He thought that where an election committee reported that they had reason to believe that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed, a commission should be issued, upon whose report ulterior measures might, if necessary, be taken against the peccant constituency.

Mr MOWBRAY moved an address for the appointment of a similar commission in the case of the borough of Great Yarmouth.

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

Mr H. VIVIAN moved an address for a similar commission in the case of the borough of Reigate, and the appointment of a commission.

Mr BUXTON said that the agents who committed the bribery ought to be prosecuted.

Mr DUTTON remarked that the case of Reigate was a peculiar one. There was no political feeling in the borough—the candidates invariably being Liberals—and yet the grossest and most general system of bribery prevailed. All

that could be said in favour of the voters was that there never was a case in which the constituency sold themselves for a small sum.

Mr GREGORY agreed with Mr Buxton that the only means of preventing bribery would be to prosecute the agents who were proved to have taken part in it. There were, however, cases in which bribes were given entirely without the knowledge or consent of the candidate or his agents. In proof of this he instanced the case of Wakefield, in which the bribery was done by a betting man named Barrett, in order to secure certain bets which he had made upon the result of the election.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY, as a member of the Wakefield committee, corroborated Mr Gregory's statement as to the bribery in that borough. It was, he said, the unanimous feeling of the committee that the corrupt practices were resorted to entirely without the knowledge of the sitting member or his agents.

After a brief conversation, the motion was agreed to.

Mr HOWES moved an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the corrupt practices which prevailed at the last election for the borough of Lancaster. He stated that the bribery was proved to have been open, unblushing, and systematic, and the rejected candidate was unable to claim the seat because he and his agents were unable to appear with clean hands in the matter, there having been as much bribery on the one side as the other.

The motion was agreed to.

ASSESSMENT OF MINES.

On the motion of Mr S. CAVE, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the law in England and Wales with reference to the assessment of mines to the relief of the poor.

THE HARDEN REFORM PETITION.

Mr FERRAND moved a resolution in reference to the Harden petition in favour of the Reform Bill. He complained that the Attorney-General had struck out of the orders of reference to the select committee certain words, enabling them to inquire by whom and under what circumstances the signatures to the petition were annexed. He proposed to reinsert the words which had been omitted.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the effect of omitting the words in question would not have the effect of restricting the inquiry.

Mr SMOLLETT advised Mr Ferrand not to proceed with the matter at all, and read a letter from the *Glasgow Herald*, showing how the petition there had been got up. Most of the signatures were attached in the streets by small boys.

Mr W. E FORSTER expressed a hope that if the committee were withdrawn, Mr Ferrand would withdraw the imputations he had made upon particular individuals in reference to the Harden petition.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that it would only be just, if Mr Ferrand withdrew from the inquiry, that he should say there were not sufficient grounds for it. He hoped, however, that the inquiry would not be receded from on the ground mentioned by Mr Smollett, that petitions generally were of a fictitious character.

After some observations from Mr Henley and the Solicitor-General,

Mr FERRAND withdrew his motion, and the order of reference to the Committee remains as it stood originally.

IRISH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend to jurisdiction, alter and amend the procedure and practice, and regulate the establishment of the Court of Admiralty (Ireland).

Sir C. O'Loghlen, Mr Armstrong, and other Hon. Members complained that the Government, in preparing the bill, had not carried out the recommendations of the Commissioners who had sat on the subject.

Leave was given to bring in a bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to validate certain orders made by the Lord-Lieutenant in Council, under the Church Temporalities Acts, in Ireland.

The House went into Committee on the Grand Juries Presentment (Ireland) Bill, and was counted out at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CHILD OF STEALING ONE PENNY.

Mr SHERRIFF called attention to the case of the committal of a child for stealing a penny from another little girl, by the Rev. Robert Grey, a magistrate sitting in petty sessions at Redditch.

Sir G. GREY said he had called upon the magistrates at the sessions in question to send an explanation of their proceedings in this case, but upon reading their explanation, he thought it to be his duty to call the attention of the Lord Chancellor to it, for with him rested the sole authority of removing magistrates from the commission of the peace. He had since received a letter from the Lord Chancellor, to the effect that he had written to the Rev. Mr Grey, pointing out the extreme impropriety of his conduct. In reply, that gentleman had stated that he was only actuated by conscientious motives, and appealed to his long services as a magistrate as a counterpoise to this single error of judgment. Under the circumstances, the Lord Chancellor had abstained from taking the extreme measure of striking Mr Grey's name off the Commission of the Peace.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Mr THOMAS CHAMBERS moved the second reading of the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The hon. and learned member, in a very exhaustive speech, reviewed the bearing of the law upon this case, from the earliest times down to the passing of the measure known as Lord Lyndhurst's Act. He contended that up to that time such marriages were not opposed to the law of the land, nor were they opposed to the moral feelings and instincts of society. Having pointed out the state of the law in other nations, and the harsh and oppressive operation of the Act, he called upon the House to deal with it in the spirit of social and religious liberty.

Mr HUNT moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He contended that it was hostile to the best interests of society, and was got up by the agitation of a few interested parties who had violated the law, and would sacrifice the highest interest of the community to their own private convenience.

Sir D. HEATHCOTE seconded the amendment.

A long and very tedious discussion ensued, in which the bill was supported by Mr Hugessen, Mr C. Buxton, Mr Leatham, Mr Coleridge, and Mr Hadfield; and opposed by Mr C. J. Monk, Mr Beresford Hope, Mr Pim, and the Attorney-General.

Sir G. GREY believed that the balance of opinion was in favour of the bill, but, however that might be, he objected to the very unsatisfactory state of things at present, in which parties were induced to violate the law, and did so with impunity, in the hope that it would in all probability be soon altered.

Mr CHAMBERS having briefly replied, the House divided:—For the second reading, 155; against, 174. Majority against, 19.

The bill was therefore lost.

The Glebe Lands (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

THE HARWICH ELECTION.

Mr GATHORNE HARDY brought up the report of the Harwich Election Committee, declaring that Mr Kelk and Captain Jervis were duly elected, and that the petition was frivolous and vexatious.

Mr BAXTER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855, and to revive section 69 of the Nuisance Removal (Scotland) Act, 1856, relating to burials in burghs.

The House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

THE REFORM BILL.

LENGTH OF THE DEBATE.

The debate which has just terminated with such a narrow majority in favour of the Government has not been paralleled in length since the great Reform contest of 1832. Including the two nights which were occupied in discussing the bill on its introduction, ten nights have been devoted to the consideration of the measure. The Conservative Reform Bill of 1859 monopolised eight nights—a similar quantity of time to that consumed in debating the Corn Law measures of the Melbourne Administration in 1841. As the consequences of Friday night's division are likely to exercise a very material influence over the political affairs of the country, it may be of some interest to give a brief *resume*, shewing the length of time over which the debate has been spread and the number of speeches which have been delivered.

The bill was brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, March 12th, and in the course of the evening there were fifteen speakers, namely, Mr Gladstone, Mr Marsh, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir H. Hoare, Lord R. Montagu, Mr Wykeham Martin, Mr Serjeant Gaselee, Hon. R. Dutton, Sir F. Crossley, Mr R. W. Crawford, Mr R. Hanbury, Mr Laing, Mr Baines, Captain Grosvenor, and Mr Horsman.

On the following night there were nineteen speakers—Mr Lowe, Mr Villiers, Mr R. N. Phillips, Mr Leatham, Mr Allen, Mr A. Peel, Mr Schreiber, Mr Long, Mr Mellor, Mr Acland, Mr Whiteside, Professor Fawcett, Mr Bright, Lord Cranbourne, Mr J. Hardy, Mr Hibbert, Sir A. Knightley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr W. A. Duncombe. Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the second reading fixed for April 12th.

In the course of the following week Earl Grosvenor gave notice of his amendment, and on Friday, March 23rd, on the motion for adjournment consequent on the Easter holidays, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the course which the Government intended to take. The House drifted into a discussion on electoral statistics, on which, besides Mr Gladstone, there were nineteen speakers, as follows:—Earl Grosvenor, Mr Kinglake, Mr L. Oliphant, Mr Disraeli, Mr B. Stanhope, Sir J. Fergusson, Lord Elcho, Mr McLaren, Mr Platt, Mr Villiers, Sir S. Northcote, Lord R. Montagu, Sir G. Bowyer, Lord Cranbourne, Mr Goschen, Mr Beresford Hope, Mr W. E. Forster, Mr P. A. Taylor, and Mr Duncombe.

On the motion for the second reading, which was made on the 12th April, there were thirteen speakers, namely, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Lowe, Earl Grosvenor, Lord Stanley, Mr Wykeham Martin, Mr Horsfall, Mr Pim, the Marquis of Hartington, General Peel, Mr Kinglake, Mr B. Stanhope, Mr Ayrton, and Mr B. Cochrane.

On the debate being resumed on the following night ten speeches were delivered—by Mr Baxter, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr Stuart Mill, the Hon. H. G. Liddell, Mr R. Hanbury, Mr Selwin, Sir F. Goldsmid, Lord R. Montagu, Sir G. Grey, and Mr Laing.

The debate was continued on Monday, April 16, and again there were ten speakers—Mr Maguire, Lord Dunkellin, Mr W. E. Forster, Sir J. Simeon, Sir F. Crossley, Mr Lowther, Mr M'Kenna, Mr Adderley, Mr Layard, and Sir Hugh Cairns.

As Sir Fitzroy Kelly declined to relinquish his right of bringing on his annual malt-tax resolution, the debate was adjourned to Thursday, April 19th. The speakers were then eight in number, namely, Mr Graham, Lord Elcho, Sir W. Hutt, Mr Beresford Hope, Mr T. Hughes, Mr Doulton, Mr Milner Gibson, and Mr Gathorne Hardy.

On Friday, April 20th, there were, as on the previous night eight speakers, namely, Mr Leveson-Gower, Mr Gregory, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr Coleridge, Mr Horsman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Disraeli.

On the debate being resumed on Monday, April 23rd, the speakers were thirteen in number, as follows:—Mr Bright, Mr Whiteside, Mr M'Cullagh Torrens, Mr Walpole, Mr Goschen, Lord Elcho, Mr Onslow, Sir R. Knightley, Mr Butler-Johnstone, Mr Hibbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Disraeli, and Mr Reginald Yorke.

Mr Sheridan having declined to withdraw his Fire Insurance motion, the debate was adjourned to Thursday. It was then resumed by Mr Lowe, and in addition to the right hon. member for Calne, twenty-four speakers addressed the House before the next order of the day was reached. They were—Mr Hodgkinson, Mr Yorke, Mr Leeman, Lord Royston, Mr Allen, Mr W. D. Bromley, Mr Otway, Mr R. W. Duff, Mr E. James, Mr Schreiber, Mr Childers, Lord Cranbourne, Capt. Vivian, Mr Newdegate, Mr Wyld, Captain Grosvenor, Mr Bouverie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Grant, Mr Watkin, Mr Sandford, Mr Hunt, Sir Geo. Grey, and Lord John Manners.

The night of Friday, the 27th of April, when the division took place, was not so remarkable for the number as for the character of the speeches. There were fifteen, namely, those of Lord Cranborne, Captain Grosvenor, Mr Butler Johnstone, The O'Donoghue, Mr A. Grant, Mr Hibbert, Sir M. Beach, Mr Baines, Mr Newdegate, Mr P. A. Taylor, Mr R. B. Harvey, Mr W. E. Duncombe, Mr Locke King, Mr Disraeli, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The total number of speeches made on the Reform Bill from first to last has, therefore, been 156. It will have been observed that many of the speakers spoke again at different stages, and that a very small proportion of them are new members.

The following is a complete copy of

THE DIVISION LIST.

AYES.

Acland, T. D.
Adair, H. E.
Agnew, Sir A.
Akroyd, E.
Allen, W. S.
Anstruther, Sir R.
Antrobus, E.
Armstrong, R.
Ayrton, A. S.
Aytoun, R. S.
Bagwell, J.
Baines, E.
Barclay, A. C.
Baring, T. G.
Barnes, T.
Barron, Sir H. W.
Barry, C. R.
Barry, G. R.
Bass, A.
Bass, M. T.
Baxter, W. E.
Bazley, T.
Beaumont, H. F.
Berkeley, Hon. H.
Biddulph, Col. R.
Biddulph, M.
Blake, J. A.
Blennerhassett, Sir R
Bonham-Carter, J.
Bouverie, E. B.
Bowyer, Sir G.
Brady, Dr.
Bright, Sir C.
Bright, J.
Briscoe, J.
Brocklehurst, J.
Brown, J.
Browne, Lord L.
Bruce, Lord C.
Bruce, H. A.
Bryan, G. L.
Buller, Sir A.
Buller, Sir E.
Butler, C. S.
Buxton, C.
Buxton, Sir T. E.
Calcraft, J. H. M.
Calthrope, Hon. F.
Candlish, J.
Cardwell, E.
Carnegie, Hon. C.
Castlerosse, Vis.
Cave, T.
Cavendish, Lord E.
Cavendish, Lord F.
Cavendish, Lord G.
Chambers, T.
Cheetham, J.
Childers, H. C. E.
Cholmeley, Sir M.
Clay, J.
Clement, W. J.
Clifton, Lord E.
Clive, G.
Cogan, W. H. F.
Colebrooke, Sir T.
Coleridge, J. D.
Collier, Sir R.
Colthurst, Sir G.
Colville, C. R.
Cowen, J.
Cowper, H. F.
Cowper, W. F.
Crauford, E. H. J.
Crawford, R. W.
Crossley, Sir F.
Daglish, R.
Davey, R.
Davie, Sir H. R. F.
Dawson, Capt. V.
Denman, Hon. G.
Dent, J. D.
Dering, Sir E. C.
Devereux, R. J.
Dilke, Sir W.
Dillon, J. B.
Dillwyn, L. L.
Dodson, J. G.
Duff, M. E. G.
Dundas, F.
Dundas, Sir D.
Dunlop, A. M.
Ellice, C.
Enfield, Viscount
Erskine, J. E.
Esmonde, J.
Evans, T. W.
Ewart, W.
Ewing, H. E. C.
Fawcett, H.
Fildes, J.
FitzGerald, Lord O.
FitzPatrick, J. W.
Foley, H. W.
Foljambe, F. J. S.
Forster, C.
Forster, W. E.
Foster, W. O.
Fort, R.
Fortescue, C. P.
Fortescue, D. F.
French, Col.
Gaselee, S.
Gavin, Major
Gibson, T. M.
Gibson, C.
Gladstone, W. E.
Gladstone, W. H.
Glyn, G. G.
Glyn, G. F.
Goldsmid, Sir F. H.
Goldsmid, J.
Goschen, G. J.
Gower, Hon. F.
Graham, W.
Grenfell, H. R.
Greville, Col. F.
Gray, Sir J.
Grey, Sir G.
Gridley, H. G.
Grosvenor, R. W.
Grove, T. F.
Gurney, S.
Hadfield, G.
Hamilton, E. W. T.
Hanbury, R. C.
Hankey, T.
Hanmer, Sir J.
Hardcastle, J. A.
Harris, J. D.
Hartington, Marq.
Harvey, R. J. H.
Hay, Lord J.
Hay, Lord W.
Hayter, Capt. A.
Headlam, Hon. T.
Henderson, J.
Heneage, E.
Henley, Lord
Herbert, H. A.
Hibbert, J. T.
Hodgkinson, G.
Hodgson, K. D.
Holden, I.
Holland, E.
Howard, C. W.
Howard, Lord E.
Hughes, T.
Hughes, W. B.
Hurst, R. N.
Hutt, Sir W.
Ingham, R.
Jackson, W.
James, E.
Jardine, R.
Jervoise, Sir J.
Johnstone, Sir J.
Kearsley, Capt. R.
Kennedy, T.
King, Hon. P. J.
Kinglake, A. W.
Kinglake, J. A.
Kingscoat, Col.
Kinnaird, A. F.
K.-Hugessen, E.
Layard, A. H.
Lamont, J.
Lawrence, W.
Lawson, J. A.
Leatham, W. H
Lee, W.
Leeman, G.
Lefevre, G. J. S.
Lewis, H.
Locke, J.
Lusk, A.
MacEvoy, E.
Mackinnon, L. B.
Mackinnon, W. A.
M'Laren, D.
Maguire, J. F.
Majoribanks, D. C.
Marshall, W.
Martin, C. W.
Martin, P. W.
Matheson, Sir J.
Merry, J.
Milbank, F. A.
Mill, J. S.
Miller, W.
Mills, J. R.
Milton, Viscount
Mitchell, A.
Mitchell, T. A.
Moffatt, G. A.
Moncrieff, J.
Monk, C. J.
Monsell, W.
Moore, C.
More, R. J.
Morris, M.
Morris, W.
Morrison, W.
Murphy, N. D.
Neate, C.
Nichol, J. D.
Norwood, C. M.
O'Beirne, J. L.
O'Brien, Sir P.
O'Conor Don, The
O'Donoghue, The
Ogilvie, Sir John
Oliphant, L.
O'Loghlen, Sir G.
Onslow, Guildford
O'Reilly, M. W.
Otway, A. J.
Owen, Sir H. O.
Padmore, R.
Paget, Lord C.
Palmer, Sir R.
Pease, J. W.
Peel, Sir R.
Peel, Arthur W.
Peel, John
Pelham, Lord
Peto, Sir S. M.
Philips, R. N.
Platt, John
Pollard-Urquhart
Portman, Hon. W.
Potter, Edmund
Potter, T. B.
Power, Sir J.
Price, R. G.
Price, W. P.
Pryse, E. W.
Pritchard, John
Proby, Lord
Rawlinson, Sir H.
Rearden, Denis J.
Rebow, John G.
Pobartes, T. J. A.
Robertson, David
Rothschild, L. de
Rothschild, M. de
Rothschild, N.
Russell, A.
Russell, H.
Russell, F. W.
Russell, Sir W.
St. Aubyn, J.
Salomons, Ald.
Samuda, J. D'A.
Samuelson, B.
Scholefield, W.
Scott, Sir W.
Scrope, G. P.
Seely, C.
Seymour, A.
Seymour, H. D.
Shafto, R. D.
Sheridan, H. B.
Sheridan, R. B.
Sherriff, A. C.
Simeon, Sir J.
Smith, J. A.
Smith, J. B.
Speirs, A. A.
Stacpoole, W.
Staniland, M.
Stanley, Hon. W.
Stansfeld, J.
Steel, J.
Stone, W. H.
Stuart, Col. C.
Sullivan, E.
Sykes, Col. W.
Synan, E. J.
Talbot, C. R.
Taylor, P. A.
Tite, W.
Torrens, W. T.
Trevelyan, G. O.
Verney, Sir H.
Vernon, H. F.
Villiers, Hon. C.
Vivian, H. H.
Vivian, Capt. J.
Waldegrave-Leslie
Waring, C.
Warner, E.
Watkin, E. W.
Weguelin, T. M.
Western, Sir T. B.
Walley, G. H.
Whatman, J.
Whitbread, S.
White, J.
Whitworth, B.
Wickham, H. W.
Williamson, Sir H.
Winnington, Sir T.
Woods, H.
Wyld, J.
Wyvill, M.
Young, G.
Young, R.

TELLERS.
Mr Brand
Mr Adam

NOES.

Adderley, C. B.
Agar-Ellis, L. G. F.
Andover, Viscount
Annesley, Col. H.
Anson, Major
Archdall, Capt. M.
Arkwright, R.
Baggallay, R.
Bagge, W.
Bagnall, C.
Bailey, C.
Bailey, Sir J. R.
Baillie, H. J.
Baring, A. H.
Baring, H. B.
Baring, T.
Barnett, H.
Barrow, W. H.
Barttelot, Col.
Bateson, Sir T.
Bathurst, A. A.
Beach, Sir M. H.
Beach, W. W. B.
Beaumont, W. B.
Bective, Earl of
Beecroft, G. S.
Bentinck, G. C.
Benyon, R.
Beresford, D. W. P.
Bernard, Hon. Col.
Bingham, Lord
Booth, Sir R. G.
Bourne, Colonel
Bovill, William
Brecknock, Earl of
Bridges, Sir B. W.
Bromley, W. D.
Brooks, Robert
Bruce, Lord E.
Bruce, Major C.
Bruce, Sir H. H.
Bruen, Henry
Buckley, Edmund
Bulkeley, Sir R.
Burghley, Lord
Burrell, Sir Percy
Butler-Johnstone
Cairns, Sir H.
Campbell, A. H.
Carington, Hon. C.
Cartwright, Col.
Cave, Stephen
Cecil, Lord E.
Clinton, Lord A.
Clive, Capt. G.
Cobbold, John C.
Cochrane, A. D.
Cole, Henry
Cole, John L.
Conolly, Thomas
Corry, H. L.
Courtenay, Lord
Cooper, E. H.
Cox, W. T.
Cranborne, Visct.
Crosland, Col. T.
Cubitt, George
Curzon, Viscount
Cust, Hon. C. H.
Dalkeith, Earl of
Dawson, R. P.
Dick, Fitzwilliam
Dickson, Major A.
Disraeli, Hon. B.
Doulton, F.
Dowdeswell, W. E.
Du Cane, Charles
Duff, R. William
Duncombe, Hn. A.
Duncombe, Hn. W.
Dunkellin, Lord
Dudde, Geo.
Du Pre, C. Geo.
Dutton, Hon. R. H.
Dyke, Wm. Hart
Dyott, Col. Richd.
Earle, R. A.
Eaton, H. William
Eckersley, N.
Edwards, Colonel
Egerton, Sir P. G.
Egerton, A. F.
Egerton, E. C.
Egerton, W.
Elcho, Lord
Fane, H. H.
Fane, J. W.
Farquhar, Sir M.
Fielden, J.
Fellows, E.
Fergusson, Sir J.
Ferrand, W.
Fleming, J.
Fitzwilliam, C. W.
Floyer, J.
Forde, Colonel
Forester, General
Freshfield, C. K.
Gallwey, Sir W.
Galway, Viscount
Gaskell, J. M.
George, J.
Getty, S. G.
Gilpin, Col.
Goddard, A. L.
Goldney, G.
Gooch, D.
Goodson, J.
Gore, J. R. O.
Gore, W. R. O.
Gorst, J. E.
Grant, A.
Graves, S. R.
Greenall, G.
Greene, L.
Gregory, W. H.
Gray, Lt.-Col.
Grey, Hon. T.
Griffith, C. D.
Grosvenor, Lord
Guinness, B. L.
Hamilton, Lord C.
Hamilton, Ld C. J.
Hamilton, I. T.
Hamilton, Visct.
Hardy, G.
Hardy, J.
Hartley, J.
Hartopp, E. B.
Harvey, R. B.
Hervey, Lord A.
Heathcote, G. H.
Heathcote, Sir W.
Henley, J. W.
Henniker, Lord
Herbert, P. E.
Hesketh, Sir T.
Heygate, Sir F. W.
Hodgson, W.
Hogg, J. M.
Holford, R. S.
Holmesdale, Vis.
Hood, Sir A. A.
Hope, A. J. B.
Hornby, W. H.
Horsfall, T. B.
Horsman, E.
Howes, E.
Hubbard, J. G.
Huddleston, J. W.
Humphery, W. H.
Hunt, G. W.
Innes, A. C.
Jervis, Captain
Jolliffe, Sir W.
Jolliffe, H. H.
Jones, D.
Kekewich, S. T.
Kelk, J.
Kelly, Sir F.
Kendall, N.
Kennard, R. W.
Ker, D. S.
Kerrison, Sir E. C.
King, J. K.
King, J. G.
Knight, F. W.
Knightley, Sir R.
Knox, Colonel
Knox, Major S.
Lacon, Sir E.
Laing, S.
Laird, J.
Langton, W. G.
Leader, N. P.
Lechmere, Sir E.
Lego, Major C.
Lefroy, A.
Lennox, Lord G.
Lennox, Lord H.
Leslie, C. P.
Leslie, W.
Liddell, H. G.
Lindsay, Col. C.
Lindsay, R. L.
Long, R. P.
Lopes, Sir M.
Lowe, R.
Lowther, Colonel
Lowther, Captain
Lowther, J.
Lytton, E. L. B.
M'Kenna, J. N.
Mackie, J.
M'Lagan, P.
Mainwaring, T.
Malcolm, J. W.
Manners, Lord J.
Manners, Lord G.
Marsh, M. H.
Meller, W.
Miller, S. B.
Miller, T. J.
Mitford, W. T.
Montagu, Lord R.
Montgomery, Sir G.
Mordaunt, Sir C.
Morgan, O.
Morgan, Major
Mowbray, J. R.
Naas, Lord
Neeld, Sir J.
Neville-Grenville, R
Newdegate, C. N.
Noel, Hon. G. J.
North, Col.
Northcote, Sir J.
O'Neill, E.
Packe, C. W.
Packe, Colonel
Paget, R. H.
Pakington, Sir J.
Palk, Sir L.
Parker, Major W.
Patten, Col. W.
Paull, H.
Peel, General
Pennant, Colonel
Percy, Lord H.
Phillips, G. L.
Pim, J.
Powell, F. S.
Pugh, D.
Read, C. S.
Repton, G. W. J.
Ridley, Sir M. W.
Robertson, P. F.
Rolt, J.
Royston, Viscount
Russell, Sir C.
Sandford, G. M. W.
Sanderson, E.
Schrieber, C.
Sclater-Booth, G.
Scott, Lord H.
Scourfield, J. H.
Selwin, H. J.
Selwyn, C. J.
Severne, J. E.
Seymour, G. H.
Simonds, W. B.
Smith, S. G.
Smollett, P. B.
Somerset, Colonel
Stanhope, J. B.
Stanhope, Lord
Stanley, F.
Stirling Maxwell, W.
Stock, O.
Stronge, Sir J. M.
Stuart, Lt.-Col.
Stucley, Sir J. S.
Sturt, H. G.
Sturt, Lt.-Col. N.
Surtees, F.
Surtees, H. E.
Sykes, C.
Taylor, Col.
Thorold, J. H.
Thynne, Lord H.
Tollemache, J.
Tomline, G.
Torrens, R.
Tottenham, C. G.
Tracey, C. R. D.
Treeby, J. W.
Trevor, Lord A.
Trollope, Sir J.
Turner, C.
Tyrone, Earl of
Vandeleur, Colonel
Verner, E. W.
Verner, Sir W.
Walcott, Adm.
Walker, Major G.
Walpole, S. H.
Walrond, J. W.
Walsh, A.
Walsh, Sir J.
Waterhouse, S.
Welby, W. E.
Whiteside, J.
Whitmore, H.
Williams, Colonel
Williams, F. M.
Wise, H. C.
Woodd, B. T.
Wyndham, H.
Wyndham, P.
Wynn, Sir W.
Wynn, C. W.
Wynne, W.
Yorke, J. R.

TELLERS.
Earl Grosvenor.
Lord Stanley.

The analysis of the division list gives the following results:—

VOTED FOR GOVERNMENT.

Liberals ...	...	318
Conservatives ...	...	2—320
(Conservatives.)		
Robert J. Harvey	Sir G. Bowyer	

VOTED AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Conservatives ...	...	282
Liberals ...	...	33—315

(Liberals.)

Agar-Ellis, Hon. L. ...	Kilkenny County
Andover, Viscount ...	Malmesbury
Anson, Hon. Major ...	Lichfield
Baring, H. B. ...	Marlborough
Beaumont, W. B. ...	Northumberland
Bruce, Lord E. ...	Marlborough
Bulkeley, Sir R. ...	Anglesea
Brecknock, Earl of ...	Brecon
Carrington, Hon. C. ...	Wycombe
Clinton, Lord Arthur...	Newark
Crosland, Colonel ...	Huddersfield
Doulton, Frederick ...	Lambeth
Duff, Robert W. ...	Banffshire
Dunkellin, Lord ...	Galway County
Elcho, Lord ...	Haddingtonshire
Fitzwilliam, Hon. C...	Malton
Gregory, W. H. ...	Galway
Grosvenor, Earl ...	Chester
Grosvenor, Lord R. ...	Flintshire
Heathcote, Hon. G. ...	Rutlandshire
Horsman, Rt. Hon. E...	Stroud
Laing, Samuel ...	Wick
Lowe, Right Hon. R ...	Calne
Mackie, J. ...	Kircudbrightshire
M'Kenna, J. N. ...	Youghal
Mainwaring, T. ...	Denbigh
Marsh, M. H. ...	Salisbury
Packe, Colonel ...	South Lincolnshire
Pim, Jonathan ...	Dublin City
Saunderson, E. ...	Caven County
Stock, Osborne ...	Carlow
Tomline, George ...	Shrewsbury
Tracy, Hon. C. H. ...	Montgomery

PAIRED FOR GOVERNMENT.	
Liberal (J. A. Roebuck)	1
PAIRED AGAINST.	
Conservative (M. Treherne)	1
ABSENT LIBERALS.	
M. E. Corbally, A. Greville, A. Matheson, A. S. Finlay, Sir T. Lloyd, Geo. Traill	6
ABSENT CONSERVATIVES.	
Lord Hotham, Charles H. Mills, Russell Gurney	3
VACANT.	
Totnes, 1; Reigate, 1; Helston, 1; North Devon, 1; Nottingham, 2; Bridgewater, 1; Lancaster, 2; Windsor, 2	11
The Speaker	1
	558

From this it will be seen that almost for the first time in the history of great Parliamentary and party contests the pairing for and against the bill only amounted to one on each side—Mr Roebuck and Mr Treherne. There were six Liberal absentees, and nominally three absentee Conservatives. Virtually, however, the latter number is reduced to one—Lord Hotham, who was too unwell to attend. Mr Russell Gurney was away on the Jamaica Commission. Mr Mills, the Conservative member for Northallerton, had been unseated on Friday for bribery; yet, as the fact had not been officially reported to the House, this gentleman had a legal right to vote, though with great good taste he abstained from so doing. Of the six absentees on the side of the Government, one, Mr Finlay, is on his way home from Australia; Sir Thomas Lloyd is ill from a fall from his horse, and Mr Traill is also severely ill. Mr Corbally is in Ireland, suffering from the very recent loss of a dear relative; and Mr Greville and Mr Matheson simply abstained from voting either way. Such was the division on the Reform Bill of 1866.

FRIGHFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

A frightful accident occurred on Monday night, on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. A passenger train, due in London at a quarter to ten, ran into a chalk train which was leaving a siding near Caterham Junction. The engine went over an embankment, which is from 40ft. to 50ft. deep, but fortunately the coupling irons gave way, and it became detached from the rest of the train and rolled to the bottom. The first carriage was left tilted up edgeways on the top of the embankment and remained there. Several others were thrown off the line, and many of them were completely smashed. At first all was confusion. The passengers who were uninjured escaped from the carriages in which they had been, but had the greatest difficulty, in consequence of the darkness, in ascertaining what had happened. The groans of persons who had been injured were heard, but the places where they were could not be ascertained. Intelligence was at once conveyed to Caterham to the officers of the company at that station, and they, with some navvies, some came upon the spot. After their arrival, the first sight that presented itself was a well-dressed man, apparently dying, with his legs under the wheels of a carriage, and his head covered with blood. Loose rails were employed as levers to raise the carriage, and the injured man was lifted and removed insensible. The carriage which had been so completely broken was examined, and a lady was found underneath the back, which had fallen in, and over which lay the whole of the side of the three compartments. This gentleman was Mr Drew, of 43, Great Percy-street, Pentonville; he died about two hours after his removal from the line. The lady who was killed was his wife. The side was first removed, and then a number of hands assisted in lifting the back. Under it a voice was heard, but for a long while nothing could be seen to indicate that anyone was there. Under a confused heap of broken fragments of the carriage the lady was at length found and extricated. She was uninjured. Under a second-class carriage the body of a woman was found completely crushed. The engine driver was buried under the engine, and was also killed on the spot. A large number of persons were found wounded and insensible in the carriages, and were removed to a house at a short distance from the line, where all the beds were given up for the accommodation of the wounded. A passenger who was in the train states that the waggons which were the cause of the accident were scattered by the collision in a most extraordinary manner. As already stated, the engine of the train was severed from the carriages and fell over the embankment. The first carriage was thrown off the line and made to overhang the bank. The second carriage in which he sat was thrown right across the line and tilted up against the first one. He had just fallen asleep when the collision took place, and was suddenly awoke by being thrown down upon the floor of the carriage, and struck with the fragments. The flooring was rent, and the partitions were broken. He was thrown violently backwards and then forwards, receiving only a slight injury on the cheek. He feared the worst had not come, and describes the suspense which followed in anticipation of a final crash as being most agonising. On attempting to escape, he found that the carriage was locked; but he luckily had a railway key, and with it he opened the door. He was in the upliftted part of the carriage, and was obliged, with his three fellow-passengers, a gentleman and two ladies, to jump from the step to the edge of the embankment. None of them were seriously injured, though much alarmed. The carriage following that described as smashed to pieces, and from which the lady was extricated, strange to say, had been more injured than the two carriages before it, and, what is still more extraordinary, its sets of six wheels were seen on the top of a chalk waggon, more than a hundred yards in advance of the spot where the fragments of the carriage itself were lying. The engine of the chalk train was uninjured, and not even thrown off the line.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BILL.—The *Scotsman* says:—The Redistribution of Seats Bill will, we have reason to surmise, create no less than fifty vacancies, with, of course, as many transfers. It is understood that the vacancies will be created neither by absolutely nor partially disenfranchising any place, but by the plan of grouping existing boroughs, as in Scotland and Wales. The fifty members thus taken from the smaller boroughs will be distributed equally between counties and towns. The practical result aimed at, or at least expected, in the altered policy of Ministers, is the union of the two bills in committee. Quite possibly, too, if better may not be, amendments will be accepted, fixing the franchise at £8 in boroughs and £20 in counties. As it is impossible that the Seats Bill will come on for a second reading before the end of May, and as it will certainly raise new enemies and long discussions, there is little chance of the whole measure passing this year, unless Parliament sit until October.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Dr. Dixon, the Roman Catholic "Primate of Ireland" died on Monday morning.

Lord Rivers died on Saturday night, at his residence in Portman Square, London.

Mr. Manners Sutton is appointed Governor of Victoria, in the place of Sir Charles Darling recalled.

Lady Knight Bruce died suddenly on Sunday afternoon in a silk mercer's shop in Oxford-street, London.

The labourers employed at the north end of the Liverpool docks have struck for an advance of wages.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess of Wales intend to be at Oxford during Commemoration week.

A new and complete edition of Plato is spoken of at Oxford as being in preparation by Professor Jowett.

Florida papers and letters say that thousands of coloured children are now being educated by former slaveholders of that state.

Galignani states that Stephens, the Head Centre, has left Paris, and embarked at Havre for America in the Napoleon III.

DOG SLAUGHTER IN SALFORD.—During last week no fewer than 150 dogs have been caught by the police in Salford, and put to death.

It appears from the report of the Curates' Aid Society that there are within twenty of four thousand curates who receive less than £100 a year.

His Serene Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, after a visit of eleven days to the Court at Osborne, returned to the continent on Saturday last.

Mr. Keyworth, sculptor, has been commissioned by the Leeds Municipal Council to execute four colossal stone lions for the esplanade in front of the new Town Hall.

Mr. Malcolm, M.P., tallest man in the House of Commons, has been promoted to the rank of colour-serjeant in the first company of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.

DREADFUL DEATH.—On Saturday, a man employed at the brewery of Messrs. Morgan, at Norwich, was drowned by falling into a cistern or reservoir containing hot wort.

The London wireworkers went out on strike on Friday in consequence of the refusal of their employers to accede to the claim of the men for an advance of ten per cent on the present rate of wages.

Marie Boyer, a white girl, who has been a captive among the Sioux Indians for the last four years, has just been released. The Minnesota Legislature last winter appropriated 1,000 dols. to secure this result.

Mr. Joseph Nash is engaged at Claremont in painting on the spot, a picture, of the chamber in which the late ex-Queen Amelie died. The work is commissioned by surviving members of the ex-Royal family.

The death is announced at Livonia, on the 12th inst. of Count Moltke, who was Minister of State, in Denmark from the death of Christian III. to 1848, minister for Holstein in 1851, and for Slesvig from 1852 to 1854.

A curious *on dit* is that M. Mires the Jewish financier who has purchased the *Presse* will take the loan about to be issued by the Pontifical government, and employ the *Presse* as an advocate for upholding the temporal power of the Pope.

The *Nation* states that by the sale of the estates of the O'Donoghue they do not, as was supposed, pass for ever from his hands. They were "purchased by his friends" with the view of saving them for him if he can procure the purchase-money.

The extensive emigration from Ireland that is going on does not seem to be reducing the price of land. Nearly 30 years purchase was got for some, situate in the county of Kildare, that came under the hammer last week in the Landed Estate Court.

The death is announced of Sir John Charles Thorold, the eleventh baronet. He was born in 1816, and was married in 1841 to a daughter of the late Colonel Hildyard, of Flintham Hall, Nottinghamshire. He is succeeded by his son, John Henry, who was born in 1842.

Another delay has taken place in the publication of Vol. II. of the French Emperor's "Life of Cæsar." The different versions were to have appeared in the several European capitals on the 1st of May; but, as they will not be ready to appear at that date, the 8th of May has been fixed upon by the imperial author as the day for simultaneous publication.—*London Review.*

A company, boring for oil on the farm of William Cunningham, in Jackson county, West Virginia, struck a vein of metal, recently, about 18 inches in thickness. A quantity of the metal borings was sent to New York, where it has been assayed and pronounced to yield 98 per cent of pure silver. Underneath this vein, which is 340 feet from the surface, is a vein of silver quartz four feet thick.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the Admiralty have resolved to have a powerful armour plated ship permanently stationed at Queenstown, and their lordships have decided that Rear-Admiral Frederick shall transfer his flag from the Hastings to the Black Prince, the crew of the former being turned over to the latter. The Hastings until further orders, will also remain at Queenstown.

It has been, as Sir Morton Peto says, "mathematically demonstrated" that if the United States had not had their population increased by immigration, instead of 31,429,891 population in 1860 it would have only 10,463,000, or a third of the actual population; that two-thirds have been derived from immigration. The vast progress America has made, is due principally to the emigration from England, Germany, &c., to her shores.

The report of the Committee of investigation of the Contract Corporation has been issued, but adds little to the points previously known. The liabilities are now stated at £677,293, and the assets, even on the favourable assumption that they are realised slowly and with care, so as to avoid all sacrifices, are estimated only at £519,672, leaving a deficiency of £157,621 to be met after the loss of the whole paid up capital of £153,958.

On Sunday last there died at Plymouth a literary Pole of great ability Col. Krystyn Lech-Szyrma. Before the War of Independence, he held the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Warsaw, he distinguished himself in the war by military services, and after his retirement to England, resumed his studies in literature and science. Many of our English classics were first made known to his countrymen by Colonel Szyrma.

The *Richmond Republic* asserts that it is a fact "known to everybody that throughout Virginia and all through the South, ladies who were the recognised leaders of society have betaken themselves to the needle for the support of their families, and are toiling in two-riously and as cheerfully in that vocation as if they had been bred to it from their childhood. Not only this, but in many instances they have performed the household duties, the cooking, and other work, once exclusively done by their menials."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Monday morning a fire broke out in the centre of a large block of warehouses in Boundary-street, Liverpool, and spread with great rapidity. In a very short time the roof fell in, but eventually, by the action of the steam fire-engine, the fire was extinguished and the adjoining warehouses saved. The damage to the cotton, corn, and jute contained in the warehouse will amount to several thousand pounds.

The Emperor Napoleon has given to photography a somewhat novel application. The works in the Champs de Mars, for the palace of the Grand Exhibition, are advancing with so much regularity that there is every reason to believe all will be ready at the period fixed for its opening. Photographs of the progress of the works are forwarded from week to week to the Imperial Commission. It is calculated that the whole of the building will be completely roofed in by the 15th of October.—*The Reader.*

M. Schulz, court printer at Kœnigsberg, and director of the *Gazette of Eastern Prussia*, a semi-official organ, has just been tried for an attack on the Prussian ministry. That journal has expressed its regret at the war which threatened to break out between Prussia and Austria, as well as at the proposals made to the Berlin Cabinet on the 9th of April, which the writer declared would introduce the principles of Mazzini into Germany. The court sentenced him to 15 thalers fine (£2 4s) and five days imprisonment.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Mrs. Somerville, now in her 87th year, has just completed a vast work, embodying all the latest results of science in relation to the ultimate particles of matter. "Those who have seen the MS. are assured that when the book appears this summer it will be found to surpass, rather than fall short of, the merits of the 'Physical Geography,' and 'Connection of Sciences,' which half a century ago, gave her the first rank among intellectual women."

THE RUSSIAN LINE FROM MOSCOW TO OREL.—The works of a Southern line between Moscow and Orel, will, we hear, be continued this year between Orel and Coursk. During the working season of 1866, it is proposed to employ on the earthworks five disciplined working companies of 400 men each. In 1867 these works will be completed by two companies. The line between Moscow and Koursk will then be opened for traffic in the course of 1868; the part of the line between Moscow and Serpoukhof (on the Oka) will, it is said, be entirely completed by the autumn of next year.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., received at dinner on Saturday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Mary Butler, the Earl Grey, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl and Countess of Charlemont, the Attorney-General and Lady Laura Palmer, the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, M.P., the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., Mr. and Lady Catherine Weyland, Mr. and the hon. Mrs. Vernon, Sir Coutts and Lady Lindsay, Mr. Cogan, M.P., and Mr. Hayward.

THE JAMAICA COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that Mr. Russel Gurney, Q.C., and Mr. Maule have brought with them the report of the Jamaica Commission, which was unanimously agreed upon between themselves and Sir H. Storks, and will be laid before parliament with all possible despatch. The blue book will be one of the largest ever seen, being swelled out by a mass of official papers, as well as by the voluminous notes of evidence. It would be premature to speculate on the tenor of the report, but it can hardly be doubted that Governor Eyre will be recalled by the next mail.

The Earl of Caithness and two Irish peers, Lord Clermont and Lord Athlumney, have been created peers of the United Kingdom.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that Captain Coles has at length received the sanction of the Admiralty to construct a sea-going turret-ship on his own plans and designs.

Mr Manners Sutton has been appointed Governor of Victoria, in the place of Sir Charles Darling, recalled.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has brought his visit of eleven days to the Queen to a close. He returned to the Continent on Saturday.

ANOTHER ALLEGED REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A Saxon forester, named Gastell, has made public in the Leipsic journal, the means which he had used for fifty years, and wherewith he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from a fearful death by hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith and then dry it, pour then upon the wound a few drops of muriatic acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the evil effect of the latter is neutralised.

THE ABYSSINIAN PRISONERS.—Intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office, through Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt, from Colonel Mereweather, dated Aden, April 20th, to the effect that he had received a letter from Captain Cameron, dated Magdala, February 26th, stating that he and his fellow-prisoners had been released from their chains on the previous day, and that they were about to proceed to Gaffat to be given up to Mr. Rassam. The letter further reported everything as most friendly, and it stated that Messrs. Stern and Rosenthal were not to be subjected to any further trial.

CHILD MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday, a woman of loose character, named Mary Ellen Edwards, residing at No. 4 Court, Blake-street, was charged with having murdered her child, a boy about 21 months old. The prisoner had long wished to get rid of the child, and had on several occasions expressed a determination "to do for it." On Friday a witness saw the child lying with a wet towel on its face, and told the prisoner to take it off at once, or the child would be smothered, but she refused to do so. The witness left the house, and was followed by the prisoner. About an hour afterwards the child was found dead with the damp cloth still over its face. Witness was seized by the throat by the prisoner when she returned and found the child dead, and threatened witness if she said a word about it (the dead child) she would strangle her; for if she had to be hung for the child she would be hung for the witness too. The case was remanded in order that a *post mortem* examination might be made.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.—On Saturday last, Mr. Main, the purser of the City of Washington, arrived in Liverpool from Queenstown, where he, together with the passengers of the City of Washington, had been landed by the steamer Propontis on the previous evening. Mr. Main states that the first serious mishap that occurred to the ship was the carrying away bodily of the propeller, and the second and most serious of the dangers was a tremendous sea which struck the ship and carried away the rudder. A jury rudder was shipped, and everything done that was possible to replace the steering apparatus. When the Propontis hove in sight Captain Roskell thought it more prudent to transfer his passengers, while he and his crew unanimously agreed to stay by the ship; in fact, many of the passengers had such confidence in the vessel, captain, officers, and crew, that it was much against their will that they left the ship. During the whole of the voyage, and up to the time when the passengers were transferred to the Propontis, the City of Washington had never shipped a sea. Those now on board are well provisioned, and the ship is in a first-rate condition, excepting the loss of the propeller and rudder.

BRIBERY AT WAKEFIELD.—The chairman of the Wakefield Election Committee announced the decision of the committee as follows:—"It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that William Henry Leathem, Esq., is duly elected a burgess to serve in Parliament; that Samuel Fieldhouse was bribed by Thomas Gosney and Henry Barrett in the sum of £25 to vote for W. Henry Leatham; that William Hodgson was bribed by Henry Barrett in the sum of £15 to vote for William Henry Leatham; that Edward Morrison was offered £25 by Henry Barrett to vote for William Henry Leatham; that Thomas Holroyd was offered £5 by William Speight either to vote or to abstain from voting for William Henry Leatham; that John Burton Rhodes was offered £20 to vote, or £10 to abstain from voting, for William Henry Leatham; that Charles Batty was offered £20 by Thomas Kenworthy to vote for William Henry Leatham; that Henry Barrett has absconded; that it does not appear that any or either of the above acts were committed with the knowledge or consent of the said William Henry Leatham, or with the knowledge or consent of any of his agents; that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices did extensively prevail in the borough of Wakefield at the last election. The proceedings then terminated.

THE BILSTON SAVINGS BANK AND THE BILSTON INCUMBENCY.—In our last reference to the Bilston Incumbency, and the unhappy affairs of the Savings Bank of that town, we stated that there was a disputed claim, the existence of which prevented the Savings Bank trustees from declaring a final dividend, notwithstanding the sale of the living and the other assets of the Rev. H. S. Fletcher, their defaulting treasurer, to a company formed for the purpose. We have now to state that the trustees, having taken counsel's opinion, have given the creditor mentioned notice that if he does not petition the Court of Chancery before the 1st of June next, they shall divide the funds amongst the depositors, regardless of his claim. Any way, however, they will make a dividend in the month—a final one, if the claim referred to be by that time disposed of; but one leaving a balance to meet the claim, if the litigation continues. The trustees have done all that is necessary for transferring to the company the future income of the living, which will remain after the payment to the curate placed in charge under the sequestration, and other outgoings, besides the various life policies, reversionary interests, all in exchange for the purchase money agreed upon. The difference between the company and Mr. Fletcher has been adjusted. Mr. Fletcher does not now intend to return into residence, nor in any other way to interfere with the clergyman who is now or may hereafter be placed at St. Leonard's by the Bishop of the Diocese under the terms of the sequestration before mentioned.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

THE FARMERS IN A DIFFICULTY.—Considerable excitement and dissatisfaction is beginning to be exhibited amongst the large farmers on the Yorkshire Wolds, who are finding themselves in great difficulty owing to the restrictive operations of the cattle plague orders, especially with regard to that respecting infected places, which provides that "no bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, calf, sheep, goat, or swine, can be removed at all out of places declared to be infected." The following are instances out of scores of cases:—The large agricultural village of Kilham, on the Wolds, has been for some time declared an infected place. Within the parish are several large farmers, living at odd farm houses, who have never had the infection upon their premises or within two miles of the infected parts. One of these farmers—Mr. John Milner, of Middledale—has upon his premises sixty head of beasts, and all his turnips, straw, and other meat are eaten up. Mr. Samuel Lamplugh, of West Fold, about a mile distant from Mr. Milner, is similarly situated. He has 300 sheep, all his meat is consumed, and he has sold 100 of them. Under the above order neither Mr. Milner nor Mr. Lamplugh can remove their beasts and sheep. Mr. Milner has plenty of grass land twelve miles off to take his stock to, but he is not permitted to do so so long as Kilham remains declared an infected place. In this extremity he wrote to Sir George Grey, stating his case, and that his straw yard, from the impoverished state of his cattle, was becoming favourable to the generation of the cattle plague, and that, unless he was allowed to remove them to his pastures twelve miles off, he should be obliged to break the law. His letter was sent to Col. Lapard, the chief-constable, who immediately on its receipt sent Superintendents Young and Naylor to Mr. Milner with instructions that if he removed his cattle they would be fetched back and he would be taken into custody. Mr. Milner is, therefore, left to struggle with a difficulty which he declares to be second only to the rinderpest, and that a return of the cattle plague would be more humane and economical than the lingering death of his cattle in his straw yard.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE SHIPPING ACT.—A correspondent calls our attention to some grave defects in the Mercantile Marine Shipping Act, to which is said to be due much of the dissatisfaction prevailing in that service. Cases are continually occurring in which it appears that the actual strength of a crew during a long and possibly perilous voyage is much below the nominal standard. Sometimes not a third of the men are fit for their work. The cause of this is asserted to be the discharge-certificate which, instead of being a security for employers, is too often only a protection to inefficient seamen. And, as crews are seldom taken on board till the ship is about to sail, there is no time to discover, or, if there were, to repair deficiencies in the manning of the vessel, till the voyage has actually commenced. "It is alleged," says our correspondent, "on the part of master mariners, that seamen now, relying doubtless on patent topsail yards and reeling gear, are in the habit of going to sea physically unfit for the voyage, and lay up soon after leaving port—their whole system being impregnated with foul disease which breaks out immediately on exposure to hard work or to cold. In this way, a third—often half—a crew are off duty at a time, and the work of the ship necessarily presses heavily on the men capable of working. Hence the latter are dissatisfied, sails through not being handled quickly get torn, officers become irritated and a general feeling of discomfort, if not worse, prevails. I can speak to this from general experience. In the month of September last I sailed from Shanghai for London in a first class ship. The crew numbered twelve before the mast. Two of these through their own folly and in violation of orders against sleeping on deck, had become moonblind. They could neither reef nor steer, and after dusk they were utterly useless. Two were laid up completely with syphilitic rheumatism, a disease they had brought with them from Liverpool. These were all in one watch, the officer of which soon succumbed to the additional work, and was compelled to lie up too. Ten days after leaving port the working crew consisted of seven hands, three being boys. In the starboard watch there was only one man capable of doing duty. Instructions had been sent out to the master of this ship to make the best of his way home. The seven healthy men and officers had to work like galley slaves. There were, as a matter of course, many murmurings. The captain could not, without risking his insurance, go into any port to recruit his crew. His work personally never ended till our arrival in London, when five men went ashore sick and seven dissatisfied. Had the Mercantile Marine Shipping Act rendered it compulsory on the seamen to produce clean bills of health or medical certificates of physical fitness at the time of signing the articles, nearly all the discontent and overwork in which it originated would have been avoided. For three invalids in one watch in a ship soon bring others on the sick list. It seems absurd for insurance agencies to insist on mechanical fitness in a vessel and pay no attention to physical fitness in a crew. Let the law be amended so as to force the seamen to produce a certificate of health on signing the articles, and it will be of more practical value than the present certificates of discharge."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

NEWS FROM CHINA.—From Canton the following news is published in the *Evening Mail*:—The successes of the Imperialists in the north-east of Kwaung-tung, which were recorded recently, have taken the shape of a more complete victory even than we anticipated. The entire body of rebels under the lead of the Kang-wang, numbering some 500,00, and forming the last residuum of the Taepings, have been either slaughtered or taken prisoners. About 20,000 perished in a conflict lasting two entire days—the 8th and 9th February—and the remainder have surrendered themselves to the Imperial commanders. The latter have already commenced the work of disbanding their troops, whilst the civil authorities are busy with arrangements for dispersing the prisoners, with whom, to the number of upwards of thirty thousand, they find themselves burdened. The victorious general, P'ao Ch'ao, has already left for Hankow, where he is to take the field against the Nien Fei. This success, wiping out the last trace of the Taeping rebellion, will, no doubt, be peculiarly gratifying to the Peking Government. Peking advices state that a mission is to be appointed to proceed to Europe, and that Mr. Wade and Mr. Hart will accompany it. We are also informed that it is intended to take with the mission six of the pupils now studying English and French at Peking. The *Overland China Mail* thinks this news needs confirmation. A Danish brig, the Dannevirke, has been attacked by pirates, and plundered of all her valuables.

THE WEST INDIES.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer Shannon, Captain Woolley, with the West India and Pacific mails, arrived at Southamptam on Saturday She brings 152 passengers and specie to the value of £150,000. The Jamaica papers o the 9th state that the Royal Commission had closed its sittings. One of the journals says:—"The last day's proceedings were of a nature to leave us in doubt at which to grieve most, the atrocity charged against two officers of her Majesty's army, or the *nonchalance* with which they denied the charge. Evidence had been adduced before Mr. Commissioner Maule, at Bath, that three men, charged with stealing some nails, had been shot by order of Dr. Morris, Ensign Cullen being present, and the circumstance came on for full inquiry before the three Commissioners." No change in the weather had taken place at Antigua. Rain was much wanted in some parts. Grinding operations and the manufacture of sugar progressed favourably; quantity and quality of the sugar good. The dry weather at Grenada was beginning to tell on vegetation. Crop operations progressed rapidly, and the yield and quality were good. Cholera still prevailed at Guadaloupe, and the attacks of the disease in all parts of the Island, though few, were generally fatal. The Pacific mail has brought advices from Valparaiso to the 17th Anco 22d and Callao 28th. The freight market at Valparaiso had been flat for copper produce and nitrate. Exchange 60 to 90 days 47½ to 48 dis. A shock of earthquake was felt at Panama on the 1st instant. There had been no further attempt at revolution in that state.

THE ATTEMPT UPON THE CZAR'S LIFE.—The St. Petersburg journals are full of details respecting the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor and the rejoicings of the people at his escape. The Russian *Gazette of St. Petersburg* says that on the 6th instant the marshals and deputies of the St. Petersburg nobles resolved unanimously to present Ossip Ivanovitch Kommissaroff, the peasant who foiled the assassin's aim, with a holy image, and to open for him a subscription, to which all the nobility of the district are invited to subscribe. The permanent deputations of the nobles waited upon him to obtain his consent to be enrolled in the book of nobles. Komissarof gratefully accepted the offer, and in doing so gave the following account of what took place:—"I do not know myself what strange feeling possessed me when I saw that man pressing through the crowd. I was watching him, but when the Emperor came up he went out of my mind. All at once I saw him draw a pistol and aim at the Emperor. I bethought myself that if I rushed upon him he would kill some one else, or, perhaps, myself, and without more ado I struck up his arm. The pistol went off and after that I do not recollect anything. I was as it were in the midst of a fog and when I came to myself I saw a general who embraced me. I was taken to the palace, but I was stunned and it was an hour and a half before I could speak." Apartments have been hired for him in the Roustze house. His family name will be changed into that of Komissarof Kostromskoi, in memory of the province which has twice furnished saviours to the Imperial house in a moment of danger. He was obliged to show himself on the stage of the Russian Theatre, and to relate what happened. He was invited to a grand banquet at the English Club. It is said that 600,000fr. have been suscribed for him in St. Petersburg alone, and that a proprietor of Kostoma has offered a considerable quantity of land for the purpose of enabling him to support his new dignity. The Emperor himself says a correspondent of the *Nord*, asked General Todleben as a personal favour to direct the education of Komissarof.

AN ELABORATE FRAUD.—The Taponier came before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, at Paris, on Wednesday, when the prisoner was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and 100 francs fine. Taponier is the son of a wine dealer in Switzerland. Coming to Paris he got his living as a groom, and then as a rider at the Hippodrome. Afterwards he assumed the title of Baron de Lancy, and being good-looking, intelligent, and tolerably well educated induced many persons to believe in his rank. Amongst others he deluded a family named Fleury, holding a good position in society, and was accepted a suitor by the daughter. To the Fleurys he represented himself as the son of a retired merchant of considerable property residing near Geneva, and said his father would give him 250,000 francs on his marriage. He produced documents in which his relatives signed their names Taponier de Lancy. When all the parties met at the notaries to sign the marriage contract there was some hesitation, as the money promised had not arrived, but the prisoner had contrived to have a telegram sent, apparently from his father, stating that an accidental delay had occurred in the transfer of 115 shares of the Paris Gas Company and fifteen others of the Comptoir d'Escompte, the proceeds of which were intended for the Bridegroom. The arrival of this telegram having dispelled all doubts, the contract was signed and the welding then took place. Several weeks passed and no money was forthcoming. Mr. Renouil, the bride's grandfather, who had promised her a dowry of 100,000 francs, still hesitated about making the donation. To remove this difficulty, the prisoner applied to M. Saution, a banker in Paris, to whom he had obtained a recommendation from a banker of Geneva, and by plausible pretexts obtained the loan of 125 shares of the gas company for 24 hours. These were taken by him to M. Renouil's notary, and all obstacles were removed. But as the latter refused to give back the shares immediately, M. Sautier went in person to demand them, and explained the whole affair. The shares were, of course, given up, but the discovery revealed Taponier's character. An investigation proved that he had been guilty of obtaining money under false pretences from a great number of persons, some of which however, had since been refunded. The unfortunate young lady applied to the Swiss tribunals to obtain a divorce, but the judges decided that it could not be granted without conclusive proof of the frauds alleged, and ordered that a commission should be sent to Paris to collect evidence. The necessity for that measure has, however, been superseded by the present trial.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION ON BOARD A STEAMER.—The Panama papers brought by the Shannon contain the following account of the destruction of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company's steamer European:—The European arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 2nd April, and on the afternoon of same day came alongside the Railroad Company's wharf generally used by this line. About seven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, a terrific explosion occurred on board, which tore away the upper parts of the ship and blew several large plates off the side. The wharf at which the vessel was unloading, and which was some 400ft. long, was torn to pieces. The superstructure was completely demolished, and hardly a plank remained in the entire length of the structure that was not wrenched from its fastenings. The ship and wharf both caught fire, and the latter was saved from entire destruction only by the exertions of several of the citizens. The Panama Railroad Company's splendid freight house is left a pile of ruins. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete wreck than that presented by the freight house and wharf. Scarcely a building in the place escaped without more or less damage. Although many vessels were lying in close proximity to the European at the time of the disaster none excepting the Caribbean, of the same line, sustained any serious damage. The most awful part of the catastrophe was the dreadful loss of life and suffering attending it. Of the 41 men comprising the crew of the European, nine have been killed and twelve are missing. Two clerks engaged on the wharf—Mr. Swainson, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, and Mr. Calvo, of the Panama Railroad Company were both instantly killed. Many bodies were thrown into the water and picked up by sharks, whilst others are still buried beneath the ruins of the freight house and wharf, or went down with the ship. The royal mail steamship Tamar, Captain Moir, which had arrived the evening previous, immediately got up steam and prepared to tow out the burning ship, but before this could be accomplished another explosion took place, though not of sufficient force to cause any injury. The Tamar was made fast to the burning hulk and towed her out. The two vessels had barely reached the opposite side of the bay when another explosion more terrific than the first occurred. It was discovered that some 70 cases of glonine or nitro-glycerine, one of the most powerful explosive agents known at the present day, was on board under an ordinary bill of lading. The amount of damage caused by the explosion is roughly estimated at 1,000,000 dollars, which is about the lowest figure at which it can be placed. Immediately on the news of the accident being received in Panama a special train was despatched, taking over medical aid. Dr. Wm. B. Little, U.S. Consul at Panama; Dr. Maxwell, U.S. Fleet surgeon, and Dr. Reicker, Panama Railway Company's surgeon, at once volunteered their services, and went over in an express train, which reached Aspinwall in an hour and thirty-five minutes. In the afternoon the remains of twelve of the victims in this sad catastrophe were conveyed to the Mount Hope Cemetery, near Aspinwall, and the remains of others who died afterwards were interred yesterday. The remains of the Commander of the European, Captain Cole, were also buried with masonic honours on the 4th. The following is an official report of the lives lost, so far as are known last evening:—On ship, Captain Cole, Mr. Glass, chief officer; Mr. Paison, 2nd officer; Dr. Burrows, surgeon; Edward Davis, carpenter; W. Pritchard, sailor; J. A. Young, sailor; W. Beremond, sailor; and Richard, cabin boy. Also missing from ship (12 killed on shore), Mr. Calvo, Mr. Swainson, and 19 others. Total killed and missing, 42. The number of missing from shore has not been definitely ascertained.

It is announced that June 11 is fixed for the laying of the foundation stone of the new Bible Society's house by the Prince of Wales.

A large meeting of the electors of Lambeth have adopted a resolution calling upon Mr F. Doulton to resign.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

Resident Agent......Mr. R. JACKSON.
Office ....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till ten o'clock on Thursday evening, for the reception of news and advertisements. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7·30 on Friday morning.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian* :—

Tuesday, May 8 ......Leadgate.
" " ......Consett.
Wednesday " 9 ......Shotley Bridge.
" " ......Blackhill.
" " ......Consett.
Thursday " 10 ......Dipton
" " ......Catchgate.
" " ......Annfield Plain.
" " ......Lanchester.
" " ......Leadgate.
" " ......Consett.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he

HAS REMOVED TO THE GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

Behind which he has erected New Premises, and A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE, And hopes, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.

The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style :—

Posting Bills.	Check Books.
Hand Bills.	Account Books.
Bill Heads.	Tickets, every description.
Invoices.	Club Rules.
Trade Cards.	Circulars (all sorts).
Window Cards (in elegant style).	Direction Labels.
Funeral Cards.	Tea Papers.
Funeral Circulars.	Tobacco Papers.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING.
In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.
FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE LONDON AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

5th SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, May 5, 1866.

MORNING.—Psalms 30 and 31; First Lesson, Deuteronomy 8; Second Lesson, Matthew 4. Hymns—96 and 119.

EVENING.—Psalms 32 and 34; First Lesson, Deuteronomy 9, Second Lesson, Romans, 5. Anthem.—"O Love the Lord."—T. L. Fowle. Hymn—298.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

H. MONKS.—We have submitted your letter to our agent at Consett. He states, in reply, that the facts of the paragraph have been found on enquiry by him to be perfectly and entirely accurate. Your conjecture as to origin of the article is altogether incorrect, and the reply is so libellous that we must decline to publish it.

Local and District News.

The Derwent and Shotley Road Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords on Friday.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of this beautiful and commodious place of worship was celebrated on Sunday, on which occasion the Rev. J. Spoor, of Durham, and the Rev. M. Lupton, superintendent of the circuit, officiated. The abilities of these gentlemen being so well known in the neighbourhood, we wonder not that the attendance at the various services was good, and we need scarcely add that the auditors were delighted and instructed. Collections were taken during the day in aid of the trust fund, which amounted to upwards of £6, a sum unapproached in former years.

MAD DOGS.—A number of dogs are still running at large in the neighbourhood, many of whom apparently have no owners. Within the past week several persons have been set upon by dogs, and, in one instance at Burnopfield, a dog supposed to be mad bit a person very severely. Can such a nuisance not be put a stop to. If our police officers were only empowered to deal summarialy with these animals, it would be a great advantage. Each owner of a dog should be compelled to place a collar on which his name was engraved, around the neck of the animal, and all dogs found without this mark ought to be destroyed.

DARING BURGLARY IN GATESHEAD.—On Saturday morning, on Mr. McDermott, of the firm of Messrs. McDermott, Conley, and Co., glass manufacturers, in Pipewellgate, Gateshead, going into the office to commence business, he found that either during the previous night or early on Saturday morning, a very daring burglary had been committed on the premises. The office was in a state of confusion, and the whole of the desks were broken open, and £1 6s. 8d. abstracted from them. In the iron safe there was a good sum of money, but access had not been got to it. On further examination being made, it was discovered that the thief or thieves had forced an entrance through the roof of the house, and then made their way to the office below.

THE CONSETT IRON WORKS.—We are sorry to learn that in a few days the No. 3 Plate Mill will be laid off at these works. Various rumours are current as to the cause of this measure being adopted, but we believe we are correct in stating that orders are not plentiful, and that they are short of puddled iron to keep the whole of the mills in full operation. The unsettled and somewhat unsatisfactory state of the iron trade also renders it imprudent at present to erect a sufficient number of puddling furnaces to keep the mills going. We are glad, however, to learn that very few, if any, of the workmen will be discharged, but that they will be removed into other parts of the works, where suitable employment will be given them.

WATER WANTED.—The inhabitants of Annfield Plain are greatly in want of one of the necessities of life—good water. During the course of last summer great difficulty was experienced in obtaining water, and women and children spent the whole day in carrying it home from a considerable distance. We understand that the Consett Water Company had promised to do something towards supplying that neighbourhood; but up to this time nothing has, it is stated, been done. We hope, however, that this company will take the case into consideration, and if possible supply the thirsty inhabitants of that district.

BLACKHILL READING ROOM.—On Wednesday evening, the quarterly sale of newspapers and magazines ordered by the committee of the Blackhill Reading Room took place—the Rev. J. Brooks presiding. The various papers and magazines were knocked down by Mr Raw at good prices, and the following are the sums realised :—London Daily Times 7s; Northern Daily Express 2s 4d; Daily Chronicle 2s 4d; Manchester Examiner (daily) 1s 8d; do. (weekly) 1s 1d; Consett Guardian 9d; Hexham Courant 10d; London Illustrated News 3s; Darlington and Stockton Times 1s 3d; Engineer 3s 6d; Alliance 8d; Punch 1s 6d; All the Year Round 1s 2d; Cassell's Paper 8d; Chambers's Journal 1s 1d; Athenæum 1s 6d; London Society 2s; North of England Advertiser 1s 3d; Sunderland Times 1s 6d. At the close of the sale a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Raw for his excellent services.

IMPORTANT SALE AT HIGH WASKERLEY FARM.—On Monday, Mr Oley conducted a large and lucrative sale at High Waskerley Farm. The stock sold comprised a valuable lot of bullocks and sheep; and the eatage of a quantity of gross land. The various animals were sold at good prices—the bullocks were sold to Messrs Todd and Brannigan, of Blackhill, and reached the astonishing prices of between £30 and £40 each. Some small heifers were sold to Messrs Lumley and Siddle, of Shotley Bridge, and reached the sum of about £20 each. Sheep were sold at prices from £3 12s to £4 each and were purchased by Messrs Ritson, Siddle, Telford, and others. The eatage also realised good prices. Great credit is due to J. Moore, Esq., for the excellent condition in which the various animals fed by that gentlemen were found.

THE APPLICATION FOR AN INCREASE OF GUARDIANS.—We understand that Mr Calvert, the chairman at the late vestry meeting at Consett, has, in reply to a memorial to the Poor-law Board, signed by him on behalf of the meeting, requesting an additional Guardian for Consett, been informed that no change will be made in the number of Guardians representing Consett at the Lanchester Union for the present; but advises the ratepayers to apply for an increase immediately before the end of the present year. While we believe that Consett, from the large amount of rateable property in the township, is justified in asking for an increase in the number of representatives at the Board, we have an impression that Benfieldside, Iveston, and Medomsley are also entitled to another Guardian from each place, and would respectively suggest the propriety of their memorialising the Poor-law Board for an increase at the proper time.

LEADGATE LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening last, at a meeting of the committee of the Leadgate Literary Institute, it was resolved that in future the terms of membership of this institute be one shilling per quarter. There is now no excuse for persons to remain aloof from this institution, and we expect to hear that the number of members will be considerably increased during the ensuing quarter.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Benfieldside Cricket Club was held on Monday evening, at the house of Mr Robinson, Highgate. A number of young gentlemen joined the club, and a committee of ten members was chosen to transact the business during the ensuing year. Dr. George Renton was appointed captain, and Mr J. Lax, lieutenant. The meeting was a perfect success, and was distinguished for the cordiality of feeling amongst all the members.

The following commissions have been signed by the Lords-Lieutenant of Northumberland and Durham :—Northumberland. —Artillery Militia—C. J. Reed, Esq., to be Major, vice Priaulx, resigned. 1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne A. V. C.—W. S. Moore to be Veterinary Surgeon. Memoranda.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 2nd Northumberland A. V. C. bearing the designation of the "Percy Artillery Volunteer Corps." Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Major H. St. G. Priaulx and Captain R. T. Woodman in the Northumberland Artillery Militia. Durham.—2nd Administrative Battalion R. V.—Capt. J. Jobson to be Major. 4th R. V. C.—W. Davison, gent., to be Lieutenant; M. Morgan, gent., to be Ensign.

LECTURE.—Mr A. R. Oliver, surgeon, Wolsingham, delivered a graphic and instructive lecture on "Human Physiology and Anatomy," illustrated with large diagrams, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Frosterley, near Stanhope, on Saturday evening last. He spoke of man as a physical, intellectual, and spiritual being, finishing with a fine peroration on his progressive nature as seen in history and science. The proceeds will go towards the building of new class rooms in connection with the Wesleyan School. A few nights ago, Dr. Oliver delivered an interesting lecture on "Phrenology," in the Town Hall, Wolsingham, to a most respectable audience, for the benefit of the Wolsingham Mechanics' Institution and Reading Room. The hall was well filled. The chair was occupied by Mr Shaw, who proposed a vote of thanks to the doctor for his kindness in giving them such an able lecture for such a worthy object.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The following communication has been sent to the editor of the *Sportsman*, from Robert Chambers, who, it would seem, is determined not to allow Kelly to retire on his laurels without another attempt to restore the championship to the Tyne :—"King's Head, St. Anthony's, April 26.—Sir,—Having been confined to my house for the last few weeks from a severe attack of bronchitis, I have not been able to attend to the match between Mr H. Kelly and myself for the championship. I hope that shortly I shall be so far recovered from my illness as to make arrangements that the match may come off during the summer. I consider it only my duty to state the reason of my delay in sending the articles of agreement, &c., to you, as I am most anxious to have one more struggle for the proud position I have so often won before.—Yours, &c., ROBERT CHAMBERS."

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—An accident of a very melancholy and painful nature occurred at Coundon, a small village near Bishop Auckland, on Tuesday, whereby a man named Joseph Ayton came to a shocking death. Deceased was a miller, and was employed by Messrs Proud and Dolphin, of Merrington Mill. On the day in question, about eight o clock in the morning, he had started off with a horse and cart to take the mill weights to Bishop Auckland police station to get them adjusted. When passing through the village of Coundon and in sight of some scores of people the horse took fright, and in its mad career threw the cart and itself over. The cart with the contents fell on the deceased, causing frightful injuries about the lower part of his body. He was taken up by two men named John Simpson and Calvern Dixon, who, with many others, ran to his assistance, and surgical aid was secured, but there were little hopes of his recovery. He was removed to his home at Windlestone Cottages, but never rallied, and death put an end to his sufferings the same night. The deceased was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children.

TOWLAW LOCAL BOARD.—The annual meeting of this board was held in the office on Tuesday last. Present—J. Ainsley, chairman, W. Elliott, J. Golightly, G. Elliott, A. Reid, P. Campbell, J. Buckham, and R. Richardson. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A correspondence with E. T. Smith, Esq., was read. Mr Smith complained of damage to a field by water flowing from the turnpike, but it was stated that over this the board had no control, and they referred him to the trustees of West Auckland and Corbridge road. He also complained that in summer he was likely to suffer damage by sewerage flowing down in his fields, and the board ordered that anything reasonable should be done to remove the cause of compla'nt. A difference from the deduction from the gross rental being made by the different parishes included within the district, it was thought that justice could only be done to all parties by equalising the deduction. This has hitherto been done, subject to a reference to the Local Government Act Office. A pay bill ammounting to £88 12s. 9d. was ordered to be paid. Plans for between twenty and thirty houses, were upon the recommendation of the surveyor, allowed. Directions were also given to take steps in advance, to secure a settlement of the Black Prince Colliery Rate. earnest conversation arose respecting mad dogs, when it was determined to solicit the aid of the magistrates to put down the dog nuisance and enforce the law. The board then separated.

THREATENED STRIKE AMONG THE FARRIERS IN NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.—The movement among workmen in this neighbourhood either for an advance in their wages or a shortening of their hours of labour is becoming more and more general. The farriers of Newcastle, Gateshead, and neighbourhood, to the number of between fifty and sixty, met some time ago, under the presidency of Mr Robert Surtees, and unanimously resolved to ask their masters for an advance in their wages to the extent of 2s weekly. Their present wages are from 24s to 27s each per week, but few, however, receiving the latter amount. At another meeting held a few nights since, it was reported that the masters would give 2s advance to the best hands, but not to all their workmen. After some discussion upon the matter, it was agreed to turn out next Friday, unless the increase asked for was granted. Several of the men present expressed themselves in favour of the piece system of working, but it was thought better to leave that part of the dispute to be settled by each establishment separately. The firm of Messrs King, late Plues and King, Westgate street, Newcastle, acceded to their men's request on Monday, and if the other establishments do not follow their example before Friday next, the workmen in them will go out on strike.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—At an early hour on Sunday morning a collision of a serious nature, and which might have been attended with fatal consequences, happened to the night express train from Scotland to London. The train in question, which leaves Edinburgh at 10·15 p.m., arrived at Berwick in due course, which station it left at a few minutes after twelve o'clock, on its way to Newcastle and the south. It had only proceeded as far as Scremerston station—which is about three miles south of Berwick—and was about getting to full speed, when it suddenly came in contact with an empty goods waggon which was standing on the same line of rails, no signal of any kind being made to those in charge of the train. The speed at which the train was going was fortunately such that the latter fairly cut through the waggon, not, however, without causing the train itself to run off the line, the ultimate result being that it tore up some 25 or 30 yards of rails ere the train was brought to a stand. Several of the passengers were more or less injured, one of them—a gentleman, named Capt. Anderson—to so severe an extent, that he had to be at once removed to Berwick. The remainder of the passenger, were able to proceed on their journey. Mr Eglinton, the passenger superintendent of the northern division of the North Eastern Railway, and Mr Rayne, surgeon to the company, were immediately telegraphed for, and went down by special train to attend to the necessities of the injured passengers. The cause of the untoward occurrence is somewhat enveloped in mystery. Suspicion already rests upon three persons, who had been drinking that night at a public house not far from the scene of the catastrophe, and who suddenly appeared upon the spot only a very short time after the collision had taken place. The clue thus furnished is being very closely followed up.

CONCERT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The New Town Hall presented on Tuesday evening within its arena such a gathering of fashion and gaiety as never before presented itself. The occasion of such an assemblage was an evening concert which was arranged by a committee of gentlemen in the locality, who thought that the public ought to have an opportunity of shewing in some tangible manner how highly they appreciated the musical talent of Mr William Siddell, of Blackhill, who has gratuitously administered for a number of years to the music loving portion of our local community. The evening's entertainment proved a great and a decided success, the spacious hall being filled in every available part. The artists engaged for the occasion consisted of the well-known Miss Jenny Thomson, of Newcastle, Messrs D. Whitehead and Lambert, of Durham Cathedral Choir, and Mr Siddell. The bill of fare was rich and varied, and the parts allotted to or chosen by each performer were admirably sustained. Mr Siddell made his first appearance, and sung "I like to be a swell," upon the completion of which received such an ovation of applause, and an encore of such a demonstrative character that he speedily reappeared with his "Water Cresses." "The Postman," also allotted to him, closed the first part of the programme. After the completion of this, the audience exhibited most distinctively that if the evening's proceedings were for his benefit they would also have theirs, and compelled him by their vociferations to return and delight them by his exquisite performance of the "German Band." In the second part of the programme he gave "My Pretty little Sarah," and reappeared in a warlike costume and made such a favourable impression upon the minds of the company that they obliged him to return and sing "I'm not myself at all," and "Jolly Sande." Mr Whitehead gave "The Red-cross Banner" at the opening, and wound up the evening's entertainment by giving in most admirable manner the "Death of Nelson." Thus terminated one of the best and most satisfactory of the many concerts which have of late years been given in the same hall, and will demonstrate beyond doubt that the efforts of the committee on behalf of Mr Siddell were signally supported by the public, whilst the selection of such able performers received that consideration which a most gratified audience only can give.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Pills*.—The Liver and Kidneys.—The injurious effects of cold and piercing winds tell on the strongest frames, impair the functions of the skin, and thereby throw an undue proportion of blood on the internal organs. The only means of preventing disease under these circumstances consist in augmenting the secretions of the overgorged organs, which can be easily accomplished by Holloway's Pills. These will enable the liver and kidneys to relieve themselves safely and rapidly of their oppressive congestion, at the same time that they renew an equal circulation of the blood. This salutary step is gained without any drawback. Holloway's Pills purify and strengthen simultaneously; they improve the appetite, and permit its gratification without the bugbear of dyspepsia or worse disorders.

RECOVERY OF A BODY IN THE TEES.—On Saturday, the body of Swen Andersein, a seaman, who was drowned from a Swedish vessel, in the Tees, on the 9th of March, was discovered. It was greatly decomposed, and an inquest was held by the coroner in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from drowning."

SHOCKING DEATH IN HASWELL COLLIERY.—As two workmen named William Sill and George Davison were engaged in making some repairs in the shaft of Haswell Pit, on Sunday morning, Sill met a frightful death by falling to the bottom of the shaft, in consequence of some of the gearing giving way. His body was dashed to pieces. The poor fellow was much respected, and has left a wife and four children.

LANGLEY SPORTS.—These annual sports, under the auspices of Mr J. Smith, the proprietor of the Langley Paper Mills, came off on the grounds in front of the hall on Saturday. There was a large gathering of the workmen and their friends. The various games were spiritedly contested. The principal event of the day was the race for the Champion Silver Cup, for which there were numerous entries. The victor on this occasion was J. Anderson, who last year carried off the cup, and which therefore now becomes his absolute property. The day's proceedings terminated with a dinner to the workmen at Mr Waller's, Red Lion Hotel, Silver-street, where the various prizes were presented.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, at St. Helen's Auckland Church, a most sudden and melancholy death took place. A member of the choir, named George Wake, railway gatekeeper, whilst assisting in the singing of an anthem during the service suddenly dropped down dead. He had for a few days been slightly affected with a cold, but not of a serious character, and was on Sunday morning apparently in his usual health. The utmost consternation, as may be imagined, prevailed amongst the congregation. The service was immediately stopped, and the evening service was also dispensed with.

FUNERAL OF MISS ALICE KNIGHT, OF HARTLEPOOL.—On Tuesday, a *requiem* mass was performed at St. Mary's Church, Hartlepool, for the repose of the soul of Miss Alice Knight, sister to Canon Knight, the rector. The deceased during a period of fifteen years had devoted her time and attention to the poor of Hartlepool in administering to their wants and teaching their children. The principal portion of her means was appropriated to this Christian purpose. She established the first ragged school, and had at first literally to drag her scholars from the street, but in course of time she purchased some property, and making large and commodious schools, had upwards of 150 well-conducted and orderly scholars, all belonging to the poor Irish of the town. When her time was not taken up with the school she was to be found in the most wretched hovels of the place, performing menial offices for the distressed and bed-ridden poor. Day and night were alike to her, and she shrunk not from the sick beds of sufferers from the most contagious diseases. Her remains were laid out in a crypt of the church, and were visited by some thousands of people. The funeral procession was about half a mile long, and nearly 1,000 children followed her remains to the grave. The funeral was the largest remembered in Hartlepool.

AN APRIL SNOWDROP.—On Sunday, the 29th of last month, when April should have been preparing to empty her flowers into the lap of May, she was indulging in a snowstorm. Her proverbial "smiles and tears" were exhibited with a difference :—the tears frozen! One of our neighbours, not remarkable for early rising, was awoke about 9 in the morning by the peppering of hail against his window; and seeing the air full of snow the next moment, he thought himself a second Rip van Winkle, and that he had slept from April to Christmas; but before he had completed his toilet, hail and snow were both gone and his room was in a flood of sunshine. April was only smiling—she was laughing. Her snow-storm was a joke. It was a very cool one, though. Thermometer in sight of "Freezing!" Since Sunday the weather has remained cold, with occasional showers of hail and snow.

THE DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS AND THE SHORT HOUR MOVEMENT.—On Monday night an enthusiastic gathering of the drapers' assistants of Newcastle took place in the Temperance Hall, Nelson-street. Mr Dixon was unanimously called to the chair. Mr Beech moved "that the drapers of Dean-street, Grey-street, and Gateshead should be solicited to close their places of business at seven o'clock for the first five days of the week, and ten o'clock on Saturdays." This was seconded by Mr Holmes in a few pointed remarks, after which Mr Inness proposed, and Mr Ford seconded an amendment, to the effect that it was the undivided opinion of the meeting that the drapers of Newcastle and Gateshead ought to close their shops at six o'clock for the first five days in the week throughout the year, and that the employers be respectfully invited to meet the assistants to discuss the subject. After some discussion on the relative value of the propositions, the chairman put both to the meeting, when the latter was carried almost unanimously.

WOLSINGHAM UNDER WATER.

Perhaps there is no place in England more suitable for a visit from an antiquarian than the above little old-fashioned place, especially if he wish to combine amusement with information, for he will find the notions of the people so very many years behind the present age that it will be like talking to past generations risen from their graves. A while ago they were nearly out of their wits about the streets being lighted with gas, now they are almost ready to leave the place for fear of being washed away with the water of the reservoir about to be erected by the new water company, and which they seem to view as if it were a matter quite settled that it will burst. Very likely they never heard of any other but Holmfirth and Sheffield, and look upon this as No. 3; and not knowing of the number that have not burst, and not taking into account that more experience and more care will be bestowed upon every new one which comes into existance, they can see nothing before them but a watery grave. There are two or three in the place who have seen a little more of the world and who do not partake of the general alarm, but they are looked upon as not being fit for anything but a lunatic asylum. One cannot but hope that increased work in the neighbourhood, and the circulation of more money, will do something both in the way of allaying their fears and filling their pockets, and perhaps the very next generation, as they are led by the hand round the sides of the "mighty deep," will be amused by a relation of their grandfathers and grandmothers' terrible fears about the deluge.—Correspondent.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before Major JOICEY.

LARCENY.—Edward M'Laurin, of Blackhill, labourer, was brought up on remand from last Thursday, and charged with stealing a trowel, the property of Nicholson Camden, of Blackhill, mason, on the 24th ult. Prisoner had taken the trowel and sold it to a beerhouse keeper at Berryedge for 6d. He was apprehended by P.C. Thompson, who recovered the trowel.—The Bench, considering that he had been in the lock-up for ten days, dismissed the prisoner with a reprimand.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

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

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—John McDonald, of Leadgate, pitman, was charged by Sergeant Simpson with being drunk and disorderly at Berryedge, on the 28th ult. Fined 5s and costs.—Robert Nicholson, of Berryedge, labourer, was also charged by Sergeant Simpson with being drunk and disorderly at the same place. Fined 5s and costs.—Felix Morris, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Thompson with being drunk and disorderly at the same time and place. Fined 5s and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—Patrick English, Blackhill, labourer, was charged by P.C. Finn with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill on the 14th ult. Defendant having been six times previously convicted, the Bench fined him £1 and costs, or in default to go to gaol for one month.

ASSAULT.—Bernard Duffy, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by Sergeant Simpson with assaulting him at Berryedge on the 13th May, 1865, whilst in the execution of his duty. Defendant had committed the assault in company with others, who had been brought before the magistrates and fined, but he had managed to decamp. The police, however, succeeded in apprehending him on his return back, and being a somewhat troublesome character, he was sent to gaol for two months, without the option of a fine.

ASSAULT.—Michael McCabe, Blackhill, labourer, was charged with an assault at Blackhill on the 28th ult., and was discharged without costs.

TUESDAY, May 1.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Matthew O'Hare and Jas. Quinn, Blackhill, labourers, were charged by P.C. Finn with committing a breach of the peace at Blackhill on the 30th ult. They were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—James McDorit, Leadgate, labourer, was charged by Mr Ridley, Blackhill, draper, with wilfully damaging one of his windows on the 30th ult. Defendant entered Mr Ridley's shop on the day in question in the state of intoxication, and became very abusive, and broke the window. Fined 5s, and to pay damage and costs.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday. Present—Rev. J. Thompson, presiding, Major Joicey, J.P., N. Clark, W. J. Joicey, E. T. Smith, J. Cumming, G. Hobson, G. Charlton, T. Elliott, and J. Parker.

The minutes of last meeting were read over by the Clerk and signed by the Chairman.

The Clerk read over the correspondence received since last meeting, which was of no public importance.

Messrs Henry Brown and William Heads attended as security for Mr Henry Cars, the recently-elected assistant overseer of Benfieldside township, and signed the bond for the amount required as security by the Guardians.

A committee was formed, consisting of the whole Board, for the purpose of considering cases of paupers who were removeable to other unions.

The Chairman reported that the treasurer had a balance of £890 18s 11½d in hand, and that the following townships were in arrears :—Benfieldside, £161 8s; Conside and Knitsley, £221; Ebchester, £10 2s 8d; Lanchester, £201 0s 8d; Langley, £32 8s; and that Tanfield had paid £1 in excess of the precept.

Accounts amounting to £22 5s 6d were ordered to be paid.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

DINNER AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

On Friday last, the tenants of Major Joicey and Capt. Swinburne met at the house of Mrs Allen, Annfield Plain, when about 40 tenants and other friends sat down to an excellent dinner.

On the removal of the cloth Major Joicey was called to the chair, and proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts.

Mr Murray then proposed the health of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, coupled with the name of John Joicey, Esq., the newly-elected magistrate. He begged to compliment Mr Joicey in the name of the present company and the large population in the district on his elevation, and believed every one considered Mr Joicey was the right man in the right place.—Mr Joicey returned thanks.

The Chairman gave Success to the Iron Trade, coupled with the name of Mr Edward Charlton.—Mr Charlton returned thanks on behalf of the iron manufacture, which, he said, was now a very important branch of industry in this country.

The next toast by the Chairman was success to the Tenant Farmers, coupled with the names of Messrs Wilkinson and Murray.—Mr Wilkinson briefly returned thanks, and Mr Murray spoke at some length on laying the land down to grass, and getting as much beef and mutton as possible. He urged upon the landlords the duty of assisting the farmers in this matter. He blamed the farmers for not growing more turnips. They had had far too many misses, and he knew of some farmers who only had twenty acres of turnips, and a hundred acres sown.

Mr Murray proposed Success to the Coal Trade, coupled with the name of Wm. Joicey, Esq., who returned thanks.

The Chairman proposed the health of Mr Dodds, of Stockton, and Mr Brady returned thanks.

Mr Murray, in a humorous speech, proposed the health of Mr N. Clark, of Beamish Hall.—Mr Clark returned thanks, and thought the landlords ought to assist the farmers in laying the land to grass, as land well laid down would cost £20 per acre.

Several other toasts were given and responded to. During the evening a number of songs were given by members of the company, and the meeting separated.

CONSETT DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the house of Mr J. Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. Present—J. Priestman, Esq. (presiding), Messrs Calvert, Gledstone, Murray, Collinson, Spencer, Routledge, Dickinson, and Davison.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and signed by the chairman,

The Clerk said the Board had better settle about the manner in which the collector should pay the rates.

Mr Calvert: I propose that the collector pay once a week all monies collected on account of this Board to the chairman for transmission to the bank.

Mr Gledstone seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr Gledstone presented the gas account which he was requested to settle, and reported that the Board were not required to interfere with the other account of gas consumed before the formation of the Board.

Mr Davison reported that he, together with other gentlemen, had checked the invoice for the hose and reel which the Board had recently been supplied with from Mr Bailey, and found it correct.

After a short discussion as to the time when the account should be paid, Mr Davison moved that it be paid at once, on condition that Mr Bailey allow the Board as much discount as the bank would charge interest.

Mr Spencer seconded the motion, which was carried.

Some conversation ensued in reference to the duties and salary of Mr Wm. Renton, the newly appointed medical officer, and it was resolved that the remuneration for the services of that gentleman should be a guinea for every day he was employed by the Board. Mr Dickinson was requested to see Mr Renton on his arrival home, which would be in about a fortnight, and tell him the decision of the Board.

Mr Calvert intimated that the room in the New Town Hall was ready, and he begged to move that they meet there at their next monthly meeting at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr Gledstone: What will be the rent of the room?

The Chairman: Suppose they let us have it free for the first time, and then we can see whether it be suitable. (Laughter.)

Mr Murray: Three o'clock is rather a late hour; would two not be better? What is the feeling of the Board?

Several members expressed their willingness to let the hour remain as usual.

Mr Murray then seconded Mr Calvert's motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Davison submitted plans of cottages intended to be built by Mr James Rutherford for the approval of the Board. With a slight alteration, the plans were approved of.

Mr Gledstone moved, and Mr Routledge seconded, that henceforth the division or party walls between separate tenements, or what may become separate tenements, be not less than 18 inches stone, or 9 inches brick.—Adopted.

The consideration of the plans from Messrs Keenleyside and White was adjourned till next meeting.

A tender was read from Mr B. Sloan, offering to execute the cutting, laying, and filling in of the drainage of the continuation of Brick Flat Row across Medomsley Road and Pitt Street, at 1s. 3d. per yard; grates, 5s. each.

Mr Sloan's tender was accepted, so far as the continuation of Brick Flat Row was concerned, and Pitt Street was left in the hands of the Sewerage Committee.

Notices for paving, channelling, and flagging were sealed.

Inspector Thompson reported that he had seen specimens of flags from Mr Kell and Mr Maddison, but the quality was unsatisfactory. The Board decided that no further steps should be taken at present.

Letters were read from Mr W. Stark, Shotley Bridge, and Mr M. Coupland, Westwood House, near Ebchester, applying for the office of road surveyor. Mr Stark did not specify any salary, but Mr Coupland offered to do Conside and Knitsley for £20, and Ebchester for £10.

A letter was read from Mr Moody, which enclosed a resolution passed at a meeting of the ratepayers of Ebchester on the 25th ult., setting forth that they did not wish to be connected with the Board.

The Chairman remarked that Mr Coupland's application could only be considered as it related to Conside and Knitsley.

The Clerk was instructed to write to Mr Moody to inform him that the Board apprehended that they had no option but to come to them, and that he had better communicate with Sir George Grey upon the matter.

Mr Spencer moved, and Mr Calvert seconded, that Mr Coupland be appointed road surveyor for the township of Conside and Knitsley, including 1½ mile in the township of Ebchester, at a salary of £20.—Carried.

Applications were read for making a carriage way in Church street, from Messrs Best, Brydon, Robson, Hall, and Sloan, which were submitted to the Sewerage Committee.

The flagging at the New Market had been inspected by the Sewerage Committee and the inspector, and found unsatisfactory.

After other unimportant business had been gone through, the Board adjourned.

TWO IRISH OUTRAGES.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following particulars of the murder in Dublin on Saturday night.

A most dastardly and cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in this city on Saturday night. The victim was a constable of the Metropolitan Police, named Charles O'Neill, and, although the terrible deed does not appear to have been premeditated, there is good reason for supposing that, like the murder committed a short time ago at the canal, it originated in Fenianism, for the supposed assassin, a blacksmith, named Richard Kearney, was prosecuted for tearing down a placard offering a reward for the recapture of Stephens. The deceased officer (49 D) was on Saturday night in charge of a section. About twelve o'clock, while going his ordinary rounds, he passed through Ormond Market, and on entering a locality known as Pill-lane, he heard a female calling for the police. He went in haste in the direction from whence the cries came, and as he did so, he was met by three men, one of them a civilian, the other two being soldiers, said to belong to the artillery. On approaching the constable, the civilian discharged a pistol at him, and the ball entered the abdomen. Finding that his victim was not disabled by the shot, the murderer again fired, and struck him in the stomach, and then in company with his comrades ran away. O'Neill, although mortally wounded at the time, pursued them into Charles-row, and was heard to exclaim, "Stop the murderer!" Immediately afterwards, being by this time faint from the loss of blood, he stumbled forward, fell to the ground, and expired. A little girl who had been in the lane at the time states that after the shots had been fired she heard one of the soldiers say, "Kearney, you have shot the man!" and a woman named Doyle, who had in the first instance called for the police, avers that a man named Richard Kearney had presented a pistol to her, and that it was he who ran away when she called for the police. It appears that the woman Doyle keeps a beer-shop in Pill-lane. The parties had been drinking there, and, some dispute having taken place, Kearney threatened to shoot her. She then called for the police; the men ran away, and immediately afterwards the shots were fired. O'Neill was soon afterwards taken to Jervis-street Hospital, but was found on arriving there to be quite dead. He had been twenty-four years in the force, and bore an excellent character. He leaves a wife and five children. The detectives are assiduously searching for the assassin, but have not yet succeeded in capturing him.

On the same night another member of the force was near falling a victim to a murderous attack made on him by twelve or fourteen ruffians. He was on duty near Rialto Bridge, on the Royal Canal, and hearing a noise of gates being torn down and thrown into the water, he proceeded towards the place. There he was surrounded by the party, who immediately commenced a savage onslaught on him. They seized the constable and endeavoured to throw him into the canal, but the latter, being a young, athletic man, made such resistance as to keep his assailants at bay till some persons arrived to his assistance. He then grappled with two of them and made them prisoners, while the others swam to the opposite side of the canal.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual financial statement on Thursday evening. He stated that the surplus to be dealt with was £1,350,000. He proposed to repeal the Timber Duties; to equalise the duty on wine in bottles and casks; to repeal the duty on pepper; to reduce the mileage duty on stage carriages and omnibuses to one farthing; and to reduce the duty on post-horses to £5 for one horse or carriage. He proposed to convert the Savings Bank deposits of twenty-five millions into annuities, terminable in 1885, and also to revise the portion of dividend terminable annuities not required for interest on Savings Bank deposits. He calculated that thus in 1885 forty-nine and a half millions of the National Debt would be cancelled.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

On Wednesday evening, Clifford, one of the detective force, while assisting in conveying the mother of the alleged murderer Kearney to Chancery Station, Dublin, was assailed from behind, and struck, with an iron bar it is said, on the back of the head. He was taken to the hospital, where he lies in a most precarious state. Two men have been arrested for the outrage. Kearney has not yet been taken.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, May 2nd.—The Government has concluded an arrangement with the Bank of Italy, whereby the latter lends the Government the sum of 255,000,000 fire. The interest is fixed at 1½ per cent. from the 2nd of May, until a different arrangement be concluded.

FLORENCE, May 3rd.—Popular demonstrations have taken place in this city, Naples, Turin, and other towns, in favour of the national armament. The National Guard of Naples have expressed a wish to relieve the troops now garrisoning the town.

MEXICO.

MAZATLAN, March 23.—1,100 were defeated near Mazatlan, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded and 350 scattered. The streets of Mazatland are barricaded. It is believed the Republicans would occupy the place. 4,000 Imperialists, under Sobodar, are reported to be marching to the relief of Mazatlan.

The Spanish frigates *Numancia* and *Blanca* returned to Valparaiso on the 14th March, after an unsuccessful attempt to attack the allied fleet near Chiloe.

The American steamship *Uncle Sam* was seized by the Spanish fleet near Valparaiso, for carrying contraband of war.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday evening in its bulletin says :—"When disturbances broke out recently at Jassy order was restored by Moldavian troops, and public opinion energetically condemned the originators of the disturbances. Nevertheless, the attempt alone proves that the present state of things cannot last long without inconvenience. As it is evident that the election of a foreign Prince meets with opposition from most of the European Cabinets, the time has arrived for the Moldo-Wallachians to emerge from their present state of uncertainty by promptly fixing upon an arrangement which may obtain the assent of the Paris Conference."

The *France* announces that the Italian fleet sailed on Monday last from Genoa, its destination being unknown.

The *Temps* says a despatch from Florence states positively that General Lamarmora is about to assume the command of the army, and will be succeeded in the Ministry by Baron Ricasoli.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY.

VIENNA, May 2nd.—The *Neue Fremdenblatt* of to-day asserts that Prussia and Italy have agreed upon a plan for attacking Austria. According to this plan, Italy undertakes to commence hostilities.

The Middle States, it is said, intend to propose that the entire Federal contingent shall be placed upon a war footing.

It is believed that General Galenz will assume the command of the Fifth Army Corps in Venetia.

The Austrian despatch of the 26th ult. contained proposals for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. It declares that should these proposals be declined Austria will submit them to the Federal Diet.

BERLIN, May 2nd.—The Prussian Cabinet does not consider the Saxon reply to Count Bismark's note of the 27th ult to be satisfactory. A second despatch was sent to Dresden yesterday.

It is not probable that the Committee of the Federal Diet will agree to fix a term for the assembling of a German Parliament before knowing the nature of the Prussian proposals for reform, as the representatives of several Governments have already expressed their disapproval of such a course.

The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz* of to-day says.—Prussia will disarm when Austria withdraws her reinforcements from Bohemia, Moravia, and Western Galicia, and when she ceases to adopt the so-called measures of defence against Italy, upon proof that the Italian Government is not preparing for war. In order to discuss the impartant matters which will shortly require consideration, both Austria and Prussia must be disarmed.

AMERICA.

The chief news brought by the *City of New York*, which arrived on Wednesday at Queenstown from New York, relates to the movements and designs of the Fenians. General Meade had arrived at Eastport, had announced his intention to enforce the neutrality laws, and had had an interview with Major-General Doyle, who commands the troops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the purpose of concerting measures. A schooner, named the *Prey*, laden with arms for the Fenians, had been seized at Eastport; but part of her cargo had been taken out before General Meade's arrival, which was immediately followed by the departure of Killian, the Fenian leader. Several English vessels of war, with troops on board, had arrived at St. Andrew's; and several American war steamers were lying at Eastport. At a meeting of the "Senate faction" of the Fenians, held in New York, "President" Roberts had announced that no more meetings would be held "before the final blow for liberty was struck." President Johnson, in a speech addressed to a deputation of discharged soldiers and seamen, had declared his intention of adhering to his policy regarding the South, and had described his opponents as "calumniators, slanderers, and traducers." In another speech made to a meeting of negroes, he had declared himself the real friend of the blacks. The English steamer *Virginia*, from Liverpool, had arrived at New York with cholera among her steerage passengers, of whom nearly forty had died at sea, while nine more have died since her arrival.

Sporting Intelligence.

ASCOT HEATH SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.—A HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sov each, for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive 20 sov out of the stakes. Half a mile. (18 subs).

Mr Saxon's Lord Craven, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb............H. Clark 1
Mr J. H. C. Wyndham's King Christian, 7st 4lb. Whiteborn 2
Mr Pryor's Qui Vive, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb..............Loates 3

Betting at first even Qui Vive, closed at 7 to 4 Qui Vive, 9 to 4 agst Lord Craven, 6 to 1 agst King Christian. Won by a length : bad third.

The GRAND STAND PLATE of 200 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sov each, 10 ft, for two-yr-olds; colts 8st 8lb, fillies 8st 6lb. Five furlongs. (42 subs).

Colonel Pearson's Achievement, 8st 9lb.........T. French 1
Mr H. Savile's c by Permesen, 8st 5lb..............Doyle 2
Mr Pryor's Friponnier, 8st 8lb.....................Loates 3

Betting : 6 to 4 on Friponnier, 5 to 2 agst Achievement. Won by three-quarters of a length, bad third.

The DUKE DE BRABANT STAKES of 400 sov, added to a handicap of 25 sov each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c. One mile five furlongs. (74 subs., 49 of whom pay 5 sov each).

Mr Perry's Pintail, Sister to Drake, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb...Carroll 1
Mr Herry's Hollyfox, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb..................Cameron 2
Mr Sutton's Split the Difference, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb.......Carter 3

Merry Wife, Brahma, Gomera, Filbert, Helen, Cutaway, Eakring, Plutus, Monitress and Hasketon Maid also ran.

Betting : 5 to 2 agst Eakring, 6 to 1 agst Brahma, 7 to 1 each agst Pintail and Monitress, 10 to 1 each agst Cutaway and Split the Difference. A capital start was effected, Cutaway making play attended by Split the Difference, Eakring, Monitress, Hasketon Maid and Hollyfox, the last two being Merry Wife and Plutus. At the Brick Kilns the leaders gave way to Hollyfox and Pintail, Hasketon Maid lying third. In this order they continued with some slight changes in the ruck until reaching the distance, where Pintail and Hollyfox, separating from the rest, there was a splendid race home, Pintail winning, after a gallant struggle on the part of Hollyfox, by a neck. Split the Difference, who ran forward round the bend, finished a moderate third, the rest very much scattered. Helen was fourth, Cutaway fifth, Hasketon Maid sixth, Eakring seventh, and Brahma eight; Plutus and Merry Wife, who had whipped in the whole of the way, finished absolutely last.

A PLATE of 100 sov, for three-year-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.

Raven...Cannon 1
Kingfisher.......................................Loates 2
Little Gentleman.................................Carroll 3

Betting : 11 to 8 agst Raven, 9 to 4 agst Kingfisher, 10 to 1 bar two. Won by a length; half a length between the second and third.

First Year of the FIRST SPRING BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sov each, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds; colts 8st 6lb, fillies 8st 7lb. Half a mile. (37 subs).

Mr H. Smith's Seville..............................Cannon 1
Mr Dark's The Rescue...........................J. Adams 2
Mr Parr's Opoponax..............................Challoner 3

Betting : 6 to 4 agst Seville, 7 to 4 agst Opoponax. Won by a head, a length and a half between second and third.

A PLATE of 50 sov, for two-year-olds and upwards. The Old mile.

C by Promised Land—Bavarde's dam, 5st 11lb...Cameron 1
Glacier, 2 yrs, 5st 11lb..........................Kenyon 2
Euphony c, 2 yrs, 5st 11lb.....................T. Sadler 3

Betting : 6 to 4 agst Euphony c, 7 to 2 agst Bavarde's dam colt, 4 to 1 agst Glacier. Won by a length, a head between second and third.

WEDNESDAY.—HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each with 100 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Swinley Course.

Kingfisher, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb.......................Kenyon 1
Beadle, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb.........................Challoner 2
Guinivere, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb..........................Morris 3

Betting : 5 to 2 agst Kingfisher, 4 to 1 agst Beadle. Won by two lengths.

The SUNNING HILL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 200 added, for two-yr-olds. Half a mile.

Mr Savile's c by Parmesan, 8st 12lb...............Doyle 1
Baron Rothschild's Hippia, 8st 12lb...............Morris 2
Sir J. Hawley's Fakir, 8st 8lb......................Wells 3

Betting : 6 to 1 agst Hippia, 10 to 1 agst Fakir. Won by a head, half a length between second and third.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. T.Y.C.

Little Gentleman, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb....................Carroll 1
Confederate, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb.......................Heartfield 2
Dalesman, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb............................Peake 3

Betting : 5 to 2 agst Little Gentleman, 8 to 1 agst Dalesman. Won by a neck, a head between the second and third.

A PLATE of 300 sovs, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Cup Course.

Corsair, 3 yrs, 7st ....Covey 1
Sydmonton, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb..........................Wells 2
John Davis, 5 yrs, 9st 11lb..........................Cannon 3

Betting : 11 to 8 on John Davis, 2 to 1 agst Sydmonton, 4 to 1 agst Corsair. Won by nearly three lengths, a bad third.

PLATE of 50 sovs. T.Y.C.

Saccharometer, 6 yrs, 7st 12lb...................Edwards 1
Raven, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb..............................Cannon 2
Primrose, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb.............................Covey 3

Betting : 7 to 4 on Saccharometer, 5 to 1 agst Raven, 8 to 1 agst Primrose, 20 to 1 agst any other. Won by a length, bad third.

The SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, the second to receive 40 sovs out of the stakes. Once round.

Mr Craven's Hazeldean, 3 yrs, 9st 3lb..............Goater 1
Baron Rothschild's Guinivere, 4 yrs, 10st 10lb......Morris 2
Sir J. Hawley's Darabouka, 3 yrs, 9st 3lb...........Wells 3

Betting : Even on Guinivere, 6 to 4 agst Hazeldean. Won by a head, bad third.

PLATE of 50 sovs. Half a mile.

Merry Sunshine's dam c, 2 yrs, 6st 3lb.............Kenyon 1
Soiled Dove, 2 yrs, 6st 3lb..........................Salmon 2
Usher, 5 yrs, 8st 13lb................................Parry 3

Betting : 3 to 1 agst Soiled Dove, 5 to 1 agst the winner. Won by a head, bad third.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has ruled firm, with a limited amount of business passing, at the extreme prices of last week. At today's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was small, and sold quickly at the extreme prices of last week. Factors experience a steady demand for English and foreign, with a good sale, at the rates of this day week. Barley, slow sale. Beans and peas unaltered. Rye little doing. Malt firm. Flour, slow sale, at last week's prices. Prices: Wheat, 46s to 51s; barley, 33s to 34s; beans, 39s to 40s; peas, 39s to 40s; rye, 27s to 28s; malt, 60s to 62s; flour—households, 32s to 33s; whites, 34s to 35s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a fair healthy demand for foreign and English wheat at the full rates of last week. Oats in good request at full prices. Peas and beans a quiet trade, and prices unaltered.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There is only a moderate supply of grain of all kinds at to-day's market. Wheat a slow sale at last week's prices. Barley a slow sale. Oats a small supply and good demand at about former rates.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 70 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, and 49 beasts and 411 sheep, were from foreign. Respecting quality, as a whole, it was only middling for the time of year. Business was again in a confused, unsettled state, and only 569 beasts, 1,560 sheep and 5 pigs were shown in the market. The beef trade varied considerably, and prices were irregular. The better qualities were in active request, and moved freely off at extreme currencies; in exceptional cases 9s 3d was obtained, but the general top figure for beef was 9s 3d per imperial stone, and the middling and inferior sorts experienced a slow sale at barely late rates. A total clearance was not effected. The mutton trade ruled slow, but the prices of Tuesday last were supported, with a tolerably good finish.

In the Dead Meat Market there was a small supply, which was of a very middling quality, and met with a slow demand. Prices were nominal.

The quotations only apply to sheep out of their wool.

Numbers shown :—Beasts, 569; sheep and lambs, 1,560; pigs, 5; store cattle, 0.

Prices to-day :—Beasts : Prime heifers, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 3d. to 7s 3d; good steers, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d; middling, 7s. 6d. to 8s 9d; cows, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d.; stags, 0s 0d. Pork 6s 0d to 7s. 0d; ditto, small, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9½d to 9¾d; large fat, 11d to 11½d; middling, 8d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7½d to 7¾d per lb sinking offal.

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

	Beasts.	℔ st.	Sheep.	℔ lb
1863	1,155	6s 0d to 8s 0d	5,180	6d to 6½d
1864	1,200	5s 6d to 8s 0d	5,900	6d to 6½d
1865	1,458	5s 6d to 8s 6d	5,790	6½d to 8d

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	5	10	0	to	8	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	6	5	0	to	7	15	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	10	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	3	0	to	0	4	0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	3	6	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	3	4	to	0	3	9	"

Carts at market : hay, 108 ; straw, 36.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—At to-day's market there was a large supply. English Regents, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; Scotch Regents, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; Rocks and Reds, 5s 0d to 6s 0d per load of 20 stones.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES.

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending Saturday April 28 :—

	Quarters.	s.	d.
Wheat	71,745	45	9
Barley	11,632	36	3
Oats	3,692	24	6

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At Maple-terrace, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr Thomas Trenery, of a daughter.

At Grainger-street, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr John Gill, of a son.

CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY.—At Farm Cottage, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr William Hobkirk, cashier, of a son

BELLINGHAM RECTORY.—On the 26th ult., the wife of Rev. R. Powell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. Dingle, Simon, second son of Mr Thomas Rowe, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr John Humble, both of Leadgate.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. John's Church, on the 28th ult., Mr Thomas Stanger, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr J. English, Windy Nook.

At Trinity Presbyterian Church, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. T. W. Brown, M.A., John, son of Mr George Taylor, to Elizabeth Helen, daughter of Mr Peter M'Bride, of this town.

At Jesmond Church, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Berkeley Addison, Robert Dickinson, Esq., solicitor, to Jane, only daughter of Mr George Harle.

At St. Paul's Church, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr A. G. Schaeffer, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr R. Lambert.

HILLTOP.—On the 28th inst., aged 77, Sarah, the wife of Mr Thomas Brown.

NORTH SHIELDS.—At Christ Church, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Francis Murray, Mr Thomas Hunter, of this town, to Annie, youngest daughter of Mr Chas. Barras, North Shields.

LONDON.—At St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on the 30th ult., by the Right Rev. the Primate of the Episcopal Church in Scotaland, Vice-Admiral Charles Eden, C.B., to Fanny Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Henry Francis Greville, C.B.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Haymarket Hotel, on the 28th ult., aged 49, Mr Thomas Smith.

At Church-walk, on the 28th ult., aged 57, Margaret, wife of Mr Alexander M'Donald.

At Argyle-place, on the 30th ult., aged 54, Mr William Spottiswood.

At 17, Westgate-hill-terrace, on the 27th ult., aged 16, Annabella, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Smith, of Roddam.

At Akenside-hill, on the 29th ult., aged 24, Mr Thomas Mitchell.

At Bowman-crescent, on the 27th ult., aged 22, William, eldest son of Mr George Tinline, joiner.

ELSWICK WEST FARM.—On the 29th ult., aged 63, Mr David Vineycomb.

GATESHEAD.—At Cromwell-cottage, on the 30th ult., Mr Robert Gildroy.

WHICKHAM.—On the 3rd inst., aged 67, Mr William Allinson.

BOMBAY.—Accidentally killed on board the barque *Dunelm*, on the 17th March, aged 17, Robert, eldest son of Mr Robert Elliott, Gateshead.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No. 24, West Parade, in the same town.

Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.