Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street Newcastle on Tyne By the Proprietor. G. Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 101. CONSETT, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

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

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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

Found

FOUND, last week, in a Field near Consett, A MULE, about 13 hands high. The owner may have it again by applying to Mr. THOS. WALTON, Clarendon House, Medomsley Road, Consett. If not claimed within 7 days from this date, it will be sold to defray expenses.

April 25th, 1862.

Lost.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Consett Fell, on Tuesday Night, April 22nd, a DUN BROWN PONY, with thick knees, aged, stands about 13 hands high. Whoever will give information, so that it may be had again, to CHARLES O'NEILL, Front-street, Consett, or to the Superintendent of Police, will be rewarded for their trouble.

Education.

SHOTLEY COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MISS GOLDIE'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN after the Easter Vacation on Monday, April 28th.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

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

April 23, 1862.

Public Notices.

CONSETT HIRINGS.

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

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

SPIRITUALISM AND MR. FOSTER.

Now Ready, Price 2s, Crown 8vo, 168 Pages,

TEN YEARS' INQUIRIES INTO MODERN SPIRITUALISM, with Criticism of Mr Foster's Mediumship, by T. P. BARKAS.

London: F. PITMAN. Newcastle: T. P. BARKAS.

A Copy post free on receipt of 24 Postage Stamps.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN METHODIST BAZAAR.

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

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

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

EDWARD REED, MERCHANT TAILOR, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

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

☞ Printing by First-class Machinery and Steam Power

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

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

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

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

MOURNINGS DYED on the Shortest Notice.

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

EBCHESTER MAIN COLLIERY.

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

At Shotley Bridge............ 4s 6d per Cart Load.
At Cutler's Hall .... 4s 9d Ditto.
At Blackhill.................. 5s 0d Ditto.

Orders for the above received at the Colliery, or by Mr P. OSBORNE, Grocer, Shotley Bridge, will meet with prompt attention.

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

BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.

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

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

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.

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

B JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.
In Black Cloth.................from 18s to 60s
In Angola Cloth................ " 16s " 50s

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

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

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

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

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

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

Galvanism applied on the most improved principles.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

SAMUEL FINNEY & CO'S CATALOGUE OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS is NOW READY, and may be had, Postage Free, on application. It contains Lists with Prices of English, Dutch, and German, Red, White, Alsike, and Trefoil Clovers; Annual, Perennial, Paceys, and Italian Rye Grasses; a Large Collection of Natural Grasses, suitable for laying down Land of various kinds to Permanent Grass and Meadow; Mangold, Carrot, and all other useful Root Seeds, Tares, &c., &c.

GATESHEAD NURSERY AND GROAT MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

N.B.—AGENTS for the SALE of PHOSPHO PERUVIAN GUANO.

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

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

Country Orders punctually attended to.

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

GOLDEN LION INN, LEADGATE.

MR J. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling and Coach House. Well Aired Beds.

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

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

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.

Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

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

Also, at the same Price,

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

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

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

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

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.

One of the Firm attends,

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Baths, May 28.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, May 13.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at Mrs Brogan's, 151, High-street, May 7 and 21.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Stafford's, Tailor, Market-place, May 6.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, May 20.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, May 8.
BERWICK Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, May 28.
KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, May 27.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, May 11.

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

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

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

As good as Gold to those who make their Purchases at

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Heavy Goods of every description at prices quite unknown.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

SHOW ROOM.—STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY.

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

WOOLLEN CLOTH AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

CHEAP, READY MONEY GENERAL DRAPERY ESTALISHMENT, AND STRAW BONNET WAREHOUSE, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, AND FORE STREET, HEXHAM. JOHN R. ROBSON, PROPRIETOR, (Late Mr McKANE.)

THE following extraordinary Large and Cheap PARCELS of GOODS have just come to hand, being purchased in London and Glasgow:—

		£	s	d	
	Black Glacie Silk Dresses, at	£1	3	6	per Dress.
270	Dozen Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, at	0	1	6	upwards per Dozen.
77	Pieces of Long Muslin CCurtains, beautiful Patterns, at	0	2	11	upwards per Pair.
120	Long Square Paisley Wove Cashmere and other Shawls, at	0	12	6	upwards each.
2200	Straw and Crinoline Bonnets and Hats, from	0	0	6	each.
	Broad Bonnet Ribbons, all Silk, at	0	0	4½	per yard.
	Women's Stout Leather Boots, Double Soles, at	0	3	6	per Pair.
	Several Hundred Pairs of Women and Children's Boots, very cheap, from	0	1	0	per Pair.
100	New Patterns of Best Light Prints, at	0	0	4½	upwards, per yard.
	Stuffs and Alpacas, at	0	0	3¾	per yard, upwards.
	Men's Shirts, from	0	2	11	upwards.
	Stout Brown Holland, at	0	0	4½	per yard.
	Stout Drab Moleskin, at	0	1	4	per yard.
	Common Do. from	0	0	9d	per yard.

Together with a great variety of Articles, all at Low Prices, yet Superior Quality.

N.B. I can sell Cheap because I have no Losses from Bad Debts. I have a large return, and therefore require only small Profits.

P.S. This Establishment Closes at Eleven o'clock on Saturday Night.

Mr GEORGE ROBSON, a Partner in the Business at Blackhill, is the sole Manager there, and no connection with any other Party or Shop in the District.

NEW DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. T. McNALLY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett and Surrounding Neighbourhood that he has ENTERED UPON the PREMISES lately occupied by THOMAS WRIGHT, and is NOW OPEN, with an entire New Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY.

READY-MADE CLOTHES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., of the Newest Fashions and best Manufacture and Material.

Every article of Gentlemen's Apparel made to Order on the Shortest Notice and at the lowest remunerating profits.

OUR NEW TEA TASTING ROOMS.

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

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

SAMPLES SENT BY POST FREE OF CHARGE

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

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

☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

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

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

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.

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

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.

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

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

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

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

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

AUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

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

RICHARD SMITH begs to inform the Public of Berry Edge and surrounding District, that he has ENTERED upon the ALLIANCE HOTEL, Middle Street, Berry Edge, with a choice selection of Bitter and other Ales; Trueman and Hanbury's London Stout; and all the London and Provincial Sporting Papers taken in.

R. SMITH & CO., Manufacturers of Potass Water, Soda Water, Lemonade, and the celebrated Champagne Cider.

Middle Street, Consett, Jan. 30, 1862.

PRINTING.

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

CIRCULAR LETTERS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."

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

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

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

WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.

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

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

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

Business Addresses.

JOHN FITZPATRICK & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

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

HAS now Opened the Premises 55, PILGRIM STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne, (Four Doors above the Black House,) and respectfully solicits the honour of your patronage. BOOKS NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY BOUND. PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.

NORTHUMBERLAND DYE WORKS

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

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

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

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

Mr Matthew Hardy, Queen's Head, Leadgate.
Mr John Collinson, Berryedge.
Mr. Isaac Murray, Blackhill; or
Mr. Wm. Raw, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

W. B. PROCTOR & CO., SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE, have now in Stock all, of the very best qualities:—

RED, WHITE, HOP, and ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.
ANNUAL, PERENNIAL, and ITALIAN RYE GRASSES.
COW GRASS, RIB GRASS, TIMOTHY GRASS, COCKSFOOT.
And all the NATURAL GRASSES for PERMANENT PASTURE.
UPPER PERUVIAN GUANO, SUPERPHOSPHATE and NITROPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
NITRATE OF SODA, GYPSUM, AGRICULTURAL SALT, &c.
Every Sort of TURNIP SEED and MANGOLD WURTZEL, worth Cultivation.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

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

Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now

REDUCED TO 2½d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A BOAR PIG,

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

M. RIDLEY, (Late Manager for J. R. Robson,) DRAPER, BLACKHILL.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has now taken the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. NICHOLSON, High Street, and opened the same on SATURDAY, March 29th, with an entire Stock of

DRAPERY GOODS

Quite New, and in good Condition. Therefore, as he has made every exertion to succeed in buying Cheap, he can now say, with confidence, that all who favour him with their Purchases, shall find the Goods to be equal to any Draperies they have ever bought.

OBSERVE! MATTHEW RIDLEY, DRAPER, HIGH STREET, BLACKHILL.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. ROYAL BAZAAR.

W. H. REA, JEWELLER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, &c., &c., BLACKHILL.

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgments for favours conferred, and begs to announce that he has opened the premises adjoining his present Establishment as a

FANCY BAZAAR,

With a LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK of the most ornate and chaste description, comprising JEWELLERY, WATCHES, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND GERMAN CLOCKS, and TIME-PIECES, CHINESE AND ORMOLU ORNAMENTS, Work and Dressing Boxes, Writing Desks, Articles in Wrought-Hair, Carved Ivory and Bone, &c., &c., to which he respectfully solicits the attention of the public.

N.B.—The largest stock of fine-toned MUSICAL BOXES ever shown in this district.

W. H. REA, Blackhill, Proprietor.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

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

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

TO THE LADIES.

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

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c. In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted. WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent WASHING MACHINE for the Million, with Loop Apparatus for Wringing, has been aptly termed the Poor Man's Machine. It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. It can be worked by a child (or a lady may become her own laundress) and will wash as many clothes in an hour with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will wash and wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation, or have tried it in their own houses, admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented, and the very thing long wanted for the working classes.

Prices—£2, £2 10s., and £3 10s.

Manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

Ask for BRIGG'S AUSTRALIAN STARCH where you purchase "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder." One pound is equal to two pounds of any other.

AGENTS FOR CONSETT—J. MURRAY & SONS, Consett, and J. DIXON, Shotley Bridge.

Business Addresses.

"THE REASON WHY."

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

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

To be Let.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sale by Private Contract.

PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.

July 3rd, 1861.

Sales by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Dipton, Colliery Dykes, on TUESDAY, April 29, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belong to Mr. Jonathan Wilkinson,

MR. JOS. OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

Comprising 4 Mahogany three quarter Chest of Drawers, 1 Mahogany Double Chest do., 1 Mahogany Half Chest do., Mahogany Bookcase, Mahogany Sofa, Mahogany Centre Table, 1 Turn Over Dining Table, 1 Square and 3 Round Tea Tables, 2 Kitchen Tables and Forms, 6 Mahogany Baloon Backed Chairs, 6 do. Polished Birch chairs, 6 do. Kitchen Chairs, 6 Bed Room Chairs, 3 Arm Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair, Tudor Bedstead, Mattress and Bed, 1 French do, 1 Camp do, 6 Four-pole Bedsteads, Dressing Table, Long Settle, Painted Press, Large and Small Mirrors, Clock, Cradle, 2 Bronze Fenders, Fire Irons, Ash Pans, &c., Kitchen Fender, Set of China, Earthenware, Trays, &c.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Medomsley, on MONDAY, April 28th, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Thomas Burdon, declining housekeeping,

J. OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising a beautiful Birch Press, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Folding Tea Table, Mahogany Corner Cupboard with Glass Front, Four-pole Bedstead, Hangings, and Mattress, one Feather Bed, Blankets, Quilts, one Chaff Bed, eight Kitchen Chairs, one Arm Chair, Kitchen Table and Form, one Plain Tea Table, Dresser and Shelf, Twenty-four Hours' Clock, Spoon Case, Dinner and Tea Ware, Metal Pots and Pans, Tea Kettle, Delf Rack, two Short-poled Bedsteads, one set of China and Glass Ware, Flour Bin, Fender and Fire Irons, Brass Candlesticks and Tray, one Painted Chest of Drawers, two Dressing Glasses, Flat Irons and Winter, eight Pictures, one Bake Tub, one pair of Steel Yards, Butter Scales, &c., one Clothes Horse, a miscellaneous Lot of Ware, Chimney Ornaments, with other Household Requisites.

☞ Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

VALUABLE FARM STOCK, HAY &c., FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Millshields, near Minsteracres, on THURSDAY, May 1, 1862, all the FARMING STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c., belonging to Mr William Johnson, Retiring,

MR. J. OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

Comprising 1 Dun Mare six years old, by "Farmer's Delight," 1 Bay Filly 3 years old, by "Bywell Tom," 1 Grey Colt 4 years old, by "Wallace," 1 Brown Mare 10 years old, in Foal by "Young Nonpareil," 1 Grey Mare 10 years old, 1 Black Pony 4 years old, quiet in harness or saddle, 1 Yearling Grey Pony, 6 Milk Cows and Heifer in Calf, 2 Geld Cows, forward in condition, 4 two-years old Steers, 6 one-yearling Steers and Heifers, 20 Leicester Ewes and their followers, 21 Leicester, Wedder, and Gimmer Hogs, in high condition, 1 brood Sow Pig, 8 Store Pigs.

THE IMPLEMENTS

Comprising 2 Long and 2 Coup Carts, Ploughs and Harrows, with Cart Harness and Plough Gears, Stable Implements and other Effects.

THE DAIRY UTENSILS

Consist of Lead Milk Bowels, Barrel Churn, Milk Cans, &c. Also, about TWELVE TONS OF OLD AND NEW LAND HAY.

Sale to commence at one o'clock in the Afternoon, punctually.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at H. BROWN'S SALE ROOM, on MONDAY, April 28, 1862,

H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

2 Clocks, Half a Dozen Kitchen Chairs, 3 Cane Chairs, 2 Desk Beds, 2 Kitchen Tables, 2 Small Tables, 1 Four-Pole Bedstead, 1 Camp Do., 1 Chest of Drawers, 1 Feather Bed, Blankets, Cotton Sheets, Quilts, Mattresses, 1 Set of China, a quantity of Books, 1 Small Counter, 1 Corner Cupboard, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Fender and Fire-Irons, Candlesticks, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Sale at 2 o'clock.

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

HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

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

Also the GAS FITTINGS.

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

Shotley Bridge, April 16th, 1862.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

GREAT BATTLE AND DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

NEW YORK, April 9, Morning.—An extensive engagement has been fought near Corinth.

The Confederates, under Generals Beauregard and Johnstone, attacked the Federals, and at first had a decided advantage, but the Federals received reinforcements, and the Confederates retreated to Corinth. The Federals are reported to have lost 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The loss of the Confederates is estimated at 35,000 men. General Johnstone was killed and General Beauregard wounded. The Federal General Prentiss was captured.

NEW YORK, April 8, Evening.—Flag-officer Foote reports that Island No. 10 surrendered to-day to the Federal gunboats.

An important engagement is said to have taken place at Corinth.

A Norfolk paper of the 7th inst. contains a despatch from Mobile, dated 6th inst., stating that a battle had been fought at Corinth, and that the Confederates captured eight Federal batteries and a large number of prisoners. No Northern account of the fight had yet been received.

The Federal army under General M'Clellan, which is supposed to number from 100,000 to 150,000 men, arrived in front of the Confederate works at Yorktown on the 5th inst.

The Confederate position is said to be strong, extending two miles in length. The batteries are mounted with heavy guns. The ground in front is low and swampy, which renders it impassable.

The Federals commenced an attack with artillery, which was replied to by the Confederate batteries. The cannonading on both sides was without any material result.

Advices from Fort Monroe state that nothing had yet been done in front of Yorktown. General M'Grader with 30,000 Confederates occupies Yorktown; but it is supposed that the place cannot hold out against the immense force of men and artillery under General M'Clellan.

The British steamer Phaeton is reported to have arrived on the Rio Grande. The commander is said to have stated that his mission was to keep open the navigation of the Rio Grande at all hazards.

NEW YORK, April 9, Morning.—The battle near Corinth commenced on the morning of the 6th inst., and lasted all day. The Confederates, having the largest force, gained the advantage. They were reported to number 60,000 men. The battle was, however, renewed at daybreak on the 7th by the Federals, who having been reinforced during the night by General Buell with a large body of troops, attacked the Confederates, who were compelled to fall back, and at four o'clock in the afternoon retreated to Corinth, pursued by the Federal cavalry. Generals Bragg, Breckenridge, and Jackson commanded the position of the Confederates.

No official account of the loss has been received. It is supposed, however, to be exaggerated. Six thousand prisoners and 100 siege guns are reported captured at Island No. 10. General Halleck reports that not a single life was lost among the Federals at that island.

The Merrimac and the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown are waiting at Cranes Island.

The House of Representatives has passed the Tax Bill, and also a resolution to appoint a committee of nine to report if a plan can be proposed for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Another resolution was adopted to extend the inquiry to other States.

A resolution has been introduced for a semi-monthly statement of the financial position of the government to be submitted to Congress, and during the recess a monthly statement to be published.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee estimates that the national debt will amount to 1,200,000,000 dols., even if the war is ended this year.

An extra edition of the *New York Times* of the 9th inst. contains the following further details:—

"Pittsburg, via Fort Henry, Wednesday, April 9, 3·20 a.m.

"One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday morning. The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry. The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost, in killed and wounded and missing, from 18,000 to 20,000; that of the enemy is estimated at 35,000 to 40,000.

It is impossible, in the present confused state of affairs, to ascertain any of the details; I, therefore, give you the best account possible, from observation, having passed through the scene of action during the two days that it raged.

The fight was brought on by a body of 300 of the 25th Missouri Regiment of General Prentiss' division attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the picquets of the enemy, in front of our camps.

The rebels immediately advanced on General Prentiss' division, on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camps with grape and canister shell. Our forces soon formed into line, and returned their fire vigorously, and, by the time we were prepared to receive them, had turned their heaviest fire on the left centre of General Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and, bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing, under General M'Clennand. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit of both infantry and artillery along the whole line for a distance of over 4 miles. General Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied, and drove back our men in turn. From about nine o'clock, the time when your correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The regiments exhibited remarkably good generalship; at times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire upon the right or centre. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago Artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they didn't succeed in whipping us then, that their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see General Buell's force from the river bank a short distance above us on the left, to which point they had forced their way. At five o'clock, the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right. Up to this we had received no reinforcements, General Lew Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing; and, being without other transports than those used for quartermasters' and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of General Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah. We were, therefore, contending against fearful odds; our forces not exceeding 38,000, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000.

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men panic struck, others worn out with hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had straggled towards the river and could not be rallied. General Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape, and shell, now rode from right to left, exhorting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river. Colonel Webster, chief of the staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northwest to our extreme right, some 2½ miles distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy, from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar of artillery was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigour and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive while ours grew more rapid and more terrible. The gunboats Lessington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel hordes. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk had set in the firing had nearly ceased, when night coming on all, the combatants retired from their awful work of blood and carnage.

Some of the results of the second day's battle may be briefly summed up as follows:—We have taken a large amount of their artillery, and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces yesterday, among whom is General Prentiss. The number of our forces has not been ascertained yet; it is reported at several hundreds. General Prentiss was also reported wounded. Among the killed on the rebel side was their General-in-Chief, A. Sydney Johnson, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several officers taken to-day. It is further reported that General Beauregard had his arm shot off.

The *New York Times* has the following:—General Buell having arrived the following evening, in the morning the ball was opened at daylight simultaneously by General Nelson's division on the left, and Major-General Wallace's division on the right. General Nelson's force opened up a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. Generals M'Clernand, Sherman, and Hurlburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honours won at Donnelson; but the resistance of the rebels at all points of the attack was terrible, and worthy a better cause. But they were not enough for our undaunted bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind. But knowing that a defeat here would be the death-blow to their hopes, and that their all depended upon this great struggle, their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us on the right to turn the tide of battle. Their success was again for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them, and with wonderful rapidity, and by eleven o'clock General Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them, and capturing their batteries of artillery. They, however, again rallied on the left, and re-crossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort. But reinforcements from General Wood and General Thomas were coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to General Buell, who had again commenced to drive the enemy. About three o'clock in the afternoon, General Grant rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and, finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, as he brandished his sword and waved them on to the crowning victory, while cannon balls were falling like hail around him. The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay, as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand. General Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half-past five o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, with what further result is not known, not having returned up to this hour. We have taken a large amount of their artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces prisoners yesterday, among whom is General Prentiss. The number of our force taken has not been ascertained yet. It is reported at several hundreds. General Prentiss was also reported as being wounded. Among the killed on the rebel side was their General-in-Chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several rebel officers taken to-day. It is further reported that General Beauregard had his arm shot off. This afternoon Generals Bragg, Breckinridge, and Jackson were commanding positions of the rebel forces. There have never been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the commanding General to the lowest officer. General Grant and Staff were in the field, during the entire two days of the battle, and all slept on the ground on Sunday night during a heavy rain. On several occasions General Grant got within a range of the enemy's guns and was discovered and fired upon. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Pherson had horse shot from under him when alongside of General Grant. Captain Carson was between General Grant and your correspondent when a cannon ball took off his head, and killed and wounded several others. General Sherman had two horses killed under him, and General M'Clernand shared like dangers, also General Hurlburt, each of whom received bullet-holes through his clothes. General Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, and, with General Crittenden and General Nelson, rode continually along the lines encouraging the men.

Further accounts of the battle at Pittsburg Landing state that the forces engaged numbered 70,000 on each side. The Federal loss is supposed to be 7,000, 200 being taken prisoners. No official accounts published. The *Cincinnati Times* says:—After the second day's fight, the Confederates fell slowly back, keeping up a fire of Artillery as they receded. The Confederates were driven beyond the Federal lines, the cavalry pursuing them. The loss of Federal officers was very large. It is reported from Island No 10 that 500 Confederate prisoners were captured in the neighbourhood of the Island, and an immense quantity of guns and amunition.

Mr. Lincoln has issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the late victories, and on account of the danger of foreign intervention and invasion having been averted from the country.

FRANCE.

THE ACQUITTAL OF M. MIRES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—The acquittal of M. Mires by the Court of Douai, with his immediate discharge from custody, communicated by telegraph, has taken few people here by surprise. Independently of his innocence of the charges against him, but of which he was found guilty in the Paris Courts, M. Mires uttered threats during the Douai trial, or something that looked like threats, of disclosing the names of parties to whom he paid over 5,000,000f. which, according to the Procureur General, had been abstracted from the company. From that moment most people were certain of the result. Now that he is acquitted and restored to liberty, it is not likely he will make disclosures which, apparently at least, were meant to intimidate the persons menaced, but who now breathe more freely.

ITALY.

THE NEAPOLITAN CLERGY AND THE POPE.

A demonstration reported to have been made by a number of the lower clergy in Italy against the temporal power of the Pope, seems of considerable importance. It appears that the clergy of Lecco, in the province of Otranto in Southern Italy, and of forty-four neighbouring communes, sent the following address to the Pope on the 10th inst. there being no less than 708 signatures of priests, cures, and canons appended to it:—

Blessed father, there is no Christian who believes, no Italian who admits without violating his faith, his rights, and his honour, that a divine religion, destined to conquer the universe, not by arms and blood, but with charity and the light of the evangelical word, which in the midst of the vicissitudes of time has always directed his eyes towards another life—that the Church of Christ, in a word, needs an inch of ground to sustain itself, or bayonets and soldiers to defend it.

Your voice fifteen years ago resounded throughout Italy and a unanimous cry was raised from all sides to bless you. The church gained fresh life from that voice; now the church is carried away by a terrible whirlwind, and we, the ministers of the sanctuary, hear the lamentations and groans of its sons without being able to console them; on the contrary, they curse us, they curse you, and, perhaps, also, they will curse their mother, whom groaning they abandon. To you, then, to whom she is specially confided, we commend the church. A word from you will dry her tears and heal her wounds; and your blessing will finish the work of the unity and independence of Italy. Crown at the Capital the most honest of Kings, Victor Emmanuel! Your name would then be blest; the church would flourish again in all its glory; peace would return to this Italy, which is your country also. Though you reigned not long upon an earthly throne, you would have a throne more beautiful, more glorious, one worthier the chief of the church—a throne of love in the hearts of all your children.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.

MOSTAR, 18th April.—After having supplied Niksich with provisions, a Turkish convoy, escorted by fourteen companies of troops, proceeded towards Noschdra, whence five battalions of Turkish infantry had been sent to meet it. At one hour's journey beyond Krestac the advance guard of the convoy and its escort discovered a superior force of Montenegrins, by whom they were attacked. The advance guard, however, occupied a steep hill, and firmly maintained their position. The rear guard of the Turkish guard, at the head of a battalion of Chasseurs, effected a junction with the four other battalions from Noschdra, and with the advance guard commanded by the staff officer, Hussein Bey, occupied the strong position on the hill.

The combat lasted six hours. From seven thousand to eight thousand Montenegrins and three hundred insurgents took part in it. They attacked the position held by the Turkish troops eight times, but were each time repulsed. Towards the end of the engagement, Dervisch Pasha arrived, with two battalions of troops and some convoys of stores.

Shortly after this the Montenegrins made a retreat. They left six hundred dead on the field. The number of dead and wounded which they carried away with them is not known. More than four hundred muskets, and a great number of hangers and pistols, bearing Montenegrin marks, fell into the hands of the Turkish troops. The latter had 353 killed, besides wounded among the superior personages and officers. The Senators Shepan Radovich and Sadar Milosch Bogovich were killed, and Capt. Ikalia Ducanovich is mortally wounded. The Turks have a major and twenty officers killed, and a colonel and one officer wounded, having been informed that the Montenegrins continued to reassemble in the Danoa. Omar Pasha has ordered Dervisch Pasha to fall back on the Krestac, in order to unite all the troops which have been since sent there.

POLAND.

DISTURBANCES IN CRACOW.

A military patrol was insulted on Sunday in this city, being assailed by the populace with stones. One soldier fired, but the rest without the word of command being given, discharged their fire arms in the air. No person was hurt.

The cause of the disturbance was the arrest of a man for singing prohibited songs.

NEWCASTLE EASTER WRESTLING AND GREAT NORTHERN GAMES.

These sports came off in the Wrestling Ground, Newcastle, on Monday and Tuesday last. The weather on Monday was beautiful, the atmosphere being warm and genial, and the ground was well filled with spectators, it being estimated towards four o'clock that not less than 5,000 or 6,000 persons were present. The arrangements on the ground were extremely good, the centre stand being covered and neatly cushioned. The other stand was placed on the east side of the circle, in one uniform position, which we think was much better, allowing of more space in the ground for those who preferred standing on *terra firma*. Flags fluttered in the breeze from several points, and gave an appearance of gaiety to the whole scene. The ground was most efficiently kept by the police, under the superintendence of Inspectors John Scott, Amos, and Greaves, whose indefatigable exertions to preserve peace and keep order around the circle met with the general approbation of the visitors. Messrs Robert Peat, of Weardale, Jonathan Whitehead, of Workington, and James Maxwell, of Newcastle, discharged the onerous, and in some instances unpleasant, duties of umpires and referee, and it was with great praise to themselves that they behaved in the most upright and firm manner in all cases where their interference was required. Mr Robt. Wearmouth, huntsman to the Weardale pack of harriers, was the crier of names, and it really was "music to the ear" to listen to the stentorious voice which so frequently resounded with the names of the wrestlers. The President of the Society (Mr R. Lowrey), and the Secretary (Mr D. Dunglinson), were kept in active exercise both days, and too much praise cannot be awarded for the arrangements of the meeting, which were carried out with success, chiefly through the united exertions of those two gentlemen.

The centre stand was crowded with spectators, who, from their elevated position, commanded a comprehensive view of all that was passing beneath them in the ring and around it. Among those who occupied the stand were Lord Decies (the noble patron of the Northumbrian wrestlers), the Hon. Seymour Liddell, B. Plummer, Esq., (Sheriff of Newcastle), Dr Gregson, Dr White, Captain Mather, Mr Charlton, Mr Crawhall, Mr M. L. Jobling, Mr E. Jobling, Captain Wilkin, Mr Blenkinsopp, and a great number of other gentlemen.

The sports commenced on Monday with

LORD DECIES PRIZE OF £25 FOR NORTHUMBERLAND MEN.

SECOND ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
David Lishman, Haltwhistle	John Thompson, Wall.
T. Hogarth, Haltwhistle	Andrew Dixon, Haltwhistle.
Wm. Dodd, Bellingham	William Teasdale, Greenhead.
Thomas Thornburn, Cowgap	E. Hodgson, Midge Holme.
William Mark, Newcastle	Thomas Waters, Newburn.
Edward Collins, Haltwhistle	T. Snowdon, Kelloe.
Wm. Little, Greenhead	J. Todd.
George Pearson, Old Town	John Christer, Midge Holm.
William Hepple, Greenhead	William Robson, Allendale.
E. Arkle, Benwell	Johnstone, Prudhoe.
T. Pattinson, Cowgap	W. Forster, Dipton Mill.
J. Craig, Allendale	Jos. Lee, Halton-le-Gate.
W. Reay, Haltwhistle	G. Robson, Thorneyburn.
R. Hodgson, Halton-le-Gate	E. Robson, Malden Way.

THIRD ROUND.

T. Hogarth	W. Reay
W. Hepple	R. Hodgson
E. Arkle	T. Pattinson
W. Mark	D. Lishman
W. Little	W. Dodd
E. Collins	T. Thornburn
G. Pearson	John Craig

In this round there were some excellent and exciting bouts. In the set-to with Hogarth and Reay, the science of wrestling was admirably displayed, "the attempt and stop" by both men were loudly applauded, but after a severe tussel, Hogarth succeeded in giving Reay the hipe and laid him gently on the "green cushion." Arkle and Pattinson also deserve a meed of praise; they are both of them fine looking fellows, and fully up to the mark in the science and art of wrestling—Pattinson tried several moves, but Arkle kept him in close quarters, and after some little sparring on both sides Arkle lifted him, and at the same time giving him the inside hipe, threw him in a beautiful style, amidst the applause of his friends. Mark, "a little-un" of good stuff, was drawn against Lishman, another of the "Lilliputian tribe," who kept the dodges of his antagonist at bay for some time, and during the struggle succeeded in making two dog-falls: at last Mark gave his opponent his favourite stroke, "a back heeler," and brought him to the earth, though not in what is termed in wrestling circles a skilful style. Some little dispute arose as to Mark's right to contend for this prize, it being stated that he was a native of Cumberland, but the little "chip" disclaimed all connection with the "Cumbrian clan," and he was allowed to wrestle through for the prize, although the committee reserved to themselves the power to retain any money he might be entitled to until he satisfied them that he was legitimately a native-born Northumbrian.

FOURTH ROUND.

Edward Collins	Geo. Pearson
Edward Arkle	Wm. Hepple
W. Mark	Thos. Hogarth

William Little, odd man.

Collins threw Pearson with the buttock. Arkle had a stiff job with Hepple, but at last gave him the tumble with a hipe. Mark succeeded in back-heeling Hogarth, and finished the round.

FIFTH ROUND.

W. Little	W. Mark
W. Hepple	E. Collins

In this round there were some very exciting moves. The first pair, Little and Mark, worked on for a long time, when Little made a stroke at his opponent, which gave a slight "staggerer" to the equilibrium of Mark, when the former took the advantage of the hipe, and although they were both brought into an unsatisfactory position, yet the umpires gave the fall to Little, which did not appear to meet the approbation of either Mark or his friends, and the cry was loudly raised to put the umpires out, while another portion of the immense crowd gave expression of dissatisfaction at Mark's conduct. The set-to with Hepple and Collins was a very pleasing sight, but the superior generalship of Hepple told seriously against his opponent, who had to succumb without a murmur.

FINAL ROUND.

Hepple .... Little

The first fall was a dog-fall. In the next hold Hepple gave his man a clever fall by the buttock. The following hold resulted in a severe struggle, both of them bringing into play the best science they were possessed of. Hepple again tried the buttock but Little was up to his dodge, and put a stop to his intentions, and after a little more display of agility, Little succeeded in grassing his man. In the next falk Little seemed to enter the ring with confidence, but his "fond hopes" were doomed to disappointment, for Hepple put on the steam, and, keeping a careful watch of his opponent's movements, made a stroke, which Little attempted to stop, and both men fell together. The next hold settled the matter in a short space of time, for Hepple seemed to snap his antagonist, and gave him a "broad-sider" on mother earth, amidst loud and protracted cheering from all parts of the ring.

£23 FOR ELEVEN STONE MEN.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

In the first round some of the competitors displayed great science; amongst those most deserving a few words of comment were Harrington and Wearmouth, both men of high standing in the wrestling circle. The two were struggling together for a long time in getting hold, and the patience of the spectators was almost exhausted, when the welcome cry of "they've hold" resounded. The moves now became fast and furious. Harrington attempting the swing, which Wearmouth gallantly stopped. Harrington finding himself foiled in his favourite dodge, then adopted another of his well-known customs of attempting the running-down system, but Wearmouth retained his equilibrium, and although they had struggled from the centre of the circle to within a few paces of the spectators, still the competitors kept up a furious skirmishing, and just at the moment when it was expected that the umpires would have interfered, and brought them back to the ring, Harrington lifted his man, and gave him one of his dangerous swings, and at the same time putting in the cross buttock, brought the Weardale lad to grass. The next splendid tussel was between Henry Ivison and Pattinson, another of the Weardale boys—both men being crack wrestlers. Some time was also spent by these two before they could be persuaded to span each other, but when they did succeed in closing, Ivison made an attempt to hipe, which was beautifully stopped by his wary opponent; he next tried the swing upon Pattinson, but was again disappointed, and after a great deal more sparring between the two, Ivison ultimately succeeded in lifting his man, and by an outside stroke, brought the affair to an end.

SECOND ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Joseph Harrington, Keswick	Isaac Lowthian, Plumpton.
John Tiffin, Dearham	Jos. Storey, Wigton.
Lance Wearmouth, Weardale	Robt. Pattinson, Cumwhitton.
James Little, Newcastle	T. Pattinson, Cowgap.
R. Elliott, Haltwhistle	William Little, Greenhead.
William Watson, Weardale	C. Chilster, Midge Holm.
Jacob Craig, Allendale	Thomas Walton, Newlands.
Henry Ivison, Carlisle	Robert Mason, Carlisle.
John Kean, Haltwhistle	E. Mason, Carlisle.
Thomas Phillips, Stapleton	George Pearson, Old Town.
Thomas Davison, Castleside	William Lowthian, Plumpton.
Jos. Blair, Allendale	James Scott, Carlisle.
Thomas Brown, Brampton	R. Hodgson, Hatton-le-Gate.
Thomas Kirkup, Long Town	William Wilson, Penrith.
J. Summerville, Kirklinton	J. Telford, Crookdyke.
G. Glaister, Greenhall	W. Armstrong, Carlisle.
George Cowon, Outon	W. McGaw, Carlisle.
W. Stabler, Dearham	R. Carruthers, Newcastle.
Jacob Craig, Allendale	T. Thompson, Leadgate.
J. Hetherington, Weardale	W. Hepple, Greenhead.
M. Blair, Allendale	A. Dixon, Haltwhistle.

Wearmouth and Pattinson made a first rate wrestle, but Pattinson had to succumb to his wiry opponent. Harry Ivison soon disposed of Mason by the hip. Blair and Ivison made an excellent wrestle, but the famous Carlisle Scott made in this case was doomed to disappointment, Blair sending him to the "fight-about" with an awkward cross buttock. We understand that Scott is labouring under some bodily disease, which at once accounts for his easy defeat; this was the only prize he contended for. Hodgson and Brown figured well in their bout, and so equal were they in their scientific movements that they made two dog-falls, but eventually Hodgson put a "stopper" to the matter. Jos. Harrington had a severe struggle with Isaac Lowthian, whom he finally defeated by a cross-buttock. The other pairs made excellent sport, and many tough struggles took place, which gave general satisfaction to the spectators.

THIRD ROUND.

James Little	J. Tiffin
R. Hodgson	J. Craig
L. Wearmouth	G. Cowen
J. Blair	John Kean
G. Glaister	T. Phillips
J. Harrington	W. Stabler
T. Kirkup	John Craig
J. Hetherington	J. Summerville
W. Watson	T. Davison

J. Elliott and H. Iveson, blown out.

Matthew Blair, odd-man.

Harrington again resorted to his well-known move of the cross buttock, and brought Stabler to a finish. Kirkup and Craig made a splendid tussel. Craig in attempting to put in the hank was caught by Kirkup, and made to kiss the ground. In the round with Ivison and Elliott the patience of the spectators became entirely exhausted, and the cry of "blow them out" resounded from all parts of the ground, and especially from the gentlemen on the centre stand. The umpires, however, not being wishful to do anything hastily, gave them five minutes to take hold, and if they did not succeed in that time, they would then both of them be put out of the ring. Ivison, evidently appeared fearless of the threat, and still lingered on in his own unpleasant style until the time expired, when the umpires announced that both men were "blown out." This brought the Carlisle chicken rather to his senses, and he appealed to the sympathy of the umpires, but they were immoveable. Elliott being perfectly satisfied with the "dodging" of Ivison, but still not willing that his opponent should be altogether debarred, offered to compromise the matter, but the committee (thanks to them) would not listen to the "twining appeals" of Ivison, nor allow the matter to be compromised, and finally quashed the hopes and wishes of poor Harry, which decision drew forth a tremendous burst of applause from all quarters.

FOURTH ROUND.

M. Blair	J. Little
J. Harrington	T. Kirkup
Jos. Blair	L. Wearmouth
G. Glaister	R. Hodgson
W. Watson	J. Hetherington

Blair threw Little in capital style by the hipe. Harrington again succeeded with the swinging hipe in disposing of Kirkup. Joseph Blair hanked his man; and Glaister, gathering up Hodgson, sent him to ground with an effective back heeler.

FIFTH ROUND.

J. Blair	G. Glaister
M. Blair	W. Watson

Jos Harrington, odd man.

Joseph Blair and Glaister made short work of their round, and it was thought by many to be an understood affair between the two. The other rounds were genuine displays of the agility of the parties, and the necessary "moves" that are required for a first-rate wrestler.

SIXTH ROUND.

M. Blair .... Jos. Harrington

Jos. Blair, odd man.

In taking hold there was evidently a desire on both sides to do their best. Some excellent scientific moves were displayed, and just when the most exciting part of the contest was taking place Harrington appeared to slip down, and, throwing himself full length on the ground, without any signs of again rising, it became evident that an accident had occurred. It was ultimately ascertained that a few weeks ago Harrington sprained his knee, which had not got sufficiently strong again, and the severe struggle of the two men in their encounter causing a repetition of the sprain, threw Harrington's chance for any further success. Joseph Blair laid down to Matthew Blair, who was declared winner.

It now being about eight o'clock, and the "shades of evening" setting in, the sports were adjourned until ten o'clock on the morning of the following day.

In the course of the afternoon, the heats for the Great Handicap Foot Race came off. The following is the result:—

FIRST HEAT.

Thomas Arckbold, Newcastle	60 yards	1
William Brady, Gateshead	30 "	2
George Wildbore, Sunderland	65 "	
Thomas Scaife, Birtley	70 "	

SECOND HEAT.

George White, 17 years, Gateshead	85 yards	1
William Young, Newcastle	75 "	2
Joseph Hogg, Gateshead	scratch	
Thomas Flanigan, Heworth Lane	75 yards	
Thomas Lyle, Felling	60 "	

THIRD HEAT.

Michael Minns, Eastington Lane	80 yards	1
John Tinnings, Team	60 "	2
John Makepeace, Gateshead	80 "	
William Bell, Felling	75 "	

FOURTH HEAT.

Thomas Vickers, Newcastle	90 yards	1
Thomas Bright, Ouseburn	15 "	2
Emanuel Makepeace, Gateshead	75 "	
Robert Anderson, Felling	85 "	
James King, Sheriff Hill	110 "	

FIFTH HEAT.

John Blenkinsop, Newcastle	85 yards	1
James Sample, Newcastle	110 "	2
John Jamieson, Brampton	70 "	
Hugh Tulip, Mickley	75 "	
John James, Gateshead	65 "	

SIXTH HEAT.

John Bolam, Newcastle	110 yards	1
John Melrose, 14 years, Gateshead	120 "	2
Joseph Forster, Newcastle	20 "	

TUESDAY.

The sports commenced this morning soon after ten o'clock with the 9½ stone Prize. There were but few people in the ground at the commencement, although they slowly augmented up to mid-day, when the appearance of the outside of the circle evidently exhibited symptoms of improvement. The morning was bright and clear with a south-east wind, but still amidst the sunny glare of the atmosphere, there were some forebodings that the cloudless morning would not retain its brilliancy to eventide. About one or two o'clock the clouds began to gather fast and thick, the wind varying a little more to the east, and towards three o'clock the rain descended in torrents, drenching to the skin all those who could not find a covered shelter. It was a curious scene to witness parties, who but a few moments before were comfortably ensconsed upon bundles of straw within the railed circle, now huddled together in one solid mass, attempting to console each other in their unpleasant predicament, by rolling themselves up in the straw to prevent as far as possible the effects of the falling torrent. The shower was not of long duration, and when it had partially cleared away the sports were resumed. The clouds, however, in the course of the afternoon shed a few more tears, but they were only slight, and did not further interrupt business. Towards evening, the sky again became calm and placid, and the affair was wound up beneath the smile of as bright a sun as ever set in the western sky.

£15 FOR 9½ STONE MEN.

SECOND ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Joseph Telford, Crookdyke	J. Morrow, Longtown
Wm. Mark, Newcastle	Thomas Sprout, Newcastle
R. Hodgson, Weardale	J. Skelton, Newcastle
John Tiffin, Dearham	J. Birnie, Carlisle
T. Pattinson, Crowhill	H. Hubback, Mickley
W. Little, Greenhead	E. Robson, Maidenway
W. Cooper, Carlisle	J. Ward, Wigton
T. Nicholson, Carlisle	R. Mason, Carlisle
W. Halliday, Carlisle	J. Batey, Allendale
J. English, Weardale	A. Brown, Greenhead
J. Graham, Newcastle	W. Telford, Brampton
R. Carruthers, Bewcastle	J. Pearson, Annandale

In the fall with Mark and Sprout, there was a grand display of business, Mark testing his wrestling powers to the extreme, and in the struggle threw in the hank with success, leaving his man to measure his length upon the green sward. Nicholson tried the back heel on Mason, which the latter foiled, when Mason threw in the buttock, which was admirably stopped by Nicholson, who giving his opponent the inside hipe brought him to the ground. Tiffin soon disposed of Birnie, and it was quite evident that his chance for the prize was all but certain (bar an accident) from the manner in which he so easily disposed of his men.

THIRD ROUND.

Nicholson	Little
Cooper	Halliday
Hodgson	Telford
Tiffin	Graham
English	Pattinson
Carruthers	Mark

Tiffin and Graham were drawn together. The betting was 2 to 1 on Tiffin, who placed his man on the sod by drawing him on his knees. John English lifted T. Pattinson, who deferred his defeat by a hank, but English finally hiped him, and put him down. William Cooper threw Halliday by a hank.

FOURTH ROUND.

Nicholson	Carruthers
English	Cooper
Tiffin	Hodgson

Nicholson and Carruthers made a too nice fall, and loud cries were raised that it was a "dog-fall," which the umpires did not believe, and awarded the fall to Nicholson. Tiffin and Hodgson created no little excitement in their set-to, for the display of science was in no case more conspicuous than between those two "little-uns," who tried every manœuvre with each other for the superiority, and in many of their bouts they made slips; at last the final grip was put on, when Tiffin threw in a beautiful buttock, and grassed Hodgson amid loud cries of "bravo" from his friends. The betting was now general in favour of Tiffin for the prize, but as it appeared too evident that nothing could stop him, money was scarce on the result, and little or no business done in the betting line.

FIFTH ROUND.

Tiffin .... English

Nicholson, odd-man.

English hanked Tiffin, who made short work of it, by upsetting English with the hank in.

FINAL ROUND.

Tiffin and Nicholson were now left in the field "amidst their glory," to try their youthful skil against each other. 2 to 1 on Tiffin resounded once more from every quarter of the immense crowd, but takers were few and far between. As they entered the ring they were received by enthusiastic hurrahs. They were not long in taking hold, and less time was spent by Tiffin in completing his work, for no sooner was the clasp made than Tiffin threw in the hank, and gained the first point. In the next hold Nicholson tried the swing, but had to set his man down again as the "little un" was too wide awake to be done in that way. Tiffin now improved his hold and gathered upon his opponent, and in a most scientific style threw in the hank and brought Nicholson home in a most easy manner. This is the second year this clever little fellow has succeeded in carrying off the prize for the 9½ stone men in succession.

£32 FOR MEN OF ALL-WEIGHTS.

In the first round Craig and Charlton made a first-rate wrestle, Charlton made play by a hank, but Craig slipped in a clever move and succeeded in flooring Charlton while the latter retained the hank. Wright made short work with Pearson, by throwing him from his breast and at the same time casting in his buttock put an end to Pearson's pretensions. Several other good falls took place in the first round, but little or nothing occurred deserving notice.

SECOND ROUND.

R. Pattinson, Cumwhitton	L. Wearmouth, Weardale
R. Smith, Abbey	Jacob Craig, Allendale
W. Robson, Midgeholm	T. Norman, Catterworth
T. Rawlinson, Wharton	J. Thompson, Wall
W. Wilson, Penrith	H. Ivison, Carlisle
J. Ewbank, Bampton	E. Collins, Haltwhistle
John Fisher, Appleby	James Little, Newcastle
Joseph Wearmouth, Weardale	John Craig, Allendale
J. Emmerson, Weardale	H. Wrightson, Hexham
T. Davison, Castleside	James Bell, Newcastle
W. Watson, Weardale	W. Thornthwaite, Newcastle
R. Wright, Longtown	James Carruthers, Bampton
C. Kennedy, Stapleton	W. Sinclair, Llmeside
I. Lowthian, Plumpton	Jos. Blair, Allendale
R. Blair, Allendale	G. Glaister, Greenhall
W. Jamieson, Penrith	R. Pattinson, Haltwhistle

Bell (Newcastle) laid down to T. Davison (Castleside). Thornthwaite attempted to hank Watson, and after some in and out work Watson cleverly back-heeled him, and won the fall. Norman threw in a buttock, but slipped, and Wm. Robson hiped him, with apparent ease, amidst loud cheers. Rawlinson back-heeled Thompson, and bore him to the ground. Lance Wearmouth was hiped by Pattinson, after a stirring contest. Blair hanked Lowthian, and after the contest hung in doubt for some time. Lowthian gathered upon him and disposed of his chances by a hipe. Carruthers laid down to Dick Wright. Jos. Wearmouth felled his man (Craig) by a swinging hipe. Jamieson hiped R. Pattinson (Haltwhistle) in short time Robert Blair cross buttocked George Glaister in a finished manner, amidst the plaudits of the spectators. Ewbank threw Collins by a skilful chip. Collins tried to lift him, but the other saw an opportunity for a successful stroke. A long wrestle took place between Harry Ivison and Wm. Wilson. Wilson lifted Harry, who attempted to save himself by a hank, and the two men staggered to the outside of the ring, when Harry came to the ground undermost with the hank in.

THIRD ROUND.

Watson	Wearmouth
Smith	Robson
Ewbank	Lowthian
Jameson	Fisher
Blair	Pattinson
Rawlinson	Kennedy
Davidson	Emmerson
Wright	Wilson

Wearmouth was hiped by Watson. Blair sent Pattinson to the fight-about with a cross-buttock. Jamieson grassed Fisher by the outside stroke. Robinson and Kennedy struggled hard, but the latter slipped and lost the fall. Davidson and Emmerson made a most exciting wrestle, but Emmerson had to submit to one of Davison's well-known clicks, and came down all-fours amid enthusiastic cheers.

FOURTH ROUND.

Davison	Blair
Smith	Ewbank
Jamieson	Rawlinson
Wright	Watson

The "tug of war" now commenced in real earnest, for some of the best men of the day were left to contend together. Jamieson, in his usual clever style soon disposed of Rawlinson, while Dick Wright, after a warm struggle with Watson, disposed of him by the swinging hipe. Ewbank and Davison settled matters with their opponents by the outside stroke, in a very easy manner.

FIFTH ROUND.

Jamieson	Smith
Wright	Davison

Jamieson and Wright having squared up accounts with Smith and Davison, were now left for the prizes.

FINAL ROUND.

During the time the men were preparing for the struggle, a complete silence prevailed over the ground, every eye being directed to where the men were undressing. On entering the ring, the silence gave way to one general outbreak of human voices. Some length of time was spent in taking hold, and the tempers of both spectators and competitors were severely tried. Jamieson, on more than one occasion, displayed his feelings in no unmistakeable manner. At last they succeeded in taking hold, when one of the most exciting contests took place ever witnessed in the Newcastle ring. Jamieson tried the hipe, but Wright manfully stopped his career upon that point, and in return tried to hank Jamieson, which he in return evaded. Jamieson, however, succeeded in his next attempt to hipe to bring Dick to *terra firma*. In the second round Jamieson made short work of it; drawing upon his opponent, he lifted him, gave him the swing, and thus proved the victor in the All-weight prize.

DECIES' CHAMPION PRIZE FOR 32 PICKED MEN.

In connection with this prize was a belt given by Lord Decies in 1861, to be won two years in succession by the same individual, together with £10 as a prize in money, and the society agreed to add £5 extra, to be paid to the winner. Last year, Jamieson stood first, and of course he felt some interest in the struggle this year. His appearance was everything that could be wished for by his supporters, and he several times expressed his confidence in the result. The manner in which he disposed of his men was really wonderful, and in fact it was only until the "New Town Sprig" had accomplished the feat of once more being "pitted" against the "Penrith giant" that any doubt existed on the part of the spectators. It got whispered abroad that the two "understood each other" in the affair, and that Wright had to have one fall, and Jamieson the other two. How far the report was true we cannot say, but the sequel of the affair made it look rather suspicious. However, setting aside the arrangement altogether, we are fully convinced that Wright's chance was but very small if the matter had entirely rested upon an honest set-to. We give the result from the

THIRD ROUND.

R. Wright, Long Town	John Nattrass, Weardale.
R. Pattinson, Cumwhitton	M. Blair, Allendale.
T. Rawlinson, Wharton	J. Wearmouth, Weardale.
W. Jamieson, Penrith	J. Emmerson, Weardale.

Wright and Nattrass were well coupled, and made a fine wrestle, and for some time it was doubtful as to Wright's ability to wade through the difficult position he was placed in, but by a lucky outside stroke Nattrass fell a victim to Dick's cunning movements. Blair clicked Pattinson inside, but was upset with the click in. Rawlinson was hanked by Wearmouth, but the former put his man cleverly down.

FOURTH ROUND.

Wright	Pattinson
Jamieson	Rawlinson

Both Jamieson and Wright soon cleared themselves of the men pitted against them in this round, and once more fell together for first and second place.

FINAL FALL.

Jamieson 1—Wright 2—Jamieson 3.

On making their appearance they were greeted with loud applause. The play in the first wrestle was splendid, and was vociferously cheered. The struggle was a most exciting one. Each man strove his utmost to give a good account of his antagonist. The severe nature of the strain upon their physical powers was shown by the quivering of their muscular limbs as they moved from side to side, each watching the other's manœuvres with the closest attention. Several feints were made by both men, without leading to anything advantageous; but Jamieson stuck closely to Dick, gathered upon him, and finally gained the fall by a belt buttock. Dick, probably thinking his turn had come, grappled Jamieson manfully. Jamieson, however, managed to turn Dick and get him into what seemed a favourable position for hiping, but the latter move failed. Dick, improving on the same tactics, tried a hipe successfully, and felled his antagonist. In the next bout fortune favoured Jamieson, who disposed of Dick by a stroke and hipe, and gained the fall. Jamieson consequently won the prize. The whole of the falls were watched with close attention, and the results were hailed with loud acclamations. After dressing himself Jamieson put on the splendid champion belt provided by the munificence of Lord Decies, and passed out of the ring amidst loud and reiterated cheers from all around, attended by a large body of admirers and friends.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP,

For which there were 16 entries. We append the result of the leaping:—Thomas Kirkup, Longtown, and Robert Rawlinson Wharton, cleared 4ft. 10in., in gallant style, but failed at 5ft., and agreed to share the prize. The following men leaped 4ft. 6in., but could not attain any higher:—John Mark, Newcastle; Peter Graydon, Sunderland; Jos. Ewbank, Bampton; Jos. Brown, Benwell; Jos. Blair, Allendale. The soft state of the ground proved a great drawback, and caused the early defeat of many good leapers. The failures and successes of the men were, as the case might be, derided or applauded vociferously by the on-lookers, who appeared to experience much gratification in witnessing the contest.

THE POLE LEAPING FOR £3

came off. There were three entries, the following men contesting for the prize:—John Mark, Newcastle; Thomas Sutherland, Carlisle; John Jackson, Milton.

John Mark went out at 8 feet 1 inch, the height with which they started being 7 feet 6 inches, leaving the contest between Sutherland and Jackson, the latter of whom appeared to be the favourite. The match was a very close one. The two men successively cleared 8 feet 6 inches and 8 feet 9 inches, but Jackson leaped 9 feet. Sutherland came very near accomplishing it, and his efforts to win were heartily applauded. The winner, Jackson, got £2, Sutherland 15s, and Mark 5s.

GREAT HANDICAP FOOT RACE FOR £25.

The contest in the heats of the handicap foot race of the previous day was run off to-day. The names of the men were:—

Thomas Archbold, Newcastle	60 yards.
John Bolam, Newcastle	110 "
Thomas Vickers, Newcastle	90 "
George White, 17 years, Gateshead	85 "
Michael McMinnis, Essington Lane	81 "
John Blenkinsop, Newcastle	85 "

John Bolam kept the lead till nearly the close of the last lap, when some evil-disposed fellow lying by the side of the ring thrust out his foot and threw him down. Archbold, who had been gradually gaining upon the old man in the preceding laps, shot past him before he could regain his feet, and passed the post first, closely followed by Bolam. Archbold, however, was debarred from taking the first prize owing to his having passed within the stakes. The result of the race gave rise to great dissatisfaction amongst all concerned. After a great deal of discussion at the time, the settlement of the vexed question was deferred till the meeting of the committee in the evening. It was then determined to divide the money in the following proportions:—Archbold £10, Bolam £10, Vickers £2, Blenkinsop £1, Minns £1, and White £1. We must confess that to our mind this was the fairest division of the prize that could have been made under the circumstances.

THE SACK RACE FOR £2.

John M'Lawrie, Durham	1
L. Wearmouth, Weardale	2
Henry Robson, Blaydon	3
William Turnbull, Newcastle	4
Thomas M'Carter, Newcastle	5

The winner received 16s; the second, 11s; the third, 7s 6d; the fourth and fifth, 2s 6d each.

The sports concluded about eight o'clock, and the ground was soon afterwards cleared, without anything of annoyance having taken place during the two days sports.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

REPORT OF THE QUEEN'S COMMITTEE AND THE ANSWER OF HER MAJESTY.

The committee recently nominated by the Queen to advise her Majesty in the choice and mode of execution of a design for a national memorial of the Prince Consort, have just presented a report upon the subject, a copy of which is subjoined, as is also the reply of her Majesty, through General Grey, addressed to Sir Charles Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy. It will be recollected that the committee was composed of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Cubitt (the Lord Mayor), and Sir Charles Eastlake.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, the members of the committee appointed by your Majesty to consider the best means of giving effect to your Majesty's wishes in respect to a memorial to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, humbly beg leave to report to your Majesty the result of our preliminary proceedings with reference to the matters committed to us.

From a letter dated the 19th February last, addressed by Lieutenant General the Hon. Charles Grey to the Right Hon. William Cubitt, the Lord Mayor, we learned that your Majesty had come to the conclusion that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it be on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it, and that there would also be this advantage in a monument of this nature, that several of the first artists of the day might take part in its execution; for there would be room at the base of the obelisk for various fine groups of statuary, each of which might be entrusted to a different artist.

In accordance with the views thus expressed we considered the condition of magnitude in the obelisk to be indispensable.

We could not but be apprehensive that considerable difficulties would have to be encountered in the ulterior arrangement of sculpture round the base, whether near or at some distance, bearing in mind the importance of giving the necessary prominence, in position and effect, to the statue of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. We resolved, however, without entering on the consideration of this point, to confine our attention exclusively, at first, to the question of the possibility of finding in the United Kingdom a monolith of sufficient dimensions, combining, with an approved colour, the important condition of durability.

Our attention has for these reasons been restricted to granites. In our inquiries we have derived great assistance from the Director-General of the Geological Survey, Sir Roderick Murchison, through whom, with the aid of his correspondents at the quarries at present worked, we have received accurate information on the points to which our attention was chiefly directed. But we regret to say that, in most instances, the granite rocks so described to us, even when unobjectionable on account of the tint or reputed durability of the materials, have not been found capable of furnishing a monolith of sufficient length. We have also to acknowledge liberal offers of materials in comparatively unexplored localities; but the cost of experimental excavations and the uncertainty of the result have deterred us from advising such undertakings.

The only case that has come under our notice in which the various requisites above enumerated may possibly be found to be combined, together with vicinity to the sea and comparative facility of transport, is that of a mass of granite of a light red tint in the Island of Mull, on land belonging to the Duke of Argyll, who, with great liberality, has placed all such materials on his estate at the disposal of the committee.

Our investigations have for some time been confined to this locality, and we have to express our thanks to the Ross of Mull Granite Company for the important assistance they have rendered us in enabling us to form an opinion respecting the fitness of the block in question.

The length, which in the excavated portion already exceeds 115 feet, would, we consider, suffice for the intended obelisk. There appears, however, to be reason to apprehend that the width of the stone near the centre would be insufficient, according to the proportions of the most approved ancient examples, to be consistent with that height.

It is also by no means certain that the block referred to has the necessary thickness in those portions which are not yet cleared. An experienced contractor, who has examined it, has stated that 'nothing can be affirmed respecting the fitness of the stone until it be raised and turned out from its present bed.' For such operations a large outlay would be required, and we cannot but hesitate to recommend such outlay while we have no absolute certainty of a satisfactory result.

Although we have considered it on many accounts desirable that a monolith of the required dimensions should be obtained from some part of the United Kingdom, we have not omitted to make inquiries elsewhere. Knowing that large masses of granite, of good colour, can be procured in Russian Finland, as evinced by various remarkable specimens in St. Petersburg, we have consulted competent authorities respecting the fitness of that material. The replies we have received cannot be regarded as satisfactory, since it appears that the granites in question, however well adapted for interior decoration, have not the reputation of being durable in the open air.

With regard to the important point of expenditure, assuming a monolith to be found in our own country, we consider that, from the variety of estimates we have privately received, the novelty of the undertaking probably rendering any approach to accuracy difficult, we are by no means in a position to name a sum that would represent the ultimate cost, more especially as it is the opinion of many that the obelisk would present an incomplete appearance unless the surface were enriched with incised sculpture on the principle of execution (however different from the representations) adopted on Egyptian obelisks. Without, however, venturing to assign a limit to the entire cost, we conceive we are justified in expressing our opinion that the whole of the sum already subscribed would be absorbed by the obelisk alone.

While, therefore, we see no reason to conclude that success is absolutely unattainable, we believe that it would be accompanied by difficulties and by expenditure at present wholly incalculable. Nor can we refrain from expressing our serious doubts, whether, even if the mere enterprise were successful, the ultimate effect would be such as to realise your Majesty's just and natural expectations.

Having laid fully before your Majesty the information which we have received and the inferences we have drawn, we humbly await the signification of your Majesty's pleasure as to prosecuting our present inquiries or directing them to some other mode of meeting the great object in view.

DERBY.
CLARENDON.
WILLIAM CUBITT.
C. L. EASTLAKE.

Westminster, April 14, 1862.

On Monday, to this report General Grey sent the following reply:—

Osborne, April 19, 1862.

My dear Sir Charles,—The Queen commands me to acknowledge the receipt of the report from the committee named by Her Majesty to advise her on the subject of the proposed national memorial to the Prince Consort.

Her Majesty cannot refuse her assent to the reasons, so clearly and strongly put forward in the report, which induce the committee to doubt the expediency of any further attempts to find a monolith that would fulfil the conditions, on which her Majesty's choice of an obelisk as the distinguishing characteristic of the proposed monument mainly depended.

Her Majesty sees, therefore, no alternative but to acquiesce in the abandonment of the idea of an obelisk, and to request the committee to turn their attention to the possibility of finding some other mode in which the great object in view may be most satisfactorily effected.

Her Majesty's wish is to leave the committee quite free to recommend whatever may appear to them to afford the best hope of a satisfactory result; and she would merely throw out, as a suggestion, whether the opinions of some of the foremost architects of the day might not be advantageously taken as to the means of combining the groups of statuary mentioned in my letter to the Lord Mayor, amongst which, of course, a statue of the Prince would be prominent, with some other design.

I remain, yours very faithfully,

Sir C. Eastlake. C. GREY.

PRESENTATION TO THE CURATE OF ST. NICHOLAS', NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday evening last a meeting of the Sunday School teachers connected with St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle, was held in the vestry for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. T. Brutton, M.A., curate of the parish, as a token of esteem for his zealous attentions to the duties of his sacred office.

The chair was occupied by Sir John Fife, who in presenting the testimonial (which consisted of a timepiece from the establishment of Messrs Reid and Sons, Grey-street, and a set of canonical robes), expressed a hope that Mr Brutton might long be spared to labour in the useful field in which he was placed; he hoped that they might long retain him amongst them, and that these presents might fairly typify the career he had run, and the usefulness he had to prove.

The Rev. T. BRUTTON thanked them sincerely from the bottom of his heart, and he hoped these presents might long remain in his family, and be heir-looms when he was gone. If he might venture now to depart from the subject for one moment, they had a prospect of a Bishop of Newcastle, and he believed this was entirely owing originally to the [illegible] of Sir John Fife in this cause in years gone by. The Bishop of Durham had written to the Vicar actually offering £1000 a year from his own income towards a bishopric of Newcastle. He did not know how they were to express themselves in terms sufficiently high in thanking Sir John Fife and the Bishop.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

This long-anticipated gathering of volunteers took place on Monday, on the Brighton Downs, and the success of the demonstration says much for the firm foundation upon which the volunteer movement is now established. It will be remembered that the Brighton review last year, although well attended both by volunteers and civilians, was considered by many to have been attended with doubtful results. This year, however, everything has been satisfactory. Up to Saturday, nearly 60,000 persons were said to have crowded into Brighton, accommodation being of course very scarce, and very expensive.

As early as five o'clock on Monday morning, the Brighton railway stations at London Bridge and Pimlico received the different volunteer corps who were to take part in the field-day at Brighton. Just before five o'clock a shower of rain fell, but the sky speedily cleared, and the approaches to the railway were soon lined with spectators. As each corps arrived, with its band playing some martial strain, it was loudly cheered; those corps who by their efficiency and discipline have earned for themselves an especial place in public favour being very warmly received. Arrangements had been made with the railway authorities for ten trains to be in readiness at each station for the sole use of the volunteers, so that the whole of them should leave for their destination between five and eight o'clock a.m. The Crystal Palace station and platform was made use of for the occasion, and by this measure the parliamentary and other traffic of the line were kept quite distinct. The public were strictly excluded from this station, and by this arrangement, as each corps arrived, they were seated in the trains, and despatched with celerity. There was not the slightest confusion, and the whole of the Volunteers had left the station by twenty minutes to eight. At the London-bridge Station the first corps to arrive, at 5.10, was the 2nd London (Spottiswoode's), followed immediately by the 4th London (Foresters), the Inns of Court, and the 3rd London (Working Men's) Brigade. After these, came in rapid succession, the 1st London, or City Rifles, the Tower Hamlets corps, the 39th Middlesex (Clerkenwell), the Civil Service, the Surrey corps, and the Kent and Essex detachments. The Surrey Artillery were the last corps to arrive. In all about 8,000 men left this station. The principal corps leaving the Victoria Station at Pimlico were the Victoria Rifles, the London Scottish, the London Irish, the Queen's (Westminster), the South Middlesex, and the St. George's, altogether about 6,000 men. The corps belonging to the outlying districts of the metropolis, having in view the fatigue of the day, wisely dispensed with the march from head-quarters to the stations, and were conveyed to the railway in cabs and omnibuses, an immense number of which had been pressed into the service. Profiting by past experience, the great majority of the volunteers had provided themselves with well-filled haversacks, that they might not be dependent upon the town of Brighton alone for the necessary rations, or for the satisfying of appetites sharpened by an early rising and march, and "eight hours at the sea-side."

The usual parliamentary trains were started at six o'clock, filled almost to suffocation, and shortly after the last dispatch of volunteers, special fast trains for the public were put in requisition, and speedily crowded. These trains were no sooner dispatched than the services of the railway officials were again called into active requisition by the influx of the Easter-Monday holiday visitors, who were shortly after nine o'clock rapidly pouring into the station.

The various corps all arrived at Brighton before ten o'clock, in capital order, and at eleven o'clock the "general assembly" was sounded. The streets were densely filled with spectators, and the shops were nearly all closed. For three or four hours before eight o'clock the rain fell in torrents, and many were the forebodings as to the prospect on the Downs. By nine o'clock, however, the sun had burst through the clouds, and the weather afterwards was all that could be desired. At two o'clock the spectators on the Downs were estimated at 50,000, and the scene was magnificent in the extreme. There were between 18,000 and 20,000 volunteers "on duty." Lord Clyde, who was accompanied by Lord Ranelagh, Lord Elcho, and the Duke of Wellington, was most warmly received. The general salute having been given, the march past commenced about ten minutes past two, and lasted an hour and ten minutes. The men looked exceedingly well, and their marching showed how much they have improved since the last review. The manœuvring commenced about half-past three o'clock, and terminated shortly after six. The movements were gone through with perfect success, an attack upon an imaginary enemy having been well executed during the afternoon. The enemy were supposed to have landed at Ovingdean, and occupied the hill looking down upon the sea. The evolutions throughout were admirable, and more than once Lord Clyde was heard to express his satisfaction at their performance. The plan of operations was not made known before, and, in order that the capabilities of the volunteers might be tested, the action represented a supposed landing of the enemy, and their being turned and repulsed. The movements were carried out with remarkable steadiness, and, as a spectacle, the effect of the variously-coloured columns, combined with the beauty of the scenery, has never been surpassed. At seven o'clock, after a tremendous fusilade, the troops re-formed and marched off to the station.

Lord Clyde seemed delighted with the proceedings. The garrison guns were horsed by the Sussex farmers. The arrangements made by the talented staff appointed by Government were perfect, and tended to inspire the volunteers with confidence, and to ensure the success of the day. It was understood that her Majesty expressed considerable interest in the result of the review. The French military attaché of the Embassy was present in full uniform. Lord Elcho was much cheered by the spectators. Amongst the provincial corps present, the Southampton and Sussex showed great proficiency.

Admiral Sir James Dundas is to have the vacant good service pension of £300 per annum.

Her Majesty, it is said, will leave for Balmoral May 1st, and will travel by the Lancaster and Carlisle and Caledonian Railways.

It is expected that Her Majesty will remain at Balmoral for about a month—certainly till after her birthday (the 24th of May) has passed.—*Court Journal.*

Mr. Bright, M.P., has joined a party of friends in Lochaber, to fish in the river Lochy. Mr. Ellice, M.P., has arrived at Glenquoich.—*Inverness Advertiser.*

GREAT FIRE NEAR TORQUAY.—One of the most extensive conflagrations that has taken place in the neighbourhood of Torquay for a great number of years, occurred on Friday, at Barton Hall, the beautiful seat of Mr. Henry Langford Brown, about two miles from Torquay, on the Newton Road, and which resulted in the total destruction of the above mansion. The fire occurred about eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon. It appears to have broken out in one of the bedrooms. Every possible assistance was rendered by those present in removing the furniture and other valuable property. These were taken out on the lawn in front of the house, and, although principally saved, are greatly damaged. The house is entirely destroyed, and the damage done is estimated at several thousand pounds.

ARREST OF COLONEL KNOX'S ASSAILANT.—The exertions of the police to discover the miscreant who, on the 31st ult. fired at Colonel Knox, of Brittas Castle, have, it is believed, at length been successful. A man, named Bohen, the son of a farmer residing at Barnane, was arrested on Friday, and has since been identified by Col. Knox as the person who fired at him. It will be remembered that at the time of the occurrence the assassin, previous to discharging his pistol, crossed the road, caught hold of the bridle of Colonel Knox's horse, and demanded money, and, on being refused, he pulled a pistol out of his pocket and discharged its contents at Col. Knox's head. It will thus be seen that Colonel Knox had ample time and opportunity to observe the features of the man, so as to be able to identify him.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A POINTSMAN AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday afternoon, a shocking accident occurred on the Midland Railway, at Nottingham. A short distance from the goods station there is a crossing called Wilford Crossing, used principally for the shunting of goods trains. A young man, named John Corner, aged about 20, was at work about three o'clock, repairing one of the points, when a train came up. Waiting till it had passed the point, he turned round, and re-commenced his occupation, standing between the rails with his back to the train. In a few seconds the train backed before he was aware of it, and the break van knocked him down and passed over his body. He was almost cut to pieces, and his head completely smashed. Several persons were at work near the spot at the time, but they did not observe the man's danger.

TERRIFIC GALES IN THE ATLANTIC.—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.—The advices recently received from America report the European vessels arriving at the port of New York as having encountered terrific weather and westerly gales during the entire voyage, and in addition to severe damage to the vessels, almost every one of them had some of the crews washed overboard during the prevalence of the gales. The barque George Marchaud, 96 days from Antwerp, had her first officer, Paul Metvel, washed overboard; the ship Adelaide, from Liverpool, lost one of her seamen, Thomas Davis, off Cape Cod; the ship Brilliant, from Havre, lost one of her seamen, Chas. Davies; the barque D. Golden Murray, from Nantes, lost Chas. Lostaud, one of her crew; the Stampede, from Marseilles, lost overboard John Seymour, seaman; the Star of the West, from Liverpool, lost a seaman named Wm. Armstrong, a native of St. John, W.B., overboard; and the ship Planter, from Havre, lost Louis Antonio, seaman, overboard.

GROSS CONDUCT OF A LONDON POLICEMAN.—A policeman belonging to the N division of the metropolitan force, named Hugh Silvester Kinahan, is at present under confinement in one of the London police stations, on a charge of assaulting a young milliner. The prosecution was conducted by the Police Commissioners. The conduct of the prisoner was of the most cowardly nature. On Good Friday morning, between one and two o'clock, a girl, named Clara Fuller, with several companions, all milliners, were in Minton-street, New North Road, London. They were seven in number, and had just left work. As they proceeded along the street, one of the party made a trivial observation, when the policeman, who was on duty at the time, came up and addressed them. He then stepped forward, pulled Clara Fuller from between two companions, and kicked her twice behind with brutal violence. She screamed out that she was killed, and the policeman replied by administering to her another kick, accompanied with a severe shaking. The poor girl was removed to a friend's house. At first her life was despaired of; but, although supposed to be out of danger, she is still in a very precarious condition. Under these circumstances, bail was refused, and the prisoner was remanded.

The British South Pacific Mail Company are likely to obtain a subsidy from the Government of Chili, for the purpose of enabling it to establish a connection with the Brazil and Southampton line from Valparaiso through the Straits of Magellan. A line of steamers connecting Chili with Uruguay and the River Plate provinces is also projected.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—A PRIZE RECAPTURED.

Few events since the breaking out of the civil war in America have caused a greater excitement in Liverpool than the sudden and unexpected arrival in the Mersey of the well-known Confederate ship Emilie St. Pierre, recently announced as having been captured by one of the Federal ships of war. The Emilie St. Pierre sailed from Calcutta in November last, for Charleston. She was laden with 2,000 coarse canvas bags, technically called "gunny" bags. She was ostensibly bound for St. John, N.B.; but her commander, Captain Wilson, after an ordinary voyage, arrived off Charleston harbour on the 18th March, when his vessel was captured by the steamer James Adger, belonging to the United States Government. This fact was thus announced in the *New York Herald* of April 2:—

"United States steamer James Adger, off Charleston, South Carolina, March 18, 1862.

At 12.30 p.m. to-day, sighted a vessel in the offing, and immediately weighed anchor and started out to her. As soon as she saw us start in pursuit she shortened sail and hove to. She proved to be the Emilie St. Pierre, hailing from Liverpool, and previously from Calcutta on the 28th of November last, and from Sandheads December 7. We sent two officers on board, took possession of her, and sent her to an anchor; one officer remaining in charge, the other taking the captain and papers to the senior officer, who condemned her as a prize to the United States steamer James Adger. A prize crew was put on board, and she was sent to Philadelphia. The ship was built at Bath, Maine, in 1854, and was formerly a Charleston and Liverpool packet, but has been employed for the last three years in the Calcutta and Charleston trade. She had a full cargo of gunnecries, and was ostensibly bound for St. John's, New Brunswick. She showed no colours, nor was any national ensign found on board. A few moments before she was boarded, those on board were observed to throw over the stern a small package, which immediately sank. She was formerly owned in Charleston, and doubtless is at present. Many things on board were marked "Charleston," and on the stern "Charleston" had been erased and "Liverpool" substituted."

So far so good on the Federal side; now for another phase of this "romance of the sea." All the crew of the captured ship, with the exception of the captain, first mate, cook, and steward were taken out of her, and in their stead were placed a prize crew of one lieutenant and 15 men, for the purpose of working the ship up to Philadelphia, to which port the vessel's course was then directed. Captain Wilson and his men were permitted to be at large on the deck, and of this privilege they soon made most effective use; for in the course of a few days they succeeded, in spite of the large odds against them, in regaining possession of their vessel. The prize crew placed on board of the Emilie St. Pierre was evidently a very easy going set of men, and particularly partial to taking siestas. Before going to rest, however, they always placed the regular guard to keep watch on deck. One day Captain Wilson's steward, being on the *qui vive*, watched his opportunity, and when the Federal Lieutenant was asleep, he crept softly into the cabin where he lay, seized his arms, and then by a bold manœuvre, secured the hatches, so that none of the Federal crew could reach the deck. Captain Wilson and his men then proceeded to secure the guard, when a scuffle ensued, in which one of the Federalists attempted to stab the cook, who fired at him and wounded him in the shoulder. This was all the injury inflicted on either side, and as those below could not get on deck to assist their comrades, the latter ultimately came to terms, consented to be made prisoners, and the ship, once more in the hands of Captain Wilson, was steered for Liverpool. This took place two days after the vessel was sent on her way to Philadelphia.

Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co., of Liverpool, the consignees of the ship, deny that the vessel was intended to run the blockade, and state that the captain's orders were to call off Charleston, and if the blockade was raised to enter that port; if not, he was to go on to St. John, N.B. They say that the vessel is owned in England, and commanded and manned by Englishmen. The first mate of the Emilie St. Pierre is in the hands of the Federals, and not on board the ship.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Captain states that the moment he was aware of the intention of leaving him on board the Emilie St. Pierre, he came to the determination that the vessel should not be taken to Philadelphia, and resolved that he would re-capture her, if practicable, and bring her into a British port. He inquired of the cook and steward whether they would assist him in his efforts to re-take her; one of them at once consented to do so, but the other declined upon his conduct. Afterwards, however, he also agreed to assist the master. The captain turned over in his mind the best means of effecting his object, and soon came to a conclusion as to the best course to be adopted in the emergency. The prize master's mate was asleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture; and he determined to secure him in the first instance. The cook and steward were armed, and were instructed by Captain Wilson of the course they were to adopt. Some cloth was thrown over this officer's head; his arms were secured by Captain Wilson, and irons placed upon his hands; and he was also prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth. Captain Wilson returned to the deck, and in a familiar manner inquired from the master of the prize crew, "Well, Stone, what is the position of the ship?" The officer replied that they were somewhere off Hatteras, and were about to change the course. The captain invited Lieutenant Stone into the cabin to prick upon the chart the vessel's position. Lieutenant Stone accompanied the captain into the cabin; the door was closed, and the cook and steward being also present, Captain Wilson drew a belaying-pin—he did not take a pistol, as he was anxious to prevent any noise being created—and demanded that Lieutenant Stone should quietly consent to a pair of irons being placed upon his hands. In the presence of such a force, the officer was compelled to submit to being placed in irons, and also to a gag being inserted in his mouth. The master prizeman being then secured in the cabin, Captain Wilson returned on deck, where he met three of the prize crew; and one being a very powerful fellow he was [illegible] these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in ignorance of the proceedings below. Captain Wilson's ready wit, however, soon suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft and get out of a scuttle a coil of rigging, of which Lieutenant Stone was represented as being in need. The three men, suspecting nothing entered the scuttle, but as soon as they were within the hatch was placed over the egress, and they were thus imprisoned. In the meantime the forecastle door had been fastened up, and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part in the affray. Still the other men of the prize crew were unconscious of what was going forward, and the captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a British port, as he was determined that it should not go to Philadelphia. One man consented to assist him; others, who refused, were placed with the three men in the scuttle. After the men on deck had been disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the forecastle one by one, and interrogated as to whether or not they would assist Captain Wilson in navigating the vessel. Three consented in the whole to this course; but only one of these was a sailor, the others being landsmen. In the course of a few days, however, two more of the prizemen expressed their willingness to assist Captain Wilson; but one of the men was afterwards confined in consequence of violence. With this slender crew, Captain Wilson was compelled to navigate his ship to Liverpool; and in the course of the voyage he encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller. But in this emergency, also, Captain Wilson was equal to the occasion; the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was safely brought to Liverpool.

Lady Elizabeth Repton, eldest daughter of Lord Chancellor Eldon, is dead. She was in her 79th year.

We are sorry to hear that Sir Thomas Wyse, Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, died on the 15th inst.

"The Luggie and other Poems," by David Gray, with a preface by Mr. Monckton Milnes, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in a few days.

Three new and greatly emended editions of the anonymous epic poem, "The Last Judgment," are in the press, and will shortly be published in London by Messrs. Longman, and in Edinburgh by Mr. Nimmo.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF A MINISTER'S SON BY HANGING.—A most melancholy death happened on Monday, in the family of the Rev. Wm. Reynolds, superintendent minister of the New Connection North Circuit, Halifax, by a son, aged about 12 years, and named Wm. Henry Reynolds, being accidentally hanged. It appears that the deceased was sent by the mother on Monday morning to open the upper portion of the library window, in the third storey of the house. In order to do so the youth seems to have stood upon a box, which was situated a little to one side of the window, and that in his silk neckcloth caught hold of a hook or peg in the window casement, and he was thereby hanged. The deceased not making his appearance at the breakfast table, a little sister went in search of him, and found him suspended as described, and dead. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds was not at home at the time, but about two hours afterwards he arrived from Oldham, where he had been preaching on the preceding day. An inquest on the body was held in the afternoon, in the vestry of Salem Chapel Sunday School, adjoining the Rev. Mr. Reynold's residence, and a verdict of accidentally hanged was returned.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SEA.—PLYMOUTH, SUNDAY.—The barque Lady Valiant of London, Captain Cruickshank, belonging to Messrs. H. D. Blyth, Greene, and Co., from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber, put in here for orders yesterday afternoon, and landed one of her seamen a dangerous wounded man in the crew. The Lady Valiant left Moulmein on December 21, and at 5.30 p.m., on April 5, in lat. 39 13 N., long. 28 15 W., the unfortunate event took place in which the seaman was stabbed. The watch were ordered to set the mainsail, and for that purpose a watch tackle was fetched by Annas Christi, a Greek seaman; while he was trying to put the tackle on the sail halliards, he put the wrong block upwards, and Alexander Mortimer, an English seaman, interfered. A quarrel ensued between the two men, when Mortimer kicked Christi, and the latter drawing his knife struck at Mortimer, inflicting a very dangerous wound in his thigh, which bled profusely. The captain and others interfered. Mortimer was taken below, and his wound dressed. Christi had his knife thrown overboard, and he was placed in irons, and brought a prisoner to this port. Last evening Mortimer was brought on shore here, and, at his request, taken to the Plymouth Sailors' Home. The surgeon attending on him reports that although the wound was a very serious one which he has inflicted, he did not think Mortimer's life in danger now.

A French naval officer, holding a high command, is reported to have tendered his resignation, in order to devote himself to the ... completion of a new fulminating spur which he has invented for iron-cased ships, which is not only to drive in the side of any ship, but will lodge in its interior an explosive shell of the most dangerous character.

TRIAL OF SAMUEL ROBINSON, OF CUPAR, FOR FORGERY.

At Perth Circuit Court, on the 17th inst., before Lords Ardmillan and Neaves, Samuel Robinson, late proprietor and editor of the *Fifeshire Journal* (whose capture in London, and subsequent attempt at escape by leaping from an express train, recently excited so much attention), was placed at the bar, charged with forgery, and uttering as genuine, forged promissory notes, bills of exchange, and money orders. The indictment contained twenty-one distinct charges, committed between the 1st of July 1861, and 30th of January, 1862. The defalcations of the accused amounted to nearly £2,000. The indictment extended over thirty pages.

The case created considerable excitement in the district, and the Court was densely crowded during the progress of the trial, a number of those present being gentlemen connected with the various banks in Scotland. Outside the Court-room, a large crowd of people lingered during the entire day, eager to obtain the most recent information disclosed by the evidence.

The prisoner, who was brought to Perth from Cupar on Tuesday, on taking his place in the dock about eleven o'clock, seemed slightly nervous. He deliberately spread out his overcoat, arranged his papers, had a short talk with his agent, and took his seat. He was dressed in black, and appeared to be little the worse for his Northallerton midnight adventure, the only externally apparent result of his daring and dangerous leap being a slight discolouration of the right temple. He bore in one hand a written document of upwards of 150 foolscap pages. This document, which was a prepared defence, was written very carefully, and in its first page there were written, in a bold and elegant style, the titles of the subjects contained in the defence. The prisoner also had a note-book and pencil, and carefully took memoranda of the important parts of the evidence, and frequently added to and deleted from his prepared defence, according as it was affected by the evidence. When asked if he was guilty of any of the charges preferred against him, he, in a firm and distinct voice replied—"Not guilty of any of them." A jury was then empannelled, and the case went to trial. The prisoner conducted his own defence, and was assisted by Messrs. Scott and Brown, advocates; Mr. A. B. Shand, advocate depute, and Mr. Kinnear, acting as prosecutors. Throughout the whole of the trial the prisoner displayed the utmost coolness and apparent confidence in his acquittal, and his cross-examinations of witnesses were characterised by considerable ability and shrewdness.

After a number of witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, the declaration of the prisoner was read. It stated that he was forty-four years of age, and unmarried. A promissory note for £197 10s. payable five months after date, and bearing the signature W. H. Fotheringhame, he discounted at the office of the Clydes-Bank in Cupar. He did not represent the signature as that of Mr. Fotheringhame, writer, St. Andrews. He did not adhibit the signature of W. H. Fotheringhame. On being interrogated who adhibited the signature, he deponed that he would rather consult a lawyer before answering that question. He preferred not to answer, for the same reason, what Mr. Fotheringhame's signature he understood it to be. The same remarks applied to the bill of Mr. Goodall. In a second declaration the prisoner said that he declined to answer any questions regarding the bills mentioned in the charges against him, for he considered it opposed to the spirit of law to make out a bill of charges by the declaration of a prisoner.

After the reading of the declaration of the prisoner, Mr. Scott said that he had no witnesses to call for the defence.

Mr. Shand then addressed the jury for the prosecution, craving a verdict of guilty.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shand's address, the prisoner and his counsel retired to jail to hold a consultation. On their returning,

Mr. Brown said he had been trying to induce the prisoner to allow Mr. Scott to defend him, but he had declined to do so, as he wished to defend himself.

The Prisoner then rose with his written defence in his hand, and proceeded to address the jury amid perfect silence. His speech occupied three hours.

After an absence of fifteen minutes, the jury returned into court, and the foreman immediately read the verdict, stating that they had unanimously found the prisoner guilty as libelled on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th charges, and with regard to the 9th charge, they found him guilty as libelled, so far as related to the name of Bremner, but found the charge not proven as regarded the forgery of Reid's name. Scarcely had the words "unanimously find the prisoner guilty as libelled" been uttered, when Robinson made another sudden spring, as if he would throw himself from the box, and his actions were such as to require four or five individuals to hold him in his place. He uttered an exclamation or two: one heard distinctly over the whole Court:—"There's the devil; there's the devil; he'll take me to hell!" The poor man also moaned piteously, murmuring lowly and indistinctly—"Oh, oh, oh!" He seemed to be speaking rapidly to those around him. Dr. Bannerman and Dr. Wallace, who were in Court, were in immediate attendance upon the prisoner, and Dr. Thompson, of the General Prison, Perth, who had only left a short time previously, was also soon with the unfortunate man. These gentlemen bathed the prisoner's face and head with cold water, and endeavoured to soothe him, but without much effect, for he still made violent efforts to release himself from the restraint of those surrounding him, gnashing his teeth, and rolling his head from side to side rapidly and vehemently. Once or twice he tried an extra effort to get out of the hands of the policemen beside him, but fortunately without success. Ten minutes from the time of the jury returning into Court with their verdict elapsed ere sufficient quiet could be got for the Clerk to read the record, and when he did so, Robinson again burst out in a fresh paroxysm of excitement, muttering incoherently and rapidly words which could not be heard. After another five minutes had elapsed, and there being no appearance of the prisoner becoming more calm, Lord Neaves adjourned the Court till ten o'clock on Friday morning. The prisoner was then removed.

During this fifteen minutes the excitement amongst the spectators was very great. All were on their feet, and every eye was directed towards the prisoner, who seemed to feel keenly on that point, judging from the rapid and questioning glances he frequently threw round the Court.

On Friday the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Her Majesty took a carriage drive on Saturday forenoon within the grounds at Windsor.

Signor Verdi, we hear, will be among the earliest musical guests at the great Exhibition.—*Athenæum.*

A plan is on foot to erect a fountain, from a design by Mr. G. G. Scott, in St. Giles's, Oxford, as a memorial to the Prince Consort.

The important inquiry into our great public schools will hardly be completed till next year. The Commissioners seem to have laid the groundwork of a long investigation and a voluminous report.

M. Otto Goldschmidt writes to the *Athenæum* to say that the statement to the effect that Madame Goldschmidt contemplates building a Concert Hall in London, for the purpose of giving musical performances, is entirely incorrect; "nothing of the kind is intended."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER ARTILLERYMAN.—On Friday afternoon, the 21st (Preston) Lancashire Artillery Volunteers were taken by train to Kirkham, and were then marched to Warton (a distance of three miles), on the estuary of the Ribble, for the purpose of ball practice at the range at Warton. The practice had been gone through, when a fearful accident took place. The battery was preparing to fire a salute, when one of the guns, under the charge of Bombardier Ashley, an old soldier, suddenly exploded, owing to the gun not having been sponged out prior to its being loaded. Ashley was in the act of ramming home the charge when the latter exploded, and carried away both of the bombardier's arms and one side of his face. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but the poor fellow only survived a short time.—*Manchester Examiner.*

We believe that the decision of the authorities with reference to the late court martial in the 4th Dragoon Guards now requires but the fulfilment of a formality before it is promulgated for the public information. Official secrecy is most properly observed in these matters, and we do not profess to tell our readers the actual result. But a secret which is known to some thirty or forty persons almost ceases to be a secret; and we have some reason for believing that the public anticipation of Captain Robertson's acquittal will be very nearly justified by the event, and that the officer will be ordered to return to his duty. With the nature of the changes that may be expected to follow we are unacquainted, but rumour associates the names of several officers, notably those of Colonel Shute, and Lieut.-Colonel Cureton, with the proximate command of the 4th Dragoon Guards.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

CONDOLENCE WITH HER MAJESTY.—An address, which we believe is unique of its kind, has just been presented to Her Majesty the Queen. It comes from Wolverhampton, and is an address of condolence from the widows of that neighbourhood to the Royal Widow. Many of the poor women, widows of colliers, walked several miles into Wolverhampton, with the single purpose of affixing their names to the paper. The Queen's kindness in thinking of the sufferers by the Hartley accident in the midst of her own sorrows, had much affected them, and made them very forward on this occasion. They said as they signed, "Her was so kind to think of them poor widows, we be main glad to do her a good turn, God bless her!" The following is the address:—"May it please your Majesty,—We, the widows of this town, beg to humbly approach you Majesty to offer you the deepest sympathy from our own stricken hearts. We who have felt the bitter pang of bereavement, can most truly mourn with your Majesty's great grief, so nobly borne. Knowing, alas! too well, that no earthly consolation can avail in such a sorrow, we would humbly venture to remind your Majesty that the Father of the fatherless has said, 'Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted,' and has promised that in His glorious kingdom He will 'wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things have passed away.' We are your Majesty's most dutiful, most humble, and most devoted servants." (Here follow 220 signatures.)—[REPLY.]—"Whitehall, April 16, 1862.—Madam,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the widows of the town of Wolverhampton on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.—I am, Madam, your obedient servant, G. GREY.—Mrs. L. M. Fellows, Goldthorn-hill, Wolverhampton."

The foundation for the fortifications which the Government have determined upon erecting at Folly Point, in the Medway, for the protection of Chatham Dockyard and garrison, are now being vigorously proceeded with.

The Cunard royal mail steamer America was despatched from Liverpool for Boston on Saturday, with the United States and North American mails, together with 84 cabin passengers, and a large c...

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A frightful accident happened to the express train from Milford to London, on Saturday afternoon. The train leaves Milford at 8.15, arrives at Chepstow at 1.46, and does not stop again until it reaches Grange Court Junction, where the South Wales and Hereford and Gloucester lines merge. It reaches the Lydney station at 2.15. Shortly before arriving at Lydney, about two o'clock, and when travelling at a speed of about fifty miles an hour, the engine, from some cause at present unknown, got off the rails. The coupling chains were broken by the violence of the shock, and the engine ran along the permanent way for about one hundred yards, and then turned almost completely upside down on the up side of the line, the tender turning over also, and partly resting on the engine. The driver and stoker (Henry and Barrett) were underneath the engine and tender, and were afterwards rescued, though both badly injured; the stoker having received a severe scalp wound, and the driver one fractured rib, besides being scalded. The train consisted of three carriages, a second class at each end and a first class in the middle. The first two carriages broke away in the opposite direction to that taken by the engine, the foremost crossing the down line, and striking with great violence against the corner of the goods shed at Lydney Station. So violent was the collision, that the side of the carriage was smashed in, and one of the passengers in the first compartment—believed to be Mr. S. Bennett, tea merchant, of Market-place, Bath, from a letter found in his possession—was thrown upon the line. His leg was broken, and shockingly lacerated, it is believed by the step of the carriage, and he expired soon afterwards from hemorrhage. In the same compartment was a young man, a timber measurer, who was wounded in the hand, and the flange of the wheel cut away part of his coat and the leg of his trousers, but he almost miraculously escaped without severe injury. Several of the other passengers were more or less bruised; and one, a female servant in the family of a gentleman named Baker, of Bromsgrove, was cut about the head and face, but no bones were broken. The first-class carriage also got off the line, but none of the passengers were hurt; and the Hon. Mr. Morgan, son of Lord Tredegar, who occupied a seat in the carriage, stated that he scarcely felt the shock. The third carriage kept on the line, and ran past the other carriages and engine before it came to a stand.

As soon as the catastrophe occurred, intelligence was telegraphed to Gloucester, and Mr. Ashbee, the superintendent of that portion of the line, instantly obtained the attendance of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Barrett, surgeons, and left Gloucester for Lydney by special train. Everything that humanity and medical skill could devise was done for the relief of the sufferers; and the driver and stoker having been conveyed to the hotel at Lydney, Mr. Ashbee returned to Gloucester with the passengers. They arrived there at five o'clock, and were enabled to continue their journey.

THE BATH THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

On Good Friday, the theatre in Bath was totally destroyed by fire. The building, which was one of the most fashionable and elegant of its kind, and of no mean importance in the dramatic world, was erected at a cost of about £25,000, the present lessee being Mr. Chute, who is also the lessee of the Bristol theatre. The last performance was on Wednesday night, when the sensational drama, "Peep o' Day," was splendidly represented. No business had been subsequently transacted; but on Thursday the chimneys were all swept, and a charwoman was in the theatre clearing up. When she left all appeared safe, and it was not until shortly before eleven o'clock on Friday morning that smoke was first seen by a woman living in the vicinity, issuing through one of the windows, which turned out to be the window of one of the dressing-rooms. An alarm was given, and the police, with the city hose, and the firemen of the West of England Insurance Office were speedily upon the spot. Five hoses were attached to the city water plugs, and a copious supply of water obtained, but so rapidly had the flames spread throughout the building, that in a few minutes the whole theatre was a cauldron of fire. The flames burst through the windows with terrific fury, and it seemed for a time certain that a large amount of property surrounding it must be destroyed. The contents of the houses were removed, and the greatest consternation prevailed amongst the inhabitants; but by strenuous exertions the flames were confined to the theatre itself, the strong walls of which resisted their further progress. So rapid were the flames, and intense the heat, that everything within the theatre, even to the iron pillars that supported the tiers of boxes and gallery, were consumed or melted in less than two hours, and the place was a bare ruin—a well of burning embers, which continued to blaze and hiss under the copious streams of water poured upon them. Had the fire occurred at night, the conflagration must have been terrible, as the police and firemen could not have cut off the communications with other buildings. The building was insured in the West of England and Norwich Union offices for about £6,000, but this is wholly inadequate to its value. Besides, the magnificent wardrobe and valuable library are utterly consumed. Mr. Chute, the lessee, who is not insured, loses about £500, and some of the members of the company and of the orchestra are also sufferers by the fire. The origin of the fire is a mystery; but a strict investigation will be made by the police and insurance companies. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are said to have been spectators of the conflagration.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Some definite arrangements are now being made with regard to the details of the opening ceremony on the 1st of May. The whole ceremonial will, as a spectacle, be one of the richest and most noteworthy that has been seen in this country for a long time. The greater part of the formal portions of the *fete* will take place in the centre of the nave in the open space midway between the English and foreign division. Guarantors and official and invited visitors are to enter the building under the west dome. The Royal Commissioners, with the distinguished foreign visitors who are to take part in the proceedings of the day, are to enter from the south entrance of the Cromwell road. The superb programme of music will be performed in the orchestra, under the eastern dome. The reserved and other seats for season ticket holders will be so arranged as to give them the best view of the most important portions of the ceremony, though, of course, in a building of such magnitude no seats can be so placed as to enable the occupants to hear and see everything. In the open space between the English and foreign classes a canopied throne is to be erected on the north side of the nave. The design and whole structure of this have been furnished by Mr. Crace, and if the complete effect of anything can be judged from its drawing, this certainly promises to be one of the finest temporary thrones ever erected. It will be on a raised dais of eight steps, and the height from the chair of state to the canopied velvet roof above will be more than 40 feet. The whole aspect of the design, in fact, very much resembles that of the throne in the throne-room at St. James's, though this at the Exhibition will be more than four times the size, to keep it in something like proportion to the interior in which it is shown. On either side of the chair of state busts of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort will be placed, but the chair itself, as being, in fact, the throne for the time, on this occasion will, of course, not be occupied. On the first platform of the raised dais in front of this, and just beneath the canopy and massive velvet curtains, the Royal Commissioners will stand in their robes of state. Here the addresses and prayers will be read, and from this dais the building will be declared opened. From the throne, extending to the western entrance, a number of military bands will be placed, and troops will be on duty in the building to mark the line of the procession, and add to the general effect of the spectacle. That this effect will be one of the richest and most beautiful possible, those who have seen the interior can easily imagine. Already the rich colours of the exhibitors' stalls fill the building with a glow of tints, and when these become a background so to speak, to a procession of nearly a thousand persons, all in robes of state, uniform, or court costume, the spectacle will really be most magnificent, and as much superior in show to the opening ceremonial of 1861 as the present exhibition will be superior to that of Hyde Park. Both before, during, and after the formal opening, the impressive programme of music specially composed for the occasion will be performed in the great orchestra. This huge amphitheatre is already finished, and being draped, and it seems to fill the east end of the building so appropriately that it is almost a pity that it should only be erected for a single day. The orchestra will accommodate nearly two thousand vocal and instrumental performers. The various pieces of music which Auber, Meyerbeer, and Bennett have composed are in hand, but Verdi's contribution has not yet arrived. Report already speaks of the musical programme for the 1st of May as likely to be one of the finest of its kind, and from the care and attention which are being bestowed on the most minute details of its rehearsal it is evident that a surprising effort will be made. The immense variety of preparation for the opening has up till now rather tended to distract public attention from this great adjunct to the ceremonial, though our readers may rely upon it that it has not been for want of sufficient importance being attached to it, for the Commissioners and all connected with carrying out this part of the programme seem determined to make it as far as possible a unique performance.—*Times.*

On Good Friday, the visitors to the Crystal Palace exceeded 41,000 in number.

The Cabinet Council appointed to be held on Saturday afternoon, at Lord Palmerston's official residence, has been postponed.

The Queen has sent lithographic copies of a portrait of herself and of the late Prince Consort, executed shortly after their marriage, to every member of Her Majesty's household.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell has consented to preside at the 45th anniversary dinner of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, on the 2nd of June, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

By the death of the Rev. C. Luxmore, M.A., a fellowship at Eton and the rectory of Worplesdon, near Guildford, have become vacant. The rectory, which is worth nearly £1,000 a year, is in the gift of the college.

The International Association of Decimal Coinage have succeeded in making a very perfect collection of the coins, weights, and measures of all countries, which will be exhibited in connection with the class of Philosophical Instruments at the International Exhibition.

"How do you do, sare?" said a Frenchman to an English acquaintance. "Rather poorly, thank you," answered the other.—"Nay, my dear sare," said the Frenchman, "don't thank me for your illness—I cannot help it."

VERY HUMANE.—Mary: "It seems cruel to kill so many animals for their fur. Thirty-six poor squirrels put to death to make a muff of for us!"—Emilia: "Yes, it is cruel. Why didn't the monsters take their skins off without killing them?"

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Algiers journals state that the quantity of vegetables exported from Algeria to France and England during the first three months of the present year is double that of the whole of last year.

An evening reception was held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 12th March, at which all the leading citizens, European and native, paid their respects to the Viceroy and welcomed the new Governor-General.

The Italian lithographed correspondence announces that the Venetian provinces will not be represented at the London Exhibition, because they have refused to let the produce of their manufacture be mixed up with that of the Austrian empire.

Letters from Rome mention that all the Lent preachers in that capital have for their theme the necessity of the temporal power. The same advice states that the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, it is estimated, will not cost less than a million.

Authentic intelligence has been received in Toorkistan to the effect that about 50,000 Persian troops, with 100 guns, are on their way to Herat, and are encamped in different places, and that Sirdas Sooltan Ahmed Jan of Herat, as directed by the King of Prussia, had ordered 16,000 sowars and infantry to march towards Furra and Candahar.

The American papers brought by the last mail report the death of Col. Michael Doheny, one of the most prominent leaders of the Irish rebellion of 1848. It is not long since he was in Ireland, having come over with the remains of T. B. M'Manus. He remained some time after the funeral, and delivered lectures to the "Nationalists" in Dublin, and also in the provinces. Doheny died of intermittent fever, shortly after his return to New York.

The government of India has sanctioned the construction of a line of telegraph between Agra and Deesa; the expense of such portions of it as pass through Jeypoor, Ajmeer, and Meywar, being borne by the States benefitting by the same. This does not refer only to the expence of construction but to the permanent maintenance of the staff and material requisite to keep the line in working order. After the cost of construction has been defrayed, each State will be assessed at the annual rate according to the importance to it of the line, or the benefits derivable therefrom.

An accident which might have been attended with most serious consequences occured a day or two since on the Southern Railway, a short distance from Toulouse. An engine which had just been got ready to Bordeaux, being left for an instant without either stoker or driver, suddenly started off, from some unknown cause, towards the last named city. It had got beyond the station of Lalande, when it ran into a goods train. Had not the driver seen it approach and reversed his engine, the shock must have been terrible. As it was, both engines were seriously injured, as were also the first three trucks.

A PRIEST TURNED SOLDIER.—The Rev. J. R. Graves, editor of the *Tennessee Baptist*, lately published at Nashville, has published a card in which he informs his patrons that, owing to the sudden and unexpected fall of Nashville, he was unable to move any of his presses, type, or paper, and that the publication of the *Baptist* will be suspended for the present—probably till the termination of the war. Mr. Graves also announces his purpose of entering the military service, proposing to raise a legion, battalion, or company of pikemen or lancers so soon as President Davis announces that such will be received in the Confederate service.

After a sharp debate the American Congress have legalised an *ad valorem* tax of three per cent. upon "corn brooms, wooden pails, and buckett straw, grass and palm-leaf hats; hats, caps, and bonnets in felt; fur, wool, glazed calico, and indiarubber, and—upon what do our readers think?—why, upon hoops and skirts of steel or any other material—upon crinoline, in a word." Think on this, ye ladies of England, and bless your stars that you have no civil wars within your boundaries. This most ungallant impost did not pass without strong expressions of discontent, and one of the Opposition speakers appealed to Mr. Horton, who had charge of the bill, as "the favourite of the ladies, and the handsomest and best dressed man in the House," to strike the ladies' crinolines from the tax list. But the hoop tax will bring in, it is calculated, half a million of dollars, and may not be abandoned.

THE REBELS BEFORE SHANGHAI.—The following extract from a letter dated Shanghai, February 17th, has been kindly handed to us:—"Shanghai is at present in a state of great excitement. The rebels nearly surround the city, and are expected daily to make a break inside the walls. On Sunday, February 16, I witnessed the decapitation of 148 rebels, who had been captured. They were placed in rows of three, on a piece of spare ground, when two mandarins, each armed with a powerful sword, about 9ft. long, commenced operations at each extremity, making a clean sweep of three heads at one blow. After the slaughter the heads were gathered into baskets, and carried to the gates of the city, where they were placed singly in small wooden boxes, exposed to view, to remain till completely rotted away. The rebels are very active in intercepting the junks laden with tea, silks, &c., coming down the river, which they find no difficulty in disposing of to English merchants.—Freights to London, £6 to £7 per ton."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IN AUSTRALIA.—Active steps are being taken by the Government of Sydney towards carrying out the works for telegraphic extension recently sanctioned by the Parliament of that colony. The most important line will be the extension from Orange to Wagga Wagga, a length of 250 miles, connecting Sydney with the Burrangong and the Lachlan diggings. At Wagga Wagga the communication will be united with the South Australian system, so that there will be two independent lines between Sydney and Melbourne, there being already a communication between the latter city and Wagga Wagga by way of Deniliquin, Echuca, and Sandhurst. The advantage of this extension will be that, in the event of the current being interrupted in the Southern wires, the western line will be available for the transmission of messages between Victoria and New South Wales. Various other wires are being laid down in the latter colony, the authorities and the public being evidently impressed with the importance of telegraphic communication.

THE ARREST OF MR. BISHOP AT NAPLES.—Mr. James Bishop, who is in prison at Naples, on suspicion of conspiracy, has addressed a letter to his brother, Lieutenant Bishop, of the 89th Regiment, bitterly complaining of the treatment to which he has been subjected. It appears that he left Naples on the morning of the 2nd inst. for Rome, but was stopped at Gaeta and searched. The police refused to believe his statement that he was a British subject, and declared that he was either an Austrian or a Swiss. The suspicions of the police as to his seditious designs appear to have been well founded, as the following extract from the letter will show:—"Having many letters which had been given me by friends to take to Rome, I persisted in refusing to give the key [of his desk] which they had not been able to find. I was called the most obscene names by the two authorities, one of whom declared that he 'would see whether I was an Englishman,' and challenged me to fight him. I began to doubt whether I was really in the hands of the authorities, and feared to have fallen in the hands of thieves dressed in the uniform of the police, as this is a means employed almost daily in the provinces; but the Sardinian flag and cross removed my doubts, and just then the under prefect entered the room. A cabal ensued, in which I could not make myself heard, and all I could perceive was that the prefect laughed a good deal, and then left the room. The fellow who had challenged me then came up, and haranguing me after the manner of a savage chief, told me that 'I had given the last proof of not being an Englishman by not accepting his challenge; that I was a vile Royalist, he was sure of it, and he would teach my ——— entrails to respect 'Italia,' and to know the worth of the precious blood of the Garibaldists such as his.' My answer brought such a blow from his fist at my chest that I reeled back and fell over the chair which stood behind. Another man entered and poked his fist under my chin, telling me it was all right; I should soon be done for. Some time elapsed. They then agreed to telegraph to Naples, and after an hour, pretending that the answer had come giving them '*plein pouvoir*,' they called in some ten men of the National Guard, the mayor and Judge of the place, and ordered the police to search me again. I was then literally stripped to the skin, and again left to dress myself. The key of my desk was found; they opened it, and, amid the most coarse and obscene language, they began to search through the papers it contained. There were three letters given me to deliver to friends of some of my acquaintances in Naples, in which reference was made to the efforts they were making for the return of the King. In another was a detailed list of the forces throughout the kingdom, which were armed and in readiness to begin the general movement as soon as the King shall approve it. These forces amounted to 80,000 men. The rest of the papers were private letters, the greater part of which were from my mother." A portrait of the ex-King, with his Majesty's signature, was also found, and the discovery seems to have caused considerable indignation amongst the authorities, and to have led them to treat Mr. Bishop as an ordinary criminal. On the 4th he was taken back to Naples, having, he states, been obliged to pass two days without food. At the capital, he acknowledges, every attention was paid him. The British Consul declined to come and see him, stating that the law must take its course. The questor offered to the consul that Mr. Bishop should be placed at liberty if the former would be answerable for him, but this offer was declined. Mr. Bishop was thereupon removed to the prison of Santa Maria. "I have not yet seen my consul," he writes, "and have no idea of what steps are being taken, or if any at all, either to hasten on my trial or procure my liberation. But, as the Count de Cristen is in the same prison, where he has been detained nine months without ever being brought to trial, I have not much better to hope for. The injustice of the whole proceeding is apparent; the ill-treatment I have received monstrous. All proof against me is reduced to this: that I carried correspondence upon me which, if authentic, tended to subvert the present Government at Naples. For letters written by others and given to me sealed up I am not answerable. There are no proofs whatever that I had taken any part in what comes under the name of conspiracy, for I am alone, and have no associate. At the same time I am treated as a condemned criminal, and was for the first three nights obliged to sleep on the stone floor of my cell till I had arranged to have the necessary furniture of bed and chairs sent me from the town. The situation of the prison is healthy, and I must own that the officials do not appear to do their duty with unnecessary rigour. They are respectful and well conducted."

The French steamer Navarre, from Brazils, arrived at Bordeaux on Sunday evening.

Assistant-Surgeon Robinson Boustead, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been cashiered.

The English vice-consul at Brussels has published a notice that 1,5000 forged £1 notes, of the National Bank of Scotland, are now in circulation on the continent.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Men with the commonest brains and the most slender power will accomplish much, if they will but apply themselves wholly and indefatigably to one thing at a time.

A TENDER CONSCIENCE is an inestimable blessing; that is, a conscience not only quick to discern what is evil, but instantly to shun it, as the eyelid closes itself against the mote.

Human nature is not easily moved by events, however sad, so long as they happen to be familiar. Even death must work up its effects to a special climax before any profound or lasting feeling of solemnity can be produced. How unimpressive the passing funeral in a street bustling with health! how terrible the rumbling death cart in a city stricken with plague!

NEW SOUTH WALES SEVENTY YEARS AGO AND NOW.—The first landing was on 26th of January, 1788; in 1789 the first harvest was reaped at Paramatta. In 1790 the first settler, James Rose, took possession of his land. Twelve persons, located in 1791 upon the Hawkesbury, supplied, in 1795, twelve bushels of corn. In 1796 the first play was performed. In 1803 the first newspaper was printed, and in the same year the first suicide occurred that of a man who hung himself in gaol. In 1805 the first colonial vessel was built. In 1806 the first great Hawkesbury flood happened. In 1810 the first census of the population, stock, and cultivated land, was made; the first tollgates were built; caterpillars first made their appearance; the streets of Sidney received names; weekly markets were established; and the first public races instituted. In 1813 the first fair was held at Paramatta. In 1817 the first bank was established. In 1820 the first colonial tobacco was sold. In 1825 the first book was reviewed. In the same year the first breach of promise of marriage came before the criminal courts. In 1826 the first public concert was held. Compare this with the colony of the present day, and see the returns of prosperity for the last thirty years.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.—The common lot of life is neither to succeed nor to fail, but to hit the line of mediocrity, half-way between success and failure. Whatever it may be, the only real wisdom and the only real happiness consists in reconciling yourself to it, with boundless faith that it is all right. As long as having the third or fourth place, you believe that you ought to have the first or second, you are a wretch, and there is no peace for you. But men who have lived forty or fifty years in the world, have generally had this sort of nonsense knocked out of them. They have, for the most part, learnt to believe, what young men are very prone to deny, that the world is, on the whole, tolerably just to its inmates, and that most men get pretty well what they deserve. Neglected merit is, in reality a much rarer thing than we believe at the outset of life. At five-and-twenty, a man often thinks that all the world is in a conspiracy against him. At five-and-forty, he acknowledges that the only conspirators have been his indolence and his incapacity,—or, perhaps his presumption and self-conceit. He ceases then to give way to repinings, and humbly, thankfully acknowledges that his slender merits have met with ample reward.—*Cornhill Magazine for April.*

WILD FLOWERS.—What happy thoughts, what pleasant memories, the very name of wild flowers brings with it, taking us back to our very earliest years; our first impressions, and, perhaps, our keenest, freshest pleasures are associated with these lovely children of nature. Every year of our young life finds its similitude, or type, in the months as they come and go. The daisies, buttercups, and primroses of young April, are the cherished pets of our infancy; or April season of life, when smiles and tears, like the sunshine and showers, succeed each other, coming quickly, passing away as soon—the sun shining through the light shower, the shower cloud scarce veiling the noonday sun. When we see a young child running happily along the lanes, or in the fields, picking every flower within reach, who among us is not reminded of the days when it was their ambition to make the largest daisy chain that could be made? or of the time when they delighted to find out that papa or mamma, or nurse, loved butter better than they did, by the test of the buttercup under the chin. Who does not remember, when we were a little older, laughing at a younger brother or sister, for picking dandelions and nipping off the daisies without stalks. This daisy—the day's eye, as the poet calls it—is the very darling of flowers, coming early, staying late. A pearl among flowers, indeed; a Marguerite, as the French call it; a herald of summer, of sunny hours; a plaything for the rich and poor, the prince and the pauper for those who have everything, and those who lack nothing.—*The Carterets, or Country Pleasures.*

A REAL CHEAP JACK.—"Look here!" cried he, producing a carter's whip from his heterogeneous stores; "here's a whip 'll make a horse go as far in one day as would take him three weeks to come back in. You're a married man, my friend," said he, fixing his eye upon a quiet-looking farmer in the crowd; "why should you spoil your best poker beating your wife, when you can have a whip like that for half-a-crown? (Crack.) I'll only charge you two shillings (crack); eighteen-pence, then (crack); come, don't tell any of your neighbours, and you shall have it for a shilling; a blind man couldn't see a better bargain (crack). There; sold again! If that's a bad shilling you're giving me, you needn't trouble yourself! I made a bushel of them last week myself. Now, then, here's a double-milled waistcoat, with double breast, double back, double pockets, and double-gilt buttons; if a man was to put on that waistcoat, and give a double knock at the door of the Lord Mayor of London, he'd get an invitation to dinner next day, in a double post-paid letter. Look at that waistcoat; its like my wife—figured in front and plain in the back. If there's any young woman wants to make her sweetheart a present, let her buy this waistcoat. What shall we say for it?—don't speak all together: ten shillings—seven shillings; there's only another waistcoat like it in the world, and that's in the possession of the Emperor of the French, who won't give it up at any price. Come five shillings: I'll not ask no more nor take no less—three shillings. Are there no bidders for the waistcoat? Never mind:—here's something I sell only to my regular customers—an almanac for the year anno domino eighteen hundred and sixty one. This is none of your common almanacs that have only three hundred and sixty-five days in the year; this has got four hundred days full measure, by order of her Majesty's government. And look here;—here's a view of the French invasion that didn't take place; observe how the victorious Volunteers are charging the chasseurs on the beach, while the royal dragoons are bivouacked on the top of Dover castle."—*Every Boy's Magazine.*

SLEEP.—Frederick the Great is said to have fancied sleep to be neither irresistible nor necessary, but that habit could be easily broken through. He and his courtiers resolved to try the experiment. The result is matter of history. One by one the courtiers dropped off, and before the third night the King was glad to yield, and practically to acknowledge his mistake. Even under the most unfavourable circumstances, sooner or later, sleep exerts its potent spell. Damiens slept on the rack. North American Indians are said to have frequently fallen asleep at the stake, and only to have been aroused by the fresh application of fuel. Factory children, under the old system, often fell asleep over their work, although they knew they would be speedily aroused and punished for doing so. During the battle of the Nile, many overwearied shipboys were seen asleep on deck, awakened neither by the noise around them, nor by their sense of duty and of danger. Thirdly, sleep is necessary. If a due amount of sleep is not taken, the bloom of beauty fades, the powers of mind and body waste, cheerful strength gives place to whining weakness, and healthy hopefulness to sickly doubt and fear. Long-continued sleeplessness is a source of anxiety; sometimes of alarm to the physician, inasmuch as it is often the precursor, and occasionally the cause, of still more serious symptoms. In some cases, sleep must be obtained, or death is inevitable; in others, sleep alone has power to preserve or restore the reason. Southey became insane, not from overwork, but from want of sleep during his unceasing watch over the sick bed of his wife. A Chinese murderer was doomed to die by being deprived of sleep. On the eighth day he implored that in mercy he might be shot, poisoned, blown to pieces with gunpowder, or put to death in any other way than that to which he was sentenced. His prayer was rejected, and on the nineteenth day he died. The poor little dauphin of France was killed in a similar manner. Whenever he laid down his head to rest, "Capet, ou es-tu?" sounded in his ears, and he was aroused up by his inhuman jailer. He died literally of starvation, not, however for want of food, but for want of sleep, "Great Nature's second course, chief nourisher of life's feast!"

OUR GREAT MEN MARRY YOUNG.—Without attempting to weary the reader with an exhaustive list, I may mention that a long role of poets, lawyers, statesmen, divines, and men of science, could readily be given all of whom married before they were thirty. To take a few, those whose names first occur to me, there were two laureates Southey and Colley Cibber, each of whom married very young indeed. Of dramatists, Frances Beaumont married at twenty-seven, and the immortal bard linked his fortunes with Ann Hathaway's before he was eighteen. Family cares did not obscure the poetic genius of either Coleridge or Campbell. Jeremy Taylor rose to eminence despite an early marriage; and, the same obstacle notwithstanding, such men as Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon, and George Washington could dare the stupendous ventures by which they moulded the world's destinies. Fenimore Cooper's industry was not at all impaired by a marriage at twenty-two; and James Watt had energy and boldness left after an early union to conceive and carry almost to perfection that triumph of mind over matter where steam is enslaved and forced to employ its power as man wills—a triumph which will keep a lofty niche for the great inventor in fame's temple while time shall last. Of great lawyers, men whose opinions passed with the weight of statutes, there are comparatively few who did not marry early. Eldon, Erskine, Abinger, had each his wife before his beard could have well grown, and yet the world has known few more learned jurisconsults. Of living celebrities I cannot so well write, without searching into privacy not yet embalmed in history; but seeking no further than the peerage, it appears that Lord St. Leonards and the Bishops of Oxford, Canterbury, Lincoln, and Exeter, have, among others, been able to rise to great preferment notwithstanding their early participation in nuptial happiness. If we search the biographies of statesmen, we shall find that many whose names were of age and in parliament when they themselves were in their prime. I might almost say, "grave-dear ones," and assert that all great men whose lives have been useful to society have married early. But, stopping short of this I may safely affirm, that of those who have been the greatest honour to the country by their science, literary merit, or learning, a very considerable proportion have been men whose minds have had the soothing halo of domestic life cast round their ways from early manhood upwards.—*St. James's Magazine.*

The following is written as a notice on a railway in the northern part of New York State:—"Passengers are requested not to get out of the carriage to snow-ball while the train is under full headway."

"Bob, you say that you believe most diseases to be contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?"—"Ever since I sat alongside a blue-eyed girl, and caught the palpitation of the heart."

TO FARMERS.

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

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

CORN EXCHANGE SEED WAREHOUSE.

ON SALE, TARES, CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS, GARDEN, TURNIP, AND MANGOLD WURZEL SEEDS.
Catalogues are now Ready.
AGRICULTURAL SALT, NITRATE OF SODA, BONE MANURES, LINSEED, LINSEED CAKE and MEAL.
ROBERT BELL,
SEEDSMAN,
6 AND 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR
Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agents supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.

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

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

Lanchester and Neighbourhood early on Saturday Morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"Monitor" should have signed his own name to his letter. In that form (and abridged), in reply to Mr Bell's communication, it should have appeared.

Our correspondents will oblige us by sending their favours as early in the week as possible.

Local and District News.

HARTLEY FUND.—The sum of £1 5s. has been paid over to the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Benfieldside, by the workmen employed by the Messrs. Dickinson, towards the relief fund of the sufferers from the Hartley calamity.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGHGATE.—The annual tea in connection with this school was held on Friday last, when a goodly number partook of the cup that cheers. The edibles were of good quality and served by a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the schools in a manner highly creditable, the old ladies passing the highest encomiums on the quality of the tea which was both good and hot. After tea a public meeting was held, Mr. A. Turner, of Blackhill, in the chair. The children recited portions of scripture and pieces of poetry judiciously selected and well arranged for the occasion, after which, heart stirring address were delivered by Mr. J. Edwards, West Lane; Mr. Hardy, Castle Dean; Mr. H. Carrs, Cutlers' Hall and the Rev. G. Whitehead. The exercises were interspersed with the singing of appropriate hymns by the children.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening the friends of Mr. G. Farrage, of Highgate, presented him with an elegantly bound copy of the Scriptures, at the Baptist Chapel, Highgate, as a token of esteem. The sacred volume was handed to Mr. Farrage by the Rev. G. Whitehead, prefaced with an appropriate address by the rev. gentleman, who spoke in the most flattering terms of the services rendered by the recipient to the church and school. Mr. Farrage received the gift under great emotion, being taken by surprise at this unlooked for token of affection from his fellow labourers in the cause of Christ. He thanked his brethren most kindly, and stated that through Divine aid he had been enabled to renounce the intoxicating cup, as well as to put away his idols—the pipe, tobacco, and box.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE STORE. — A meeting of the members of this store was held in the Baptist's School Room, High Gate, on Saturday evening, Mr. H. Carss, of Cutlers Hall, president, in the chair. Mr. Carss gave a very interesting account of his attendance at the delegate meeting, held at Wilckes' Hotel, on the preceding day, pointing out the results of the meeting as well as dwelling on the dangers to co-operation by being too precipitate in getting into business without sufficient capital to go to market to purchase advantageously; getting a suitable person for shopman, and suitable premises for business. He urged each member to look on the shop as his own store, and take an interest in the success of the undertaking. A general wish was expressed by the members for the committee of management to look after a suitable place of business as early as possible so as to commence operations.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Sunday last three excellent sermons were preached in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett, and collections taken in aid of the funds of the Sunday School. On Monday afternoon a public tea and meeting was held. After the children had been plentifully regaled with tea and cake, nearly 200 male and female adults partook of that refreshing beverage. Immediately after tea the public meeting commenced, and some excellent and telling addresses were delivered. Some appropriate pieces of poetry and selections from the Scriptures were recited by the children in good style. At the close of the meeting every one departed highly gratified with the proceedings.

HURRICANE OF WIND.—Consett and neighbourhood were visited on Saturday with a furious gale of wind. About five o'clock in the morning the wind began to blow "big guns" and kept increasing in fury until about three o'clock in the afternoon. The rain then came freely down and was driven with such fury that it had the appearance of a number of sheets of glass placed in an oblique position. From this time the wind began to fall. The gale seemed to be at its greatest strength between eleven and three o'clock. During this time the gable end of one of the new cemetery chapels at Blackhill, containing a beautifully carved circular window 11 feet in diameter, was completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at about £100. It appears that some misunderstanding now exists between the Burial Board and Contractor, in consequence of which the work has been standing for a few weeks and hence it was left in a critical position.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Friday, the 18th inst., the Sunday-school annual tea and public meeting was held at Castleside. The attendance was very large. H. Maudlin, Esq. was called upon to preside. After tea, the public meeting was opened in the usual manner by singing and prayer. The Rev. J. Bell then came forward and read the report of the Sabbath-school, which was highly satisfactory and which showed the great benefits of Sunday-school teaching. At intervals select pieces of poetry and scripture were recited by the children. Mr Thomas Greener then addressed the meeting. He spoke at some length on the education of children at Sunday schools, and referred to the state of their funds and asked whether they were to hold few meetings of this kind or to extend their operations. He would advise the latter proceeding. Let them go out and canvass for pupils till every child in the district was brought into the school and even extend the good work to neighbouring villages and build schools for the children there. The Rev. Mr Satchell next addressed the audience, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies for their services in getting up the tea, in connection with the teachers. A vote of thanks was also awarded to Mr Greener for his efficient services, and the meeting separated.

AN UNWELCOME LITTLE STRANGER. — A few days ago a family residing at Annfield Plain was disturbed about eleven o'clock at night by what was thought to be the scratching of a cat at the door of their dwelling. The old woman opened the door with candle in hand, looked round, and was about to return into the house when she perceived at her foot a little bundle. This she picked up and took into the house, and on opening it, to her astonishment she found it contained "a weeney little baby." She, of course, wondered to whom it belonged, and soon called in her neighbours, and the little thing was examined. It was pronounced to be about two days old and the "very picture of one of the lads"—meaning one of the sons of the old woman. One of these, Mark, was called out of bed, who, after some trouble, confessed that it might be his, and that a young lady at Oxhill was the mother. The monstrous cruelty of leaving the poor thing on the door step on a cold night to starve was denounce, and a policeman was called in, who carried back the baby to its alleged mother, who, after a great deal of remonstrance, received the infant. The matter will probably come under magisterial investigation.

COMMITTAL.—Hugh Ward, who was summoned to appear at Lanchester on Thursday week, for using threatening language to Peter McGuire, and did not appear, was apprehended on Monday by warrant, and was committed to prison for two months with hard labour.

SWALWELL U.P. CHURCH TEA PARTY. — The members and friends of this congregation held their annual tea party on Good Friday. The following ladies presided at the tables:—Miss A. Armstrong, Miss Beveridge, Miss Mole, Miss Newton, Miss Rutherford, Mrs Samuel, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Wood, and Mrs Milburn. After tea, the meeting was presided over by the Rev. George Bell, when addresses of a very interesting character were delivered by the Revs. S. Wallace, J. G. Potter, of Newcastle, G. Block, of Walker, J. Elteringham, of Winlaton, and other friends. A vote of thanks to the ladies for the efficient manner in which they had performed their duties, and also to the chairman were then unanimously accorded.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPA GROUND. — On Easter Monday and subsequent days the Spa Grounds were visited by more than an ordinary number of visitors. The walks are undergoing a thorough repair—the borders and flower plots have been properly attended to and shrubs planted, so that these grounds will be extremely beautiful in a few weeks. The pump room now contains newspapers, periodicals, and books for the use of visitors to that department. A fine toned harmonium is to be placed there also for those who wish to amuse themselves with instrumental music. It is the intention of the the proprietress to give a series of popular entertainments during the season, to commence about the first week in May. It is to be hoped that this place of recreation will thus become as popular as it is beautiful.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGH GATE. — On Lords' day last, sermons were preached in the above chapel in the morning by Mr. Wm. Robb, of Hexham, in the afternoon by Mr. J. Ritson, of Pease's West, and in the evening by Mr. Wm. Robb. The discourses were of the most practical character and which were listened to by large and deeply attentive audiences. During the services the children repeated portions of scripture, selections of poetry, dialogues, &c., in a manner which reflected great credit on the conductors of the school. A liberal collection on behalf of the funds was taken after each service.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY. ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Sunday last, sermons were preached in the above place of worship, in the morning by Mr John Wrightson, of Consett, in the afternoon by Mr Thomas Carrick, of Consett, and in the evening by the Rev. Wm. Nation, of Shotley Bridge. On Good Friday a public tea party was held in connection with the above services, when upwards of 120 partook of tea. After which a meeting was held when the chapel was crowded. Pleasing and interesting addresses were delivered by Messrs M. Halliday, of Whitelehead; John Wrightson, of Consett; R. Wearmouth, and William Nation, both of Shotly Bridge. Mr R. Brown occupied the chair.

BLACKHILL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Owing to the continued illness of the Rev. William Lauder, the esteemed pastor of the above church, the services of Sabbath last were conducted by the Rev. William Houston, of Newcastle. To those knowing the utter absence of the Presbyterian element in our locality five years ago, the audience of Sabbath last were a noble tribute to the faith and energy of an obscure section of our working men. During the above short time, these devoted men, generously supplemented by the Messrs. Annandale, and a few tradesmen, have succeeded, not only in erecting a graceful church, in gathering by fragments an influential body of worshippers,—but also in having that church free of debt, and wielding a benignant and wide-spread power in the district. The special services of Christmas last leaving a few pounds balance, a library was projected, and is now diffusing its benefits amongst our people.

PRESENTATION.—The customary annual meeting of the minister, churchwardens, and "four and twenty" of the parish of Lanchester, was held in the vestry of the parish church, on Easter Tuesday. The usual business of examining and passing the churchwardens' accounts for the last year, the granting of a rate for the ensuing year, and electing of churchwardens having been brought to a conclusion, the company repaired to the house of Mr. T. Stewart, the Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, where a dinner, got up and served in splendid style, and which elicited the commendations of all present, awaited them. After doing ample justice to the good things placed before them, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given, the Incumbent of the parish, the Rev. J. Dingle, in highly complimentary terms, presented to Mr. Frederick James Laycock, one of the churchwardens, a beautiful testimonial as a tribute of respect, and as a mark of the approval by his fellow parishioners of his conduct during the time he has been churchwarden. Mr Laycock in a feeling speech returned his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour which had been done him, in presenting him with so beautiful a testimonial and for the complimentary manner in which it had been given and responded to by the gentlemen present, assuring them that it would be his greatest pleasure, if he at any time could be of any service to the parish collectively, or to any individual member thereof. The testimonial, which consists of a splendid tea service, has engraved thereon "Fred. J. Laycock, churchwarden of Lanchester, presented by his fellow parishioners, 1862."

SHOTLEY BRIDGE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The 26th annual demonstration of this Society was held on Easter Monday, in the new Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. About 400 partook of tea, which was served up in excellent style, and gave unbounded satisfaction. After tea, a public meeting was held, the Rev. Wm. Satchell, president of the society, in the chair. Mr Lishman, of Newcastle, (who attended in the absence of Mr George Dodds, who was advertised to address the meeting, but in consequence of severe illness was prevented from doing so)—addressed the meeting. Mr Ritson, of Pease's West, also spoke, giving a full detail of what the cause of temperance had done for them, and what it would do for all those who joined their ranks. Mr E. O. Tregellis made a few remarks, which brought the meeting to a close. 28 signed the temperance pledge. It was generally remarked that there was a want on the platform, and that was of the old and staunch advocate of temperance, the Rev. G. Whitehead, which was considered to be a great oversight on the part of some of the committee not to give that gentleman an invitation. Dr. Lees was engaged to deliver two lectures in the same hall on the previous Monday and Tuesday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Temperance Association. The appointed hour arrived, the hall was crowded with a respectable audience, many from a great distance, but Dr. Lees did not appear. It was ascertained next day that he had been detained at Darlington all night, thus rendering what would have been a splendid success to a young society a complete failure.

LOCAL MEETING OF THE MINERS' COMMITTEE.—This committee met in Newcastle, on Saturday, when it was resolved that the petition-sheets which had been collected from the principal collieries, should be sent to Sir Fitzroy Kelly for presentation to the House of Commons. A general meeting is to be held on Saturday, the 3rd May, when some influential gentlemen are expected to be present.

Correspondence.

MR. BRADBURN'S AGENT'S JOURNEY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Some astonishment would no doubt be created last week by the non-appearance of the Northumberland Dye Works advertisement, (which has hitherto appeared so regularly), I feel it due to yourself and the public to state that the omission was caused by my being so busy in removing to my new premises, that I entirely forgot to send the dates to the office.

I would also take this opportunity of urging upon all parties wishing to forward parcels to Mr. Bradburn's establishment to have them in readiness, as, having my own business to conduct in Newcastle, my time will necessarily be shorter than heretofore, each journey.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM WATSON.

55, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
April 23, 1862.

THE LADIES OF TANFIELD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I see by an advertisement in your paper that a young gentleman in Tanfield or the neighbourhood is in want of a wife. Now, just to think of any *gentleman* having to adopt such a plan to get a wife! It makes assurance doubly sure that he is either a great coward or a great fool. Why cannot be come forward like a man and ask some young lady in an honest and straightforward manner to be his wife? Now, I have several marriageable daughters, and certainly am desirous of having them settled in life, but rather than let any man have one that dare not show his face in a frank and open manner to woo them, I would send them to the New Orleans slave-market. I hope you will print this in your next paper, that it may meet the eye of the advertiser, and you will greatly oblige your humble servant,

MRS. TANFIELD.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—You will oblige by allowing me to call the attention of the Shotley Bridge Local Authority to the shameful condition of Benfieldside. I think it would redound more to the credit of the Board if they would fulfil the functions assigned to them, instead of wasting their time in passing resolutions to eject the reporter of the *Guardian* from their meetings. It is most painful to see such unseemly conduct, when fever is rampant among the people, and this in a situation the most favourable in the locality. Without question the disease arises from the drainage; the whole of the property is drained into the open field, where there is not so much as an open cut to carry away the sewarage, which is allowed to spread over the field, giving every facility to sun and wind to impregnate the air with miasma. I saw connected with one property a wooden privy placed against the end of a dwelling house, the night soil oozing out in the most disgusting manner, and several heaps of ashes lying adjacent, no ash pit having been provided—the ash heaps frequently covered with night soil. I think the Board, with their staff of one inspector, one surveyor of highways, and one civil engineer, ought to turn their attention to this matter. Had the Local Authority removed the nuisances complained of instead of spending their time on the Durham turnpike (one of the most clean and orderly places in the township) they would have stood higher in the estimation of the public. As Mr Osburn tritely remarked at the meeting on the 25th March, those functionaries had been employed in teaching the water to run down the hill!

A RATEPAYER.

Shotley Bridge, April 26, 1862.

NUISANCES AND FEVER AT BENFIELDSIDE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I observe you have noticed in your paper of last week the prevalence of typhus fever in Benfieldside. Although the number of cases mentioned by you appears large I am afraid it is far within the aggregate. This heavy scourge naturally causes the question to arise "What is the cause of fever raging in such an apparently healthy place?" For Benfieldside is placed on the brow of the hill, with an open country on both sides, and consists of one line of houses. The "faculty" blame the water, but the water to all appearance is much purer than that with which most of our neighbours are favoured. In my humble opinion there are other causes from whence this pestilence arises. The parish of Benfieldside for some time past has been in a state of commotion about a drain or common sewer which has been laid down at a great cost (about £200) from Highgate to Cutlers' Hall. The utility of this drain is much questioned, inasmuch as there are no branch drains laid into it to take off the stagnant cesspools which stand at the door of almost every house in Benfieldside. Benfieldside, as already stated, stands on the brow or top of the hill, the back of the houses are quite low, and in some instances the out-offices form a continuation of the roofs of the houses to within a few feet of the road, in consequence of which all the drains are carried through to the front of the houses, where they ooze out, forming stagnant pools of pestilence, from which, in my opinion, arises the fever.

Allow me, sir, to ask what are the duties of an Inspector of Nuisances, and of a Nuisance Committee generally? Is it not their duty to visit the various parts of the parish, and inquire into the nuisances which may exist, and to see them removed? It is true there is a book kept—which is stated to be open at all times for parties to enter complaints of such things—called, I believe, a "Presentment Book." You will be aware that some people, although they know this cannot be persuaded to go half a mile or so to make the complaint, or should they go to be grumbled at on the part of the officer for the little extra trouble he may have to seek the book out of its corner. The Inspector receives a good salary for his services, and it is not an overtaxing of his duties, I think, to suggest that he should visit the whole of the parish from time to time, and report his observations to the committee, so that such pestilential holes as exist in Benfieldside may be done away with.

A RATEPAYER.

EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in the columns of the *Guardian* for the following letter, and by so doing you will greatly oblige the writer.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BENFIELDSIDE.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me respectfully to call your attention to the conduct of Mr C. Mosley, assistant-overseer and surveyor, in relation to an article which appeared in the *Consett Guardian* of April 19th, where Mr Mosley is represented as having seconded a resolution, requesting the reporter to withdraw from the meeting. The mover of this motion I pass over with that contempt which such a puppet merits. The case of the seconder is different, he being a public servant, and committing this outrage in the face of a resolution passed so recently by one of the largest and most respectable ratepayers' meetings that has been held for some years. With me, I presume you must have been taken by surprize, the conduct of Mr Mosley being at the very antipodes of former precedents. You may probably remember that when out of office he was the Joseph Hume of the parish, the "Tear-em" of the township. Like the old miser, whose favourite text was economy, he represented economy, and was ready to worry any luckless Tory who had advocated sitting with closed doors. You ask the reason for the change, I have but one solution to offer. He has studied per adventure all night with a bishop, or, mayhap, has had his transforming episcopal hand on his head. If this is not the true exposition of the change, one thing is certain, he has got too large for his shoes, and too big for the situation he holds. I think the ratepayers will be wanting in self respect if they pass over the conduct of Mr Mosley in silence. Conduct so audacious and so insulting to the intelligence and decision of the vestry ought not to be allowed to pass by unnoticed. In consonance with these views I would respectfully advise the calling of a meeting of ratepayers, to consider what steps ought to be taken to mark our disapprobation of this violation and disregard of the vestry's almost unanimous decision to admit the press.

Hoping that prompt and vigorous measures will be taken,

I subscribe myself,
Yours respectfully, OBSERVER.

Shotley Bridge, April 26, 1862.

LANCHESTER UNION.

THURSDAY.—Present, the Rev. J. Thompson, chairman, and Messrs Calvert, Dickinson, Charlton, Gledston, Cummings, Leybourne, Joyce, Moore, Balleny, Wales, Wilson, and Drummond.

The Rev. J. Thompson, Satley, was re-elected chairman, and Mr Calvert vice-chairman.

Upon the question of the admission of the press a lengthy discussion took place. It was resolved, however, that the board should admit the reporters to their meetings, and that the reporters in all cases read over their notes to the members present before leaving the board-room.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee —Messrs Joyce, Charlton, Dickinson, Elliott, Leybourne, Calvert, Cummings, Mitchison, and Smith—to act as Finance, Visiting, and Nuisance Removal Committees.

Resolved, that the law regarding the fourteen days notice being given in cases of motions be strictly adhered to.

The various items of relief were then read over and attended to. The great number of cases of fever were remarked, which it appeared was on the increase. An application for relief was made on the part of a widow who had both sons and daughters who were capable to maintain her. Relief was granted to the widow, with the understanding that the family be compelled to support her. The option was also given her to come into the house. A great number of personal applications were gone into. Some cases of application were made by parties sent from Stanhope, for the purpose of breaking the settlement under the removal statute, one of which was refused, the other accepted.

A female applied to the guardians to assist her in placing a boy of hers in the Deaf and Dumb asylum. She stated that she would forego all claim to her relief, providing she could get her boy placed in the asylum. Granted.

It was resolved that the provisions be sent into the house on the board-day, henceforth before 12 o'clock.

[We have directed our Reporter not to attend any further meetings of the Board until the condition that "he should read over his notes to the members" be rescinded. We have been at considerable trouble and expense in sending a representative to the sittings of this body, but we decline being dictated to as to what we shall publish and what omit. The Lanchester Guardians have extraordinary notions as to their powers and duties.—ED.]

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT

Before H. STAPLETON, Esq., Judge.

The business before the court at this sitting was lighter than for some time past.

In the case of Jones, a puddler, v. Thos. Potts who had given his name at the works as Evens, which had been adjourned, the judge ordered that the amount should be paid at the end of 14 days, or defendant to be committed to prison for 40 days.

MATTHEW COLLIER, a slag wheeler, v. COMMON.—This was a case in which a man employed on the Trenchhill was fined 10s for destroying the property of Messrs J. B. Richardson and Co. The property consisted of a wheelbarrow which he had burnt by putting hot slag into it. The man had been told before to put the flames out, but instead of doing so he used abusive language.—Mr Common, the engineer, stated the case. — Collin stated that he was ordered to wheel nothing but hot slag to build the bottom of the kiln, as the cold slag when arched would not bear the weight of slag.—This was distinctly denied by Mr Common.—Collin stated that the witness William Nicholson was bribed by the company to swear against him, as he had left the work, he having gone to Consett for defendant. [Our correspondent has neglected to send the verdict in this case.]

BOLTON, surgeon, v. WILLIAMS, for medical attendance.—In this case Mr Bolton's charges were disputed, being, it was said, extremely high.—Mr Chambers, a witness, stated that he put down in the book all medicines dispensed by him, but did not make the charges. Visits were charged in the account, which was thought an unusual thing. It appears, however, that these charges for visits are allowed in the country. The amount claimed was upwards of £3, upon which some allowance was made. Ordered to pay 5s per month.

JAMES STOREY v. CUTHBERT NICHOLSON.—Storey is a mason, and had built a wall for Nicholson, and the sum sought amounted to 1s 2d per yard or 6d for work and 8d per yard for material for building a wall round a pit shaft. Mr Compton appeared for complainant, and Mr Briggs for the defendant. The defendant stated that the work was quite insufficient, and that if it was allowed to go on the men would be endangered by going into the pit, and that the wall fell down before it got to its proper height. It was again put up, but Mr Nicholson pulled it down. Mr Snowdon, mason, stated that the stones were small but that the workmanship was good enough, but he said it was not sufficient as it might "creep." After a very tedious hearing, the plaintiff was allowed 15s, the sum paid into court and witnesses.

JOHN CLEMENT v. JOHN MOORE.—Mr. Compton for the plaintiff. The claim was made for £1 10s. as money borrowed. It appeared that 10s. had been lent in this district and £1 at Newcastle—a set off was made of 10s. for a tobacco box—the box was returned it having been retained as a sort of guarantee for the loan. Several other frivolous sets off were put in, but over-ruled. The young gentlemen had been together at Newcastle upon a visit or spree, and thus the transaction took place during their sojourn there. Witnesses were called on both sides. An albert chain and key was also brought into court as a set off. It was stated by Mr. Kirkup, a witness, that he found the article produced on his house floor. Moore denied ever having borrowed any money from Clement at any time; he said at the time they went to Newcastle he had between £9 and £10 in his pocket; when he returned, he had about £4 in his pocket. His Honour ordered payment to be given to the defendant to make good another set off of a gold ring—to be paid in six weeks.

PATTISON v. GRADON, grocer, Blackhill.—It appeared that the claim was for a consideration promised to the plaintiff by the defendant, for leaving or giving up a shop and premises.—It was shown that the defendant allowed to the plaintiff the rent due, providing he quitted the premises at the time when he wanted the shop. Verdict for the defendant.

JOHN ARMSTRONG v. THOS. GRADON.—This was an action for the recovery of the balance of a sum of two tons of potatoes sold to the defendant in 1857, for which the sum of £6 was paid on account. The potatoes were not according to sample and not fit for use, which was partly acknowledged by the complainant. It appears that the defendant never asked for the balance till within a short time back. Mr Mewes proved the delivery and quality of the patatoes. The judge found for the defendant.

CASTLESIDE EASTER WRESTLING.

The wrestling at Castleside has now become permanently fixed to come off on the Saturday before Easter, and thus it is rendered a halting place as well as a training ground to the Newcastle Easter Sports for parties from Weardale and surrounding district. It was anticipated there would have been a larger number of competitors than on former years, but the weather turned out so unfavourable that this expectation was not realized. As will be seen by the list the Weardale men were in attendance, as also the Allendale men, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The prizes were well contended for, and great skill displayed throughout. At the close dinner was served at Mrs. C. Potts's, who, with her usual urbanity, gave every satisfaction. The weather had the effect of lessening the receipts at the gate, which it is hoped will be made up by a liberal subscription towards the funds for next year. The weighing of the competitors commenced a little after ten o'clock, and the men got fairly on the ground about two in the afternoon.

Messrs. R. Graham and — Dixon were appointed umpires, and Mr. Wilkinson referee, and Mr. R. F. Johnson, Tattersall's Inn, Consett, officiated as clerk.

The sports of the day commenced by the competition of Eleven Stone Men, open to all England. Prize £6, 18 competitors.

FIRST ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
John Little	Thomas Thompson, Leadgate
Thomas Davison, Castleside	John Bell, Castleside
W. Thornthwaite, Newcastle	Joseph Pattinson, Weardale
Thomas Watson, Medomsley	John Hetherington, Weardale
Lance Wearmouth, Weardale	Thomas Fawcett, Blanchland
William Watson, Weardale	Wm. Hetherington, Castleside
Josh. Wearmouth, Weardale	John Christer, Midgeholm
John Robinson, Stanhope	Robert Simms, Castleside
Matthew Blair, Allendale	John Laidler, New Shield

SECOND ROUND.

Wm. Thornthwaite	John Little
Thomas Davison	John Robinson
Matthew Blair	Lance Wearmouth
William Watson	Thomas Walton

Josh. Wearmouth, odd man.

The contest between Blair and Wearmouth was considered by the fancy to have been the best contested struggle ever witnessed in this part, each man putting forth his energy to overcome his opponent.

THIRD ROUND.

Matth. Blair	Jos. Wearmouth
Thos. Davison	William Watson

William Thornthwaite, odd man

FOURTH ROUND.

William Thornthwaite	Matt. Blair

Thos. Davison, odd man

FINAL ROUND.

Thos. Davison	William Thornthwaite

Davison got two falls in succession, and won the prize.

£1 10s FOR MEN 9st—OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.

TEN COMPETITORS.

FIRST ROUND.

William Forster	James Emmerson
Lamb Hall	John Bell
Thos. Spreat	Wm. Young
John Robinson	Stephen Bell
Trotter Smart	Jacob Davison

Forster and Emmerson made a good wrestle, but Emmerson had to succumb to the superior powers of his adversary. Hall disposed of Bell, and Smart gave Davison the round-about.

SECOND ROUND.

John Robinson	T. Smart
Lamb Hall	Wm. Forster

Thos. Sproat, odd man.

THIRD ROUND.

Thos. Sproat	John Robinson

Lamb Hall, odd man.

Thomas Sproat disposed of Robinson in quick time by the swinging hipe, amidst the applause of the spectators.

FOURTH ROUND.

3 Falls.

Thos. Sproat	Lamb Hall
Lamb Hall	Thos. Spreat
Thos Sproat	Lamb Hall

Extremely well contested.

ALL WEIGHTS OR HEAVY WEIGHTS—£6.

TWENTY-TWO COMPETITORS.

FIRST ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
William Watson	Thomas Thompson
L. Wearmouth	Leighton
John Emmerson	John Christer
Joseph Pattison	John Robinson
John Nattress	Joseph Little
Matthew Blair	Wm. Thornthwaite
Joshua Wearmouth	John Hetherington
Thomas Davison	Wm. Hetherington
Robert Blair	Thomas Walton
T. Brown	John Laidler
John Bell	Robert Simms

Some good wrestling took place in this round. Wearmouth throwing Leighton by his favourite hank, while Nattrass brought Little to ground with a cross-buttock. Davison soon sent Hetherington to grass, and Matthew Blair, after a severe tussel, settled matters with Thornthwaite.

SECOND ROUND.

John Emmerson	William Watson
Thomas Davison	Matthew Blair
Robert Blair	John Bell
John Nattress	Thomas Brown
J. Wearmouth	L. Wearmouth

Joseph Pattison, odd-man.

THIRD ROUND.

Thomas Davison	Joseph Pattison
John Nattrass	Robert Blair
Joshua Wearmouth	John Emmerson

FOURTH ROUND.

John Nattress	Joshua Wearmouth

Thomas Davison, odd-man.

FIFTH AND FINAL ROUND.

John Nattrass	Thomas Davison
Thomas Davison	John Nattrass
John Nattrass	Thomas Davison

At the close of the 9 stone wrestling, the foot and steeple chase was run, of about three-quarters of a mile across the country, and considering the unfavourable state of the weather great ability was displayed on the part of the competitors. 11 competitors started, the ground being gone over in a very short time. The leaps were excellent, there being nine fences to surmount besides ditches and ploughed land. Considerable excitement prevailed, and the betting was pretty brisk. The following were the successful candidates:

Jamieson	1
Lamb Hall	2
Cuthbert Hall	3

The distance between the last two was scarcely perceptible. The race throughout was ably contested, the runners often changing places.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Changeable Weather.—The sudden fickleness of this climate sadly disturbs the general state of public health. Affections of the throat and chest are found in every household, and the readiest means of cure are Holloway's renowned remedies. They prevent congestion, inflammation, ulceration, bronchitis, hoarseness, and cough. This soothing Ointment only requires to be well rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest, to effect an immediate and marked improvement in all the symptoms of disease, and quickly produce a radical cure. Both Ointment and Pills are devoid of danger, being compounds of the finest balsams intimately allied by nature and accurately combined by art.

Sporting Intelligence.

GREAT SKIFF RACE ON THE TYNE FOR £80.

Richard Clasper and Teasdale Wilson met on Saturday evening last to settle the affair between them which has been the topic for some weeks amongst the lovers of aquatics. Richard is considered the most wonderful skiff rower ever known, he is only 5ft. 2in. in height, and weighs 8st 5lb, 37 years of age, and brother to the renowned "Harry." Wilson is a much younger man, and considered to be a very superior oarsman. There was a tremendous concourse of people present to witness the race, the time being suitable for a large number of the working classes, who occupied all the most elevated portions of the banks of the river to catch a glimpse of the two rowers. About half-past six in the evening the two boats were seen putting out to the starting point, the wind at the time blowing heavy, and the river in a rolling swell apparently unfit for such small craft to venture upon its surface. Clasper having won the toss took his position on the north side, and Wilson the south side, indeed some distance south of his opponent, which was considered extremely foolish by his supporters, as they expected he would have kept close in to Clasper. The race was from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Bridge. In consequence of the rough state of the water, it was impossible for the two men to row at any great speed, for almost at every pull the boats were under water, yet still Clasper crept gradually away from his man. On rounding the Meadows Wilson pulled his frail craft ashore, as he could not weather the storm any longer, his boat at this time being almost a complete wreck. Richard, however, nobly battled with the rolling element, and after a severe and arduous struggle, at length reached the goal amidst the enthusiastic cheers of thousands of spectators, completely drenched with water. The time in rowing the distance was 39 minutes 18 seconds. It is stated that Richard Clasper does not intend again to row any more matches, therefore this must be considered his "farewell" to his best and warmest supporters. The umpires on this occasion were Mr James Adams for Wilson, Mr Henry Clasper for his brother, while Mr T. Pickett officiated as referee, but their duties in this race were a complete sinecure, as their services were never required.

BISHOP AUCKLAND RACES.

Stewards—James Cookson, Esq., and Captain C. L. Wood
Mr Richard Johnson, of York, Judge and Handicapper.

MONDAY, April 21.—After the lapse of more than half a century this meeting is more entitled to be called a new meeting than the renewal of an old one; and it was a great success. Under the auspicious influence of a warm and genial spring day, the people of the populous villages of the surrounding district flocked by hundreds to the town of coke ovens and flower shows, of which latter celebrated exhibition the appearance of the streets somewhat reminded the visitor. And not only were the people in the immediate neighbourhood interested in the races, but crowded trains arrived also from Newcastle, Durham, and the stations on the Stockton and Darlington line. The course is prettily situated on the right bank of the Wear, near the railway bridge on the North Eastern line; but, though it is admirably adapted for affording a good view of the race to the spectator, it is rather inconvenient for the runners. It is in the form of the figure 8, the chair being at the points of junction; and it is about a mile and a half in extent.

Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added; two-yr-olds, 5st 10lb; three, 7st 10lb; four, 8st 10lb; five, 9st 3lb; six and aged, 9st 5lb; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sir G. Strickland's Luna, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb	Lawson 1
Mr Osborne's Gasconade, 2 yrs, 5st 10lb	Whiteley 2
Mr R. Buckley's Melandra, 2 yrs, 5st 12lb	Wood 3

Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 20 added; the second to save his stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr G. Dodd's Fast Runner, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb	Robinson 1
Mr Wintringham's Cauliflower, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb	Calvert 2

Bishop Auckland Tradesmen's Handicap of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 50 added; winner after April 11 to carry 5lb extra, of two races or one of 50 sovs value, 7lb extra; second to save stake. Mile and half.

Mr H. Darley's Willie Wright, 6 yrs, 7st 5lb	Harrison † 1
Mr Jackson's Longshot, 4 years, 7st 12lb	Bullock † 2

A splendid race ensued, and a head and head race home between Longshot and Willie Wright resulted in a dead heat. Deciding heat: 2 to 1 on Longshot. A good race ensued, and every inch of ground was severely contested, head and head as before, until the finish, the result being in doubt to the last. Won by a head.

Ladies Purse (handicap) of 3 sovs each, with 20 added; second to save stake. One mile.

Mr Robinson's Lady Louisa, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	Sinclair 1
Mr Brown's Fast Runner, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb	W. Robinson 2
Mr Robson's Satinstone, aged, 8st 4lb	Austin 3

Handicap Hurdle Race 3 sovs each, 1ft, with 20 added; winners extra; second to save stake. Two miles.

Mr Halliday's Peggy Taft (h b.), aged, 11st	Frost 1
Mr Coxon's Jeremiah Moderate, 5 yrs, 10st 10lb	Owen 2
Mr Waite's Jessy, aged, 9st 13lb	Waite 3

TUESDAY.—The Stand Stakes of 5 sovs each with 20 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sir G. Strickland's Luna, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb	Heslop 1
Mr Osborne's Gasconade, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb	Whiteley 2
The Selling Stake of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. Half a mile.	
Mr Dodd's Fast Runner, 4 yrs. 8st 3lb	Robinson 1
Mr Wintringham's Cauliflower, 4 yrs. 8st 3lb	Noble 2
Mr Walker's f by Hospodar—Flap doodle, 7st 9lb	Heslop 3
The Licensed Victuallers' Handicap of 5 sov. each, 3 ft. with 50 added. One mile.	
Mr Jackson's Longshot, 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb	Bullock 1
Colonel Towneley's Whitewell, 4 yrs. 7st 12lb	Hardcastle 2
Mr Thompson's Fairy Ring, 3 yrs. 6st 12lb	Heslop 3
The Hunters' Stake of 1 sov. each, with 15 added. One mile and a half.	
Mr E. Hall's Resolute, 6 yrs 12st 9lb	Mr Hall 1
Mr Wheatley's m. by Coranna, 5 yrs, 12st 2lb	Mr Harrison 2
Mr Moor's Nanny Wass, aged, 12st 12lb	Mr Jackson 3

CATTERICK BRIDGE MEETING.

THURSDAY.—Craven Handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 30 added; the second to save his stake. One mile.

Mr Jackson's Longshot, 4 yrs, 8st 13lb	Bullock 1
Mr Jackson's Pilot, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb	Buck 2
Easby Triennial Produce Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for two yr-olds; second to save stake. New T.Y.C.	
Lord Zetland's Zapateado, 8st 2lb	J. Snowden 1
Mr Jacques's Trump Queen, 8st	Noble 2
Mr Simpson's Ennerdale, 8st	Whitley 3
Easby Triennial Produce Stakes of 10sovs each, h ft, for four-yr-olds. Two miles.	
Mr Robinson's Lady Louisa, 8st 8lb	Bullock 1
Mr Dent's Lord of the Tees, 8st 7lb	J. Snowden 2
Brough Handicap of 7sovs each, 3 ft, and only 1 if declared, with 60 added; second to receive 20sovs out of the stakes. Two miles.	
Mr Jackson's Tim Whiffler, 3 yrs, 7st	Buck 1
Mr Fobert ns Upperhand, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb	Doyle 2
Mr C. Winteringham's Interest, 5 yrs, 8st	Noble 3
Easby Triennial Produce Stakes of 10sovs each, 5 ft, for three-yr-olds. Once round and in.	
Mr Gill's Patrick, 7st 13lb	J. Snowden 1
Mr John Osborne's King of Kars, 7st 11lb	Auckland 2
Bedale Hunt Stakes of 50sovs, added to a sweepstake of 3sovs each, 1 ft. Two miles.	
Sir G. Strickland's Lady Bird, 6 yrs, 12st 7lb	Thompson 1
Mr Milbank ns Mark Tapley, aged, 13st	Mr Nelson 2
Mr Martin ns Raby, aged, 12st 7lb	Mr Erskine 3

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 31, West Parade, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr William Cochrane, of a daughter.—At 2, North Terrace, on the 22nd inst., Mrs John White, of a son.—At 16, Barker Street, Shieldfield, the wife of Mr M. Johnson, draper, of a daughter.—At 4, Grainger Street, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr John Hetherington, ironmonger, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Highgate, Shotley Bridge, in the Baptist Chapel, on the 14th inst., Mr John Jones, hammerman, to Annie, daughter of Mr George Jones, furnaceman, Staffordshire Row, Low Conside.

At Durham, in St. Margaret's Church, on the 23rd inst., Mr Ralph Lowes, draper, of Oxford Place, Hackney, London, to Isabella, second daughter of Mr R. Peverall, North Road, Durham.

DEATHS.

At Bishop Auckland, on the 22nd inst., aged 58, Mr John Thompson, of Marley Hill Colliery. Deceased for the last twelve years was chief engineer to J. Bowes, Esq., and Partners, and was much respected.

At Newcastle, in Pandon Bank, on the 19th inst., very suddenly, aged 50, Mr Thomas Smith, waterman.—In Dean Court, on the 2th inst., aged 79, Mr James Conolly.—In Copland Terrace, Shieldfield, same day, aged 38, Jane, wife of Mr Launcelot Errington, police officer.—In Stepney Lane, on the 21st inst., aged 78, Ann, widow of Mr William Norton.—In Ord Terrace, on the 19th inst., aged 29, Mr William Norval.—In East Clayton Street, on the 19th inst., aged 49, Mr Thomas Graham.—In Nelson Street, same day, George, son of Mr Robert Ramsay.—On the 22nd inst., Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Henry Potts, Gloucester Road.—In the New Road, same day, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Thomas Jones, boiler builder.

Market Intelligence

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, and a fair arrival coastwise, but not much from abroad; the trade ruled firm, at the extreme rates of this day week for both English and foreign, but there being a thin attendance of buyers, only a limited business was done. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged, but the last held more firmly. Barley for malting, being scarce, brought 1s. advance; grinding as before. Malt rather dearer. Oats sold slowly, at late prices. Flour 6d. to 1s. per sack higher.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—174 head of cattle were from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, and 143 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day, exhibits an increase of 43 beasts, but a decline of 830 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, every description of stock was fully an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 1,311 head. The beef trade ruled inactive, at a decline of 3d per stone from the rates of last week, and notwithstanding a tolerably good demand for the south, a dull finish was experienced, and part remained unsold.—The number of sheep was 3,820. Although the supply was considerably less, there is little alteration to note in the mutton trade from that of last week, with a fair clearance at the close of business.—Pigs: 563 were shown. A good demand for most kinds of pork. Prices varied very little from this day se'nnight, and nearly all were disposed of.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday —Northumberland bacon, hams on, 9s 0d; hams, 9s 6d to 10s 0d. Butter, 58s 0d per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; small, 8s 0d; hams, large, 9s 6d; do., small, 10s 0d. Butter, 58s per firkin.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The supply good; wheat sales heavy at last week's prices, Barley ready sales at 6d to 1s per qr advance. Oats dull at previous sales. Beans quick sale, and 1s per qr dearer.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET. — Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ended Saturday, April 19:—Wheat 20 qrs 2 bushels at £3 0s 6¼d; barley, 16 qrs 2 bushels at £1 2s 3½d; oats, 15 qrs 5 bushels at £1 5s 3¼d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,530, sheep, 6,210; calves 570. Best beef, 6½d to 6¾d; middling, 5d to 6d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Best wedders, in wool, 0d to 0d; middling, 0d to 0d; best wedders, clipped, 6½d to 7d; ewes, 4d to 5d; best calves 6½d to 7d; inferior, 5d to 6d per lb. There was a small supply of beasts, and few remained unsold.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—Old land hay, £3 0s 0d to £5 5s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 4s 0d to £5 5s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 4d to 1s 9d; oat straw, 1s 2d to 1s 6d; barley straw, 1s 1d per thrave. Hay at market, 109 carts; straw, 29.

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

Hides 95lb and upwards, 4½d per lb or 5s 6½d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 4¼d per lb, or 5s 11¼d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 2¼d per lb, or 4s 2¼d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3d per lb or 3s 6d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 2¼d, or 3s 1d per stone; 55lb and under, 2¼d per lb, or 3s 4½d per stone. Cows, 2¼d per lb, or 3s 2¼d per stone. Bulls, 2¼d per lb, or 3s 2¼d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 2¼d, or 2s 11d per stone. Calf 17lb and upwards, 4½d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads 6¼d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 7d per lb; 8lb and over, without heads, 7¼d per lb; under 8lbs, without heads, 7¼d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 4¼d per lb per stone; kips, 0d to 0d per lb. Horse hides, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Wool skins, 4s 6d to 12s 0d each, Scots, 0s 11d to 4s 3d. Mules, 0s 0d to 5s 7d each, Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Tallow, 4s 1½d per stone; do. Saturday, 0s 6d.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.