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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 239 CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-off CLOTHES, CARPETS, and FURNITURE. The Best Price given.
Apply to WM. COLLINSON, General Dealer, Blackhill. If required, W. C. can attend personally.
Wedding Rings, Jewellery, Gold Guards, &c. Furnishing Ironmongery.

Money.

MONEY TO LEND. — Three Sums of £500 each, and Two of £700, Trust Money, and several Smaller Sums.
Apply to THOMPSON and LISLE, Solicitors, Durham.

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE regular HIRING OF SERVANTS will be held at Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, May 8th, 1865. These Hirings will also be held, as usual, on MONDAY, the 6th November, 1865.

CONSETT HIRINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that for the better accommodation of Masters and Servants, HIRINGS will be held at High Consett, as follows, viz.:—On SATURDAY, 6th of May; also on SATURDAY, 5th of November, 1865.
Every accommodation will be given to all parties attending such Hirings.
April 20th, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE RIVER DERWENT.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, Shotley Bridge, on TUESDAY, May 9th, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to consider the propriety of forming an Association for the Protection of the Fish and Fishing in the River Derwent. All Anglers and other interested in this measure are invited to attend.
1st May, 1865.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge.—In the Matter of JOHN RYAN, formerly of Wheatley's Houses, near Dipton, in the County of Durham; afterwards of Pit Hill, near Pelton, in the said County, Labourer, adjudged Bankrupt on the 14th day of December, 1864.
An Order of Discharge will be delivered to the Bankrupt after the expiration of thirty days from this date, unless an appeal be duly entered against the Judgment of the Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.
Dated the 26th day of April, 1865.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge.—In the Matter of SARAH ANN RACE, of Berry Edge, in the County of Durham, Grocer and Beerhouse-keeper, Executrix under the Will of WILLIAM RACE, late of Berry Edge aforesaid, Grocer and Beerhouse-keeper, deceased, adjudged Bankrupt on the 28th day of January, 1865.
An Order of Discharge will be delivered to the Bankrupt after the expiration of thirty days from this date, unless an appeal be duly entered against the Judgment of the Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.
Dated the 26th day of April, 1865.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

MR. H. PROCTER, the justly-celebrated Demonstrator of Phrenology and Mesmerism, respectfully announces that he will continue his laughter-provoking and universally-admired PHRENOLOGICAL and MESMERIC ENTERTAINMENTS for SIX NIGHTS longer, when the various phases of Man under the Mesmeric influence will be fully illustrated in a number of graphic experiments, making highly-interesting, Instructive and Amusing Entertainments.
Each Evening Parties will be selected from the Audience, whose Heads will be Phrenologically delineated.

Admission—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Doors Open at Seven o'Clock, to Commence at Half-past.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

Mr. Procter will continue to give private delineations of character, at his Lodgings, Mr. CHRISTOPHER'S, High Street, Consett. Verbal Delineations, 1s. 6d.; Written Charts, 5s.

An Afternoon Entertainment will be given on FRIDAY Afternoon, at Three o'Clock, for the Children of the surrounding Schools.—Admission by Ticket only.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY IN THE DISTRICT.

SPLENDID TREAT FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY, IN THE TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, MAY 8 AND 9, 1865.

MR. and MRS. GOURLAY, the Celebrated Delineators of Scottish Character, in Conjunction with LITTLE JOHNNY, will give Two of their Popular, Original, Laughable, and Instructive Entertainments, entitled MRS. McGREGOR'S LEVEE, or a COLLECTION OF SCOTTISH CURIOSITIES, introducing a variety of Comic and Eccentric Characters, New Songs, Old Ballads, Odd Sayings, Humorous Anecdotes, Old Proverbs, Amusing Stories, Dances, &c.
Change of Songs, Anecdotes, &c., each Evening.
Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight precisely.
Front Seats, 2s.; Second, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children in Arms not admitted.
Tickets to be had of WILSON BROTHERS, GEO. RICHARDSON, and Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mr. WM. SIDDLE, Blackhill; and Messrs. BRODIE, Consett.

PEDAM'S OAK LEAD MINE.
400 SHARES OF £10 PER SHARE.
(Under Limited Liability Act.)

The FIRST GENERAL MEETING to be held at the House of Mr. J. Seymour, Consett, MAY 6th, 1865, at Seven o'Clock p.m., for the Formation of the Company, Choice of Officers, &c.
Terms, 10s. per Share Deposit.
Payments Two Shillings and Sixpence per Month.
There are several Veins in the Royalty, including the celebrated Sun and Middle Veins of the Derwent Head Mines, which are yielding largely at present, and only situate about One Mile Eastward, and in the direction of those Veins which are nearly East and West running Veins. There is an Old Drift made 600 Yards Long at the Burn-hope Level in the proper place, but still at a considerable distance from the said Vein; but at the End of the Drift it is near a promising Cross Vein, which cuts the other Veins at near a right angle, and is supposed to be a Carrying Vein right across them, from the opinion of men who sunk down into the Vein in Burnhope.
Also, it is known that for a great depth of Rock there will not need any Pumping of Water, as a Shaft about Four Fathoms Deep was sunk down into a small Vein at the End of the Drift and the Water disappeared, supposed to find its way in the Veins to deeper levels at the Derwent Head Mines.
J. KELL, of Castleside, will attend at Pedam's Oak on FRIDAY, May 5th, 1865, from One till Four o'Clock p.m., to point out the locality to whom Application for Shares or other Information may be obtained.

GRAND BAZAAR for ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ARMAGH.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PRIZES:—

1st Prize—Raphael's "Madonna di Foligno," in *bas-relief*, the gift of His Holiness the Pope.
2nd Prize—A Porcelain Flower Vase, value 100 Guineas, Gift of the Emperor and Empress of Austria.
3rd Prize—A Gothic Harp, by Erard; a Purchaser guaranteed £100 for it.
4th Prize—A Pair of Beautiful Ponies, value £50.
5th Prize—A Magnificent Painting on Vienna Porcelain, value £60.
6th Prize—A Lady's Gold Watch and Chain, value £20.
7th Prize—A Lady's Pony and Side-Saddle, value £25.
8th and 9th Prizes—Two Half-Scores of Prime Lambs, value £17 each.
10th and 11th Prizes — Two Large Damask Table Cloths and Four Dozen Napkins, £14 each.
12th and 13th Prizes—Two Milch Cows, value £15 each.
14th and 15th Prizes—Two Pieces of Irish Linen, fifty-two yards each, value £5 each.
16th Prize—A Kerry Cow, value £10.
17th Prize—An Emerald Poplin Dress, value 7 Guineas.
18th Prize—A Paisley Shawl, value £5.
19th Prize—A Magnificent Copy of the Sacred Scriptures, gorgeously bound, £6.
20th Prize—A Pair of Fine Gold Ear-Rings, set in Emeralds and Pearls.
21st Prize—Two Magnificent Porcelain Sevres Vases, value 100 Guineas—Gift of the Emperor of the French.
22nd Prize—A Highly Ornamented Urn, in Ormolu.
23rd Prize—A valuable Oil Painting of the Entombment of Our Saviour, by Tintoretto, value 50 Guineas.
24th Prize—A Bronze Statue of William Wallace.
25th Prize—A Model Steam Engine.
Besides Three valuable Horse Ploughs, and a quantity of other Prizes, in all to the number of 600, the lowest of which is worth 6s.

TICKETS, SIXPENCE EACH,
To be had of the Rev. F. KEARNEY, Brooms.

Public Notices.

OPENING OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.
On SATURDAY, May 13th, a Bazaar.
On SUNDAY, the 14th, Procession, and Sermons by the Rev. T. Greenfield and Mr. George Charlton.
On MONDAY, the 15th, the Bazaar, Tea Party, and Public Meeting. Jonathan Priestman, Esq., Managing Director of the Consett Iron Company, in the Chair.
On TUESDAY, the 16th, a Lecture by the Rev. T. Greenfield. Dr. Blythe Hurst, of Collierley, in the Chair.
On SATURDAY, the 20th, Tea Party and Public Meeting. Annandale Town, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.
On SUNDAY, the 21st, Sermons by the Revs. T. Smith and R. Shields.
On MONDAY, the 22nd, Lecture by the Rev. T. Smith. The Rev. W. Saul in the Chair.
For further Particulars see Programme.

REDUCED FARES from BERRY EDGE and LEADGATE by Coach leaving Mr. SEYMOUR'S, BERRY EDGE, at Seven every Morning.
Fares, there and back, only 2s. 6d.

COACH ACCOMMODATION.

WILLIAM COWING

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favours and begs inform them that he continues to run his Coach FROM BERRY EDGE TO NEWCASTLE.
Fare, as usual, 1s. 6d. each way.
His Coach leaves Mr Cummings's, Middle-street, Consett, every Morning at Seven o'Clock, arriving at Newcastle at Nine; and returning from Mr Turnbull's, White Swan Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, at Four o'Clock punctually.
W. C. would caution the public against being hoaxed by an advertised reduction of fares by other coaches, which is for the purpose of destroying competition, so that they may charge what price they think proper.

WILLIAM COWING,
COACH PROPRIETOR,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

Sales by Auction.

PONT HEAD FARM, NEAR LEADGATE, IN THE PARISH OF MEDOMSLEY.

MR. WILLIAM RAW,
Highly appreciating the confidence reposed in him on being honoured with instructions by Mr Joseph Oxley (who is declining Farming), to
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE whole of his valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c., upon the Farm of Pont Head, on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1865.
Consisting of 5 excellent DRAUGHT HORSES, viz.:—1 Grey Horse, 4 years old; 1 Brown Horse, 5 years old; 1 Black Mare, 5 years old; 1 Brown Mare and Foal, 6 years old; 1 Bay Mare, aged; and 1 excellent Donkey, 3 years old; 1 excellent Bay Pony, 6 years old, fit for Saddle or Harness.
CATTLE.—4 Milch Cows, calved and in calf; 4 Steers and Heifers, 2 years old; 6 Ditto Ditto, 1 year old, and 3 Milk Calves.
SHEEP AND SWINE.—11 Ewes and Lambs; 1 Sow and 9 Pigs, 8 weeks old; and 1 Sow in Pigs.
IMPLEMENTS AND DAIRY UTENSILS.—1 Long Cart, 2 Coup ditto, 1 Carrier's Waggon, 1 Gig, 3 Iron Swing Ploughs, 1 Scuffler, 2 pair of Harrows, 1 Four-horse Harrow, 1 large Stone Roller, 1 Wood Ditto, Turnip Drill and Roller, 1 Clod Crusher, 1 Stack-yard Ladder, 2 Scythes with Corn Cradles, 1 Aberdeen Scythe, Cart and other Harness for 4 Horses, 8 Cow Bands, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, &c., 1 Barrel Churn, 2 Milk Barrels, Pail, Cans, Dishes and Bowls, with numerous other useful articles.
Also, 30 Fowls.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock at Noon.
Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill,
April 17th, 1865.

WOODLANDS FARM, NEAR LANCHESTER, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, by a special favour with which he has been honoured by Messrs. THOMAS and WILLIAM TEMPERLEY (who are declining farming), will appear in the Agricultural Auction Ring, and conduct the Sale of their VERY VALUABLE FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., upon the Farm of WOODLANDS, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1865.
HORSES.—One active Brown Horse, fit for Saddle or Harness, Four Years Old; 1 Model Chesnut Mare, Six Years Old; 1 Excellent Bay Horse, Six Years Old; 1 Powerful Bay Waggon Horse, Nine Years Old; 1 Bay Horse, Aged; and 1 Chesnut Pony, aged.
CATTLE.—Eight excellent Young Milch Cows, Calved and in Calf; 1 Heifer, in Calf; 1 Short-Horned Bull, rising Two Years Old; 8 Steers and Heifers, Two Years Old; 9 Steers and Heifers, One Year Old; 6 Milk Calves; 6 Irish Kyloe Heifers, Three Years Old, forward in condition; also, 4 Prime Fat Steers and Heifers, Three Years Old.
SHEEP.—Twenty-three Sound Good Cheviot Ewes and their Lambs, by a Leicester Tup; 1 Leicester Tup Hog, and 35 Mule Hogs, in fell wool and good condition.
IMPLEMENTS.—Two Long Carts, 4 Coup do.; 2 Excellent Wood Waggons, with full sets of Chains; 1 Waggon Body; 1 First-rate Metal Roller, 1 Double Turnip Drill; 1 Turnip Drill and Roller; 1 First-class Iron Horse Hay Rake; 1 Turnip Cutter; 3 Iron Swing Ploughs; 1 Iron Scuffler; 4 Pair of Harrows; Cart and other Harness for 6 Horses; Breaking Bridles and Pads; 1 Gentleman's Riding Saddle; 1 Lady's do., and 2 Bridles, 2 Stackyard Ladders, 1 Winnowing Machine, 6 Sheep Troughs, and 4 Sheep Nets, 2 Sheep Hecks; 1 Pig Trough; 2 Pair of Cart Ropes, 60 Sacks and Pokes, 16 Cow Bands, Shovels, Forks, Rakes Hoes, &c., &c., and a quantity of Old Iron.
DAIRY UTENSILS.—Two Barrel Churns, Butter Scales and Weights, Milk Bowls, Cans and Dishes, with numerous other useful articles; also a quantity of Seed Potatoes.
Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock with the Implements.
☞ DINNER will be provided at One o'clock, by Mr. Randall, of Shotley Bridge. Bill, 1s. 6d. each.
Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, April 24th, 1865.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

SALE OF BOOK DEBTS.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer, is instructed by the Official Assignee of the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the New Market Sale Rooms, Consett, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1865, subject to such conditions as shall be then read.
Lot 1.—The Book Debts of Sarah Ann Race, a Bankrupt.
Lot 2.—The Book Debts of John Martin, a Bankrupt.
A Schedule, with particulars of the Debts, may be seen at the County Court Office, Shotley Bridge.
Sale to commence at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY, at Stanhope, for SALE BY AUCTION, under Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed, at the House of Mr. Horace Butcher, Phœnix Inn and Commercial Hotel, Stanhope, on Wednesday, May 17, 1865.
Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,
One DWELLING HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, and now in the occupation of Alice Elliot, as Tenant thereof. The present Tenant will, on application, show the Premises; and for further Particulars, apply to Mr. ALFRED CONING, Dunston Iron and Steel Works, near Gateshead.
Sale to commence at Four o'Clock.
New Market Sale Rooms, Consett, May 4, 1865.

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the Ship Inn, Black Hall Mill, near Ebchester, on THURSDAY, May 11th, 1865,
ALL the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, and BAR UTENSILS, &c., belonging to Mr Joseph Anderson, declining Business, for particulars of which see Handbills.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Oliver Ford, near Cold Rowley, on Tuesday, May 9th, 1865, all the FARM STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mr. Christopher Sheppard, who is declining Farming.
Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,
Comprising One powerful Draught Grey Mare, eight years old, in Foal, by Verdy; One Ditto Grey Colt, three years old; One Brown Colt, rising two years, by Verdy; One Milk Cow, close to calving; One Long and Three Coup Carts; One Iron Wheel Plough; One Swing Ditto; One Ribbing Plough; One Pair Four-Bull Harrows; Two Pair of Three-Bull Ditto; One Grub Harrow; large Wood Roller; Turnip Drill and Roller; One Stone Roller; Cumberland Clod Crusher; Two Sets Cart Harness; Two Sets of Plough Gears; Rakes, Forks, Grapes, and Shovels; an excellent Stack Cover; Two Barrel Churns; a Quantity of Seed Potatoes; Two Geese, One Gander, and Sixteen Goslings; also Forty Hens and Cocks, of superior Breeds. A Lot of Old Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at One o'Clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood; where all orders received will have due attention.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, whether acquired or constitutional. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, 35, Newland, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

Business Addresses.

FOREIGN WINES AT LONDON PRICES.

THE CADIZ, OPORTO, AND LIGHT WINE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

JOHN KER,
CHEMIST, GROCER, AND FOREIGN WINE MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Clergy, Gentry, and the Public of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Neighbourhood, that he has been appointed Agent for the Sale of the WINES of the above Association, a large Stock of which he has just received, and which are of the finest Vintage.

WINES OF SPAIN.

	Per Bot.	Per Doz.		Per Bot.	Per Doz.
Household Sherry	1s. 10d. and 2s. 3d.	or 20s. and 25s.	Manzanilla Do.	3s. 6d. and 4s. 2d.	or 40s. and 48s.
Crown and Club Do.	2s. 6d. and 3s. 2d.	or 28s. and 36s.	Old East India Do.	5s. 3d.	or 60s.

OPORTO WINES.

Port from the Wood, 1s. 10d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 20s., 26s., 28s. per Dozen.	Port, Superior (1847) Wine, 5s. 3d. per Bottle, or 60s. per Dozen.
Club Port (1851) Vintage, 3s. 2d. per Bottle, or 36s. per Doz. Port, Old and Crusted, 3s. 10d. per Bottle, or 44s. per Doz	Port, Particular Shipments of 1844, 5s. 11d. per Bottle, or 68s per Dozen.

FRENCH WINES.

Sound Dinner Claret, 1s. 2d. per Bottle, or 13s. per Dozen.	Club Dinner Claret, 2s. per Bottle, or 22s. per Dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.

Champagne (Fleur de Sillery), 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.	Hock, Pints, 2s. 8d. per Bottle, or 30s. per Dozen.
Hock, 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.	Moselle, 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.
	Moselle, Pints, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.

RARE WINES.

Red Nectar, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.	Golden Cyprus, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.
White Nectar, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.	

TENT, or SACRAMENTAL WINES, 2s. 10d. per Bottle, or 32s. per Dozen.
PORT and SHERRY, 1s. 6d. per Bottle, or 18s. per Dozen.
J. K. earnestly requests a trial of those Wines, being confident that no Wines equal to them have ever been offered to the Public in this District.

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

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

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

To Let.

TO BE LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, situate in FRONT STREET, Leadgate. Apply to Mr. WM. DIXON, Leadgate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, in a House pleasantly situated near the Iron Works.—Apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon May 12th, 1865, a HOUSE, situated in Front Street, Shotley Bridge, containing 3 good Rooms and Kitchen, and other conveniences. Apply to GEORGE WATSON, Draper.

TO LET, and may be entered upon on the 13th of May, 1865, all that extensive BREWERY, with BREWING UTENSILS, situate at Highgate, Benfieldside.
A COTTAGE, adjoining the Brewery, can also be had if required.
For further particulars, apply to Mrs. HEWITT, on the premises.

FARM TO BE LET,
And Entered upon immediately.
ALL that FARM, situate at Cold Rowley, near the Consett Iron Works, in the County of Durham, containing 193 Acres, or thereabouts, as the same was lately in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Easton.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Letting, apply to Mr. J. P. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, FOUR COTTAGES, situate at Cutler's Hall, near Shotley Bridge. Also, TWO COTTAGES, situate at Consett. For particulars, apply to H. BROWN, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Newmarket Sale Rooms.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

BUILDING SITES and COTTAGES FOR SALE near the projected Railway Station, Blackhill, or any description of Houses built to suit without trouble to the Purchaser. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.
Consett, April 6, 1865.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE, in the most central part of Blackhill, well adapted for Shops, &c. Apply to Mr JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.

FOR SALE, A LEMONADE and SODA WATER MACHINE, with Bottling and Corking Apparatus complete. Apply to JOHN CALVERT, Grocer, Consett.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.
A BUILDING SITE for a COTTAGE, with good Streets, in a good situation, for £9. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Grocer, Consett.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
AN Excellent DWELLING HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, Yard, and Other Conveniences, situate at Blackhill, and now in the occupation of Mr. Chambers as tenant thereof.—For further Particulars apply to Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer, Consett.
New Market Sale-room, Feb. 15, 1865.

Business Addresses.

WILTON'S CUSTARD POWDER,
AT
THE FOREIGN WINE WAREHOUSE,
116, GREY-STREET,
R. WATSON, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM SIDDELL,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
BLACKHILL.
KITCHEN RANGES,
SHAM and other STOVES,
JAMBS AND MANTLES,
MARBLE and COMPOSITE, POTS, OVENS, &c., to Order.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PIANO-FORTES ON SALE AND TO ORDER.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.
PARAFFIN OIL OF THE BEST QUALITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EBCHESTER WOOLLEN MILLS.
J. MOODY Manufactures Wool into Yarn, Flannels, Blankets, Tweeds, Druggetts, &c.
Also Cleans Blankets, Carpets, and Hearth Rugs on the shortest Notice.
Orders left at Mr. Jackson's, *Guardian* Office, Consett, will receive prompt attention.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.
Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.
is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.
effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urinogenital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.
TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.
Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul' Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C. Agent—H. J. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge Durham.

ON SALE.
SPRING TARES AND GARDEN SEEDS.
OIL CAKE, RAPE CAKE.
LINSEED and LINSEED MEAL.
BEACH'S HORSE and CATTLE FOOD.
PATENT FELT for ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.
ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

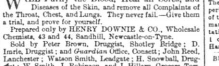
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BEDDING,
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
AT DUNN & CO.'S,
ALBION HOUSE, MARKET-STREET, NEWCASTLE.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.
JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET AND TRAFALGAR STREET,
CONSETT.

HOME-MADE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
H. SMITH is now showing NEW STYLES in KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, for Boys.
MEN'S BLACK SUITS, from £2 Upwards.
MEN'S COLOURED SUITS, from 30s. Upwards.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING, in Endless Variety.
BOYS', YOUTHS', and MEN'S
HATS,
CAPS,
TIES,
COLLARS,
SCARFS,
BRACES.
GOOD MATERIAL, GOOD WORKMANSHIP, and a GOOD FIT, Guaranteed, at
HENRY SMITH'S, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

£10 REWARD.
WILL be given by Messrs. H. DOWNIE and CO. to any one who will furnish such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person who has within the last ten days waited upon several families in the County of Durham, asking for Mr. Downie's Bills, and representing himself as coming from the above firm.
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Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

ONE OF THE ASSASSINS CAPTURED.

MR SEWARD AND HIS SON EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

THE BURIAL OF MR LINCOLN.

FALL OF MOBILE.

RETREAT OF GENERAL JOHNSTONE.

NEW YORK, April 19 (morning).

Mr Lincoln will be interred in Illinois. His remains will be carried through, and laid in state in Philadelphia, New York, and all the principal cities on the route. They will reach New York on the 25th.

Secretary Seward and Frederick Seward are better, and it is thought that both will recover.

Lafayette Foster succeeds to the Vice-Presidency. William Hunter acts as State Secretary *pro. tem.*

A man, named Suram, of Maryland, who suddenly disappeared from his home in Washington, has been suspected of being the assassin of Mr Seward. The female members of his family were arrested on Monday night. While the officers were in the house, a man, disguised and covered with mud, entered, and was also seized. Upon being confronted by Major Seward and his domestics, he was at once recognised by them as the man who made the assault. Many other arrests have been made in Washington, among them a number of the employés of Ford's Theatre. There have also been several arrests at Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, one of whom confessed that he was privy to a plot to kidnap, but not to murder, the President, and to convey him to the South as a hostage. It is reported that it has been discovered that the plot for the assassination of Friday night included the Vice-President, General Grant, and every member of the Cabinet. The *Washington Republican* states that ex-Mayor Judge Campbell and all the Confederate officers on parole in Richmond have been arrested, and will be held prisoners pending the investigation of the murder of the President. Booth, with numerous companions, are believed to be concealed in St. Mary's, Maryland. His capture is hourly expected. A cry of popular indignation has been aroused against the South, and a cry for severe measures against the Confederates has arisen. The greatest order prevails throughout the Northern States.

It is reported that a Federal force has crossed the Rio Grande, near Pelo, Alto Revaca, and Depramala, and has destroyed 4,000 bales of cotton, which were stored on the Mexican side.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(From the *New York Herald* of the 19th inst.)

After receiving the oath, and being duly declared the President of the United States, Mr Johnson remarked:—

"Gentlemen,—I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded as I, in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavouring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free Government, and I believe that the Government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles, consonant with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long laboured to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toils and an honest advocacy of the great principles of a free Government have been my lot. The duties have been mine. The consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people."

The President afterwards received the congratulations of his friends. He appears to be in excellent health.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 18th.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation waited upon the President of Washington on the 18th April, when Governor Oglesby presented a suitable address. President Johnson said that oppressed as he was with the new and sad responsibility which had fallen upon him, he could with difficulty respond. The words of countenance and encouragement just addressed to him sank deep into his heart, and strengthened him to carry out his convictions of right. He should enter upon his great duty firmly and stedfastly—(applause)—if not with the signal ability of his predecessors. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honoured and revered—the beloved and hope of the people—sprang not alone from a solitary individual, but could be traced back to that source which was the spring of all their woes. They expected him to indicate his future policy. One thing he would say, every era taught its lesson. The times in which they lived were not without instruction. The American people must be taught, if they did not feel, that treason was a crime, and must be punished—(applause)—that the Government would not always bear with its enemies, and that it was strong not only to protect but to punish. (Applause.) Let it be engraven on every heart that treason was a crime and traitors should suffer the penalty. (Applause.) While they were appalled, overwhelmed, at the fall of one man in their midst by the hand of a traitor, should they allow men, he cared not with what weapons, to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While they strained their mind to comprehend the enormities of this assassination, should they allow the nation to be assassinated? (Applause.) He did not harbour bitter or revengeful feelings towards any. He regarded himself as the humble instrument of the American people. Public morals and public opinion should be established upon inflexible principles of justice. When the question of exercising mercy came before him it would be calmly and judiciously considered; but they must not forget that what might be mercy to the individual was cruelty to the State. (Cheers.) He should never forget that he was not to consult his own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. In regard to his future course he would make no professions, no pledges. To the history of his past public acts he referred for the principles which had governed him heretofore, and would guide him hereafter.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY TOWARDS THE REBELS.

A Washington despatch to the *Boston Evening Post* states that in conversing with members of Congress and others, the new President has declared his willingness to act with magnanimity towards the people of the rebel States; but that the unrepentant leaders must be punished, and that mercy to individuals was not always mercy to the State.

The *New York Herald* of the 19th thus speaks of Mr. President Johnson's policy with respect to the treatment of the South:—"That Andrew Johnson is settled and inflexible in his views of condign punishment we cannot doubt. When the cotton States, following in the lurid wake of South Carolina, began to fly off into the abyss of secession, and when, except one, the whole *posse* of Southern Democrats in the Senate at Washington were changed to insolent and threatening conspirators, that exception was Andrew Johnson, who from the first faced them and fought them right and left. For instance, in a sweeping speech against them, running through two days in February, 1861, Mr Johnson said that his views of the destructive tendencies of secession dated back to 1833; and speaking of an appeal to the Border Slave States to join the Southern Confederacy, he said, 'This is simply a question of interest and not of friendship for the Border Slave States, and that whenever a line of division is drawn in this country it will be a line of civil war, and the work of the extinction of slavery will on that day be commenced.' Here Andrew Johnson spoke as a prophet, and here, too, he gives us a satisfactory proof of his sagacity as a far-seeing statesman. Next, in a rousing Union Speech on the 22nd of March, 1861, which created an unparalleled outburst of popular enthusiasm in the Senate galleries, we find him speaking as the executive officer of the law. In that speech he said, 'Show me the man who makes war on the Government and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President of the United States I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the Eternal God, I would have them hung.' The man thus publicly declaring himself in 1861 is now President of the United States; and commands all the necessary powers to carry that oath into effect."

The *Boston Evening Post* does not believe that Mr Johnson will bring the slightest degree of vindictiveness to bear upon the management of the Government.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE ASSASSINS.

The evidence against the man who stabbed Seward points to John Suratt, of Prince George County, Indiana. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable, Fourteenth Street. Suratt is a young man with light hair. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George County. The following is a description of the man who stabbed Seward:—He is six feet one inch in height, with black hair; thick, full, and straight; no beard; his age is about twenty-three; has a full face, large eyes, straight nose, small mouth, thin lips, upper lip protrudes in talking, pointed prominent chin, short neck, soft small hands, broad shoulders, taper waist, straight figure, strong manner, and a vulgar voice—small, thin, and tremulous.

A Washington despatch of the 18th says:—

"For several days past, a number of suspicious persons have been noticed going to a certain house in the heart of the city, and changing clothes about ten o'clock on the evening of the 18th. The military authorities found the house was occupied by Mrs Suratt, mother of John H. Suratt, and that the parties there could give no information. The officers went to the house about half-past ten, and arrested Mrs M. E. Suratt, Miss Anna Suratt, Miss Honora Fitzpatrick, and Miss Halahan. The house was searched, and evidence of sympathy with the rebel cause and intimacy and recent communication with Booth were obtained. The ladies were examined, and the testimony being unsatisfactory and contradictory, they were sent to Old Capitol prison. When about to leave the house, a knock was heard at the front door, which was opened by three officials who stood ready with pistols. A young man, five feet eleven inches high, of light complexion, with large grey eyes, and hair evidently dyed, was at the door, covered with mud almost to the knees. He seemed to have been lying out in the rain, and had a pickaxe on his shoulder. When the door was opened, he said, 'I believe I am mistaken,' and turned away. He was asked whom he wanted, and he said, 'Mrs Suratt.' He was told that she was in, and invited to walk in. He was ushered into a parlour, while the ladies were passed out of the house from another room. He was interrogated, and said he was a labouring man, and had been sent for by Mrs Suratt to dig the gutter. He had called to know what time to come to work. He had been for some time employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway as a labourer, and was at work there on the night of the assassination, and slept with other men there that night. He often contradicted himself, and broke down in confusion. He produced a certificate of oath of allegiance taken by Lewis Paine, Fanquier county, Virginia, and said that was his name; but he did not know the date of the certificate. He said he was poor, and could neither read nor write, but spoke like an educated man, and his feet and hands were small and well-shaped. His hands were delicate, small, and soft. He was afterwards examined at the military head-quarters, where he gave a different account of himself. The facts disclosed led to the belief that he was the man who attacked Seward. He was placed in a room with two strangers, and the light made dim as in Seward's room, and Seward's porter, a coloured boy 17 years old, was admitted. When he saw the man, he threw up his hands with a exclamation of horror, and, pointing to him, said, 'That is the man, I don't want to see him: he did it, I know him by that lip.' Others afterwards recognised him as the man who attacked Seward and his son."

The *Herald* says, evidence is obtained tracing him from leaving Booth to entering Seward's house, and the crime is fastened upon him. He was at once ironed and placed in confinement on board of one of the gunboats.

SURRENDER OF JOHNSTONE AND MOSBY.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF COLUMBIA AND MONTGOMERY.

[Per the *Edinburgh*.]

NEW YORK, April 22, morning.—Mr Lincoln's funeral was solemnised at Washington on Wednesday, with imposing ceremonies. A procession of civil, military, and naval officers, including President Johnson, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Butler, and the Foreign Ministers, followed the remains. Business was entirely suspended throughout the North, and the day was observed in the principal cities of the British Provinces by a partial suspension of business and the closing of the public buildings. Mr Lincoln's remains will pass through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago, to Springfield. Public honours will be paid to the remains in each city.

Last night's bulletin reports that Mr Seward had no fever. His wounds were healing, and less painful. Frederick Seward is stronger, and not so restless.

The Government has offered a reward of 100,000 dollars for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices. Persons harbouring them are subject to the penalty of death.

An accomplice of Booth, named Atzerot, has been arrested. Nothing further has been published concerning the person already arrested. He is supposed to be named Suratt. A letter of Booth, written several months ago, shows that he was plotting the capture of Mr Lincoln, but gives no intimation that he contemplated assassination.

The Confederate prisoners at Point Look-out have passed resolutions of abhorrence at Mr Lincoln's assassination, and expressing sympathy for his family.

Delegations from different parts of the Union have waited upon Mr Johnson, and offered him support. Johnson made several speeches, indicating no definite policy, but re-asserting that treason is the highest crime, and must be punished accordingly. The *New York Herald* believes that Johnson will adopt a more demonstrative and exacting foreign policy than that of Lincoln, and states that he is committed to the Monroe doctrine. It is reported that in consequence of Mr Seward's condition, Johnson will appoint Mr Preston King acting Secretary of State, or Secretary *de facto*. It is stated that in consequence of Mr Lincoln's death, Mr Harlan will not assume the Secretaryship of the Interior. Johnson has postponed the confiscation sales at Norfolk until after the organisation of the Freedmen's Bureau. The *World* asserts that Johnson has informed the Governor of Indiana that he never believed the doctrine that the rebellious States were out of the Union.

The Diplomatic Corps visited President Johnson on Thursday. Baron Gerolt (Prussian Ambassador) read an address of condolence, and expressed hopes for the early re-establishment of peace and the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign powers.

Sir Frederick Bruce has presented his credentials, on which occasion he expressed deep sympathy at Mr Lincoln's death, and said that her Majesty had nothing more at heart than to cultivate relations of amity and a good understanding so long happily existing between England and America. In this spirit he was directed to perform his duties. Mr Johnson expressed pleasure at her Majesty's friendly sentiments, and said that the interests of civilisation and humanity required that England and America should be friends. He always accepted it as an honourable fact that the Queen was a sincere and honest well-wisher of the United States. Mr Johnson said he accepted Sir Frederick Bruce as a Minister well-disposed to maintain the peace and honour of both countries. The President and his associates would act in accordance the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments.

General Halleck has superseded Ord in the command at Richmond. Ord has relieved Gilmore at Charleston.

The *New York Herald* asserts that Sheridan last night received a despatch from Sherman, announcing the full surrender of Johnstone's army. Kilpatrick has pursued the Confederates 30 miles beyond Raleigh. It was expected that the Federal forces would compel Johnstone's surrender. Wilson captured at Selma 2,000 prisoners and 100 cannon, and destroyed a large quantity of cotton, naval ironwork, manufactories, and buildings. Thomas's cavalry is reported to have captured Columbus, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama. Mosby is reported to have surrendered on the same terms as Lee, and Rosser to have offered to surrender upon similar terms.

The Confederates completed their evacuation of Mobile on the 12th. The Federals entered the city on the 13th. Little private property was destroyed.

Official reports announce that Lee surrendered 26,000 men and 159 cannon.

It is denied that an order was issued to arrest Judge Campbell and the ex-Mayor of Richmond.

An expedition from Charlestown has destroyed 1,000 bales of cotton and all the railway bridges between Columbia and Florence, and has brought in 2,500 slaves. 5,000 more are waiting to come in.

(Per *Moravia*.)

NEW YORK, April 22, evening.—It is positively reported that Sherman and Johnstone are negotiating. The rumour that the latter had surrendered with his army is at present unfounded. Reports received from Coldsboro' state that Johnstone's army has become demoralised since Lee's surrender, and Johnstone dare not risk a battle. In consequence of Johnstone's reported offer to surrender, a portion of Grant's army had been relieved from guarding the South Side Railroad and sent to Washington.

The *Evening Post* says private letters from Washington create uneasiness concerning Secretary Seward's condition.

NEW YORK, April 22, 6 p.m.—It is reported from Richmond that Mr. Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet have reached Augusta and established a Government there, preparatory to flight to the Trans-Mississippi department.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions of condolence on account of the death of Richard Cobden.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF WILKES BOOTH IN IRELAND.

A person was arrested by the detective officers at Queenstown, on board the *Edinburgh* said to be Wilkes Booth, It turned out, however, that he was named O'Neil; he bears an extraordinary likeness to the assassin of Mr. Lincoln. He was set at liberty.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian squadron, at the despatch of the last mail, was still at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and the land forces concentrated in Monte Video were being marched back to the Rio Grande. War was impending between Brazil and Paraguay. The Brazilian Government asked permission of Buenos Ayres to march its army through the Argentine territory, which was peremptorily refused. The Brazilians had decided to postpone their Paraguayan campaign until the spring.

CANADA.

An immense flood has arisen at Three Rivers (half-way to Montreal) and Barthier. The highways are inundated. Between Three Rivers and Barthier the water is eight feet deep. 47 people are said to have been drowned, and the loss of property is great. A later telegram states that several islands in the St. Lawrence have been submerged, and many lives and much property lost.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has at last gone to Algeria. Those who oppose his going were in hopes that his journey would have been postponed on account of the news from America; but it is said that the Emperor is afraid that the world will think he dare'not leave his capital for a few days. So he has gone; he embarked at Marseilles on Monday morning, but stayed a short time before Palma, in order not to arrive at Algiers during the night.

In the French Corps Legislatif (whose long silence on the subject was becoming matter of comment and surprise), on Monday, M. Rouher, Minister of State, communicated to the house the despatch written by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the French representative at Washington, expressing sympathy with the American people under the circumstances which deprived them of the head of their Government. M. Rouher took the opportunity of expressing a hope that the work of pacification commenced by the late President would be carried out by the national will. Those parts of his speech which dwelt upon the atrocity of the crime were received with marked approbation by the members of the Chamber. President Schneider expressed the concurrence of the Chamber in the feeling and the sympathy manifested by the Government. He also announced that an extract from the report of the proceedings of that day's sitting of the Corps Legislatif would be officially addressed to the Minister of State.

Already the Opposition is preparing its harmless volley of amendments against the various proposals of the Government. The budget, the Paris works, and public education are among the subjects on which the orators of the Left are to speak, and on one point, the bill relating to crimes and misdemeanours, they even propose to reject the Government proposals altogether. As for M. Thiers, the Left have completely renounced him since his speech on Rome, and at an Opposition meeting lately held at the house of M. Marie, MM. Garnier Pages and Carnot even reproached M. Jules Favre with not having, in the name of the Liberal party, disclaimed the great historian's views on the Italian question immediately after he had stated them.

ITALY.

The negotiations between the Pope and Signor Vegezzi are arousing new hopes in the minds of Italian unionists of the early reconciliation between Rome and Turin. The concessions obtained by Signor Vegezzi from the Pope in the question of the bishoprics are no doubt important, and the step taken by the Holy Father in inviting an arrangement of the matter is still more so; but from this to a political reconciliation with Victor Emmanuel is still a long way, and the Pope is surrounded by influences which are very hostile to Italy. As for the fact of the Pope having written a letter to Victor Emmanuel, of which so much has been made, it is really of very little weight, as since the Italian war many letters have passed between the two Sovereigns. The peculiar importance of the last of these letters is that it contains the first overture made by the Pope to Victor Emmanuel for a political negotiation between Italy and the Vatican. It is said that Signor Vegezzi has received new instructions with reference to the negotiations pending.

General La Marmora has forwarded a circular to the diplomatic agents of Italy at foreign Courts, requesting them to inform the Governments to which they are accredited that the Court of Victor Emmanuel will take up its residence in Florence from the 28th inst.

Rumours are current that the Duke de Persigny will then positively relieve M. de Sartiges of his functions as French ambassador at Rome, but the report appears to have no foundation save the notorious disagreement between M. de Sartiges and the Holy Father, and his friendship with the duke.

The accounts from Palermo are somewhat more tranquillising than they were a week ago. The activity of the brigands who infest the town has considerably diminished, partly in consequence of greater vigilance on the part of the police, and partly on account of the dissensions which have sprung up among the brigands themselves. Several of them have been caught, and many have been banished to Sardinia. The new Prefect, Marquis Gualterio, arrived in Palermo on the 16th, and has published an appeal to the patriotism of the Sicilians, in which he calls on the friends of Italian unity to co-operate with him in re-establishing order in the island.

THE KING OF BELGIUM.

The health of the King of Belgium still inspires grave apprehensions, although no immediate danger is anticipated. On Sunday last the King attended Divine service at church, but since then has been still ill. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Malines has ordered prayers to be said in all the Catholic churches of the country for his Majesty's recovery. The latest bulletin says that the King was in no danger, and had passed a quiet night.

PRUSSIA AND THE DUCHIES.

The full report of Herr von Bismarck's declaration last Wednesday to the Committee of the Berlin Chamber on the navy question, contains several characteristic passages which did not appear in the brief summary transmitted by the Telegraph. The Minister President's statements respecting the intention of his Cabinet to occupy Kiel were very decisive and unambiguous. He not only predicted that Kiel would become a possession of Prussia, but recommended the Chamber, with characteristic audacity, to arrive at a decision about which there could be no mistake, and to say, once for all, that Kiel must be won. His answer to Herr Virchow's question whether the harbour was to be occupied by Prussia without her consulting the wishes of the inhabitants of the Duchies on the subject, was also significant, and throws some light on the as yet obscure question of the convocation of the Estates. "The consent of Austria," said Herr von Bismarck, "is necessary; that of the inhabitants of the Duchies is advisable. A fragment of the German nation has not the right of refusing what is necessary for the interest of the whole of Germany." The arrangements for the transfer of the Prussian naval establishment at Dantzic to Kiel are now completed. The *Arcona*, and a gunboat of the first-class, are stationed in Kiel harbour for the use of Admiral Jackmann, who is in command at Dantzic, and is to be moved with his whole establishment to Kiel. At Rendsburg there is now a complete Prussian garrison, as for a fortified town, and the military authorities have been embodied in the Prussian army for an unlimited period.

An announcement of some importance relative to Prussian designs in the Duchies appeared in an Austrian semi-official paper, the *General Correspondenz* of Vienna, yesterday. It was to the following effect:—"Austria will raise no objection to the Prussian ships being provisionally stationed in the port of Kiel, but she cannot allow that Prussia should permanently establish naval stations in the Duchies before a definite solution of the succession question is arrived at." And another straw, showing the current of the wind, is the following:—Herr von Bismarck has forwarded a circular to the Prussian consular agents informing that any citizen of the Duchies who may apply to them for protection is to be regarded by them as a Prussian subject. Ships belonging to the Duchies are also entitled to the Prussian protection, even if they sail under the Austrian flag, or that temporarily assigned to the Duchies.

The Polish political trial at Berlin is concluded. M. Rozycki has been sentenced to death *in contumaciam*. M. Krolikowski to three years' imprisonment, and four other gentlemen to detention in a fortress for periods varying from one to two and a half years.

On Tuesday, a solemn service in the German and English languages was performed in Berlin, at the Dorothea Church, for President Lincoln. The King's aide-de-camp, Herr von Bismarck and many deputations were present.

SPAIN.

Spain still continues to be in a very disturbed state. Although the Ministry are supported by a majority both in the Chamber and the Senate, it appears that the public feeling in the country is decidedly against them, and that their unpopularity is still further increased by their habit of denying facts which are generally known to be true, instead of defending themselves against the charges brought against them. So strong is the opposition against the Government, that it is beginning to be abandoned by its own party, and is forced to ally itself with persons who only seek to make it their tool. It is hoped that the Queen will perceive the helplessness of her Ministry, and change it while there is yet time; but she is so surrounded by intriguers that great fears are entertained of the results of the present crisis. On the 2nd the anniversary of the Spanish Revolution took place, and there was a grand *fete*. The streets were thronged with people, but, the telegram gravely adds, "perfect order and tranquility prevailed."

On Monday, following the almost universal example of the countries of Europe, the Spanish Chamber unanimously agreed to a resolution expressive of their sympathy with the American people at the assassination of President Lincoln.

RUSSIA.

An imperial manifesto was published on Tuesday, proclaiming the Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrowitch heir to the crown. The Duke Alexander was the second son, and rumour said was to be passed over on account of his delicate health.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

(From the *Edinburgh Gazette* of Tuesday.)

ROBERT CADENHEAD, Glasgow, merchant and manufacturer.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF THE NEWCASTLE POLICE.

On Wednesday evening, J. T. Hoyle, Esq., held an inquest at the Gloucester Arms, Gloucester street, Scotswood Road, in this town, on the body of Robert Brown, who expired, on Monday last, from a fit of apoplexy. Deceased was a man of respectable position in Newcastle, and on the day mentioned fell down near the Cattle Market.

James Brown, No. 12, Nun-street, Newcastle, eating-house keeper, said: Deceased was a gentleman; he had been a journeyman glassmaker, was after that an inn-keeper at Pipewellgate, Gateshead, and had retired about 1849. He lived in Suffolk-street, Scotswood Road, and lived with his daughter. I saw him on Saturday night, the 22nd ult., and was then in his ordinary health. I saw him at my shop in Newcastle about twelve at night. He enjoyed excellent health. I saw him no more after Saturday night till Monday morning, the 24th ult., at his own residence, when he was brought home by the police. He was then lying in bed senseless. Dr. Boyd was then attending him, and afterwards Dr. Brady and Dr. White were called in. He died at a quarter before four on Monday evening, the 1st May. I was present when he died. I went on Monday morning to get the effects of the deceased at the Westgate Police Station, and saw the police book with the charge against him of being drunk and incapable. I felt indignant, for I never saw him drunk and incapable in my life. The policeman admitted he got no medical aid from the time he was taken in till six o'clock on Monday morning.

John Winship, superintendent of the St. Andrew's Cemetery, said: On Sunday night I met the deceased at a gentleman's house in North-terrace, and I walked down with him about a quarter before nine that night. I parted with him at the foot of Eden-street, about nine o'clock. He said he was going home. I think he had had a little drink, but was quite capable of walking home. I saw him no more after that.

John Addison, of Marlbrough Street, grocer, said: I was not acquainted with the deceased. I was standing opposite the Durham Ox Inn, about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night, engaged in conversation with Thomas Stokoe. The deceased came along the street, and pushed against a young friend of mine. He then went off the footpath, and I saw him stagger along a distance of ten yards or so, and then fall. Several people rushed from the opposite side of the street to him. There was no one near him at the time. I afterwards went up, and saw the crowd loosening his necktie, and we got some water from the public house and bathed his head. That had no effect, and it was the impression of the crowd around that he was drunk and stupified with sleep. He had valuables upon him, and as none of us knew him, we took him to a public house. They would not admit him, and we took him to the Westgate police station. Two policemen took him from us and placed him on a chair. My impression from what I saw was that he was the worse for drink. When Mr. Brown was picked up there was a mark of a blow on the face.

Thomas Henry Stokoe, of 14, Sunderland-street, glass maker, corroborated Mr. Addison's statement, as to the deceased meeting him.

Thomas Tate, a policeman at the Westgate Station, said: When deceased was brought to the station-house, he was placed upon a chair. He sat there for about five minutes, and was searched by witness and Edgar, another officer, to see what property he had upon him. After they were done searching him, they carried him into the reserve-room, where they laid him down on a long settle. To all appearance, deceased was drunk, as there was a strong smell of spirits from him. Deceased had not come to himself when witness left him: but he breathed with great freedom. Edgar relieved witness then. If there was anything to show that a man was in a dangerous state when brought to the station, it was part of the officer's instructions to send for medical advice, and they always did so.

Thomas Watson, Sub-Inspector of Police at the Westgate Station, said he had known deceased by sight for thirteen years, and during that time had been in the habit of seeing him. Had seen him the worse for drink several times, but not incapable. Witness saw him brought into the station, but afterwards went round his division, and saw him no more till one o'clock on Monday morning, when he was still lying on the settle asleep, and breathing freely. Witness then went out again, and returned at two o'clock, and asked if deceased had not spoken, and being told that he had not, was standing near the settle when deceased got up, and sat on the long settle. Witness asked him if he was any better, and he made no reply. His temples were bathed with cold water, and hot coffee was offered to him, which he drank, and was apparently very thirsty. Deceased was left by witness in charge of the reserve man, Edgar, in a sitting posture, with instructions not to leave him, lest he should fall into the fire. He then went into the charge room, where he saw Sergeant Veitch, and also told him to watch deceased, and in the event of his taking ill—as drunken men often did—to procure the doctor. Witness afterwards went home, and saw him no more till nine o'clock in the morning, when he was still lying on the settle.

James Veitch, sergeant of police at the Westgate Station, deposed to entering the charge against deceased, which was "Drunk and incapable."

John Bell, Sub-Inspector at the Westgate Station, said he took charge at two o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 23rd of April, deceased at that time remaining on the long settle. At a quarter to six o'clock he sent for the police surgeon, because he thought from the time deceased had been in the station that he ought to be recovered, if nothing else than drink was the matter with him.

Dr. James Boyd, Scotswood-road, said he was called in to see the deceased on Monday morning, April 24. He was then unconscious, and only became partially conscious after witness had bled him. He was then suffering under sanguineous apoplexy, and was not so conscious as to articulate. There was paralysis of the tongue and of the right side of the body. The symptoms of a man drunk and incapable—in a profound state of drunkenness—and a man suffering from apoplexy are almost alike, and assimilate each other very much. A non-professional man, and even a professional man, might sometimes be deceived, in the absence of paralysis and other symptoms. I think the police-officer might naturally come to a conclusion that the deceased was drunk. I believe the deceased took the fit when he fell down in the Cattle Market. If a man had been drinking before and fell, it would render him more liable to apoplexy by stimulating the action of the heart.

This being the whole of the evidence,

The Coroner, in summing up the case to the jury, said there did not appear to be the slightest blame attached to the police in this case; he would rather say that there seemed to have been the greatest care and humanity exercised by every man in charge of the case. It was as well, however, to have these matters investigated, because public opinion might be misled.

A juryman remarked that he thought the deceased had met with every kindness.

Dr. Rayne (who had been present during the inquiry) said that having been connected with the police for 21 years, the cases were innumerable that he had had under his care; and the police, whether it was their time for coming on or going off duty, had invariably rendered him the utmost assistance, without the slightest objection or grumbling. For instance, he had had cases of poison where it had been necessary for a policeman to be walking constantly with the patient from nine o'clock at night till five or six o'clock in the morning, and that, too, when he ought to have been in bed. They had instructions from him when drunken people were brought in to lay them on their sides, and keep them warm, and to administer warm coffee to them so soon as they are sufficiently recovered to take it; and he knew that in all cases this was done. He quite agreed with Dr. Boyd; that gentleman had given admirable evidence. It was impossible for a non-professional man to tell drunkenness from apoplexy; and the reason why the deceased was not removed to the Vagrant Ward was because he seemed so respectable, and he (Dr. Rayne) had seen him several times, and knew him well by sight; and he said, therefore, that the police had better keep him in the station till his friends could be communicated with; besides, if he had been taken there that would have entailed two removals instead of one. In ordinary cases the police did their utmost to procure medical aid when they considered it necessary.

Inspector Walter Scott said they not only sent to Dr. Rayne but they generally sent to the nearest surgeon.

Dr. Boyd said he could corroborate that, for he had been called in several times to attend police cases.

The jury (in reply to the Coroner) said they were satisfied that the man had died from apoplexy, and they were also of opinion that the police were clear of blame in the matter.

The verdict was recorded to that effect, and the inquiry—which had occupied more than three hours—then terminated.

A RICH REWARD.

For some time past rumours of a most painful nature have been circulated relative to the conduct of the wife of a gentleman occupying a high and influential position in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From what has transpired, it would appear that matters of importance required the presence of the gentleman referred to abroad, and it was during his absence that several circumstances occurred in rapid succession which have plunged his family into the deepest misery and distress of mind. It was at first supposed that the rumours referred to were unfounded in fact; and that a woman who was in the possession of a home containing every luxury and comfort this world could afford, besides being the mother of seven children, the youngest of whom is scarcely a year old, could not be guilty of the immorality laid to her charge. However, there is little room left for doubt, that this unhappy woman had formed a *liaison* with a certain musical professor, old enough to be her father, who had been admitted into the family as a teacher. Certain facts having come to light, it was deemed desirable by the gentleman's friends to summon him home with all possible haste, in order to have matters thoroughly investigated. Having returned a few days ago, it seems that he immediately set about inquiring into the truth of the statements which had been told him, and which had formed the current topic of conversation and discussion, the result being that they were found to be but too true. On arriving at this conclusion, the injured and highly indignant husband proceeded on Friday forenoon, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, to an apartment rented by the delinquent, armed with a stout cane, and administered a most terribly severe chastisement to him. After the gentleman had taken his departure, the landlady of the house summoned a medical gentleman to attend her lodger, by whom his wounds were dressed. He was subsequently removed home in a cab, to which was attached, by means of a cord, an empty tea kettle, and as the vehicle proceeded on its way to his abode, which is situated in some obscure street at the east end of the town, it rang out a chorus to an *allegro* movement by no means in agreement with the ideas of the lover of harmony inside, who, we believe, will be compelled to remain in-doors for some time to come, owing to the severity of the castigation he received. When the above facts became known, the greatest possible excitement prevailed during the afternoon and evening; and we ought to add that the greatest sympathy and commisseration exists in the public mind for the gentleman whose peace of mind has been thus ruthlessly broken, and whose home has been rendered desolate by this subtle and designing knave. It is acknowledged on all sides that the conduct of the gentleman, who has been thus overtaken by misfortune owing to the infidelity of his wife, whether viewed as that of a husband or that of a parent, is beyond all reproach; and that if he erred at all, it was on the score of kindness to his wife and children. We believe we are correct in stating that steps are being taken for securing a judicial separation, and that this case will add one more to the many which has come before the judge of the Divorce Court.—*Journal.*

BENFIELDSIDE NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of this committee was held in the ante-room of the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening. Present—Rev. F. B. Thompson (chairman), Messrs W. Wilson, R. Marshall, E. O. Tregelles, J. Ritson, H. Oars, W. Barkas, and F. Smith.

Various nuisances existing in the township were reported to the meeting, and the Inspector was instructed to look after the same; and he was also requested to visit all licensed lodging houses, to investigate their condition, to ascertain the nature and extent of their licenses, by whom granted, to whom are they responsible, and whether visited by any legal officer.

The Inspector was also instructed to serve notices on various parties to abate certain nuisances which existed on their properties, and a reasonable time was allowed by the board for the removal of the same.

It was resolved that the drain be constructed from Mr Butler's house to the house occupied by Mr James Wardhaugh, and that tenders for the same, to be executed at once, be received by the board.

The division of the township was also brought before the board and ultimately it was decided to divide the township into two divisions, Blackhill down to Highgate to be one district, and Shotley Bridge, Cutlers' Hall, and all below Highgate to be another district.

Mr William Renton was also appointed medical officer to the committee.

The committee decided to meet at Blackhill during the ensuing week to inspect the place.

THE DURHAM AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE TOLLS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONSETT.

On Monday afternoon, pursuant to a notice published in the *Guardian*, a meeting of gentlemen interested in the removal of the tolls on the Durham and Shotley Bridge Road, was held at Mr John Seymour's, Puddler's Arms Inn, Consett. Additional interest was imparted to the proceedings by the discovery of the illegal toll-taking at Leadgate, and the clause from the act was, previous to the chairman taking the chair, the topic of lively and earnest discussion. The clause itself it may be well to repeat. It is as follows:—

Tolls not to be taken for travelling a certain part of the road. Provided always, nevertheless, that all and every person or persons travelling or passing along that part of the said intended turnpike road—comprising in length 750 yards or thereabouts—and which is part of a certain common road or highway commonly called the *Stanhope and Newcastle Road*, and lies between a certain place there called East Carr House, where the said intended turnpike road turns off to Shotley Bridge on the west, and a certain other place in the line of the said *Stanhope and Newcastle Road*, at or near to a certain place called *Leadgate*, where there are four cross lanes, on the east, shall be exempted from, and shall not be liable to pay, any of the tolls in and by this act imposed for or in respect of their horses, mares, geldings, mules, asses, cattle, calves, hogs, goats, sheep, or lambs, or carts or other carriages whatsoever, for passing along or for using the said part of the said intended turnpike road last hereinbefore described, or to or from any place or places whatsoever on the line of the said *Stanhope and Newcastle Road* westward of the said East Carr House, or eastward of the said four cross lanes at or near Leadgate aforesaid.

It appears that the toll was first erected about 25 years ago, and was at that time objected to, frequently and strenuously, as being illegal. Custom, however, had almost deadened the public feeling on the question, till, through the zeal and energy of Mr Calvert, the question was again revived and its injustice unmistakeably shown. The Durham and Shotley Bridge Turnpike Trust Act came into operation in 1810; the term for which it was granted expired in 1831, but it was further extended, and lapsed two years ago last March, since which time the trustees have collected the tolls and performed their functions as previously. On the 13th inst. the present letting expires, and a memorial has been presented to Sir George Grey, praying that the tolls may be abolished. It was to hear his reply read, and to further consider the question that Monday's meeting was held.

Mr Jonathan Priestman presided on the occasion; and there were also present Messrs John Calvert, John Dickinson, John Marriage, J. Dolphin, E. Charlton, W. J. Scott, George Hawdon, Thomas Walton, W. Lovat, R. Womphrey, J. S. Murray, John Thompson, and John Parker.

MR CALVERT: The following is the letter from Sir George Grey in reply to the memorial——

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting): What is to be done next?

MR CALVERT: To pass a resolution and get the representatives of the townships to remove the encroachment. Does it not become the duty of the waywardens to take the matter to the Lanchester Highway Board and get them to remove the encroachment?

The CHAIRMAN: Read the letter from Sir George Grey.

MR CALVERT then read the following letter:—

Whitehall, 21st March, 1865.

Durham and Shotley Bridge Turnpike Trust.

Sir,—I am directed by Sir George Grey to state, in reply to your letter of the 14th inst., that the memorial referred to therein respecting the above trust has been received, and is still under consideration, as the trustees have been requested to supply further information.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. G. BARING.

John Calvert, Esq., High Conside, Gateshead.

The CHAIRMAN: That letter appears to be dated the 21st of March.

MR CALVERT: Yes; and I understand that some parties are trying to get up a petition in favour of the trustees retaining their trust.

MR E. CHARLTON: I am sure of that, because I had the petition presented to me for signature. They say that they will be willing to resign their trust when the roads are in good repair. By that they insult the township by insinuating that we cannot do so.

MR MARRIAGE: Surely they will get no one to sign their petition.

MR CALVERT: They will get some signatures at Lanchester. We intend to make this question a part of our memorial, and use it as a kind of lever to get Sir George Grey to grant the whole.

MR HAWDON: Would it not be well to make it known to the people of the district?

MR CALVERT: It was in the *Consett Guardian*.

After some further unimportant discussion, MR CALVERT read a report which it was proposed to send to Sir George Grey, in addition to the previous memorial.

A discussion ensued on the wording of the report.—MR MARRIAGE suggested that in the last paragraph it should state "illegal toll taking," and this was agreed to.—MR WALTON thought that if the toll had existed for 25 years they should state so, and not make it appear less than it was.—MR CALVERT explained that the report said "more than 20 years," and it was agreed to let that part stand.—MR MARRIAGE suggested that it would be well if they got a plan, showing the various roads referred to in the clause, which would plainly prove the illegality of the Leadgate toll.—This it was considered advisable to adopt, and MR CHARLTON offered to obtain the requisite tracing from the Ordnance Survey Map.

MR CALVERT then moved that the report, in support of the former memorial, should be sent to Sir George Grey, accompanied by the plan of the roads.

MR GEORGE HAWDON seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

MR CALVERT: In respect to the illegality of the tolls, I beg to move that the members present do not pay toll at the Leadgate Gate, and that this meeting sustain any single member who may be summoned.

MR PARKER: How far would you sustain the members?

MR MARRIAGE: How would you do if the gate were shut?

MR GEO. HAWDON: If they stop me by shutting the gate I will break it open.

Some further discussion ensued as to the extent of the measures to be resorted to in such a case, when

The CHAIRMAN: I think it would be better not to take the law into our own hands. On the 13th the letting will expire.

MR SCOTT: That will not be a long time, and it will be better to pay the toll under protest, and keep a note of the dates.

MR CHARLTON said the Act expired in 1831, but was extended, and lapsed two years gone March. The tolls were let till the 13th May, and he thought that the representatives of the townships of Conside and Knitsley, Ebchester, and Iveston, viz.:—Messrs Calvert, Charlton, and Dolphin should bring the matter before the Lanchester Highway Board, and instruct them to take immediate steps to remove the encroachment.

MR MARRIAGE begged to move a resolution to that effect, and it was seconded by Mr Lovat.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the resolution to the meeting, said the movement would come with better grace from the Highway Board than from a private individual. The motion was unanimously carried.

MR CALVERT: Whilst on this subject it may not be out of place to say that the trustees do not intend to let the tolls in future, but they will put in old policemen, and others. They intend to make it a kind of hospital for the county, and I do not think the public ought to be satisfied to have their money in the hands of men who give no security, and for whose honesty they have no guarantee. This is another part of the action of the trustees which is objectionable.

MR HAWDON thought they had no right to dictate to the trustees as to whom they should have as servants.

MR CHARLTON said if they got the Leadgate toll-gate removed the trustees would have no wish to keep their trust.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the Leadgate toll let for?

MR CALVERT said he believed the rent was for £450 or £500 per year. That gate, he believed, brought more than all the other gates together.

MR WALTON said he thought £450 was the price mentioned in the last advertisement. It had increased every year.

MR CHARLTON moved that that meeting should adjourn for a fortnight. The meeting of the Highway Board would be held on Thursday first.

The CHAIRMAN said it seemed to him that the most important thing was to see what the Highway Board would do. He thought if they adjourned till Wednesday week they could hear what the Board had decided on, and most likely get a reply to the report from Sir George Grey.

It was then decided to adjourn the meeting till Wednesday next.

MR DICKINSON moved and MR MARRIAGE seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Mr Calvert for his trouble.—The motion was unanimously carried, and the CHAIRMAN said Mr Calvert had earned the lasting gratitude of the district for his exertions and zeal.—MR CALVERT thanked them for the compliment, and said he was always wishful to remedy a wrong wherever he found one.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAILS.

Calendar showing the Foreign and Colonial Mails Despatched and Received, and the Hour at which the Box closes, at the Chief Office, Arcade.

MAILS DESPATCHED.

FRIDAY, May 5.—America (New York line) and Bahamas, by British packet, via Cork, 6·20 p.m.; Mauritius and Aden, by French packet, 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 6.—Mauritius and Aden (supplementary mail), by French packet, 6·20 p.m.; America, &c., 3·30 p.m.

MONDAY, May 8.—Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, the Falkland Islands, and Portugal, via Southampton, 6·20 p.m.; Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, and Malta, by French packet, 10 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 9.—Malta (supplementary mail) by French packet, 6·20 p.m.; America (New York), by United States packet, 6·20 p.m.; India (Calcutta line), China, Ceylon, Malta, &c., by British packet, via Marseilles, 10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.—Constantinople, by French packet, 10 p.m.

MAIL ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY, May 5.—Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Portugal, via Southampton; Canada, by Canadian packet.

SATURDAY, May 6.—Constantinople and Malta, by French packet.

SUNDAY, May 7.—India (Bombay line), Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Alexandria, Malta, &c., by British packet, via Marseilles.

MONDAY, May 8.—China, India, and Ceylon, by French packet.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.—America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda, via Cork.

The Head Office is in the Royal Arcade, Pilgrim Street. From the 15th February to the 15th November this office is, on week days, opened to the public for ordinary business at 7 a.m.; and during the remaining of the year, at 7·30 a.m. It is always closed at 10 p.m. On Sunday the office is open only from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m., but the letter box remains open as on other days.

Change and Bad Money.—No postmaster is bound to give change, or is authorised to demand change, and when any money is paid at this office whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight, can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

THE GAME LAWS AGAIN.—The Court of Exchequer, on Monday, decided with all due solemnity that to frighten your neighbour's game is illegal, and to endeavour to entice it on to your own land by extra feeding is legal, but at the same time unneighbourly and ungentlemanly. Mr. Ibbotson, a gentleman in Derbyshire, was alleged to have done the latter thing, and the Duke of Rutland, who owned some adjoining land, the former. According to the declaration, his Grace, by the agency of his gamekeeper, fired and projected certain rockets, fireworks, and other missiles, with the intention of driving and frightening away grouse and other game on the plaintiff's land. The declaration further represented that the same explosive materials terrified and rendered wild and unmanageable the plaintiff's horses and cattle, and that these animals in their flight not only destroyed hedges and fences but injured themselves. The counsel for the plaintiff in contending that it was right to entice the game, quoted a decision of Chief Justice Holt, which was to the effect that while it would be perfectly lawful for a schoolmaster to entice boys away from another school by giving them sugarplums and cakes, to deter them from going there by firing guns would be actionable. The Court held that this view was correct, for, said the Chief Baron, however wrongly the plaintiff might have acted, you cannot, by way of repelling a wrong done to yourself, commit some other wrong of an entirely different character, but must seek redress in the proper manner. If a man horsewhipped you you could not libel him, nor if he libelled you would you be justified in horsewhipping him, or resorting to any other violent remedy.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ADVENTURE.—A night or two back the officials of the Hull section of the North-Eastern Railway were subjected to a considerable, and as it ended, rather amusing cause of alarm. It appeared a gentleman was returning from York to Selby by the night mail, and was the only occupant of a first-class compartment. On arriving at the latter place, inquiry was made "if for Hull," and the reply received from the half-asleep gentleman was understood to mean "yes," and he was accordingly shut up and allowed to dose off again; and the order Hull was given, there being no intermediate stoppages. Close by Selby Station a long iron bridge crosses the Ouse, and trains, in passing over, produce a very loud noise. This well known rumbling thoroughly awoke the sleeping gentleman, who, finding himself crossing Selby bridge, at once opened the door and leaped out of the carriage down a steep embankment on the Hull side of the river, fortunately for him before the train had acquired its express speed after leaving Selby. On arrival at Hull, the door of the first-class was found wide open. On inquiry the guard asserted that all were shut when leaving Selby, and moreover that in the very carriage there was a gentleman asleep. Fears of murder *a la* Muller, or of suicide, were at once conjured up, and the strange affair was communicated to the district manager at Hull, who hastily dressed, and sent for a company's surgeon, and at once ordered a special train. On this special, which travelled at a very slow pace, several men held lamps so as to throw a glare on the down line on which the body of the missing gentleman was expected to be found. After a very careful examination the special train arrived at Selby, where the searchers learnt from the night man on the bridge that the gentleman who had leaped from the carriage had passed safely over the bridge shortly before midnight, and had doubtless been some hours in bed. The gentleman has apologised for having caused the officials so bootless a journey.

"HISTORICUS" AND THE AMERICAN NEWS.—"Historicus" has sent to Tuesday's *Times* two columns of disquisition on the late shocking crime, and on American matters in general, but his communication embodies no new facts to help our judgment. He considers that it is too early to judge either of the consequences of the crime, or of those upon whom the responsibility of it is to be charged. "Nothing can be more unjust than to visit upon whole societies or general systems the acts of isolated persons who commit crimes without authority in their name. If the Papacy was held responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, it was not before it contrived, but because it approved it. The South will be judged, not by the act of the assassin, but by the manner in which they receive the news of it." "The North has succeeded," says Historicus, "not because it is a democracy; the South has failed, but not because it is an aristocracy. There is, indeed, a great political truth underlying this result. But it is the moral not of *forms* of freedom, but of freedom itself. The North have won because they were a free people; the South have lost because they were not a free people. The North were brave, determined, and free. The South were equally brave, equally determined, but they were not equally free, and therefore it is that they have succumbed. The North could draw on all the resources of their people. There was no class whose military services they could not claim. There was no section of the community to whom they could not look with confidence, and from whom they could not derive assistance and support. It was not so with the South. Their upper and their middle class were men of undaunted courage and unshrinking devotion. But where and what was their peasantry—the class from which, in a great and protracted military struggle, the resources of an army must be ultimately drawn? It is said that the South was overpowered by numbers; but history is full of examples where numbers have been rolled in vain against a small but determined people. But a resistance of this kind has, so far as I know, never been successfully accomplished by a people of whom one-half were slaves."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Governor and Company of Copper Mines in England Bill was read a second time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Courts of Justice Building Bill, which was strongly opposed by Lord St. Leonards; and, after some discussion, was read a second time.

The Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships rose at 7·55 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A report from the committee on the subject of fictitious petitions was laid on the table, and Mr. C. FORSTER gave notice that he would call attention to the subject on Thursday next.

Mr MAGUIRE gave notice that, on the 16th of May, he could call attention to the export duty on foreign rags.

Mr VILLIERS, in reply to Mr Liddell, said the Poor-law Board had no power to undertake for the future the appointment of all auditors of accounts to Poor-law Unions.

Mr HENNESSY moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the grievance referred to in the petition of the mayor, merchants, shipowners, and commercial traders of Liverpool, presented on the 20th of March, in reference to the out-dot officers of customs. The hon. member explained that the grievances alluded to were that the officers were over-worked and underpaid, and that their prospects of promotion had been diminished by the action of the Treasury.

Mr Alderman ROSE seconded the motion.

The motion was supported by Mr Baines, Mr H. Berkeley, Mr Cave, Mr Clay, and Mr Horsfall.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the dangerous principle of the House usurping the functions of the Executive Government, and argued that if the motion for inquiry were agreed to it would tend not only to disorganize the public service, but to lower the character of the House itself.

After some observations from Mr Lyall and Mr Goschen, the House divided, when the numbers were:—For the motion, 69; against it, 80; majority, 11.

Mr P. URQUHART rose to call attention to the operation of the augmented spirit duties in Ireland, when the House was counted out at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. The attendance of Peers was more than ordinarily numerous, and the galleries were crowded with ladies.

In reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury,

Earl GRANVILLE stated that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the employment of young children in certain branches of manufacture had made their final report, but it was not intended to introduce any measure upon the subject during the present session.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Earl RUSSELL, whose remarks were nearly inaudible, moved a humble address to her Majesty, to express the sorrow and indignation of this House at the assassination of the President of the United States, and to pray her Majesty to communicate these sentiments, on the part of this House, to the Government of the United States. The noble earl said—I believe that the motion will receive the entire concurrence of the House. Her Majesty has already expressed to the Government of the United States the horror and regret with which she has received the intelligence of President Lincoln's death; her abhorrence of the criminal act which has deprived him of life, and her entire sympathy with the Government and people of the United States. Her Majesty has also been pleased to write a private letter to Mrs Lincoln—(cheers)—expressing her sympathy at the great bereavement she has sustained. I think your lordships will agree with me that in modern times there has hardly been a crime committed of so horrible a character. President Lincoln had been legally elected President of that great republic, and after the secession of part of the States he had been re-elected by a large majority of those who remained faithful in the States. He bore his honours meekly, and he was in the discharge of the functions of his office at the very moment when he was attacked and foully murdered by an assassin who attacked him at the theatre, where he had gone to please the people of Washington. There are circumstances connected with this crime which, I think, aggravate its guilt. President Lincoln was a man who, although he had not been conspicuous before his election, has from that time to this displayed a character of so much integrity, sincerity, and straightforwardness, and at the same time of so much kindness, that if anyone could have been able to alleviate the pain and animosity which have prevailed during the war, I believe that Abraham Lincoln was the man to have done so. It was remarked of him that he always felt indisposed to resort to harsh or severe measures, and I am told that the commanders of the army often complained that when they had passed a sentence which they conceived to be no more than just, the President was always sure to temper its severity. Such was the man required at this particular moment. The conduct of the armies of the United States was entrusted to other hands, and upon those commanders fell chiefly the responsibility of conducting those armies in the field, and of making them successful against those with whom they had to contend; but the moment had come when those armies were victorious, and no doubt the labour of President Lincoln was greatly increased by the success of the army. Although it was not for him to lead the army in the field, it was for him to temper the tide of victory—to assuage the misfortunes of his adversaries—and especially to show, which he was very well qualified to show, that respect for valour on the opposite side which has been so conspicuously displayed. President Lincoln, I think, showed by the orders he gave to the commanders that he was well qualified for that office. It was by such qualities, it was to be hoped, that when the conflict of arms was over, the task of conciliation might have been begun, and President Lincoln had an authority which no one else could have had to temper that exasperation which always happens in civil strife. Upon another question the United States and the Confederates against whom they have lately been in arms will have a most difficult task to perform. I allude to the question of slavery, which, according to many, was the cause of the civil war. The House will remember that at the beginning of the war President Lincoln declared that they had no right, by the constitution, to interfere with slavery. At a later period, he made a kind of decree that in certain States the slaves should be entirely free; and at a still later period he proposed that which he was constitutionally qualified to propose, that there should be an alteration in the constitution of the United States, by which the holding of persons to labour by compulsion should be for ever hereafter forbidden. Whatever we may think on these subjects, we must all see that the death of President Lincoln deprives the United States of the man who was the leader on this subject; and the man who, by his temper, would have been disposed to propose such measures as might make this great change acceptable to those by whom he had been elected, and who might have preserved the peace of that great republic with an entirely new organisation. I think we must all feel sympathy with the United States on their great deprivation, and join in a hope that he who has succeeded in accordance with the American constitution to the powers of the late President, may be able both on the one subject and on the other, both in respect of mercy to those who have been concerned and defeated in this contest, and also in the measures to be adopted for that organisation which the abolition of slavery requires—we must all hope that the new President may succeed in overcoming the difficulties by which he is surrounded, and in restoring the republic to its pristine prosperity. The course of her Majesty's Government during this civil war in America has been one of great difficulty. There have been difficulties which have occurred to us, there have been difficulties which occurred to the Government of the United States in maintaining the peaceful relations between the two countries. But those difficulties have always been treated with temper and moderation both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic. I can trust that that temper and moderation will continue. I can assure the House that we have always been guided by a wish to let the American Government and the American people settle for themselves, without any interference of ours, the conflict of arms in which they have been engaged; and in their efforts to restore peace and tranquillity we shall equally refrain from any kind of interference or intervention. Our object now is simply to assure the American people that, in the sight of this great crime, the Crown, the Parliament, and the people of this country, do feel the deepest sympathy with them in the loss they have sustained. Our relations in kindred induce us to feel the misfortunes of the United States more than the misfortunes of any other country on the face of the globe, and our feelings are those of entire sympathy with them. (Cheers.)

The Earl of DERBY, after intimating that he should have preferred a resolution to a motion for an address, said:—In expressing your sorrow and indignation at the atrocious crime by which the United States have been deprived of their chief magistrate, your lordships will only follow, though the event has been known for so short a time, the universal sympathy which has prevailed from one end of the kingdom to the other. If, from our having refrained from expressing an opinion on the conflict now going on, or by the expressions of individuals as to the merits of one or other of the great contending parties, there are many in the United States who believe that in this country there is an unfriendly feeling to America, I think they could hardly have received a more complete refutation than the way in which the intelligence of President Lincoln's death has been received in this country. Whatever other misfortunes may attend the perpetration of this crime, I hope this good effect may result from it, that the manner in which it has been received in this country, will satisfy the people of the United States that her Majesty's subjects, one and all, condemn the crime which has been committed, and deeply sympathise with the United States in their deprivation. For the crime itself there can be no palliation offered. There may be differences of opinion as to the merits of the two parties contending—the one for empire and the other for independence in the United States—but there is no difference of opinion, and there can be none as to the mistake that would be made if the cause of the South were attempted to be promoted by measures such as this. It is impossible, however, to believe that the Confederate authorities approve this great crime. If they did they would commit worse than a crime, namely, a gross blunder, because a cause that requires to be promoted by assassination has a blot upon it which would eradicate all sympathy for it; but I am perfectly satisfied that this detestable step of assassination is so entirely alien to the spirit in which the South has conducted this struggle, and the bold, manly, and forbearing course they have adopted in struggling for everything dear to them, that I am convinced they will not have been guilty of the gross blunder of refraining from expressing for it their detestation and abhorrence. I join with the noble earl in lamenting the loss of a man who has conducted the affairs of the United States amid the difficulties by which he has been surrounded with singular moderation and prudence, and who was bent on trying to the utmost a system of conciliation consistent with the prosecution of the war in which the country was engaged. I agree with the noble earl that the death of such a man at such a time and in such a manner is not only a matter of deep regret, but also a serious misfortune in the present state of the country. I can only hope that notwithstanding some ominous expressions which have already fallen from him, the successor of President Lincoln may be disposed to follow the wise and conciliatory course of his predecessor. Any other course can only lead to the protraction of the horrors of this civil war, and would tend to add that most powerful of all motives to fight out the question to the bitter end—the power of despair. Upon all these grounds I see the deepest cause for lamenting the occurrence which has taken place, and I am quite sure that independent of all political motives, we view with horror, detestation and indignation, the atrocious crime by which the President of the United States has been deprived of life. (Cheers.)

After a few words from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

The Common Law Courts Fees Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill was rejected on a division by 72 to 49.

Their lordships then adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr T. BARING, in reply to Mr Gregory, said that Mr Jacob Bell, before he bequeathed the picture of the Derby Day, by Mr Frith, to the nation, had allowed Mr Gambart to exhibit it for a period of five years. The trustees of the National Gallery could only communicate with the executors, and they were informed that the picture had been sent to Australia, but would be back in August. They had written to the Treasury for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown to learn if any steps could be taken.

THE TEA DUTY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr J. B. Smith, said it would be impossible to allow any drawback on the stocks of tea in the hands of the retail trade. It would be contrary to all previous practice, and would also make it impossible to carry out the other reductions of the financial scheme.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Sir GEORGE GREY, in rising to move an address to the Crown on the assassination of the President of the United States, said—Sir, I very much regret the unavoidable absence of my noble friend at the head of the Government, in whose name the notice was given of the motion to which it has devolved upon me to ask the House to agree, but I feel that it is comparatively unimportant by whom the motion is made, because the address I have to propose is one which I am sure will meet with the cordial and unanimous assent of the House. (Cheers.) When a few days ago the news of the assassination of the President of the United States, and the attempted assassination (which I hope will prove to have been unsuccessful) of Mr. Seward, reached this country, the first impression on the mind of every one was that the news could not be true. (Cheers, and hear, hear.) It was hoped by every one that it would not be possible for persons to be found capable of committing a crime of so atrocious a nature; but when the truth was forced upon us, the feeling which succeeded was one of deep and universal sorrow, horror, and indignation. (Cheers.) We felt as if some great calamity had befallen ourselves. In that civil war, the existence and long continuance of which we have so sincerely deplored, the Government of this country, acting, as I think, in accordance with the unanimous feeling of the country, has maintained a strict and impartial neutrality; but it is notorious, and it could not be otherwise in a great country like this, that different opinions have been entertained by different persons with regard to the question at issue between the Northern and Southern States of America; and while I believe the sympathies of the majority of the people of this country were for the North—(cheers, and cries of "Question,")—I wish to avoid anything which may give rise to discussion. (Hear, hear.) I may say this, whilst in this free country different opinions have been entertained, and different sympathies felt, and the freest expression been given as to those opinions and sympathies, I am sure that I shall not excite any difference of opinion when I say that in the presence of this great crime, these different opinions, these conflicting sympathies, have for the moment been entirely banished. (Cheers.) I am anxious also at once to state that I entertain the strongest confidence that this great crime is regarded by every man of position, influence, and public estimation in the South, with the same degree of horror with which it has been received in every part of the world to which the sad tidings have reached. (Hear, hear.) Whatever our opinions with regard to the past, whatever our sympathies may have been, we shall all, I am sure, cordially unite in expressing our abhorrence of this crime, and in tendering our sympathy to that nation which is now mourning the loss of its chosen and trusted chief, who has been stricken down by the hand of the assassin at the most critical period in the history of his country. While lamenting the loss of life in that war, and its inevitable consequences, it would be impossible, whatever our opinions and sympathies may have been, to withhold our admiration from the many gallant deeds performed, and the heroism displayed, by both parties in that contest. (Cheers.) The page of history will record those gallant achievements and deeds of men who have shed their blood freely, and laid down their lives on the battle field unstained by a horrid crime like this—(cheers)—but when a new era appeared to be opening in the events connected with the war, when the time had come when there was reason to hope that the war might be speedily brought to a close—when victory had crowned the efforts of the statesmen, and the armies turned with a feeling of relief and hope for the future from the record of these sanguinary conflicts to that correspondence which took place between the generals commanding the hostile armies, and when we had an expectation, and I have reason to believe that it was an expectation that would not have been disappointed, that Mr Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the use of victory would have shown that wise prudence, that generous consideration, which would have added tenfold lustre to the fame and reputation he had already acquired for his firmness of purpose and perseverance in steadfastness in the varying fortunes of the war. Unhappily that foul deed was committed, and deprived Mr Lincoln of the opportunity of thus adding to his well-earned fame and reputation. Let us, however, hope, nay, indeed we may expect that the good sense and right feeling of those on whom the discharge of these arduous and difficult duties at this conjuncture has fallen, in addition to their good sense and feeling, and their respect and veneration for the memory of him whom they are mourning, will lead them to act in the same spirit, and to follow the same counsels, by which there are good reasons to believe Mr Lincoln, had he survived, would have completed the work he had begun. I believe I am speaking the general opinion when I say that nothing would give greater satisfaction to this country than to see by firmness, it may be, but by firmness mixed with the utmost extent of conciliation, the union between the North and South accomplished, especially if it be accomplished with the abolition of that which has hitherto constituted the weakness of that union, the curse and disgrace of slavery. (Loud cheers.) I wish that it were possible to convey to the people of the United States an adequate idea of the depth and universality of the feeling which this sad event has occasioned in England. From the highest to the lowest there has been but one feeling. Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has, in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, already tendered to the Government of the United States the expression of Her Majesty's regret at the deplorable event. Her Majesty herself, with that tender consideration which she has always evinced for the sorrows and sufferings of others, in whatever rank or station, has written with her own hand a letter to Mrs Lincoln, conveying the heartfelt sympathy of a widow to a widow, suffering under the overwhelming calamity which has suddenly come upon her. (Cheers.) From every part of this country there has now arisen one voice of abhorrence at the crime, and of the sympathy and interest with the nation which has so great a loss to mourn. The British residents in America did everything that could be expected of them—they lost no time in expressing their sympathies with the people of the United States. We also learn that the British North American provinces are vieing with each other in expressing their sympathies, and not only is this being done by those who are connected with the inhabitants of the United States by ties of origin, language, and blood, but I believe that every nation in Europe will give expression to the same sentiments, and communicate them to the Government of the United States. I am sure that this House, representing, as it does, the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, will also be anxious to record the expressions of its feelings, and will agree to the address which I have the honour to move, expressing to Her Majesty their sorrow and indignation at the assassination of the President of the United States, and praying her in communicating her own sentiments, to communicate on the part of this House its abhorrence of the crime and its sympathy with the people of the United States on account of the deep affliction under which they are now suffering. He concluded by formally moving the address.

Mr DISRAELI, in seconding the motion, said—Sir, there are cases and instances when the sympathies of a nation are aroused like those of the private individual. Under any circumstances we should have bewailed the catastrophe at Washington, we should have shuddered at the means by which it was brought about, but in the character of the illustrious victim, and in the events attending his almost latest moments, there is something so homely and so innocent that it takes the subject out of the pomp of history and the ceremonials of diplomacy. It touches the inner heart of nations, and appeals to the domestic sympathies of mankind. Whatever may have been the various opinions in this House, and the country generally, on the policy of the late President of the United States, one thing all will, I think, agree that in trials which perhaps more than any other test the moral qualities of a man, he performed his duties with simplicity and strength; nor is it possible for the people of England to forget, at this moment, that he had sprung from the same fatherland, and spoke the same mother tongue as themselves. When crimes of this character are perpetrated, the public mind is apt to fall into gloom and perplexity, and it has reason, for it is as ignorant of the causes as it is of the consequences of the act. It is our part to reassure the Americans against any unreasonable panic. Assassination has never changed the history of the world. I will not recur to the examples of remote antiquity, although accident has made one of them somewhat familiar at this moment. The costly sacrifice of Cæsar did not propitiate the inexorable destiny of his country; and in more modern times, with which we are more familiar as being animated by the same feeling and interests, the violent deaths of that heroic man Henry IV. of France, and the Prince of Orange, are conspicuous examples. Therefore at this moment, whilst I second the address to the Crown, and express on my own part, as I hope on the part of all, feelings of deep and profound sympathy with the citizens of the United States at the untimely death of their elected chief, I am not sanctioning any sentiment of depression; but I would take the opportunity of expressing my fervent hope that from this awful trial, from this violent demise of their chief, the American people will come chastened and regenerated, rich in the accumulated wisdom and strong in the deciplined energy which a youthful nation can only acquire in a protracted and perilous struggle,—that they will once more resume that course of power and prosperity which they were before pursuing, and that they will pursue that course of power and prosperity for the general happiness of mankind. (Cheers.) It is with these feelings that I second the address to the Crown.

The Address was then put by the Speaker, and agreed to unanimously.

BANK NOTES ISSUE BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the Bank Notes Issue Bill be re-committed.

Mr AYRTON moved that the committee be postponed for a month.

After some discussion the bill passed through committee.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr MILNER GIBSON moved the second reading of the Partnership Amendment Bill, and briefly explained its provisions, which were first, to allow parties to lend money to carry on any business on condition of receiving a share of the profits, without being held to be partners; and secondly to concede the same privilege to parties willing to receive a share of the profits instead of a fixed salary; and to the widows and families of deceased partners leaving the capital in the business, with this condition that in the event of a bankruptcy, the claims of the parties should be postponed to those of all other creditors. He appealed to the experience of the Limited Liability Act, and the results of similar legislation as a proof of the necessity and the safety of this measure.

Mr J. PEEL moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The bill was opposed by Mr J. H. Turner, Mr Moor, Mr Hubbard, Mr Bovill, Mr T. Baring, and Mr Hanley, and supported by Mr Scholefield, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr Mallns. In a division the second reading was carried by a majority of 120 to 39.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Waterworks Bill was read a second time, and on the motion of Mr Roebuck was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee. The report of the Lancaster Court of Chancery Bill was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at five minutes to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took the chair at five o'clock.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BILL.

The Earl of CLARENDON intimated that he was ready to agree that the Public Schools Bill should be referred to a select committee, and that it should also be an instruction to the committee to hear the parties interested by counsel. He read the following list of Peers who would be proposed as members of the committee:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Earls Granville, Derby, Devon, Stanhope, Powis, Ellenborough, Harrowby, Carnarvon, and Clarendon, Viscounts Eversley and Stratford de Redcliffe. After some conversation, the nomination of the committee was postponed until Thursday next.

The Inclosure Bill, the Pilotage Order Confirmation Bill, and the Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill were read a second time.

The Commons reasons for disagreeing to a certain amendment to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill were considered. After some discussion, their Lordships decided, by a majority of 43 to 23, not to insist upon their amendment.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the House go into committee on the Courts of Justice Building Bill.

Lord REDESDALE complained that the powers taken under the bill for effecting improvements in the streets approaching to the proposed courts were very defective, and would occasion a further outlay. There had been no estimates laid before the House, and he protested against so large an expenditure upon such meagre information, and moved that the bill be referred to a select committee.

After some discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 55 to 32, and the House went into committee, and agreed to the clauses of the bill.

The Courts of Justice Concentration Site Bill also passed through committee.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7·50.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Lord C. PAGET, in reply to Mr H. Tracey, said it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make an alteration in the carriage of treasure on board Her Majesty's ships, and in the distribution of freight money arising therefrom. The proposed regulations would be laid on the table in a few days.

Mr F. PEEL, in reply to Captain Stacpoole, said he intended, at the earliest opportunity, to introduce a bill to amend the 38th section of the Drainage Act of 1863, which limits the power of the Board of Works in Ireland to make advances to any drainage board to one moiety of the amount proposed to be expended by such board.

EDUCATION MINUTES.

Mr ADDERLEY asked if it was intended to introduce a new minute which would remove the distinction between rural and other schools in the minute of March, 1864, relating to the reduction of grants to schools by the amount of endowment.

Sir G. GREY said a new minute was under consideration.

Mr ADDERLEY said that, under those circumstances, he should withdraw the motion upon the subject of which he had given notice for this evening.

INDIAN ARMIES.

Captain JERVIS called attention to the petitions which had been addressed to the House by the officers of the late Indian armies, and moved that a humble address to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to redress all such grievances complained of by them as were admitted by the Commission on the memorial of Indian officers to have arisen by a departure from the assurance given by Parliament by the 21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 106, and 23rd and 24th Vic., cap. 100.

Lord ELCHO seconded the motion.

Sir C. WOOD said the Indian army had been placed, by the measures which had been adopted, in a more favourable position than before. The arrangements which had been made had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, who expressed an opinion that it was not inconsistent with the guarantee contained in the Act of Parliament. On the whole he thought there was no foundation for the grievances complained of by the officers of the Indian army.

After some observations from Col. Sykes,

Mr SMOLLETT censured the amalgamation of the Indian with the regular army, and contended that it had not produced economy or efficiency, but, on the contrary, had led to a wasteful and extravagant expenditure.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 49; against, 36; majority for, 13. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

In a committee of the whole House, Sir COLEMAN O'LOGHLEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to make Bank of England notes a legal tender in Ireland, and to authorise banks of issue in Ireland to make their notes payable only at the places in Ireland at which the account of gold and silver coin held by such bankers is taken by the commissioners of stamps and taxes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Isle of Man Disafforestation Bill passed through committee. The Lancaster Court of Chancery Bill, the Oxford University Vinerian Foundation Bill, and the Sewage Utilisation Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned at 8·35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after twelve o'clock.

BOROUGH FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr BAINES, in moving the second reading of the Borough Franchise Bill, said he was aware that an objection might be raised to the discussion of the question in the last hours of a blind Parliament, but that objection was removed by the course which was taken in 1852, when three reform bills, for England, Ireland, and Scotland, were passed before the dissolution, and a new system of regulation was called into existence. His own opinion was that the present moment was peculiarly favourable for dealing with the question, as it was inevitable that a dissolution must take place whenever a measure was passed for extending the franchise. The present measure was copied in so many words from the Government bill of Lord John Russell, and related only to the borough franchise of England and Wales. The bill was avowedly intended to lower the franchise, so as to bring into the representation a large body of the working classes, who were at present absolutely disfranchised. Out of doors the Government were charged with having broken their pledges, and indignant and bitter denunciations were uttered against them for having betrayed the cause of Reform. It was not to be assumed that total apathy and indifference existed among the people. He asked the House to look seriously at the state of the representation. In 1860, with a population of twenty millions, five millions were adult males, and out of that number only one million were nominally represented, the real number represented being not much more than 800,000. At the present moment, the upper and the middle classes, who formed one-quarter of the population, were represented, the working classes being totally unrepresented. He did not believe that by lowering the qualification he would lower the electoral body, and he had little fear that the men who would be returned to Parliament would continue to be men of education and property, who distinguished themselves in the service of their country, and were favourably known to those around them. He had no anticipation that there would ever be a large infusion of working men in the House of Commons, inasmuch as their means would not allow them to spend half their time in London; but, at the same time, he thought there would be great advantage in having a few intelligent working men sitting on their benches. He proposed by the present bill to lower the franchise from £10 to £5, and the result, exclusive of the great metropolitan districts, would be as follows:—Total addition to the electoral body, 143,000, of which the votes of 302,000 would be middle and upper classes, and of the lower classes 141,000; in other words, the bill would make the electoral body 68 per cent. of the upper and middle classes, and 32 per cent. of the lower classes. In conclusion, he appealed to the wisdom and prudence of the House not to resist so moderate and safe a measure.

Mr. BAZLEY seconded the motion.

Lord ELCHO, in moving the previous question, referred to the apathy which prevailed out of doors on the subject, and urged that that was a sufficient reason for refraining from pressing the question forward at present. He claimed to be a better reformer than the hon. member for Leeds, inasmuch as he had voted for the bill of Lord Derby's Government, which would have admitted upwards of 500,000 persons to the franchise, whereas the bill of the hon. gentleman only admitted 400,000. If the present bill passed, his own opinion was, that it would fail to give satisfaction to the working-classes, and he read passages from some of the petitions presented in favour of the bill to show that the measure itself was only regarded as an instalment, and that the head object was to secure manhood or universal suffrage. He admitted that the working classes were not represented in Parliament by any representative, but he contended they were amply represented in reality, and that a greater prominence was given to questions affecting their interests than to any other class. He objected to increase the franchise as proposed, because he was persuaded that it would not benefit the social condition of the working classes, while universal suffrage would assimilate the institutions of the country to those of America. Hon. members, he said, were not sincere upon the question—they were afraid to set their faces against the extension of the franchise, but at the same time they disliked in their hearts every proposition which had been submitted to them on the subject.

Mr BLACK seconded the amendment, stating as his reason for doing so, that although he was by no means opposed to the principal of reform, he considered the present time, the expiring session of Parliament, an inappropriate time to bring forward so important a question.

Mr LEATHAM was not surprised at the course taken by Mr Black, when he recollected that Earl Russell, in 1860, said that he withdrew his bill on account of the speeches of Mr Black and others on the Liberal side of the House. He could not help regarding the motion of Lord Elcho as equivalent to a rejection of the bill, and it was all very well to argue that such a measure ought to be brought in by the responsible Government. The Government had tried its hand, and failed in its duty, and he called upon the House—better late than never—to rescue itself from the charge of complicity in that failure. He ridiculed the pretensions of Lord Elcho, and if the House persisted in denying the just claims of the working classes, the time was rapidly passing when it could be a question of what the House could give, but the period was rapidly approaching when the question would be what the working classes would take. Referring to a speech of Mr Milner Gibson, he took the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues very severely to task for having repudiated pledges, by means of which they had overthrown the late Government, and for complaining that the fault lay with the people, who had credulously trusted them; not risen in indignation to compel them to redeem their honour. He urged the House to give way in time, for the trade unions were beginning to take up this subject, and the consequence of such an agitation (Radical as he was) he should regard with apprehension.

Mr LOWE said the real question was whether in the existing circumstances of this country it was desirable to make further extensions of the franchise in the extension of democracy. He hoped the House would attentively ponder over the very candid admissions of Mr Leatham. He disputed the arguments of the Chancellor and Mr Mill on the political rights of man, which were very easy to talk about, but afforded no basis for what was the real object of all society, the good government of the whole country. He viewed with great alarm these appeals to abstract rights, which before now had been used to destroy the whole social and political fabric. In Australia, the extension of the franchise had made it utterly despised, for when the happy idea was started of charging a shilling for the registration, it disfranchised half the colony of Victoria. The real question was not the abstract right of the individual, but the best method of making the Government of the country as complete as possible for the protection of the interests of every class; the end of all representation being good government. He hoped that the House would require something more than the sentimental argument of Mr Leatham and his friend, with respect to what he might call the cabalistic arguments that democracy was inevitable. He was inclined to take his chance and accept it when he could no longer refuse, but not at present to save himself from the storm by putting his head under water. He appealed to the authorities of Lord Macaulay and Sir George Lewis, that those who desired a change in the constitution, in the interest as they had of the working classes, were bound to show that under the present system the interests of the working classes were neglected, which he defied any one to prove. He showed what legislation of a middle class had done on behalf of the working classes, and contrasted it with what the legislation would have been for themselves. He believed that the present franchise was the only standing ground against universal suffrage, and he trusted that it would never be departed from. He had the greatest confidence in the progress of society, and the truth of great principles, but he could only wish, in a state of society like that of England, that democracy would be retrograde and not progressive.

The Lord-Advocate rose, but was met with incessant cries of "Osborne, Osborne," and was obliged to give way.

Mr OSBORNE could have wished that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had risen to reply to the great and exhaustive speech of Mr Lowe, which was worthy of the great debate of the old Reform Bill. The speeches of Lord Elcho and that staunch reformer, Mr Black, were launched against the bill, and he trusted that the Lord Advocate would, on the part of the Scotch members, have repudiated their views; but the fact was the Government and the House had dealt insincerely with the question, and now, with a dissolution in view, weak invalids as they were, they desired to be galvanised into ardent reformers, although they well knew that they were quite ready to play the same game over again; but he warned the Government and the House that nothing could bring it into greater discredit than this battle-dore and shuttle-cock dealing with the question. No doubt it was most desirable to rouse up the ashes of reform, for the Liberal party was very much in want of a cry for the impending election.

Mr GREGORY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir G. GREY, however declined to fix a day precisely for the renewal of the debate.

Mr W. E. Forster and Mr Disraeli insisted on the Government giving a day, when Sir G. Grey offered to give Friday, but Mr Disraeli suggested Monday, and, after some discussion, Sir G. Grey said the only object of the Government was to allow the debate to come on as early as possible. The question was not settled when the hands of the clock announced a quarter to six, and the Speaker announced that the discussion must now stop, according to the usual custom of the House.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

Miscellaneous News.

A new "Opera di Camera," we are told, is in preparation for the Gallery of Illustration.

Mr. Edward Wilberforce has a novel in the press, called "One with Another."

On the anniversary of Shakspeare's birthday, the last volume of M. Hugo's translation of Shakspeare appeared.

Miss Burdett Coutts has presented a medal to the Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain, to be awarded for distinguished service.

Manchester Cathedral was broken into by thieves on Monday night, and the mace and contents of three poor boxes were stolen.

Bishop Monrad, the late Prime Minister of Denmark, who is said to possess poetical talent of a high order, is engaged upon a metrical translation of Isaiah.

A letter from Athens of the 24th ult. says:—"A priest, named Gavaris, died the other day in the bourg of the Arna, at the age of 120 years, in full possession of all his faculties."

The *Unita Italiana*, the organ of Mazzini, appeared on the 26th ult, with black borders, on the occasion of President Lincoln's death.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the presidency of the Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain.

A telegram from Belfast, on Tuesday, states that on Sunday night a riot occurred in Belfast. A number of persons were injured by the stone throwing.

The Circassian exodus from the Eastern coast has re-commenced. News having reached the Porte that 8,000 immigrants are awaiting transport, two Government steamers have been sent to convey them to Trebizond.

The *Italie* of Turin announces the arrival at Genoa, *via* Leghorn, of the Duke of Sutherland, "The friend of Garibaldi." A great number of persons called at the Hotel Feder to pay their respects.

The "Orchestra" announces that "Paradise Lost," an oratorio by J. L. Ellerton, also his "Forest Symphony," will be performed at the Hanover Square Rooms in the course of June.

The first number of the "Shilling Magazine" was published on Friday. It opens with a serial tale by the author of "George Geith of Fen Court," entitled "Phemie Keller," and contains contributions by Messrs. Robert Bell, Tom Taylor, Bonamy Price, and others.

The *Moniteur* says that official inquiries show that the quantity of cotton which has escaped destruction in the Southern States of America amounts to two million bales.

PETROLEUM FOUND IN THE CRIMEA.—The Crimea is likely to become famous again—this time, happily, in a peaceful way. Petroleum has been discovered in that peninsula, and the oil, although said to yield to that found in Pennsylvania, will compare with that in Canada.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Lord Palmerston is going on well, and it is expected that in a few days he will return to town quite recovered.

A French paper makes the extraordinary statement that the King of the Belgians when in London, the week before last, "contracted a morganatic marriage with La Baronne Meyer d'Epinghoven.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—A royal commission has been issued for facilitating a display of industry and arts of the British empire at the Paris exhibition, 1867. The Commissioners nominated comprise members of Government, presidents of land and scientific bodies and Chambers of Commerce, &c. The Prince of Wales is one of the commissioners.—*Gazette.*

A conference of the delegates of eight committees of assistance for the Poles took place last week at Aarau (Switzerland), at which General Langiewicz and Count Plater were present. It was determined to do nothing to induce the refugees to emigrate, but to leave them free to act as they thought proper.

A letter from Nice to the *Gazette du Midi* affirms that the dying Czarewitch, while the Princess Dagmar and his brother Alexander were by his bedside, charged the latter with the continuance of his affection for his bethrothed, and bequeathed her to him as his future bride.

At Southey, near Lincoln, Mr. Jerard, a surgeon, has been committed for trial for the manslaughter of a Mrs. Mary Johnson. He was called upon to attend the deceased in her confinement, and the evidence was that he went to the house intoxicated, and, according to the medical witnesses, had not performed his duty in a competent manner. Another surgeon was at length called in, but the child, the arm of which was dislocated, was dead, and the woman died afterwards. The coroner admitted the accused to bail.

"We have been informed," says the *Temps*, "of a touching incident relating to Mr. Seward. At the very moment in which that statesman was struck by an assassin, Mr. Bigelow received from him a letter, in which, in reply to certain fears expressed by his friends on the subject of his personal safety, Mr. Seward said that he would always remain with his breast unprotected, as he did not believe that in the American republic there was a man capable of a political assassination."

WILL OF THE LATE LORD CARLISLE.—Probate of the will of the late Earl of Carlisle was granted by her Majesty's Court of Probate to the Duke of Devonshire and Mr Richard Du Cane, of Gray's Inn, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. The will bears date August 23, 1864, and his lordship died on the 5th of December, at the age of 62, unmarried. Many liberal annuities are left by his lordship to his brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives and personal friends, to each of his executors, £300; to each of his agents, £100; to three of his servants £100 each; and legacies to his other servants free of duty. Provision is made for the support of the schools founded by his lordship. He directs that his brother, Admiral the hon. Edward Granville George Howard, and his wife, may select any object which might not improperly be alienated from the family estate as memorials of affection. Books, in sets and volumes, are also to be given and selected by friends who are enumerated by his lordship in his will. The best horse in his stables is to be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Marshall, 2nd Life Guards, with right of selection. There are other specific bequests. All the furniture and effects, sculpture, paintings, books, plate, articles of vertu, &c., at Castle Howard, Naworth Castle, Grosvenor Place, and elsewhere, are to be held in trust as heirlooms for the person inheriting the title and estates. His successor thereto is his next brother, the Hon and Rev. William Howard, now Earl of Carlisle.—*Illustrated London News.*

Signor Andreoli—probably the best Italian pianist before the public—has arrived in town.

Mr. W. H. Smith, jun., of the eminent firm of W. H. Smith and Son, of the Strand, is the Conservative candidate for Westminster.

In consequence of the strike among the artisans and labourers at Plymouth, and of the interference of the union men with others willing to work, the Government has, it is said, determined to suspend for the present all progress in the construction of the fortifications in that vicinity.

The *Derby Mercury* states that the Superintendent Physician of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum reports as follows with reference to the state of James Potter, the murderer:—"In his mental state there is very little change—if anything, he requires perhaps now less watching than on admission. His condition is that of muttering incoherent imbecility; he is not likely to recover from this condition."

Mr. W. Williams, the member for Lambeth, died at his residence, Park-square, Regent's Park, at a late hour on Friday evening, at an advanced age. He was first returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Coventry in 1835, which he continued to represent for twelve years. He was ousted at the general election in 1847, and continued out of parliament till 1850, when he was returned for Lambeth, which he continued to represent up to his death.

Among the autograph letters lately brought to light in the collection of Mr. Joseph Cottle was one addressed to him by Southey from Lisbon, which has probably been published, but with the following curious alteration: Printed version. —"I am anxious that it ('Joan of Arc') should reach a second edition, that I may write a new preface and enlarge the last book. *I shall omit all in the second book that Coleridge wrote.*" The words in italics are inserted in Cottle's handwriting. The original passage stands: "I am anxious that it should reach a second edition, that I may *expunge every line of Coleridge—remember, all he wrote, not all he claims; he claims the character of Conrade (so Lovell told me), of which he never gave a hint nor wrote a line. I wish to* write a new preface," &c. The lines given in italics are struck through with a pen.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BUTCHER MEAT IN LONDON.—A metropolitan correspondent writes:—The price of meat in London is reaching an alarming point. A leg of mutton is charged from tenpence to a shilling a pound; lamb, when it is to be got at all, from sixteen to eighteenpence a pound! This is the consequence of the activity of the fashionable season and the great number of dinner parties and feasts which are being given by the aristocracy. Lamb they will have, cost what it may. A butcher said to me on Saturday, "I might charge two shillings a pound to-day for lamb if I had it; these people don't mind what they give when they want the article." Luxury and wealth are increasing every year; and I fear, if the supply of butcher's meat do not increase at a greater rate it will go very hard with poor people by-and-bye.

The estimates for education, science and art, issued on Monday morning, show an increase on those of last year of £51,201, the total being £1,362,821. The principal items of increase is in the science and art department, £26,259. Of this, £10,000 is for furniture and fittings for South Kensington Museum, School of Mines, and College of Chemistry, hitherto taken on estimates of the Office of Works. A note informs us that the sum now proposed is less than would have been proposed by the Office of Works. There is another increase of nearly £8,000 on institutions in Ireland connected with the department. The amount for public education is £693,078 against £705,404 last year. There is an increase of £8,037 for the British Museum, of which £4,500 comes under the head of "Special purchases and acquisitions." The National Gallery shows an increase of £9,460.

FORTUNE TELLING AT WAKEFIELD.—On Monday, at the Wakefield Bourt-house, a miserably-looking old woman, named Sarah Carroll, was charged with fortune telling. The woman was from Sheffield, and for some time past has been wandering about Wakefield, visiting domestic servants and other credulous women of the working classes, and for a consideration of sixpence or a shilling "telling their fortunes." She pretended to be deaf and dumb, and when she favoured a person with a prophetic visitation she wrote down her Delphic utterances on a slate. Two distinct cases were proved against her, and Mr. McDonnald (the chief constable) asked that she might be visited with the full penalty of the law, as she has done much mischief among young servant women. The woman, when before the Bench, found the use of her tongue, said that she had never asked for money, and denounced her dupes for having encouraged her. "She is," said she, "a poor widow with a family to maintain, and has nobody to help her, and she had come over to Wakefield to see a daughter who had been in the asylum for the space of four years." She was committed to the house of correction for one month.

WANT AND DESTITUTION.—On Friday, as some persons were walking near Picket Post, Ringwood, in the New Forest, they discovered a man lying near a furze brake apparently dying. He was removed in a cart to the union workhouse where he received every attention. He sated his name to be John Cowling, a native of Jacobstawe, Cornwall, and that he was 63 years of age, and by trade a cooper. On the 30th of March he left Arundel, in Sussex, having on that day purchased a penny loaf, which was the only food he had taken since; not being able to procure any work, he was making his way back to his native place, having passed through Chichester, Farnham, Botley, Romsey, &c. About ten days ago he reached that part of the New Forest where he was found, which is situated about 100 yards from the main road leading from this place to Southampton. Here he fell or lay down from exhaustion, and afterwards found himself unable to rise on his legs. He managed, however, to crawl towards a pond of water, and refreshed himself as well as he could, and he also endeavoured to get as near as possible to the main road, in the hope of attracting attention; but his weak state entirely prevented his reaching the road, and he was compelled to remain on the ground for ten days and nights, till accidentally found as before described. He still remains in a very weak state, but is gradually progressing towards the recovery of his strength.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

THE ROYAL ACADEMY DINNER.—The annual dinner of the Royal Academy was held on Saturday evening, in the rooms, Trafalgar-square, Sir Charles Eastlake, the president of the Academy, presiding. Both the Archbishops were present, and Dr. Thomson was one of the very earliest speakers. His Grace spoke upon art in relation to religion, observing that the ground on which the dignitaries of the Church attended this meeting was, that art as it was practised there was one of the principal means by which the mind of the nation may be instructed and its character trained and raised. The Duke of Cambridge, who responded for the army, hoped that the duties of the Artists' Volunteer Corps might be confined to the peaceful position of Brighton or the extended battle-field of Wimbledon Common. The Duke of Somerset, in replying for the navy, was distressed at the unartistic character with which the introduction of iron-clads will invest it. "But they tell me it all depends on the proper education of the eye, and if you will but educate your eye I am in hopes that even these square-looking dark things without any masts may still be the objects of your admiration. But it will, I fear, require a great deal of education." Viscount Bury answered for the volunteers, and found some consolation for the loss of poor John Leech in the fact that he was a volunteer, and that he (Lord Bury) taught him the goose step. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Russell said nothing particular, but Lord Derby, who was selected to reply for literature, as a compliment to his translation of *Iliad*, gave a regular essay on Homer as a painter. "I claim for Homer," said his lordship, "that in no age or no country has any painter surpassed the infinite variety of his achievements. It is not in one branch alone, but it is in historical painting, in landscape. I may say even in portrait painting, he stands almost unrivalled in each and every one of them. If he desires to bring before you an extended group of gods or warriors, or chieftains in debate, he presents a variety and individuality among them that would create the envy of a Maclise, a Herbert, or a Frith. If he desires to represent the ocean in its milder or stormier characters, by a few rapid touches he produces a sketch a Stanfield might look on with envy. If he paints a vineyard or harvest home, he bathes the landscape in a flood of light which a Linnell would hardly venture to emulate. And passing to the wilder features of rural life, the representation of the passions and contests of the brute creation, if he attempts to describe a lion springing at and striking down a bull in the midst of the herd, or a wounded boar turning on his pursuers, or a pack of wolves with blood-stained jaws lapping with their lean tongues the cool surface of some dark watered fountain, or a wounded panther writhing itself up the spear that has transfixed her in order to reach her assailant, the few touches which Homer gives brings before the mental eye the whole scene with a life and vigour which could hardly be equalled by an Ansdell or surpassed by a Landseer."

A LATTER DAY ROMANCE.—About four months ago a young girl, alleging her name to be Somerville or Somervealle, called upon Mrs D., then residing in New York, mistaking the house for a boarding house. In the course of conversation she stated that she was almost destitute, and that a short time previously she had left her home in England, accompanied by a foster brother and a female servant, both of whom had deserted her. She believed her father to be in New York at the time in search of her. Upon this Mrs D., who is in affluent circumstances, and an exceedingly kind-hearted lady, permitted the young girl to remain in her house, and in the meantime communicated with the police authorities in New York with the view of finding her parents or restoring her to her friends. Every inquiry, however, proved fruitless, and the young lady continued her sojourn at Mrs D.'s. A short time afterwards the following advertisement appeared in the *New York Herald*, which, it was considered, would elucidate what had now become a mystery and a source of grave alarm to the persons cognisant of the story:—"Personal.—£200 reward to the person that will give information of Miss Nelitha Somervealle, daughter of E. D. Summerville, Oak Hill, Barnet, London. The young lado is not of age. She left with two of her father's servants. If my daughter will appear all shall be forgiven, and you shall return in care of your kind friends, Miss Gutrey, Lady E. Wild, Montagu Wild, Earl of Stamford, and Warrington. We shall receive you at the residence of Mr D. Steoll, Spring Valley, Rock County, N.Y." Mrs D. at once proceeded to the address indicated in the advertisement, and was then informed that the person who had caused the advertisement to which she referred to appear in the *New York Herald* had resided there, but had a short time previously left for England. Mrs D. being about herself to proceed to England, by the advice of the New York authorities, (and the entreaties of the young lady, consented to permit her to accompany her to London, Mrs D. incurring the whole of the expenses. Upon their arrival in London both ladies at once visited the house, given as the address of the father, at Oak Hill, Barnet, but no person of the name of Somervealle resided there, nor is known to have resided there latterly. The young lady, who appeared to be suffering from some mental malady, was taken ill; and, being of delicate health, she rapidly sank down, and a few days ago expired in the presence of her only friend and benefactress, Mrs D., who, on her arrival in England, took lodgings at the Great Northern Hotel. Since their arrival in England Mrs D. has made every inquiry respecting her charge, but could gain no tidings of the whereabouts of her friends, or in any way unravel the mystery in which the young lady appeared to be shrouded, and the body of whom will doubtless be lowered unknown and uncared for into her youthful and virgin grave.

Captain Wallace Houston, who is in receipt o
service pension, is now the senior officer for advanc
the active list of rear admirals.

The Emperor Napoleon intends shortly, it is
raise the pay of all the officers of the French army a
from the rank of captain downwards.

The official report of General Walpole on the
review at Brighton, is in the highest degree favoura
said the volunteers were well appointed, had a soldie

The *Owl* states that the Archbishop of Canter
shortly move for a Royal Commission to revise the
ary of the Prayer Book, and that Lord Lyttelton is
for a Commission to inquire into the general wor
efficiency of the Judicial Committee of the Privy
as a Court of Final Appeal in Ecclesiastical Cause
pearance, and had acquired considerable proficiency

The West London Industrial Exhibition was ina
on Monday by Mr Cowper, the Chief Commis
Works. The exhibition is held in the Floral Hall,
the Royal Italian Opera.

SUICIDE OF A LONDON BANKER.—It was anno
the City on Monday morning that Mr. Presco
partner in the firm of Messrs. Prescott, Grote,
bankers, destroyed himself on Saturday at his re
Roehampton. It is well known in commercial ci
the deceased gentleman had for some time past bee
state of health, which prevented him attending to

A CABMAN FINED FOR WEARING A SHOCKING B
—At the Central Police Court, Glasgow, the
George Young, licensed cabman, was charged wit
travention of the Police Act, by having failed to w
hat while on duty at one of the cab stands in the c
evidence showed that Young had for some time
covered his head with a cloth cap of somewhat sh
pearance. The magistrates lectured him on the pr
appearing in respectable style, and imposed a fine
crown.

SAVAGE STABBING CASE IN NEWCASTLE.—On
afternoon, a woman, named Jane Irwin, thirty-t
of age, and living in Hanover-street, was stabbe
husband with a large knife. She was wounded in
between the ear and the high part of the jaw. F
the knife had been arrested in time, for had it gon
fraction of an inch deeper it would have entered t
vein, and have proved fatal. She was at once co
the Infirmary where she now lies in a very weak
The husband was at once apprehended.

M. WAGNER'S NEW OPERA AT MUNICH.—*Tri
Isolde*, the new opera of that most mystic of Ger
posers, M. Wagner, is to be produced at Munich
end of May. The principal parts are to be filled
and Madame Schnorr, who have been engaged sp
the opera, and the theatre of the palace has been
time given up to M. Wagner for his exclusive us
to enable him to make all the necessary preparat
out interruption. Rehearsals take place nearly
with a full orchestra, the King having given u
band for the purpose. There are only to be thre
ances of the opera this year; and in a letter to
chefter, M. Wagner says that the scenery and the
are so rich and appropriate that they seem made
a monumental exhibition than for a brief theatr
sentation.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RA
On Monday afternoon, an inquest was held at t
hall, Doncaster, before Mr. Coroner Lister, tou
death of an engine driver, named Wm. Wheatley,
found cut to pieces on the Great Northern R
Doncaster, on Sunday morning. The deceased w
in the service of the company, and it appears t
half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning one of t
of the police force found him sitting on the st
Shakspeare's Head, and at that time he was in
He inquired of the deceased where he lived, but it
difficulty he could state that he wanted to go t
Albert-street, but he did not know which way to
officer saw him on his way and left him, but i
afterwards his body, in a dreadful mangled state,
on a siding of the company's premises, but ho
ceased came there is not known. An engine fro
with two trucks, had passed to and from the tur
this particular siding, and it is thought that t
passed over him on its return, as the engine dri
shock, as if the engine had struck something, a
off and found the body on the line. A verdict
dentally killed" was returned.

COUTTS THE BANKER.—Mr Coutts was the
Dundee merchant. His first wife was a servant,
shire labourer's offspring. He had three daughter
whom became the wife of Sir Francis Burdett,
Countess of Guildford, and a third, Marchiones
On becoming acquainted with Miss Mellon, an
her to leave the stage to avoid perpetual insults,
bought for her a small villa of Sir W. Vane Temp
Holly Lodge, at the foot of Highgate Hill, for
gave £25,000. His banking-house strong rooms co
building. The first deposit in the enlarged hous
diamond aigrette that the Grand Signor had pla
Horatio Nelson's hat. Mr Coutts, though very
was precise and exact. On one occasion, their b
ficit of 2s 10d in the day's accounts, the clerks wer
for hours, or, as I believe, all night. One of Coutt
who took the western walk, was discovered to h
with £17,000. Rewards were offered, and the
carded, but all in vain. The next day, however,
case arrived from Southampton. The clerk's story
on his way through Piccadilly, being seized with
he had got into a coach in order to secure the mo
had remained insensible the whole journey, and h
at Southampton. Mr Coutts gave him a hand
from his private purse, but dismissed him.—*Th
Haunted London.*

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—HOW A FRAUDULE
CASHIER ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE.—In Septemb
recorded the death of a man who had died at
Ross-shire, but of whom nothing was known b
fact that, about twenty-five years before, he arriv
Gairloch Bay in a pleasure boat, and from that
up his residence in the village. He seemed to
means, but in course of time these failed, and,
averse to asking favours of any one, caught fish
lihood. He was frank in his dealings with the
but was not disposed to be communicative as t
cedents. An air of mystery hung about him f
but as he appeared to be a well-conducted and we
person, he met with respect on all hands. Dr.
of Elleanach, was at that time managing the est
nephew, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, then a mino
terested himself in the stranger, to whom he g
ment on the estate. While thus engaged, th
who adopted the name of John Macleod, show
possessed more than ordinary intelligence and a
business, and at length came to be appointed loc
to the Gairloch estates, and also to be agent f
Hutchinson and Co., whose steamers call peri
Gairloch. Mr. Macleod was a great favourite in
and he died in August last, much regretted
knew him, but, as was supposed at the tim
divulging the slightest information respecting h
or connections. A trustworthy correspondent s
following narrative, which solves the mystery
Macleod's" life:—"In or about the year 184
man, respectably connected near the banks of t
and who jointly farmed a small possession in th
of the Merse, acting at the same time as principa
cashier in a branch bank, suddenly disappeared,
been brought up from his youth under the eye
ployers, and they had such implicit confidence
rightness and honesty that they never for a m
pected him to be guilty of fraud. About a for
he disappeared, however, matters began to assu
aspect by the discovery of considerable defalca
books. The police were then applied to, and the
was tracked to Haddington, and as far as Edin
beyond the latter place all traces of him were l
generally supposed that he had either destroyed
fled to some foreign country. Strange and ro
may appear, it now turns out that he had, e
absconded, lived at Gairloch, on the west coa
shire, doing business under the assumed name
He died in August last, and hence his discover
before quitting this earthly scene, he confidentia
to an intimate friend there his real name and th
whereabouts of his relatives."—*Scotsman.*

SUICIDE OF REAR-ADMIRAL FI

We regret to state that Rear-Admiral Fi
Meteorological Department of the Board of T
known as the weather prognosticator, died
morning, from the effects of wounds inflicted
hand, at his residence at Lyndhurst Hous
Surrey. The Admiral has, it seems, for a lon
suffering greatly from mental excitement,
chiefly by excessive study. His medical a
Heatley, warned him of the consequences
relax his studies entirely, which he promise
took up his residence at Lyndhurst Lodge ab
ago. He, however, persisted in attending t
at the Board of Trade, and the change of r
peared to have little effect on him. It se
had several particular friends in the Confed
and on the news of the fall of Richmon
surrender of General Lee reaching England,
greatly excited, and more so when he learne
President Lincoln. On Saturday he was
pany of Lieut. Maury, and on his return t
in the afternoon he was noticed to be great
in mind, and spoke rather strangely. No su
ever, was entertained that he premeditated
tion. He went to bed at the usual hour, bu
morning he got up earlier than usual, and g
bath-room. The family finding that he rem
than usual, knocked several times at the doo
answer. The door was immediately broken
the unfortunate gentleman was found welt
blood, having cut his throat. Dr. Heatley
diately summoned. On his arrival the a
alive, and recognised the doctor, but died soon

Admiral Fitzroy was born in June, 1805,
second son of General Lord Charles Fitzroy,
1829. He entered the navy in 1819, and
first commission in 1824. He was employed
the South American coasts of Patagonia,
Fuego, Chili, and Peru. Another expedition w
and in 1831 he sailed again and surveyed
shores of South America, circumnavigated t
returned after an absence of four years. In
came member of Parliament for the city of D
in 1843 was appointed governor and comma
of the colony of New Zealand. In 1846 he
by Sir George Grey, and, on his return to E
a pamphlet in justification of the policy he
in the colony. In 1850 he published "Saili
for South America, &c.," accompanied by
show the results of his surveys. In 185
pointed chief of the meteorological depar
Board of Trade, a department which was th
for the purpose of giving notice, on the c
where, of approaching storms, in which off
immense service to the maritime portion of th

Business Addresses.

ADAM BRODIE AND SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
MELBOURNE STREET, CONSETT.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.
Leadgate, 20th April, 1865.

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.
Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
SLATER,
And Agent for BUILDING MATERIALS generally,
252, PLEASANT ROW, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD.

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.
BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.
FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.
PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & 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.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "Royal Exhibition" of 1851, at the "International Exhibition" of 1862, in London, and at the "Imperial Exposition" held in Paris in 1855.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1851.] [PRIZE MEDAL, 1862
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY FUSE,
HAVING been informed that the Name of their Firm has been attached to Fuse not of their Manufacture, beg to call the attention of the Trade and Public to the following announcement:—
Every Coil of Fuse manufactured by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS passing through the Column of Gunpowder, and BICKFORD, SMITH, and Co. claim such TWO SEPARATE THREADS as their TRADE MARK.

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.

SEEDS, MANURES, &c.
JOHN HOPE, JUN., respectfully invites the attention of Farmers to his large and carefully-selected Stock of the very best
RED, WHITE, ALSIKE and HOP CLOVERS;
PERENNIAL and ANNUAL RYE GRASSES;
PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS;
ENGLISH & FOREIGN DO. DO.
MIXED GRASSES for PERMANENT PASTURE;
SPRING and WINTER TARES.
All the best kinds of
SWEDES, YELLOWS, and GLOBE TURNIP SEEDS;
PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO;
BONE MANURE, HALF-INCH BONES, &c.
AGENT for the celebrated
BLAYDON CHEMICAL COMPANY'S MANURES.
LINSEED, RAPE and COTTON CAKE, &c., &c.
FIRST-CLASS QUALITY of GOODS ONLY SOLD, and on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUNR.,
Wholesale Grocer and Provision Merchant, Candle Manufacturer and Field Seedsman.
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE,
HEXHAM.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
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,
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks for the large and increasing patronage bestowed upon himself and predecessor for upwards of fifty years, and begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally that, having found his warehouse too small for the proper carrying on of his increasing business, he has erected large and commodious premises expressly for the Seed Trade, to which department of his business he intends to pay particular attention, and to devote a large portion of his time. He has now on hand a large and carefully selected Stock of
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
Of every description, to which he respectfully invites inspection.
G. H. can with confidence recommend his
MIXTURE FOR PERMANENT PASTURE,
As it has been tested for a number of years, and has been approved of by the leading Agriculturalists in the neighbourhood.
FINEST TRANSPLANTED TURNIP SEEDS
Of all kinds.
FINE SPRING TARES.
BEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
☞ Agent for the Phospho-Guano; Testimonials and Analysis of which can be had on application.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. WALLIS and A. TOWN, Esqs.

TRESPASS IN SEARCH OF GAME.—*Thomas Hobday* was charged by J. Armstrong with trespassing in search of game, on land the property of Messrs John Annandale and Sons, on the 10th April. The defendant was seen by Mr Armstrong searching several woods, accompanied by a dog. In defence he said he was not in pursuit of game; the dog was not his, but had simply followed him. Mr Wallis said there was no doubt that he was searching for game, and fined him £1 and costs, or a month's imprisonment. Mr Town, being a partner in the firm of Messrs Annandale and Son, and interested in the case, took no part in it, and Mr Wallis adjudged it alone.

ASSAULT.—COMPROMISED CASES.—*James McColl* was charged with assaulting Robert Hopper. Defendant did not appear, and the complainant said: I have seen him this morning, and the case is settled.—The Magistrates' Clerk: (Mr R. M. Allan): The magistrates will not allow you to settle cases out of court without their sanction. You must appear before the magistrates here before the case can be settled. If the defendant (in the case) does not appear, a warrant will be issued against him, and more expense will be incurred. Only this morning a man paid 5s 6d extra for the service of the warrant.—An officer then went in search of McColl, and he shortly afterwards appeared. Complainant stated that on Saturday, the 15th April, he was sitting with others in Willis's public-house, when the defendant came in and struck him. Defendant denied the charge, but allowed that he "shoved" him. He also cross-examined the plaintiff with reference to his challenging his (defendant's) brother to fight. When he went into the public-house, he said, the complainant and his friends chaffed him about this challenge, and he shoved complainant away. The case was dismissed, and complainant had to pay 5s 6d costs, which he did very unwillingly.

THE "NAVVIES" AT EBCHESTER.—*Thomas Walton*, a tall, powerful-looking young man, was charged with assaulting Thomas Smith, at Broomhill, on the 16th April. Mr Smith is a beerhouse keeper at Broomhill, near Ebchester, and on the day in question his beerhouse was filled with a lot of Irish "navvies," at present employed in the construction of the Blaydon and Conside Branch, and by the defendant and his English friends. A quarrel arose, the defendant put off his coat to fight, and they all became so unruly that the complainant was obliged to turn them all out. The defendant had left his coat and hat behind, and he shortly afterwards returned, and with his companions broke open the door and assaulted the complainant. There appears to have been a regular row afterwards, for shutters were destroyed and windows broken by the opposing parties. The defendant pleaded guilty to the assault, but contended that the Irishmen began the row first. He was fined 10s, and cost 9s; in all 19s, or one month's imprisonment.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—*John Winter* was charged with assaulting Jane Appleby. The defendant did not appear, but was represented by his mother. Complainant stated that the case was made up, but the magistrates determined to hear the facts before they permitted any compromise. It appeared that the complainant's sister had had five children to the defendant; she had been lately confined, and the complainant went to keep her house during the time. The other night he went in drunk and assaulted the complainant, who was scouring the floor. Defendant's mother said he had had the small-pox, and since that time if he took drink he went almost insane. The case was then dismissed, the defendant's mother paying 6s 6d costs.

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*:—

Monday,	May	8	Mountsett.
"	"		Dipton.
"	"		Collierley Dykes.
"	"		Leadgate.
"	"		Consett.
Tuesday,	"	9	Shotley Bridge.
"	"		Blackhill.
"	"		Consett.
Wednesday	"	10	Leadgate.
"	"		Consett.
Thursday	"	11	Lanchester.
"	"		Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

We are compelled, by a pressure of late local matter, to hold over till next week reports of the Lanchester Highway Board and Lanchester Board of Guardians.

Our readers will find the reports of the public meeting on the Toll Question and of Benfieldside Nuisance Removal Committee in our second page.

"Co-operator" sends us a communication in reply to the letter of "Truth and Honesty," which appeared some time ago. The letter has already been replied to.

Local and District News.

NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOES.—The celebrated copper-tipped Boots are the best for children. Sold by G. G. Taylor, boot and shoe manufacturer, 20, Dean-street, and 68, Clayton-street, Newcastle.

THE ROAD MURDER.—COMMITTAL OF MISS CONSTANCE KENT FOR TRIAL.—On Thursday, Constance Kent, charged on her own confession with the murder of her half-brother, was brought before the magistrates at Trowbridge, and after evidence had been taken in reference to the horrible affair, the magistrates fully committed the prisoner to take her trial at the next Wilts Assizes upon the charge of "wilful murder."

MESMERISM.—Mr. Procter has, during the last week, been demonstrating the marvels of mesmerism, in the Theatre Royal, Consett. His audiences have been large, and the entertainments have given every satisfaction. Mr. Procter is a very successful operator, and succeeds in interesting and amusing his audiences.

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASE.—Mr Rackham, whose treatment of the various forms of deafness has been attended with much success, may be consulted in Newcastle at 23, Oxford-street, New Bridge-street. Hours, 11 until 4 p.m. (not later). As Mr R.'s stay is limited to a short period, early attendance is requested.—*Advt.*

A BROKEN LEG.—Mr George Howard, formerly of Consett, but now employed at South Medomsley Colliery, had his leg broken while at work on the 25th ult. He had it set at once, and immediately returned to the pit, and finished his day's work. This is, we understand, the second time Mr Howard has acted in this way. We, however, merely mention this as a fact, certainly not as an example.

TAILORS' STRIKE.—The journeymen tailors of this district, being desirous of having their wages raised, and those of each establishment brought to an equal footing, have invited the masters by circular to a meeting, to be held in the School-room, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, on Friday evening, the 5th inst. We are informed that the men are unanimous in their desire to better their condition, and that a few of the masters have signified their intention of agreeing to the demands of the men.

HOUSEBREAKING.—A few evenings ago some persons entered the residence of Mr Marriage, Consett Hall, by a window which had been inadvertently left unfastened. When they got inside they had strolled all over the house. Mr Marriage had heard them trying his bedroom door, but they were so quiet in their movements that he never imagined it to be anything but the wind moving the door. Before taking their departure they secured a tongue and some woollen shirts, and took two large bites off a piece of bacon, which, Mr Marriage thought, looked like the action of navvies.

MRS. MCGREGOR'S LEVEE.—This is the title of an entertainment which, it will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, takes place in the New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Mr. Gourlay, a truly and justly celebrated delineator of Scottish character, is the author of the levee, and is assisted in carrying it out by Mrs. Gourlay and a young prodigy bearing the name of "Little Johnny." Mr. Gourlay has been giving this entertainment in Newcastle this week and some time previously to most crowded and enthusiastic audiences and under the most excellent patronage that could be accorded, in that town. The press has been liberal in its praises both here and in Scotland of the pleasing and interesting nature of the evening's entertainment, which is rich in anecdote and wit. Mrs Gourlay gives with great effect some of Scotia's sublimest songs. Our readers and the many visitors to Shotley Hirings on Monday will thus have the opportunity of witnessing an entertainment of the very highest excellence, and we trust the efforts of those who, at considerable expense and trouble, have secured the services of Mr Gourlay will be crowned with overflowing success.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT IVESTON COLLIERY.—We regret to state that on Friday last an accident occurred at this colliery, by which one of the workmen was deprived of life. It appears that a miner named Matthew Atkinson, residing at Leadgate, was employed down this pit, and when so engaged a fall of stone took place. Atkinson who was hewing at the time, had his back broken by the falling mass. He was got out and removed to his residence, and, although medical assistance was at once obtained, he died from the injuries he received, about half-an-hour after he was taken home. Deceased, who was greatly respected, has left a widow and a family of four, who are all capable of maintaining themselves. His funeral took place on Tuesday, at Collierley, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large number of sorrowing friends. On Monday, an inquest was held at the house of Mr Hetherington, Coach and Horses Inn, Leadgate, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on the body of the deceased. After several witnesses had been examined, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday, a deputation from Tow Law waited on Mr Edward Reavely, the respected police officer at Wolsingham, and presented him with an elegant silver lever watch and chain. The gentlemen stated that they had been deputed by the principal tradesmen of Tow Law to present him with this substantial mark of their respect for him as an officer who had done his duty during the five years he had been at Tow Law. P.C. Reavely responded. The watch, which is from the establishment of Mr Joseph Robson, Bishop Auckland, bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Edward Reavely, police officer, of Tow Law, as a token of respect for his valuable services. 4th of May, 1865." We understand Mr Reavely has been at Wolsingham for about six months, and during that time has won the good opinion of the residents of that place.

ACCIDENT NEAR THE HOBSON.—On Wednesday last, a man named John Teasdale, who had just come from the pit, was riding on the waggons which proceed from Crookgate to the Hobson. When the waggons reached the top of the incline they got off the way, and threw Teasdale, who was riding on the front waggon, on to the rails. The waggons passed over his leg, which was very severely crushed.

RENT DAY AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Saturday the tenants of Captain Swinburne and Messrs Joicey dined at the house of Mr Charles Allen, Annfield Plain. The dinner included every delicacy of the season, and reflected great credit on the worthy host and hostess. The chair was occupied by Major Joicey, who gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were drunk with enthusiasm by the company. The "Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," coupled with the name of Churchwarden Hobson, was then given, to which that gentleman suitably replied. Mr Watson, of Stockton, proposed the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," coupled with the good health of Major Joicey. In responding to this toast the respected Major said he was proud to be an officer of the volunteers. He had no doubt that if ever they were called upon, they would endeavour to the best of their ability to do their duty. The chairman next proposed the "Tenant farmers," coupling with that the names of Messrs Wilkinson and Murray. Mr Wilkinson briefly responded. Mr Murray, in reply, said he did not profess to be much of a farmer, and made a few remarks which, he said, the company might take for what they were worth. He spoke for some time on the growing of turnips, which, he thought, were of the utmost importance to farmers, as beef and mutton were selling at good prices, and turnips were most essential for the production of good beef and mutton. There was every probability of the price of these articles keeping high, and even getting higher than at present. Various other toasts were given and responded to, and the company separated.

CONSETT NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The usual meeting of this committee was held at Mr Seymour's, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. The following members were present:—Mr J. Marriage, chairman; Mr G. Thompson, inspector; and Messrs J. Calvert, J. S. Murray, W. J. Scott, and J. Seymour. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Mr Thompson reported that Mr Walton had made little progress with the work he had been ordered to have done by the magistrates at Lanchester. He suggested that they consider his case at their next meeting, when the term for its accomplishment will be more than expired. Also, that Mr Harrison had caused the pipes to be uncovered, which they considered sufficient for him to do, and that Mr Sloane would commence to relay the pipes next Monday. Mr Seymour reported that very little had been done in Victoria-street, as the proprietors were unwilling to perform their several parts. Mr Thompson reported that Mr Rippon had done something of what was ordered, and was going to do more, by putting in pipes. Mr Thompson stated that he had had no communication from any other than Mr Lambton, civil engineer, Newcastle, on the subject of the proposed plan of the present works of the committee, &c. Mr Lambton's terms are twenty-five shillings per day, and two men as assistants. He was engaged for a length of time by the Water Company, and had given them satisfaction. After a short discussion on the probable cost of the plan, Mr Lambton was introduced to the meeting, and stated that it would probably take about ten or twelve days. It was proposed by Mr Calvert, seconded by Mr Seymour, and carried, that Mr Lambton be engaged at his proposed terms. The plan will not include the whole township, but only such parts as contain, or are likely to contain, drains, &c., laid by the committee. Mr Thompson, during the course of the meeting, exonerated himself in a certain case, in which some person named Chatta had proceeded to lay pipes, at the order of the committee. Chatta, not having been used to that sort of work had not laid them regularly. Mr Thompson was ill at the time; the consequence was, that they got shifted, and occasioned the expense of re-laying. With this explanation the committee were satisfied.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AT CONSETT.—Another adjourned meeting of ratepayers was held at the house of Mr John Seymour, Front-street, on Wednesday afternoon. The attendance was very small. Mr J. Calvert was appointed to the chair, and read the minutes of the last meeting. Mr Thompson reported that he had duly forwarded the petition and plan of the intended district to the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and had received copies of notice announcing that Robert Rawlinson, Esq., will attend at the Commercial Inn, Consett, on Thursday, the 25th inst., and "be prepared to hear all persons who are desirous of being heard before him upon the subject of the said inquiries." This notice was read to the meeting, which was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 31st May.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT HOBSON COLLIERY.—On Tuesday afternoon, as the engine which runs between Hobson or Burnopfield Colliery and the Lintz Colliery, known as No. 12 on the Pontop and Jarrow Railway, was running with waggons from Hobson Colliery, it by some means got off the line, and after going a very short distance, and ploughing up the rails, fell right over on its side across the line. We understand the engine was going at a quick rate, and when it ran off the rails it jerked the engineman and fireman some distance from the rails, who miraculously escaped without injury.

SUDDEN DEATH AT LANCHESTER.—On Thursday the 4th inst., an inquest was held at the Queen's Head Inn, Lanchester, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on the body of James Lynch. It appeared the deceased, who was 69 years of age, had for the last four years, gained his livelihood by begging, he had lodged at Mr. Stainford's lodging house, Lanchester, for 14 days; on Monday night, the 1st inst., he went to bed in good health and about ten o'clock next morning he was found dead in bed. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

TOM HANDFORD AT CONSETT.—On Friday and Saturday evenings, two concerts were given in the Theatre, Consett, by this gentleman and a talented company, amongst whom were Paddy Ryan, the celebrated Irish boy; Mr Kingdon, the celebrated comic vocalist; Miss Artie Darley, the fascinating serio-comic; Miss Jessie Maude, soprano vocalist; and Tom Handford, the original black diamond. On each occasion the Theatre was crowded to overflowing, and every song was *encored*. In addition to the songs, the company were favoured with a sight of Tom Handford's dancing in his immense clogs, which was enthusiastically received. These concerts are generally acknowledged to have been the best of the class ever brought before the notice of a Consett audience, and they have, we doubt not, extended the fame of the respective artistes.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq.

BEGGING.—*John Dillon*, a tramp, was charged by P.C. Axon with begging at Ushaw College, on the 2nd inst.—One month's imprisonment.

THURSDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esq.

LEAVING WIFE AND FAMILY.—*Joseph Baty*, of Brandon, pitman, was charged by Robert Lumley, relieving officer, of Lanchester, with allowing his wife and family to become chargeable to the parish of Lanchester in October last.—Compromised—defendant to pay the maintenance and costs—£3 19s. 10d.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.

The regular meeting of this Board was held in their office, Tow Law, on Tuesday evening.

Present—Messrs J. Ainsley (chairman), R. Richardson, P. Campbell, J. Buckham, G. Elliott, J. Golightly, W. Scott, and A. Reid.

The Nuisance Removal Committee gave a verbal report; but the inspector neglected to forward to the meeting his report of various nuisances complained of.

At the request of T. Taylor, Esq., a return of sanitary works was directed to be forwarded for the use of the House of Commons.

Plans for a new house and shop for Mr George Farrow were ordered to be passed; also plans for out-offices for property belonging to Joseph Pease, Esq., and partners.

The surveyor presented estimates of the cost of supplying the district with water, and the clerk read the correspondence into which he had entered with a proposed company for the supply of water to Towlaw, Crook, &c., which was approved of by the Board.

A pay bill amounting to £9 1s 9d was also unanimously passed.

Orders were given for the inspector to visit the butchers' shambles and report upon their state; and after the discussion of some unimportant business the Board separated.

Correspondence.

THE ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—May I ask you to publish the following letters?
Yours, &c.,
The Brooms, May 3, 1865. F. KEARNEY.

TO THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF THE DISTRICT.

My Dear Friends,—A very vigorous effort is now being made towards the completion of the Cathedral of Armagh, in the form of a bazaar or lottery, in which many splendid prizes are offered to the public, as shewn by an advertisement in another page. That edifice has been in progress some twenty-seven years, and surely it is high time is was completed; in fact its long unfinished state must already be regarded by the world as a slur upon our religion and a stigma upon our national honour. We have raised up many noble works of this kind in this country and in America, and shall it be said that the Irish people are losing the affections of home and are unable or unwilling to erect a church in honour of their great apostle on the very site of his episcopal see, and one which is to be a national monument worthy of the faith which he planted amongst them, and of their devotion to his memory. I confidently trust not. Let every Irishman and every Irish priest all over the world only do their duty, take the matter up *in earnest*, and the work is done. Subjoined is a note with which I have been honoured by his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, which will shew you how warmly he has this great enterprise at heart. Come or send to me, therefore, as soon as possible, and purchase your tickets, and by the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull all together we shall help to gladden the heart of this good Primate and make his bazaar succeed beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Believe me, my dear friends, to remain always
Your devoted friend and servant.
FRANCIS KEARNEY.
The Brooms, May 4, 1865.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

Drogheda, 20th April, 1865.

Rev. Dear Sir,—Your very kind letter to Father Donnelly (enclosing stamps for tickets) has been forwarded to me here. You will confer a very great favour upon me by forwarding in any way the distribution of tickets for our bazaar, by which we hope to obtain the means for completing the great Cathedral of St. Patrick, at Armagh. I beg of our good Lord to bless with his choicest blessings yourself and your generous people, and all who will co-operate in this good work, and

I remain, Rev. dear Sir,
Very sincerely your obliged and faithful servant,
+ JOSEPH DIXON.
Rev. Francis Kearney.

THE ASSISTANT-OVERSEER OF COLLIERLEY AND PONTOP.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you please insert the following explanation of a meeting of ratepayers said to have been held at Dipton on the 27th ult.

A meeting of about twelve or fourteen, chiefly small ratepayers, of the township of Collierley and Pontop, was held at the house of Mr. Fenwick, Dipton, when a certain clique out of the number presuming to consider my appointment as assistant-overseer illegal and unjustifiable, although the appointment was given by the magistrates, and therefore determined, as they term it, to oust me from the office. I suppose to further this end, certain maliciously disposed persons have set abroad a report that I am a defaulter to a considerable amount in the accounts. I beg to state that the books will be open for the inspection of ratepayers and all concerned seven days previously to the 26th day of May, 1865.
I am, Sir, yours, &c., GEORGE WAILES.

THE RIVER DERWENT.

We publish to-day in another column a notice of a public meeting, which is proposed to be held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the propriety of forming an association for the protection of the fish in the Derwent.

There can be no doubt the Derwent is not as it should be, and but for our hearing occasionally of fair sport in the river, we could hardly have supposed it contained many trout. Anglers, happily, are not the only people who are interested in the maintenance of the purity of the river. It is a subject which directly affects every one living in its neighbourhood. An association such as it is proposed to form is therefore deserving of a much wider field of sympathy and support than if its objects were intended to benefit anglers only.

Our angler friends tell us a better stream than the Derwent, particularly in its higher reaches, it would be difficult to find. It is supplied and fed by innumerable burns abounding in trout, which would soon fill the river with fish if the selfish practices (to use no harsher term) of lining and netting were stopped on the one hand, and on the other the stream were kept decently pure. In our own neighbourhood we are glad to hear that Messrs. Annandale have been for some time past considering measures by which noxious matters entering the river from their manufactory may be neutralized, and with some probability of success. No steps we measure will be wanting on their part to effect that object. We trust that their example will be followed by the owners of lead mines, further up the water, in preventing, as far as it is possible, the destruction of the river by the "hush" from the lead washings. If good feeling and a desire to encourage the objects of the proposed association be extended to it by the manufacturers and mine-owners, and it receive also—as it has a right to expect—the countenance of the general public, we may yet see the Derwent, as of yore, a good fishing stream, and its waters pure. It is at all events

"A consummation devoutly to be wished."

THE ROAD MURDER.

The *Western Daily Press* says:—As may be supposed, the confession is almost the sole subject of conversation in Road and the neighbourhood, more particularly since the visit of Inspector Williamson and Sergeant Thomas, on Friday. The guilt of the prisoner has always been believed in there. From the opportunities which the inhabitants had of judging of the character and disposition of Constance Kent, they almost unanimously, from the first, regarded her as no other than the murderess. We are now reminded of former incidents showing her stubborn self-will and ungovernable temper, even as a child, and we are reminded, too, that everything since her former arrest has supported the supposition of her guilt. Mr Kent had two elder daughters, who are still members of his household, but since within a few days of her incarceration, four years and a half ago, she has never been under her father's roof. She was, we believe, first placed in a convent in France, and, as we know, for nearly two years she has been an inmate of the Home at Brighton. It is not too much to say that her confession has always been regarded by those who had every opportunity for forming an opinion as being a question of time, and it is certain that those who were intimately concerned in the former investigations were in nowise surprised when the intelligence of her confession startled the entire country. Concerning the mode in which the murder was perpetrated very little that is new has transpired, but it is known that Inspector Williamson is actively prosecuting inquiries in support of certain circumstances which have come to his knowledge, and we believe it will eventually turn out, if the confession shall ever be completed, that there was little method observed by the murderess, and that the principal mystery of the crime consists in the simple manner in which it was carried out. As to the actual cause of death it is scarcely likely that anything further will be made known. The medical gentlemen called in on the day of the murder—Mr Stapleton and Mr Parsons—differed in opinion as to whether the child was suffocated, or died from the effects of the weapon used. But it is certain, from the frightful nature of the wounds, the murderer was actuated by a horrible ferocity, for, it will be remembered, not only was the throat cut almost from ear to ear, but the chest was also deeply gashed. The weapon which caused such frightful wounds was the object of protracted and careful search, every spot in the vicinity being repeatedly explored in the hope of its discovery. Inspector Williamson, we understand, has reason to believe that it was a razor which was used, but the nature of the wound on the chest would almost disprove that theory. Inspector Whicher, who formerly charged Constance Kent with the murder, will accompany Mr Williamson in his investigation, and Elizabeth Gough, the nursemaid, will be produced as a witness by the prosecution. There is one fact which has never yet come to light, from first to last in this case. It will be remembered that the man-servant and boys swore that when they cleaned the knives and forks in the pantry on the morning of the murder, June 29th, all the knives were there and not one was missing. Shortly after the discovery of the murder, the local police, in scrutinising the locality of the pantry, happened to take particular notice of the knife-cleaning machine. They applied a turnscrew to the screws and found them easily yield, opened the machine, examined the inside, and a white handled poultry knife, with spots as of blood clearly visible upon the blade, was discovered hidden there. This circumstance, like that of the stained piece of linen found in the boiler flue—whether important or unimportant in the case we do not say—was kept strictly secret, and it was only by stratagem that an acknowledgment could be obtained that such a knife, with such stains as described upon the blade, had been found in the knife-cleaning machine. This knife, when last seen, which was about four years ago, was in the possession of the police. Who knows, if this had been produced at the time, what aid it might have rendered as a link in the chain of evidence in the elucidation of the mystery? Inspector Williamson and Sergeant Thomas are still in Trowbridge, getting up the case. On Friday Mr Kent telegraphed to his solicitor in Trowbridge to get proper legal defence for his unhappy daughter.

Another journal says:—"On Friday, Mr Kent, the father of Miss Constance Kent, arrived at Devizes, and had an interview with his daughter in the county gaol. The meeting was of a most painful character, both being terribly affected. Miss Kent, in answer to her father's anxious inquiries, assured him of the truth of her confession, and that she alone was the perpetrator of the fearful crime. Mr Kent, on leaving the prison, appeared completely overwhelmed."

It was understood that Mr Kent would pay a second visit to his daughter on Tuesday. During the last few days Miss Kent has employed her time principally in writing, which is said to be a full and detailed confession of the murder. This must be taken for what it is worth, as it is simply an *on dit*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the rate of discount to four and a half per cent.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 3.—The *National Zeitung* of this evening says:—We learn that in the assembly of Zollverein delegates sitting here the question of a treaty of commerce between the Zollverein and Italy was discussed. It was stated in the discussion that great obstacles to the conclusion of such a treaty existed in the fact that the kingdom of Italy had not yet been recognised by many German Governments, members of the Zollverein; but it was at the same time stated that everything was prepared for the execution of such a treaty by Prussia.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The funeral of the late President Lincoln was commenced on the 19th ult. The body had lain in State under the dome of the Capitol in Washington, and had been visited by thousands of people. The following is extracted from the *New York Herald*:—

"At about six o'clock this morning the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished individuals who had been invited to be present, or who acted as pall-bearers, &c., assembled in the rotunda, and the Rev. Dr. Gurley offered a brief but impressive prayer, which was the only ceremony at the Capitol. At the conclusion of the prayer, at twenty minutes before seven o'clock, the coffin was taken from the catafalque by twelve orderly sergeants, and placed in the hearse, which was in waiting to receive it in front of the Capitol. The procession was then formed, and escorted the remains to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on New Jersey-avenue, where the funeral train had been prepared for their reception and that of the party which had been invited to accompany them to their final resting place. In the advance of the procession marched the detail of the Veteran Reserve Corps, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bell; following then came the hearse with the coffin, beside which were a guard of honour composed of a detail of twelve orderly sergeants from the Veteran Reserve Corps, under the immediate command of Captain J. M. M'Camley of the 9th, and Lieutenants J. R. Durkee of the 7th, E. Hoppy of the 12th, and E. Murphy of the 10th regiments Veteran Reserve Corps. Immediately following the hearse, on foot, came Lieutenant-General Grant, Brigadier-General Hardie, Brigadier-Generals Barnard, Rucker, Ekin, Howe, Eaton, Townsend, and M'Callum, and Major-Generals Hunter and Meigs, Admiral Davis and Captain W. R. Taylor of the navy, and Major Field of the marine corps. Following them were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, and M'Culloch; Postmaster-General Dennison and Attorney-General Speed; Major B. B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings; Commissioners Dole, of the Indian Bureau; Holloway, of the Patent Bureau; Captain Newman, of the Capitol Police; Governor Oglesby, Senator Yates, and ex-Senator Browning, of Illinois; the Illinois delegation, which takes charge of the remains on behalf of that State; and a number of other Senators and members of Congress. President Johnson's carriage was also in the procession, accompanied by the President's body-guard, mounted, which closed the procession.

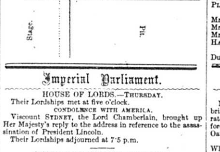
The coffin was carried into the depot, followed by the distinguished gentlemen, civil and military, before mentioned, and deposited in the car which had been prepared for its reception. At the door of this car the Rev. Dr. Gurley again briefly addressed the God of the living and the dead, in a solemn and appropriate prayer. Ten minutes before eight o'clock a pilot engine, No. 239, was started to see that the track was clear, and precisely at eight o'clock the funeral train started. As the funeral-decked train left the Washington Station at eight o'clock the guard at that point and several thousand soldiers, temporarily sojourning in the locality, formed a long line and presented arms until the entire train had passed. Without stopping the train arrived at Baltimore at ten o'clock. Governor Bradford and staff joined the train at Annapolis Junction. Crowds had assembled at the station, and uncovered as the train passed in.

At Baltimore almost every house was a house of mourning. Houses, public buildings, and churches were everywhere draped in black. Everywhere the flag was wreathed in crape. With a unanimity which has never been equalled, the citizens of Baltimore showed their high regard for the honoured dead in every impressive mode. Work was suspended; the hum of traffic hushed; all turned aside from their usual avocations to unite in the observance of the day, and in paying reverence to the great departed. Lieutenant-Governor Cox, with a portion of the Governor's staff, General Berry and staff, Hon. William B. Hill, Secretary of the State, Hon. Robert Fowler, the State Treasurer, with other officials of the State Government; Mayor Chapman, the City Council of Baltimore, with the heads of departments of the city government; General Wallace, Brigadier-General Tyler, Commodore Downin, and many other officers of the army and navy, were assembled to receive the remains and escort them to the Exchange Building, where they were to lie in state. The car bearing the body reached the depot at ten o'clock, in charge of General M'Callum and John W. Garrett, Esq., and in a brief time the coffin was removed by a guard of sergeants of the Invalid Corps, and, surrounded by uncovered heads and saddened hearts, was escorted through the depot buildings by the State and city authorities to the funeral car awaiting its reception on Camden-street. The hearse is the most beautiful car ever seen in this city. The body of the structure is almost entirely composed of plate-glass, which enabled the vast crowd on the line of the procession to have a full view of the coffin. The supports of the top were draped with black cloth and white silk, and the top of the car itself was handsomely decorated with black plumes. The car was drawn by four splendid black horses.

The line of march was taken up shortly after the arrival of the remains and the occupancy of the long cortège of carriages. First came a detachment of cavalry, with their trumpeters on the right, who announced the approach of the line. Then followed the infantry troops of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd brigades—all of whom moved in platoons, with arms reversed, and accompanied by their fine band playing solemn dirges. Their ranks were full. An artillery battery consisting of six three-inch Parrots and caissons, each drawn by six horses, followed the infantry. Following the battery was a detachment of United States marines, from the United States receiving ship *Alleghany*, which was detailed for escort by Captain Lanier. They were in full uniform. A detachment of United States seamen followed the marines. Companies H and K of the 2nd United States Artillery, stationed at Fort M'Henry, carrying the regimental flag, and accompanied by the full regimental band, were posted on each side of the hearse containing the remains of the lamented President. The rear of the escort was brought up by a large number of officers of various departments, including medical and other branches, all mounted. A few moments before one o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the southern front of the Exchange. The general officers dismounted, and formed, with their staffs, on either side of the approach from the gate to the main entrance of the Exchange. The remains were then removed from the funeral car, and carried slowly and reverently into the building, and placed on a catafalque prepared for them. After they had been properly placed, and the covering removed, the officers present passed slowly forward, on either side of the body. The civic part of the procession followed, and the general public were then admitted. At about half-past two o'clock, to the regret of thousands, the coffin was closed, and the face that was so dear to the nation was hidden from view, and, escorted by the guard of honour, was removed to the hearse. The procession then re-formed, and took up its mournful march to the depot of the Northern Central Railway Company. The coffin was placed in a car tastefully draped, and the escort on a train, especially assigned to them, which was also draped, and started for Harrisburg. At fifty minutes past six, the train moved onward to Harrisburg, at which city it arrived at half-past eight. It was raining heavily; but, notwithstanding this, the streets were densely thronged, and a large military escort accompanied the remains of President Lincoln to the State House, amid the sound of minute guns, where the corpse was exposed to the view of the public until a late hour at night. The burial cortege will leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia to-morrow at 11 a.m.

SECTIONAL VIEW OF FORD'S THEATRE.

The annexed diagram will give some idea of the manner in which the murder was perpetrated. The dotted line represents the route taken by the assassin; the black lines represent the doors leading to the box in which the President was sitting, and to the dress circle; the asterisks denote the relative position of the parties in the box.



Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

CONDOLENCE WITH AMERICA.

Viscount SYDNEY, the Lord Chamberlain, brought up Her Majesty's reply to the address in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7·5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock.

THE BUDGET.

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

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the customs duty on tea shall, on and after the 6th day of May, 1865, until the 1st day of August, 1866, be 6d per lb

Mr MOFFATT complained that the immediate reduction would be attended with great and unnecessary hardship to the trade, and moved to alter the time from the 6th of May to the 1st of June.

Mr CAVE seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the demand. However, after arguing very strongly against the principle of such a claim, he consented to alter the resolution so that, whilst saving the principle, he practically agreed to the amendment. He submitted the resolution as follows:—"That in consideration of the expectation specially founded on the declarations of the Government in 1863, in respect of the tea duties, such reduction shall be postponed until the 1st day of June."

Mr HENLEY complained of the manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had dealt with the malt duty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was convinced that the remission which he had proposed would benefit all classes of the community, and not least the agricultural interest, itself, far more than any reduction of the malt duty.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

After a brief discussion, the resolutions granting the income tax at the rate of 4d in the pound; and fire insurance duty at the rate of 1s 6d per cent., with a stamp duty of 1d on the policy, were also agreed to.

A number of bills relative to Ireland occupied the remainder of the evening, and several other bills having been forwarded a stage, the House adjourned at 11·10 p.m.

Sporting Intelligence.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY, May 1.—A MAIDEN PLATE of 50 sovs. Last half of R.M.
Mr Hodgman's Vigorous, by Vedette ..... Morris 1
Lord Westmorland's Ulphus ..... Goater 2

A HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs. R.M.
Mr Smith's c by Trumpeter, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ... J. Grimshaw 1
Lord Stamford's Brick, 5 yrs, 7st 3lb ..... Carroll 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 20sovs each, for two-yr-olds. First half of Ab M.
Count F. de Lagrange's Fleurette, 8st 4lb ... H. Grimshaw 1
Mr J. Graham's Tina, 8st 4lb ..... Morris 2

A PLATE of 50sov. D.M.
Capt. Machell's Tring, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb ..... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Naylor's Quarantine, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ..... Perry 2

THE PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 200sov, added to a handicap of 25sov each, 10 ft, and 5 if declared, &c.; the second to receive 50sov out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. R.M.
Sir J. Hawley's Argonaut, 6 yrs, 9st ..... Wells 1
Mr Henry's Diomed, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb ..... J. Grimshaw 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. Bedford Stakes Course.
Mr John Graham's Juneaton, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb J. Grimshaw 1
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Birague, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb ... Fordham 2

The PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft, for four-years old fillies 8st 10lb each. A.E.C.
Mr Watt's Gondola, 8st 10lb ..... J. Snowdon w.o.

TUESDAY.—A PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 19 ft. T.M.M.
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Menace, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb ..... Murfit 1
Baron Rothschild's The Giant, 4 yrs, 9st 4lb ..... Daley 2
Mr Saxon's The Brigand, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ..... H. Sharpe 3

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each, 5 ft. if declared, &c. T.Y.C.
Mr W. Morris's Armadillo, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb ..... S. Adams 1
Lord Uxbridge's Durham, 4 yrs, 8st ..... Goater 2
Sir J. Hawley's Caryophillus, 4 yrs, 7t 11lb ..... Fordham 3

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Mr Price's Salliet, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ..... Morris 1
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Birague, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb .. Fordham 2

The TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three-year olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; the second to save his stake. R.M. (1 mile 17 yards). (88 subs.)
Count de Lagrange's Gladiateur ..... H. Grimshaw 1
Lord Stamford's Archimedes ..... Aldcroft 2
Mr Merry's Liddington ..... Daley 3

The following also ran:—Zambezi, Tibia, Jack o' Lantern, Ariel, Rifle, Regalia, Pantaloon, Bedminster, Tilt, Breadalbane, Le Mandarin, Lazzaretto, Kangaroo, Cedric, and Joker.

Betting: 4 to 1 agst Breadalbane, 9 to 2 each agst Liddington and Bedminster, 11 to 2 agst Kangaroo, 7 to 1 agst Gladiateur, 12 to 1 agst Archimedes, 20 to 1 agst Ariel, 40 to 1 agst Jack o' Lantern, 50 to 1 each agst Rifle and Zambezi, 100 to 1 each agst Tilt and Joker, 1,000 to 5 each agst Regalia, Tibia, Cedric, and Pantaloon.

THE RACE.

The actual start, which was preceded by five failures, took place at eleven minutes past four, and the lot were despatched on even terms. Pantaloon, on the whip hand, cut out the work, Tilt on the extreme left, and Kangaroo in the centre of the course, running nearly level with the leader. Liddington, Bedminster, Breadalbane, and Zambezi headed the ruck, which ran in close order to The Bushes. On descending the hill, Bedminster showed slightly in front for a few strides, but, on entering the cords Sir Joseph Hawley's colt gave way, and Gladiateur, Zambezi, Liddington, Breadalbane, Archimedes, and Jack o' Lantern drew to the front. On the retirement of Bedminster, Liddington and Zambezi, side by side, became the leading pair. Half-way up the straight, Gladiateur and Archimedes made their efforts, and Zambezi giving way, a brilliant race ended between the three placed horses, which was decided in favour of Gladiateur by a neck, same second and third. Zambezi and Breadalbane were fourth and fifth. Bedminster was seventh, Ariel eighth, and the remainder were pulling up as they passed the post, whipped in by Le Mandarin, Lazzaretto, Regalia, and Joker.

A PLATE of 100 sovs. R.M.
Mr Ten Broeck's Troublesome, 6 yrs, 9st 2lb ... Fordham 1
Lord Westmorland's Bavarde, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ..... Morris 2
Won by a head.

A PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft. Criterion Course.
Mr Hodgman's Vixen, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb ..... Heartfield 1
Mr Smith's Miss Bowzer c, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb ..... Maidment 2
Mr Alexander's Peon, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb ..... French 3

WEDNESDAY.—A HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs. for three-yr-olds and upwards. Six furlongs.
10 to 6 on Argonaut, 9 to 2 agst Gemma. Won by three quarters of a length.

THE NEWMARKET TWO YEAR OLD PLATE of 200 sov. Five furlongs
Marquis of Hastings' King Hal ..... Fordham 1
Count F. de Lagrange's Plutus ..... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr Saville' William Pitt ..... Aldcroft 3
6 to 4 agst King Hal, 10 to 1 agst Plutus, 15 to 1 agst William Pitt. Won by a length and a half.

SELLING HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft. D.M.
Hawkshaw, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb ..... Morris 1
Idler, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb ..... Fordham 2
6 to 1 on Idler.—Won by a length.

A FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft. T.M.M.
Bradamante ..... J. Grimshaw 1
Beatrix ..... Barlow 2
7 to 4 on Bradamante, who won easily by a length.
Lord Douglas, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb ..... Morris 1
Jupon, 4 yrs, 7st ..... Mordan 2
2 to 1 agst Lord Douglass, 14 to 1 agst Jupon. Won by a neck.

A PLATE of 100 sovs. for three-yr-olds. 1 m. 7 yds.
Todleben, by Muscovite, 9st ..... Fordham 1
Attache, 9st ..... Perry 2
6 to 4 agst Attache, 7 to 4 agst Todleben. Won by a head.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. each, for two and three year olds. 5 fur. 140 yds.
Juneaton, by Newcourt, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb ..... Fordham 1
Ropley, 2 yrs, 7st ..... S. Adams 2
5 to 4 agst Juneaton, 5 to 1 agst Ropley. Won by a head.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each. 5 fur. 140 yds.
Argonaut, by Stockwell, 6 yrs ..... Wells 1
Gemma, 6 yrs ..... Aldcroft 2

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES of 150 sovs each, h ft, and 25 if declared. Cesarewitch Course.
Mr Saxon's Idle Girl, 8st 4lb ..... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Paris, 8st 9lb ..... Fordham 2
Mr Naylor's Gazza Ladra, 7st 11lb ..... Challoner 3
5 to 4 agst Paris, 9 to 4 agst Idle Girl. Won by a neck.

The CHAMPION STAKES of 200 sovs each, h ft, for four-yr-olds. Cesarewitch Course.
Lord Stamford's New York, 7st 12lb ..... Challoner w o
Caryophyllus saving stake.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 50sovs each, D. M.
Lord Stamford's Cassiope, 8st 3lb ..... E. Martin w o

THURSDAY.—PLATE of 100sov. R.M.
Mr York's Lytham, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb ..... Custance 1
Mr Morris's Warrior, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb ..... Lynch 2
Mr Brayley's Viceroy, 3 yrs, 7st ..... H. Covey 3

HANDICAP PLATE of 50sov. A.F.
Baron Rothschild's Tomato, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb ... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Hodgman's Verdant, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb ..... Heartfield 2
Count Batthyany's Tusculanum, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .. Goodwin 3

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10sov each. Bretby Stakes Course.
Mr Naylor's Fiancee, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb ..... Challoner 1
Mr Heathcote's Skirmish, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb ..... Heartfield 2
Mr Payne's Senorita c, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ..... J. Grimshaw 3

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES, a subscription of 100sov each, h ft, for three year old fillies 8st 10lb each; the owner of the second filly to receive back her stake. Seven furlongs 210 yards. (64 subs.)
Duke of Beaufort's Siberia ..... Fordham 1
Lord Glasgow's White Duck ..... Ashmall 2
Count de Lagrange's La Fortune ..... H. Grimshaw 3

SWEEPSTAKES of 25sov each, 10 ft. T.Y.C.
Adm. Rous's Saffron, 8st ..... J. Mann 1
Mr Thellusson's Foxholes, 8st 10lb ..... Fordham 2
Mr Woolcott's Kill'em and Eat'em, 8st 3lb ..... Challoner 3

SWEEPSTAKES of 10sov each. T.Y.C.
Mr Morris's Antidote, 4 yrs ..... J. Adams 1
Mr Bradley's Thais, 4 yrs ..... H. Bradley 2
Mr Naylor's Quarantine, 4 yrs ..... Challoner 3

PLATE of 50sov, for maiden two-yr-olds. Last half of R.M.
Mr Graham's Cairngorm, 8st 7lb ..... Challoner 1
Mr Elphinstone's Belmontine, 8st 10lb ..... Goater 2
Mr Hodgman's Venturous, 8st 10lb ..... Morris 3

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKE of 10sov each. Bretby Stakes Course.
Durham ..... T. French w.o.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a brisk demand for wheat, at an advance of 1s per qr on the rates of this day week; a good deal of both English and foreign wheat changed hands at an advance. Barley firm. Oats rather dearer.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	42	0	to	44	0
—— Scotch red and white	36	0	—	42	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	41	0	—	49	0
—— Stettin, red	42	0	—	43	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	42	0	—	43	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	42	0	—	49	0
—— " Silesian red 00 0...00 0... white	00	0	—	00	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	43	0	—	44	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	39	0	—	43	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	36	0	—	40	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	35	0	—	41	0
—— Swedish	38	0	—	40	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	31	0	—	33	0
—— Scotch	00	0	—	00	0
—— Saal	00	0	—	00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00	0	—	00	0
—— Chevalier	00	0	—	00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	26	0	—	27	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	25	0	—	26	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	26	0	—	28	0
Oats, Danish, Baltic, Friesland	20	0	—	22	0
—— Scotch	23	0	—	25	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers, ꝑ qr.	36	0	—	37	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	34	0	—	36	0
Beans, Hambg, Hanovr, Frieslnd, large ꝑ qr	36	0	—	36	0
Ditto ditto small	36	0	—	38	0
Flour, English, per sack	28	0	—	30	0

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 347 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 102 beasts and 500 sheep were from Hamburg, and 89 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 294 beasts, and 850 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Upwards of 100 cattle were sold last night. Respecting quality, that of cattle was about the best ever shown at this market in the month of May, while sheep and lambs were about an average. The supply of beef comprised 1,458 head. The numbers being unprecedently large for the time of year, with about an average demand for the south, trade was less active to-day than on this day se'enight, and prices receded 3d per stone from the rates of last week, with a heavy finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs were 5,790. The mutton trade ruled brisk. The south dealers bought somewhat extensively, and the principal part of the business was soon brought to a close. Lambs experienced rather a slow sale; a fine lot were from East Lothian, some of which sold at 45s per head, but the top current price was about 38s. Pigs: 543 were shown. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, prices had a downward tendency, and a total clearance was not effected. The quotations only apply to sheep out of their wool.

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	7	5	0	ꝑ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	5	10	0	to	7	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	8	to	0	2	4	ꝑ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	2	4	to	0	3	0	"

Hay at market, 164 carts; straw, 53.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Medomsley, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. John Smith, architect, of a daughter.

At Hill Top, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr Henry O'Maley, of a son.

On the same day, at the same place, the wife of Mr Thos. Bell, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Shotley Bridge, on the 2nd inst., aged 35, Hannah, wife of Mr John Bainbridge, joiner.

At Annfield Plain, on the 28th ult., aged 18, Mr. George Johnson.

On the same day, aged 12, Matthew, eldest son of the late Mr Thomas Richardson.

At East Boldon, near Sunderland, on the 3rd inst., Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Richard Harker, of Redwell Hills.

(ADVT.)—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Fistulas, Piles, Excoriations, and Strictures, are speedily relieved and ultimately removed by applying this Ointment after fomentation with warm water. Persons suffering from these scourges of the human frame should arrest their progress at once, for it is both insidious and rapid. Fistulas, if long allowed to go on unchecked, not only weaken the nervous system, but destroy life. The sooner these inestimable remedies are used the more certain is success; yet none need despair, hopeless cases have often yielded, and the sufferer has been saved a painful death. In excoriations, a few applications of this healing Ointment effect a cure, while the Pills conjointly used, are especially beneficial in relaxing and removing strictures, whatever their situation or duration.

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.