Printed & Published at 65 West Clayton Street Newcastle upon Tyne by the Proprietor G. Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 31. CONSETT, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

MESSENGERS WANTED to Sell the *Consett Guardian*. Apply to Mr Dufour, at the Office, Front Street.

WANTED immediately, Two or Three PLASTERERS.—Apply to JAMES MILLER, Shotley Bridge.

WANTED, immediately, an active Youth, as an Apprentice to the Drapery Business.—Apply to Mr M. HETHERINGTON, Blackhill.

TO JOINERS.

WANTED Immediately, TWO JOINERS. Apply to Mr. JOHN HESLOP, Builder, Shotley Bridge.

Reward

£200 REWARD.

(The Amount of Reward will not be further increased).

WHEREAS, late on FRIDAY Night, March 15th, or early on SATURDAY Morning, the 16th, some person or persons did feloniously enter the Offices of the

SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON AND TIN WORKS,

And Steal therefrom certain MONIES, as follows:—£165 in Messrs Backhouse's Five Pound Notes, £75 5s in Silver, and £1000 in Gold, amounting to £1240 5s, the property of J. B. RICHARDSON & CO.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the above Reward will be paid to any person giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or the recovery of the money, and in proportion for any sum so recovered; and any accomplice, *not* being the *actual* thief, who shall give the necessary information, shall be recommended for a free pardon.

Information to be given to Lieut.-Col WHITE, County Chief Constable, Durham, or to Supt. THOMPSON, Berryedge, near Shotley Bridge, or at any Police Station in the County of Durham.

Shotley Bridge Iron and Tin Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, March 18th, 1861.

Public Notices

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

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the Duties of this School will be Resumed (D. V.) on Monday, April 8, 1861.

Parents wishful to place Pupils under his Tuition, may know Terms and obtain Prospectuses on application.

Shotley Grove School, April 4th, 1861.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BLACKHILL.—ALTERATION OF SERVICE.

ON and after Sabbath, the 7th April, the AFTERNOON SERVICE will be changed from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Public Worship in the Morning at the usual Hour, Half-past Ten.

Shotley Bridge, 2nd April, 1861.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE regular HIRING of SERVANTS will be held as usual at Shotley Bridge, on Monday, May the 6th, 1861, as also at Martinmas.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, on TUESDAY, April 9th, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

C. IANSON, Jun., Secretary.

CONSETT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that for the better accommodation of Masters and Servants, HIRINGS will be held at HIGH CONSETT as follows, viz.:—On the 4th of May, 1861; also in November, previous to which due Notice will be given.

Every accommodation will be given to all parties attending such Hirings.

March 15th, 1861.

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY,

TO BE HELD IN THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CONSETT.

THIS LIBRARY will be OPENED on SATURDAY, March 2nd, 1861, and each succeeding Saturday between the hours of Seven and Eight o'clock p.m.

Terms: 4d. per Month, in advance.

Donations or Books will be thankfully received by Messrs. JOHN DAVIDSON and JOHN ROUTLEDGE.

Business Addresses

T. ROE, BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER, &c., &c., FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his commencement eight years ago, and begs to state that he has greatly enlarged his manufactory, and that he is now able to undertake orders for any quantity of confectionery, which he can confidently recommend as being pure and wholesome.

The Trade supplied on the most eligible terms.

Good SPICE LOAVES from 4d to 1s 6d per lb. SPONGE CAKE, FANCY BISCUITS, &c., equally reasonable.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. M. A. JOPLING, MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, (From Mrs. Dennison's Millinery Establishment, Westgate-street, Newcastle) FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announces to her Friends and the Public that she has opened the Shop adjoining Mr. J. BELL, Shoemaker, with a choice assortment of MILLINERY BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., &c., and hopes, by assiduity and attention, and from the experience she has had in the business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

Punctuality in the execution of all Orders, and Moderate Charges, may be relied upon.

PATTINSON AND THOMAS, JOINERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, CARTWRIGHTS AND UNDERTAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to their Friends and the Public that they have commenced business in Premises situate in HIGH STREET, BLACKHILL, and hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Punctuality and Moderate Charges may be strictly relied upon.

GEORGE HOBSON. HARPERLY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN, &c.

G. HOBSON begs most respectfully to return his sincere Thanks to his numerous Agricultural and Horticultural Friends for the liberal and increasing Patronage bestowed upon him during the period he has been in the above Business, and begs to say it shall always be his utmost study to deserve their Patronage by strict attention to Quality and Price.

Always on hand, CLOVER and RYEGRASS SEEDS of every Description.

Fine SPRING TARES, SEED POTATOES, &c.

WANTED, an active BOY to drive a Pony Cart, and make himself generally useful.

LIVERY STABLES, BLACKHILL.

R. CHRISTOPHER respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has added to his Establishment a handsome NEW CARRIAGE, Which can be used either as an Open or Close Carriage, suitable for Family Visits and other Private Purposes.

R. C. reminds his Friends that he has always ready a stud of HORSES and CONVEYANCES, which he can confidently recommend, and which he is determined to supply on the lowest terms.

An excellent HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, &c., &c., complete.

GEORGE PEART, HARDWAREMAN, IRONMONGER, DEALER IN BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD GOODS, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Blackhill and neighbourhood, that he has succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Mr ROBSON ORD, where he hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the Business so successfully carried on by him.

A Large Stock of every description of Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

Also, TIN and WOOD WARE, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON, MANUFACTURER OF TOBACCO AND SNUFF IMPORTER OF HAVANNAH CIGARS, 22, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MELVIN'S PECULIAR SCOTCH ALES. C. R. REID, AGENT, NEWCASTLE.

RALPH HUTCHINSON, INSURANCE AGENT. AGENT FOR HENRI'S CATTLE FOOD AND PIG MEAL. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMICAL MANURES.

Agents and Canvassers wanted, on liberal Terms.—Apply as above.

RALPH HUTCHINSON, 86, LEADGATE.

J. INNES, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has opened the Shop as above, opposite Mr Jackson's Victoria House, and hopes, by attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of public patronage.

Jewellery neatly Repaired.—Country orders punctually attended to.

WILLIAM BELL, Scale Beam, Weighing Machine, and Mill Manufacturer, 27, Westgate-street, adjoining the Museum, Newcastle, has a large stock of SCALES of every description on hand, fit up for immediate use; also Kibling and Bean Mills, Canisters, Vases, Coffee Boxes, Treacle Taps, Cheese and Bacon Knives, Saws, &c.

Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, cleaned and adjusted; Mills Re-cut.

REES THOMAS Returns his grateful acknowledgments for the kind Patronage bestowed upon him since his entrance upon the premises in MIDDLE STREET, Consett, and begs to call their attention to his Stock of Prime DURHAM ALES, Bottled and Draught, which he can confidently Recommend as being of the finest quality.

London and Dublin Bottled Stout, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water, Cordials, &c., &c.

GOOD STABLING. WELL AIRED BEDS.

T. N. CATHRALL, ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR, 62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c.

DISTRICT MANAGER TO THE CONSOLS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, *based on Government Security*. Guarantee for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, PALLS, CLOAKS, SCARFS, HAT BANDS, GLOVES, &c., ON REASONABLE TERMS, AT WILLIAM COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

J. CARPENTER, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c., LEADGATE. ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WATCHES ACCURATELY REPAIRED. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED, &c. JEWELLERY NEATLY REPAIRED. COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER, &c., LEADGATE.

Dealer in WEDDING RINGS, &c.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

SOLICITORS, AUCTIONEERS, Persons requiring assistants or situations, and others who desire to advertise in the LONDON, MANCHESTER, or other newspapers in the United Kingdom, can transmit their communications through the *Newcastle Guardian* Office, where an Advertising Agency has been opened.

Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street.

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.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.—The proprietors of the Birmingham Institute of Anatomy desire to make known an infallible means of Self-cure for the Nervous, Debilitated, &c., and will forward the same gratuitously on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Address "To the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham."

Assurance Notices.

ESTABLISHED 1717.

INSURANCE.

WESTMINSTER FIRE AND WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

AGENT—J. ROUTLEDGE, Builder, &c., Consett.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE. Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.

Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall Mall.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES on liberal terms.

Life Assurances, with or without participation in Profits.

Division of Profits every Five Years.

Any sum up to £15,000 Insurable on the same Life.

A liberal participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership.

A rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the additional guarantee of a large invested capital Stock.

The advantage of modern practice with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a half.

A Prospectus and Table of Bonus will be forwarded on application.

The Revisionary Bonus on British Policies has averaged 48 *per cent.* upon the Premiums paid, or very nearly 2 *per cent. per annum* upon the sum assured.

The Corporation have always allowed the assured to serve in the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps, within the United Kingdom, free of charge.

ISAAC DIXON, Grocer, Agent for Shotley Bridge and vicinity.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1809. (Incorporated by Royal Charter). HEAD OFFICE, 64, PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH. Accumulated Funds, £1090,730 4s 10d. Annual Revenue, £193,740 4s 4d. NEWCASTLE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—OFFICE, 14, SIDE. DIRECTORS.

John Clayton, Esq.	John Taylor, Esq.
Wm. Woods, Esq.	Henry Liddell, Esq.
Richard Shortridge, Esq.	William Cuthbert, Esq.
Robert Plummer, Esq.	Joseph Pollard, Esq.
Geo. Clayton Atkinson, Esq.	William Dunn, Esq.

LOCAL MANAGER—JAMES LOGAN.

LIFE INSURANCE, in all its branches, on the most liberal terms. This Company is especially authorised to pay claims on English Probate, or letters of administration, and without putting parties to expense in Scotland.

FIRE INSURANCE at from 1s 6d to 5s per cent., according as the risk is common, or more or less hazardous, with 3s per cent. additional for Government duty.

FARM STOCK and CROP insured at 5s per cent., without average, or 4s 6d with average. The insured allowed to use a steam thrashing machine.

Insurance for Seven Years charged for Six Years only.

Losses and claims settled promptly and liberally.

Full information given on application to

R. COMPTON, Solicitor, Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.

Business Addresses.

THE CHEAP FRUIT CAKE SHOP ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

IF you want a GOOD FRUIT CAKE, go to J. O. STURGEON'S. The Thousands of Pounds he sells, year after year, is a proof that the public get a Legitimate Article. Also, a good assortment of CHINESE LANTERNS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN McKANE, MERCHANT TAILOR, MAN MERCER, HATTER, AND CLOTH CAP MANUFACTURER, BLACKHILL, AND MARKET PLACE, HEXHAM.

Every Article in the above line, on the most Reasonable Terms.

Manager—Mr H. USHER.

JOHN GREAVES' TEAS AND COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious Beverage, use these choice Teas, which can be had in sealed packets at 4s per lb., and Coffees in air-tight Tins at 1s 4d and upwards. Their excellent Qualities have long been celebrated throughout this neighbourhood.

TEA EMPORIUM, 17 AND 19, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

FOR STYLE AND QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

JOHN BRODIE & SON, MIDDLE-STREET, CONSETT, have again secured an immense assortment of NEW WOOLLEN GOODS suitable to the Spring Trade, comprising

NEW FANCY COATINGS,
NEW FANCY DOESKINS,
NEW WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS,
NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS,
NEW FANCY VESTINGS.

Also, an excellent Stock of BROAD and NARROW BLACK CLOTHS, warranted fast Dyes.

N.B.—As J. B. & SON do Business only with the First Houses in the Trade, they are enabled to supply GOODS at as Low a Price as any House in the Trade.

An Experienced CUTTER and WORKMEN on the Premises.

A HINT FROM THE COUNTY.

I BELONG to one of the Old County Families. As far back as I can remember, our ideas of goodness had been associated with the Metropolis. It was one of the oldest customs of our Family to receive their Teas in Chests from the London Houses. We never dreamt that the Provinces could produce Teas equal in quality and price. Although the name of Stewart had often been discussed at the Tea Table, it was with much doubting that we ventured to Post the First Order for Stewart's Teas. It is but just that we should say, the Trial of the first parcel dispelled all our fears. Our experience taught us this valuable lesson, that even Old Associations, by Long Nursing, Grow Imperceptibly into Prejudice, and may be Purchased at too dear a Rate.—(Extract from the Records of Stewart's Tea Establishment, 33, Grainger-street, and 27, Sandhill, Newcastle)

WHY GO TO NEWCASTLE FOR YOUR GROCERIES!

W. G. MORELAND respectfully informs the Inhabitants of LEADGATE, and surrounding Districts, that he has OPENED a BRANCH TEA, GROCERY, and GENERAL PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT, on the principle of a Good Article for READY MONEY, and as Quality alone, according to the ratio of its Price, can be the test of Cheapness, a Trial is Respectfully Invited.

W. G. MORELAND, 20, WESTGATE, NEWCASTLE, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

IF you want to get your Money's Worth, give your orders to R. ALMOND, GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT, Consett, who has always on Hand choice select on of TEAS, COFFEES, &c., at the lowest price. Also a Large Stock of NEW FRUITS, suitable for the approaching Season.

PRIME CHESHIRE CHEESE, HAMS, BRITISH WINES, PICKLES, SAUCES.
AGENT FOR JONES' PATENT FLOUR.
BLASTING POWDER IN ¼ and ½ BARRELS.
IRISH MOSS FOR FEEDING CATTLE.
AGENT FOR CARBUTT'S SPICED VINEGAR.

MEN AND BOYS' CAPS.

A SPLENDID, LARGE, and FASHIONABLE LOT of the above GOODS, just come to hand, at the LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE, And will be Sold at astonishingly Low Prices. An early call is requested.

Also just arrived, a beautiful Lot of LADIES' NEW DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c., &c., quite new for the Season; and a handsome Lot of LADIES' COLLARS, HEAD DRESSES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, STAYS, &c.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!! REMNANTS!!!

A great quantity of REMNANTS of COBOURGS, FRENCH MERINOS, &c., suitable for Children's Dresses. Also, a quantity of REMNANTS of HOLLANDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c., to be nearly GIVEN AWAY.

Be in time, as these Bargains must soon be cleared out. The Lowest Price will be marked in plain figures, from which no abatement can be made.

OBSERVE! W. PATTISON, LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

EASTER! EASTER!!

BOYS' SUITS, FROM 8s. 6d. to 45s. — THE KNICKERBOCKER SUIT, For Children from the Age of Four Years to Twelve. This Style is decidedly the most Gentlemanly, and best adapted to the Early Growth and Development of the Frame. In Endless Variety, from 8s. 6d. to 45s.

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

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

HEARTS OF OAK, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. PETER WATSON, EATING HOUSE, ALES, PORTER, &c.

RICHARD WALKER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, &c. NEAR VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has Removed from John Street to more eligible premises as above, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to business, together with moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Carriages and Conveyances of every description neatly Decorated and Varnished.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

WILLIAM SMITH, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dyson, where he will have always on hand an excellent assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOGS, Of the best manufacture and material, and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Boots and Shoes, to order, warranted of the best material and by unexceptionable workmen.

Repairs neatly executed.

N. BROWN, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, FRONT STREET AND MESSENGER STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends for the many Favors conferred upon him for the Eleven years he has been in Business, and begs to assure them that no attention on his part shall be wanting to ensure him a continuance of their Patronage.

REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

N. B. would also call attention to his Stock of WICKER WARE, BRUSHES, TOYS, &c., &c., at his Shop in Front Street, which he can confidently recommend as being of the best Quality, and at the lowest possible remunerating Charges.

VICTORIA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, &c., respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he entered upon the premises as above, lately occupied by Mr T. Walton, where he has always on hand a large STOCK of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Men and Women's WEARING APPAREL, &c., &c., which he is offering at unprecedented Low Prices.

J. J. also begs respectfully to Announce that he will SELL by AUCTION, from time to time, large quantities of FURNITURE, &c., of which due Notice will be Given.

A large STOCK of Real Welsh FLANNELS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, &c., which he assures his friends are of the best Make and Warranted Genuine.

THE NEW SHOP.

KEENLEYSIDE & CO. beg to return their thanks to their friends and the public for the very extensive support received by them since opening the above establishment.

J. K. having had six years experience in the first wholesale houses in London, begs to assure his friends that from his thorough knowledge of the business, and from being in possession of the great secret WHERE TO BUY, and HOW TO BUY, they may rely on getting first-class articles at prices unprecedentedly low.

Buy for cash and sell for cash being the principle upon which our business is conducted, we again assure our friends that it will be our constant study to deserve the same amount of confidence we now feel so proud to acknowledge.

TEAS, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per lb.
COFFEES, from 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
GOOD SUGAR, 4d.; FINE DO., 4½d.; CRYSTALIZED, 5d. per lb.
GOOD CURRANTS, 3d.; FINE, 4d.; BEST NEW CURRANTS, 5d per lb.
GOOD RAISINS, 4d.; BEST, 5d. per lb.
GOOD SOAP, 2½d.; YELLOW and MOTTLED, 3½d; BEST PALE AND MOTTLED, 4½d. per lb.

OBSERVE! J. KEENLEYSIDE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, &c., VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

N. B. Parcels sent to any part of the neighbourhood free of carriage.

J. G. DENT, Member of the London Orchestral Association, begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge, Consett, &c., that he has commenced giving LESSONS on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING, and having had considerable experience in London, trusts to secure their support.

Public Singing Classes are in course of formation.

Private Parties attended.

For Terms, &c., apply to J. G. DENT, Delves-lane, or at his Music Shop, Middle-street, Consett.

JOHN ROUTLEDGE, PLUMBER, GLAZIER, and GAS FITTER, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, begs to return his sincere Thanks for the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon him since he commenced business in the above Line, and hopes still to merit a share of those orders with which he may be entrusted.

TIN WORK in all its Branches done with accuracy and neatness, and with the greatest possible despatch.

GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDENTS, and BRACKETS, of the newest design and from the Manufacturing House, always on Hand.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND DECORATION WORKS.

GEORGE COOPER, HOUSE AND CHURCH DECORATOR, MANUFACTURER OF PAPER HANGINGS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE PAINTER AND GLAZIER, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 83, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ECCLESIASTICAL DESIGNS SUPPLIED WITH PROMPTITUDE.

Always in Stock the Largest Assortment of Paper Hangings in the North of England.

CAUTION!—GEORGE COOPER begs to intimate that no other persons of the same Name and Business in Newcastle have any Connection whatever with his Establishment.

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.

THOMAS WARDHAUGH, HIGH GATE, BENFIELDSIDE,

BLACK and WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, HORSE-SHOER, &c. PLUMBER, BRAZIER, and GAS FITTER.

PLOUGHS of the Newest Patterns, and all other Agricultural Implements made to order.

Wrought and Cast-Iron PALLISADING, HURDLING, FIELD GATES, METAL SPOUTING, &c., contracted for.

HOT WATER APPARATUS for Churches, Chapels, Vineries, &c.

MILLS, of all descriptions, Re-Cut, Tempered, or Repaired.

IRON BEDSTEADS of every description Made to Order on the most reasonable Terms, and on the Shortest Notice.

DOMESTIC ENGINEER.

Please to note the Address:—THOMAS WARDHAUGH, (Near HIGH GATE), BENFIELDSIDE.

ROBERT SCOTT, PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, HIGHGATE, BLACKHILL,

BEGS respectfully to announce that he has ENTERED UPON THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. SIDDLE, Painter, HIGH STREET, CONSETT, and in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support already accorded to him, assures them that by strict personal attention to the execution of all orders, moderate charges and punctuality, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support, which will ever be his study to deserve.

BATHS and WATER-CLOSETS FIT UP on the most approved principles.

GAS FITTINGS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, CHANDELIERS, &c., of every description, and of the Newest Designs.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD.—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

Business Addresses.

M. N. WARD & SON, BOOT MAKERS, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, tender their thanks to the Inhabitants of Consett and its Vicinity for the Patronage they have received since they commenced Business in the above place; they likewise intimate that they continue to Manufacture Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots from the Best Material and at Moderate Charges, and hope, by strict attention to the wants of their Customers, to merit a continuance of that Patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon them.

Agents to the London Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).—Orders punctually attended to.

WILLIAM COLLINSON, LICENSED POST MASTER, BLACKHILL,

RETURNS his most sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public in general for past favours, and begs to inform them that, in addition to Dog-Carts, Gigs, Phaetons (with Hoods, for One Horse or a Pair), that he has Purchased a nice CLOSE CARRIAGE, Which he intends to Let for Hire. Ladies or Gentlemen requiring such, can be accommodated with the above on reasonable terms and with despatch.

A superior STUD of HORSES.

REMOVAL.

JOHN BELL, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, respectfully acknowledges the kind favours conferred upon him for the many years he has been in business in Shotley Bridge, and begs to announce that he has Removed to his New Premises, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, (Adjoining Mr. J. Nicholson's, Grocer), where he hopes by always supplying a first-rate article of the best Workmanship, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto so liberally contributed to him.

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

PIANO-FORTE TUNING.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD & SON, from BROADWOOD'S, PIANO-FORTE TUNERS, REPAIRERS, and SELECTORS, 5, BEAUFORT BUILDINGS, Strand, London.

Mr. N. WHITFIELD begs to inform his numerous Patrons that he will Visit the following Towns and their Districts during the Months of April and May.

Newcastle	8th of April.	Alnwick	8th of May.
Hexham	22nd "	Berwick	16th "
Morpeth	30th "	Wooler	20th "

Communications addressed to the *Daily Journal Office*, Newcastle; *Herald Office*, Morpeth; *Mercury Office*, Alnwick; *Advertiser Office*, Berwick; and Post Office, Wooler, will meet with prompt attention.

OLD PIANO-FORTES EXCHANGED. HARMONIUMS TUNED.

R. SANDERSON, DAMASK, MOREEN, VELVET, SILK, AND GENERAL DYER, CLEANER OF LADIES' DRESSES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, &c., LOW MILLS, EBCHESTER.

AGENTS.

Shotley Bridge—Mrs. SCOTT, Draper.
Blackhill—Mr. HEADS, Shopkeeper.
Consett—Mrs. MAUGHAN, News Agent.
Leadgate—Mrs. RICHARDSON, Confectioner, 115, Front Street.

All orders entrusted to the Agents will be punctually attended to.

W. H. REA'S LIST OF SECOND LOTTERY.

1st Prize—Gold Watch and Chain, (449)—Mr Joseph Oley, Shotley Bridge.
2nd Prize—French Time Piece, (472)—Mr Robert Hall, gardener, Blackhill.
3rd Prize—French Time Piece, (17)—John McGarghagan, Blackhill.
4th Prize—Eight Days' Clock, (332)—Miss Collinson, Blackhill.
5th Prize—Eight Days' Clock, (216).
6th Prize—Hall Time Piece, (193)—Thomas Brown, Blackhill.
7th Prize—Thirty Hours' Clock, (205)—Alice Bell, Consett.
8th Prize—Alarum Clock, (192)—William Newbould, Blackhill.
9th Prize—Thirty Hours' Clock, (571)—John Todd, Ebchester.
10th Prize—Thirty Hours' Clock, (564)—Mr Robert Hall, gardener.
11th Prize—Basket of Wax Fruit, (292)—John McGarghagan, Blackhill.
12th Prize—Concertina, (355).
13th Prize—Three Wax Flowers, (319)—Joseph Amos, Shotley Bridge.
14th Prize—Water Lily, (482).
15th Prize—Two Pair of China Vases, (243)—John Gardener, Blackhill.
16th Prize—Swiss Clock, (139)—Pat Devlit, Consett.
17th Prize—One Pair of Wax Flowers, (72)—Mrs Brown, Blackhill.
18th Prize—Two Pair of Toilet Bottles, (431).
19th Prize—One Toilet Bottle, (541)—John Welford, Blackhill.
20th Prize—Two Pair of China Figures, (520)—Mr Wilkie, Highgate.

DENTISTRY.—NOTICE. IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., 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 STOPPING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste to 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, &c.

All *Consultations* free.

Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.

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.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.

One of the firm attends SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 52, Frederick-street.

DURHAM—Every alternate Saturday, April 6 and 20, at 81, New Elvet.

DARLINGTON—April 9, and every alternate Tuesday following, at Mr Baker's, 4, Horse-market.

STOCKTON—April 10, and every alternate Wednesday following, at 101, High-street.

HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, May 7, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.

ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne, Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.

WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, May 2nd, at the Black Bull Inn.

BERWICK—Every alternate Saturday, April 13 and 27, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.

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

TOTAL EXTINCTION OF VERMIN.

HARPER TWELVETREES' MICE and RAT KILLER is the most delicious dainty ever prepared for Vermin! Mice cannot resist it!! They will come from their holes and follow it anywhere; Eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot!!! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny Packet will kill 100 Mice and 50 Rats!!! Sold in Packets at 3d, 6d, and 1s each, by all Patent Medicine Vendors, or any size free by post, if postage stamps are sent to HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, (E.)

A Penny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat will kill hundreds of Mice and Sparrows on the spot. No risk nor danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs. Crops may be entirely protected by scattering the Poisoned Wheat over seed beds. Sold at 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1s. Agents wanted. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

Business Address.

NOTICE.

THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is WILSON BROTHERS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

CHARLES WHITFIELD, SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND NEWCASTLE CARRIER, leaves Mr. Joel's, White Cart Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Three o'Clock.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.

Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co., 46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

DEAR SIRS,—I have, as requested, to-day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.

I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.

I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,

WM. BLACK.

To be Let.

A HOUSE TO LET, with immediate possession. Apply to J. MURRAY & SONS, Consett.

TO LET, and may be entered upon at May-Day next, an eligible DWELLING HOUSE, situate in Front-street, Blackhill, containing six Rooms, Pantry, Yard, and other conveniences.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS GRADON, Blackhill.

TO BE LET, at Tow Law, a HOUSE and SHOP in the Front-street. For Particulars apply to Mr WM. SHAW, Jun.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately the INKERMANN INN, near Tow Law.—Apply to JOHN GALLON, Armond Carrs, near Towlaw.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, Several CONVENIENT COTTAGES, situate at Benfieldside.—For particulars apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Shotley Bridge.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, and may be entered on immediately, a comfortable SITTING ROOM, with One or Two BED ROOMS.—For particulars apply to Mr JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Grocer, &c., High-street, Blackhill.

TO LET, COTTAGE HOUSES or Single ROOMS situated at Leadgate. Also, for SALE, a WATER CART, little worse than new. Apply to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Leadgate.

TO LET, and may be Entered on at May-day next, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate near the Theatre, Consett, containing a Large Shop, Kitchen, and Two Rooms, with Yard and other conveniences, &c.—Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, Mining Agent, Castleside; or to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, &c., Consett.

TO LET, by Tender, all that Excellent FARM, FARM-HOUSE, &c., containing 70 Acres, or thereabouts of Superior Arable and Pasture Land, known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT, situate in the Parish of Lanchester, County of Durham.

Tenders will be received at the House of WILLIAM PICKERING, Wellington Inn, Consett, on or before Saturday, the 13th of April, 1861.

Mr ROBERT WILLIS, on Application, will show the Farm, and further information may be obtained on the premises.

N.B.—The Owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE, 8 or 10 INCALVING IRISH HEIFERS. Apply to the Hind at Pontop Grange, near Leadgate.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent BRAKE, nearly New. Also, TWO SETS of HARNESS, complete. For further Particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM LEYBOURNE, Lanchester, or at the office of the *Consett Guardian*.

FOR SALE.—ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES, situate in a pleasant and airy situation on the Durham Road, near Blackhill. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR and ARMSTRONG, Builders, Consett.

TO GROCERS, CHEMISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a good READY-MONEY Business, in one of the best business parts of Leadgate. Fixtures (with or without the Stock), to be taken at Valuation. For reference, apply at the *Guardian* Office.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, AT WM. TURNER'S ALE AND PORTER STORES, REDWELL HILLS,

(WM. TURNER being about to remove to more eligible premises situate at Blackhill,) 1 useful Horse, quiet in saddle or harness; 1 Cart and Set of Harness, both nearly new, together with part of the working utensils used in the business. An early application requested.

March 12, 1861.

Sales by Auction.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MR OLEY, AUCTIONEER and GENERAL SALESMAN, has been honoured with instructions from Mr JOHN HOOD to name Monday, April 15th, for the Sale of his Valuable FARMING STOCK and HORSES, &c., at Toft Gate and Burnopfield.—Particulars of Sale next week.

Shotley Bridge, March 27th, 1861.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at TOFT GATE, near Burnopfield, on MONDAY April 15th, 1861, all the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, DAIRY UTENSILS, and Part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr JOHN HOOD, declining Farming.

(MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER).

Comprising 1 Brown Draught Mare, 8 Years old; 1 Black do., 6 Years old, in foal to Farmers' Delight; 1 Grey Mare, aged, in foal to Young Sampson; 1 Brown Horse, 9 Years old; 1 Brown Mare, aged; 1 Two Years' old Colt, by Matchless; 1 Yearling Filly, by do.; 1 Yearling Colt, by McOrval; 3 Milch Cows in Calf; 9 Two Years' old Steers and Heifers; 8 One Year old do. do.; two Two Years' old Highland Kyloes; Two Kyloe Heifers in Calf; 1 Sow and Pigs; Three Coup Carts and Shelvings; 4 Iron Ploughs; 1 Double Mould Board Plough; 1 Scuffler; 3 pairs of Harrows; 1 Three horse Grubber; large Wood Roller; Double Turnip Drill and Roller; Turnip Cutter; Jaunting Car and Harness; Water Barrel and Bogie; 3 Sets of Cart Harness; 3 do. Plough Gears; with all the Stable Implements; also, a Six Horse-Power Thrashing Machine; 1 Winnowing Machine, and Barn Implements, &c.

For Dairy Utensils and Household Furniture See Hand-bills.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'Clock at Noon precisely.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE, a very superior stock of DRAPERY GOODS, under a considerable amount, amounting to upwards of £1,000, in a shop adjoining Mrs ROBSON's TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BERRY EDGE, (opposite the Theatre), late belonging Mr Dobson, of Hexham, who has executed a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Private Sale commencing on SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1861. The shop will be open every Morning during the week at 10 o'clock, closing at 9 o'clock in the Evening. Auction Sales, of which due Notice will be given in the *Consett Guardian*, will also be held.

H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER AND SALESMAN.

SUMMARY OF STOCK.

Bradford Goods, French Merinoes, Moreens, French Robes and Fancy Dresses, Black and Coloured Silks, Prints, Steel Hoops, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c., Linens, Hollands, &c., Flannels and Linseys, Blankets, Mole-skins and Cords, Woollen Cloths, Hosiery and Gloves, Ties, Velvets, and Crapes, Cambric and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Men's Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties, Fronts and Collars, Head Dresses and Hair Nets, Laces, Goods, Muslins, Wrappers, Net, and Oil Baizes, Sheets and Counterpanes, Stays, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ribbons, Ladies' Silk Ties and Scarfs, Haberdashery, Caps and Bonnet Fronts, Shawls and Mantles, Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Fur, Perfumery.

The whole of the above Superior Linen and Woollen Drapery Goods will be offered to Wholesale and Retail Buyers at an unusual and Extraordinary Reduction from the Original Cost, in order to ensure a Speedy and Entire Clearance, and an immediate settlement of the Affairs of the said T. H. DOBSON, for the Benefit of Creditors.

The whole will be marked in plain figures, considerably less than Invoice Cost Price. Considerable allowance will also be made to the trade, as the whole must be cleared out by the 10th of May, 1861. An early call is respectfully requested.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOIREE.

WELCOME TO DOMINICAN FRIARS.

The Catholics of this town and neighbourhood gave a welcome soiree on Easter Tuesday to the order of Dominican Friars, whose monastic vocations have, after some centuries, been recently brought into operation in this town. The soiree took place in the New Town Hall, and the audience was so numerous as to completely fill the large hall during tea. There would be about 2000 persons present. The after tea proceedings were a judicious admixture of speeches and the performance of vocal and instrumental music, Mr Henry leading, at the piano, an excellent band of instrumentalists, and also a choir of young ladies. The tea was over shortly before seven o'clock, and at that hour the Catholic Bishop of Hexham took the chair amid great cheering. Among the clergymen on the platform were —Rev. Canon Eyre; the Prior of St. Andrew's, Newcastle; the Prior of Woodchester; Rev. Father Consitt, Gateshead; Rev. John Bewick, North Shields; Rev. Edmund Kelly, South Shields; Rev. Robert Belaney, Seaham Harbour; Rev. John Kelly, Felling; Rev. James Foran, Walker; Rev. J. A. Cooke, Rev. J. O. Dwyer, and Rev. W. Leadbitter, D.D., St. Mary's, Newcastle; Rev. Father Paul Stapleton, O.S.D.; Rev. Father Francis, O.S.D., St. Andrew's; Rev. Father Anthony, Newcastle; Rev. John Hannigan, Felling. Among the lay gentlemen present were Mr. M. Dunn, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Fenton, Mr. M'Nalty, &c.

The Rev. CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings of the evening said:—He was exceedingly gratified in seeing so large an audience before him. He was one of those who remembered the town when the whole Catholic population would not amount to more than five hundred people; and now they saw before them a mere section of the Catholics filling that immense room, numbering at least 2,000. It showed that charity was the mover of the hearts of the Catholic people of this town—(hear, hear, and cheers.) He need not tell them that that meeting was convened for a double purpose, the principal purpose being a charitable object. They were well aware that, after many difficulties, great exertions, much self-sacrifice, and many expenses, they had succeeded in inducing the St. Dominicans to come amongst them to assist them, to instruct and to edify the Catholics growing too numerous for the exertions of the secular clergy (cheers.) All their exertions during more than fifty years in which they had been engaged in the ministry had not succeeded in securing a proportionate number of clergy to the rising and increasing population of their towns, and they had been forced, as he might say, to look about them and see from what source of the Church they could obtain that aid and assistance which were necessary for them. They had succeeded in inducing these good Fathers to come to their assistance, and it was to enable them to carry out this great work that they had wisely called together their friends in that large assembly, not merely to give the little aid which they would receive on this occasion, but to receive something in return. In process of time, after they had been aided to surmount the temporary difficulties which they had encountered by establishing themselves in Pilgrim-street, they would see rising before them a noble church and monastery, which would be a monument to their zeal in future generations. He had the object himself thoroughly at heart, and he said it could never fail, because it had also taken possession of their hearts (great cheers).

After an interval, in which the proceedings took a musical direction,

The Rev. Mr. BELANEY came forward to address the meeting. He spoke at some length on the events which occurred to the Catholic Church in France towards the close of the last century,—alluding to the spread of Voltairism and other rational systems, and in connection with these to the severe blow which their creed received at the hands of the French of that period. The Church, like a tree, was cut down to the very roots. But it sprung up again; and in 1820 was as flourishing in France as ever. And so, he went on to say, similar results had taken place in Italy recently: the Church of Rome had been spoliated, and attempts were being made to destroy it; but if they succeeded in banishing the Pope from Rome, in a few years his faithful sons would see her more flourishing than ever. In twenty years they would not see the Pope trembling, as the *Times* said, for his life and for his dinner (a laugh); but they would see him recovering not only his temporal sovereignty in Italy, but a sovereignty of far wider dimensions, and a far greater power, and his Church rising and occupying a position of far greater influence than she does now. This was their hope—this must be their consolation. Look at what had taken place in England, since the Italian revolution of 1848! The Catholics as a body had been greatly multiplied—the Church in England had been greatly strengthened; for every shilling that was given in England prior to that time, there were now given 20s. Look how they had increased in number in this town since 1848—which is not more than twelve years since! He supposed that there were not fewer than 2,600 people present at this gathering; and if they might take this meeting as a guage of their entire strength, he supposed that for every one present there were ten absent (cheers). Well, this had almost all taken place since the banishment of the Holy Father in 1848. Since then they had not only increased in number, but the banishment of the Holy Father had had the tendency of increasing the zeal and affection of Catholics all over the world (loud cheers). Once more they saw the Dominican Friars among them in Newcastle (renewed cheers). They ought to realize this, that however the Father may be persecuted—however the numerous enemies of the Church may bellow, or however virulent they may write, it was not in the power of man, whatever be his machinations, to stop the progress of the Catholic church: she would rise triumphant above every adversity, reclaim old lands and old territory; she would bring in again the old lands and take possession of new as she was doing in America, China, and Bulgaria—in the latter she had recently added 40,000 members—she would again walk, nay she was now walking through the ranks of the English Universities, and setting up herself in the halls of Oxford and Cambridge (cheers). Into the possession of these she would come shortly, and on her entry say: "Peace to the pious souls of these places;" and to the holders of fellowships and mitres—Protestant mitres—"friends, leave these places and walk up higher." She would decimate the ranks of these Protestant Universities and add the decimated to her own ranks (cheers). There were already 2,000 men of education, above 300 men like himself in holy orders, and above 2,000 ladies of education and a great many children—in all about 10,000 in this little island which she had picked up and brought out of the ranks of Protestantism since the Pope was banished from Rome (cheers)—since his fighting friends thought it was all up with the Pope (cheers). Three hundred years ago the head of the Catholic church in this country—they might say the head was cut off; but they left the body—it was a trunk without a head. Having banished the Papal power from this realm they said, "we must have some head." They didn't like to put a block-head on—they thought they would like a real, living head. However, no one liked to give his head, not even to stick it upon the Church. No priest would give his head to stick upon the thing they had cut the head from. So they selected a man who had killed four wives and married six (laughter and cheers)—half a man and half a beast to present to the people as the idol they were to worship. Well they succeeded so far that they got an image of earth with a head of brass, stuck it together and called it a man—called it a king,—called the head of the Church. What was the consequence? The head of the Church had gone. But it was renewed with the reign of "Mary the Pious." Mary the Pious, called "Bloody Mary" by the Protestant Church, when she commenced her reign—when she left the throne of the Church and seventeen bishops—Catholic bishops; but the Church of England was again raised by the bastard virgin Queen Elizabeth, who set up again the old, ugly head; but they were told that of the then sixteen bishops who remained as the connecting link between England and the Catholic Church, not one of them would take the mitre, would take the peerage, would take his seat in the House of Lords, would take the *entree* to the palace. So they got rid of the fibres of the body—the union between the Holy Father and the Catholic Church of England; and so there was not for some short time any bishops in the country; and when they did begin to come again into the country they had to hide themselves and call themselves Vicars apostolic; but their venerable Bishop presiding over this meeting was the first that had dared to call himself "bishop" in the north of England since the Reformation (great cheers).—The Protestant world—the infidel world—thought that at the Reformation it was all over with the Pope—that they had lost the head, that all virtue had gone, and that of the Catholic Church, like the oranges which his audience had been sucking, there was nothing left but the skin, whose only worth was to be pitched into the gutters. If it had been founded on poor human might, they would have thought that after the Reformation the Catholic Church would have sunk into nothingness, have been powdered to dust, and have been no more heard of. They thought that in a few years there would not be a single Catholic left in the country. Of what had been the result he had already given illustrations. They had cut off the head, but the body remained, and at that moment the impression was of people who were accustomed to reckon population, that there was not a smaller number of Catholics in England than 1,500,000. The whole Catholic population at the time of the Reformation was about 4,000,000; so that there were now, after all the efforts that had been made to destroy the Catholic head of the Church, very little short of the whole Catholic population at the time of Henry VIII. (cheers). Certainly, if ever scheme proved a failure, it was the malignant scheme engendered and hatched by Henry VIII., who thought that he could put down the Papal power in England—destroy an institution of God—and set up a parliamentary establishment upon its ruins. This might be a consolation to his dear brethren—might be a proof to them that they had nothing to fear from the persecution which was now raging against the Holy Father. The same result would follow on a larger scale that took place in England on a smaller scale—that the Church would be greatly increased, and that their faith would be greatly purified by the persecution of the Pope. He need but at this moment to turn to France. Eight years ago he found a great number of the laity and clergy of all ranks—from bishops down to curates—headstrong with Gallican sentiments—clinging to the idea that every nation ought to have an independent catholicity, so that they might be enabled to take a national view of the Pope's infallibility and the power of the Church,—a somewhat similar feeling to that which pervaded England and ultimated in the Reformation. But now, if you ask any great man in France, he will tell you that the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon and the conduct of the enemies of the Pope in Sardinia and Italy, have produced a depth of catholicity, an emotion, a profound veneration towards and for the Holy Father (cheers). The great thing that was wanted had been produced by these wicked acts of the enemies of the Church—namely, a perfect conviction that the Holy Father was invested in himself—apart from Councils—apart from individuals—with all the attributes, and all the dogmaticisms, for the destruction or promulging of doctrine that the Holy St. Peter had when he went to Rome without a cardinal by his side (cheers.) The persecutions of the Pope during the last twelve years had had the effect of bringing out those doctrines far more prominently, far more effectively than ever was realized in the Christian world before; and to see this was worth all the trials and afflictions which the Pope had suffered at the hands of his enemies. The result had been to spread a new halo around the head of the Church; to begirt him with St. Peter's girder; to put St. Peter's sword, burnished afresh, into his hands—the sword of the spirit, which was more powerful to slay than all his enemies. Therefore they might congratulate themselves upon living in a day when, however much they might deplore certain circumstances, the power of the Pope was still more like the power of God upon earth; for they had invested the Pope with the attributes of the vicar of Christ more than ever was seen since the Church derived its origin (cheers). He thanked his dear friends for the patience with which they had heard him; and congratulated himself upon having had the opportunity of uttering these few words to this large meeting on the character of so distinguished a personage as the Holy Father. In conclusion he called upon them to give three hearty cheers for the Pope and, if they could, to make them loud enough to reverberate on the banks of the Tiber, and to move the roof of the Tuileries.—The cheering that succeeded was long and loud, amid which Mr Belaney resumed his seat.

More music succeeded, and this was followed by a speech from Canon EYRE, who briefly glanced at the early days of the Dominicans in Newcastle, traces of whose existence were to be found in the names "High Friar-street," "The Friars;" "Monk-street" and "Monk-square;" he said there were 23,000 Catholics in Newcastle; and called upon them to take measures for building a new Church every three years.

Mr. M'Millan sang, in character, an Irish ditty, which was vociferously encored, and the singer returned and sung "The Boys of Kilkenny." He is a capital songster as well as humourist, and did great justice to these songs.

Father KELLY, of South Shields, followed, and in an address, congratulated the Church on the sobriety which characterised St. Patrick's day.

After other speeches and more music, the audience separated shortly after ten o'clock.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG ON RIFLED ORDNANCE.

Towards the close of last week, the London Gunmakers' Company entertained Sir W. Armstrong at dinner, on the occasion of his receiving the honorary freedom of the company, which was conferred upon him "for the important services he has rendered to the nation by his great improvements in the science of gunnery." Sir William, in responding to the toast of his health, alluded to the satisfactory results obtained with his guns in China, and, with reference to the weakness which some of his 40-pounders had shown at the breech, he stated that means had been devised which fully met this defect. He said:—"All my experience leads me to the conviction that the principle of constructing cannon by the superposition of successive layers of iron coils welded into cylinders is the best, and to that principle I propose to adhere in the construction of guns of the largest dimensions. Layer after layer may be indefinitely applied, and I can scarcely see any limit to the size of gun which may by this process be constructed. The difficulties which had at first to be encountered in carrying this method into practice induced me to some extent to deviate from it. But now that those difficulties have been almost entirely surmounted, I feel satisfied it ought to be adopted in all its integrity. I can see no other mode of construction which affords so much strength, and, what is of still more importance, is so little liable to hidden and treacherous flaw." Sir William next alluded to a muzzle-loading gun, designed to throw a projectile of 120lb. "This gun," he observed, "is rifled upon a plan which I have called the shunt plan, and which enables the shot to go in easy and to come out tight. For I need hardly tell you that there is nothing more essential to accuracy than to deliver the shot without vibration from the gun; while it is equally necessary in the case of a muzzle-loader that facility of loading should be preserved. But it must not be supposed from the circumstance of my having made the gun a muzzle-loader, that I have in any degree given up the principle of breech-loading as applied to large guns. On the contrary, I am more than ever persuaded of the great advantage of breech-loading, more especially for the navy, and I clearly see my way to the removal of every objection which can with any degree of reason be urged against it in heavy ordnance. At the same time, however, I believe that muzzle-loading guns, from their greater simplicity, will for some purposes be preferable to breech-loaders, and that both forms of guns will have to be provided." With reference to the question of rifled artillery against iron-cased ships, he is inclined to think the gun will in the end prove the victor. "The strong point in favour of the iron plates is, that no hollow projectile will bear the impact against them without breaking in pieces, and they are therefore an effectual protection against all explosive and incendiary missiles. Iron-clad ships must consequently be attacked with solid shot alone, and it is not by merely punching a few small clean holes in their sides that we can hope to make any serious impression upon them. If they can be destroyed by artillery, it must be done by hurling against them such ponderous masses as will crush in their sides; and to effect this will require much larger guns than are yet in the service. It will be my duty to endeavour to produce such guns, and I leave it to others to act for the defence as best they can. As for timber ships, I believe they will utterly collapse under the fire of modern artillery. I can conceive nothing so calculated to gratify the organ of destructiveness as firing 100 pounder percussion shells at a three-decker crowded with men. If we must have timber ships for distant service, at all events let them be as unlike three-deckers as possible. Nothing can be worse adapted to resist modern projectiles than these floating castles of wood." Coming to the price of his guns, he said, "The price at which they are delivered from the Elswick Ordnance Works, is £120 for the 12-pounder, £195 for the 25-pounder, and £285 for the 40-pounder. The price of the 100-pounder, I believe, has not yet been definitively settled. The total sum voted by Parliament last session for the supply of every species of warlike stores during the financial year now on the point of expiring was £2,900,000, and the portion of this amount which was allotted to the Armstrong armament was £867,785. Of this sum only £405,000 was appropriated to the manufacture of guns alone, the remainder being required for providing, first, the shot, shell, and fuses; second, the carriages, ammunition waggons, and all the articles of battery equipment; and, third, the cartridges and powder. Now, we have made about 780 guns during the year, and if we divide this sum of £405,000 by this number of guns, and take into account the value of the very large number of guns now in a state of progress and partially paid for, the result shows an average cost of about £350 per gun. This covers the expense of all experiments and alterations unavoidable in the commencement of a new and difficult species of manufacture, and I think that you will admit that it is not an unfavourable result, and that it presents no inconsistency with the contract prices. With regard to the 100-pounder guns, the experiments with them and with the shells and fuses I have provided for them are proceeding satisfactorily. The destructive power of these large shells, which contain from eight to nine pounds of powder, is very great, and such as ought, I think, to settle the question of timber ships. I may mention that the copper ring, which in all the previous guns had been applied to the breech to resist the erosive action of the gas, was at first dispensed with in the 100-pounders, as I had reason to expect that by using expanded cups to prevent the escape of the gas, the copper rings would not be required. I found, however, on trying one of these guns at Shoeburyness that it would be necessary to resume the use of the copper for the preservation of the gun at the breech, and it was consequently returned to Woolwich to have the ring inserted. This has given rise to the foolish story that the gun was a complete failure."

In the course of his remarks, Sir William had complained of the character of the test which had been applied to one of his 12-pounders—as defective—by the Ordnance Committee. Colonel Lefroy, one of the Committee, was present, and said the gun fired at was certainly quite shut up, and therefore there was no disparagement to the Armstrong; but the result had shown that neither form of gun would bear the direct impact of a solid shot on its side without becoming disabled.

NEWCASTLE EASTER WRESTLING AND GREAT NORTHERN GAMES.

The Newcastle Easter Wrestling—the twenty fourth anniversary of the Society's existence—took place on Monday and Tuesday last. The first day was devoted to what is called "the manly science of wrestling;" the second to a varied dish of fun; jumping, running, wrestling, &c. The weather was not such as could be desired for out-door games; but on Monday though the morning was beclouded, the glass rose and the rain was trifling until late at night. There was, besides, a cold wind blowing, another ingredient in the discomforts of the day. The lively interest felt in the game, however, enabled its patrons to put on a smile at the condition of affairs overhead and to put in a more numerous appearance than has been observed for some years: there being present between 5000 and 6000 spectators. The wrestling ground,—we may mention for the information of distant friends,—is a spacious field, lying close to the banks of old Father Tyne, a little to the south-west of the Central Railway Station and Carlisle line. The grounds are laid out or fitted up with due regard to the convenience and comfort of sight-seers—there being a spacious ring in which the aspirants to athletic honours figure, railed off in a substantial manner, and around which from two to three thousand people can find standing accommodation; whilst due south of the ring there is a grand stand, with reporters' box underneath and box for the clerk of the day; and to the right and left, or east and west, of these are spacious galleries, thrown up in amphitheatre style. When these positions were all occupied, as on Monday, the scene was gay and animated. But the amusement was almost altogether confined to the sterner sex, for with the exception of some three or four women plying a good trade in biscuits, eggs, lemonade, &c., and one or two females on the outer verge of the ring, there were none of the fair portion of creation to witness games which were once as much the fashionable pastime of polished Greece as bull baiting was and still is that of Spain. Whether we got our notions of the athletic exercises direct in descent from Greece or they are the spontaneous growth of the northern islands of the sea is of little consequence, beyond the fact that what was practised in ancient days is relished with gusto in our own times. Time was when the North—further north than the Tyne—was more famous for feats of strength than intellect; when men were more valued and valuable for strength of arm than for clearness of head or the beauty of moral vision. But time, they say, with wonderous truthfulness, works changes: it does so in arms as well as in manners; and we were reminded of the former case in connection with this society's operations, now extending over a quarter of a century, by a passing note of the work of time on the physical frames of a few old wrestlers who appeared on the ground to witness scenes once their own proud delight, but in which they are no longer able to participate. Here, for instance, is an old, diminutive man, and a very young one in company. The latter is desirous of trying a 'prentice hand with his senior; and the former, still possessing a little of the old game in his composition, begs the director of the games "if he wishes to see him pitch this lad out of the ring" to let them have a try. A laugh rewards the sally of the old man, "who claims a post of honour with the sons of fame." He seems to be able to say with the worn-out Grecian wrestler:

> Such was my boast, while vigour crowned my days.
> Now care surrounds me, and my force decays;
> Yet thus, by time impaired, no more I wave
> To prove the hero . . .

Wrestling, to the uninitiated, is sometimes a stupid-looking affair. Take for example the contest between Furnass and Telford for £20. If not unknown to fame, they are unknown to most of the spectators; but they, like many of their senior comrades of the arena, are speedily distinguished by the crowd by some peculiarity either of dress or of manner. In this case Furnass is at once distinguished from his antagonist by the *soubriquet* "black-heed." Most of the men come to the "scratch" with a smiling countenance, and then follows a shake of the hand, significant of good temper. Furnass and Telford are young men, and the former has slightly the advantage in height. The combatants laid hold of each other much after the graceful manner in which a bear would rear himself and fold you in his embrace. Having locked each other up in this fashion, the men move round and round in a slow monotonous manner, the body of each being bent from the hips, with the heads slightly elevated. From this a notion of the first position of wrestlers in conflict may be gathered. After awhile the spectators will call your attention more particularly to the combatants by a shout of "it's a had." The men are now in close embrace, with bodies erect, heads locked against each other, and limbs quivering again with the efforts that each is making to obtain an advantage over his antagonist. A few seconds are spent in a fierce whirl round of the combatants, and then the bodies move off, the hands slip over the head of each, and the men separate. Again they come on in a few minutes, the same movements and tactics are observed, and this time Furnass takes his wary, timid opponent by the middle, whirls him round thrice, and then throws him a clean somersault, but in the fall that ensues both kiss the earth together. The umpires decide that it is a "dog fall," which is not at all an inappropriate phraze, for remembering how a couple of terriers will stand upon hind legs, hug with their fore paws, seize hold with their teeth, and shake each other until both fall and roll over, it is exactly as dogs do fall. But it is wearisome to watch these two men. Furnass, to do him justice, is skilful and anxious to terminate the fray, but his antagonist during a whole hour and a half exhibits timidity, if not a deficiency of scientific skill. The trial is to be the greatest number of throws out of five. At the end of an hour and a quarter Furnass, as might have been seen from the first, came off victorious, throwing his man with a "cross-buttocker" in the most triumphant and decisive manner, amid the cheers of the spectators. There are a few curious phrazes in the *parlance* of this arena—two of which we have named—a dog fall and a cross buttock. There is also what is called a "hipe;" but from each and all of these preserve us and all decent people,—particularly from the cross-buttock, in which the recipient of the favour finds himself lifted from the ground, and as he is made to swing round with his antagonist, the latter with a skilful touch of his feet throws him into the air, and he comes with a solid crash in contact with mother earth. The spectators set up a cheer, and the conqueror with grace and affability as well as good temper and generousness of disposition, gives his hand to his prostrate foe and lifts him smartly out of his humiliating position. After getting rid of the small fry, a number of fine-built, athletic fellows are called into the arena. In a moment, three, or even four and five couples of men are twirling each other round and sending their unwary foes heels over head now into the air and now to grass. Among these we note Mr Kean, a veteran wrestler—a man who has grown bald in his pursuit of notoriety in this line. He is matched to one his junior—a braw lad who has muscle and strength in vast proportions. Few preliminaries are observed until there's "a had," and Kean's youthful antagonist makes a close and uncomfortable acquaintance with *terra firma*. In like manner Mr Scott and Mr Craig dispose of their men; and many others who came into the ring disposed of their antagonists in the briefest space. Among the 11 stone men is "Ben Cooper," who seems to be well known for his prowess, and to be a familiar pet. He is a tall, clean-built fellow, strong in limb and supple; but his antagonist, though not so tall, is evidently a difficult man to "tackle." He is shorter, but stout and symmetrical. As he throws off his outer dress he discloses Hungarian habiliments—a white, skin-fitting dress, around the middle of which is a broad scarlet girder; and down the legs are stripes of the same material, with garters of the like hue, and Hungarian boots to match. His dress is so gay and so far in advance of his compeers as to draw forth a laugh and a cheer. The two men go to work instantly, but it is a severe contest, and Ben finds it so. His antagonist is remarkably firm on his pins, resisting Ben's favourite move to throw him off them. Now the "bonny dress" has decidedly the advantage, and there are cries of "by gocks, Ben's done," as down they fall. The umpire decides that it is a dog fall but in our opinion the lesser man was entitled to the victory, and we are not alone in that opinion. However, it was decided that in popular language "a dee ower" should take place, and in the second conflict Mr Cooper, who displayed more symptoms of losing temper than are compatible with a generous opponent, threw his man. We can also say of the several combats, numbering almost hundreds, that they were conducted with equal fairness and good temper,—the umpires' decisions being in no case questioned by the combatants; and that there was an amount of generosity displayed on the part of the competitors which was alike creditable and English. The description we have attempted will suffice for all the contests that took place on Monday. One other word as to the men is deserving. When they had stripped for the contest, their attire was respectable, in some cases quite tasteful; and in this respect they presented a marked contrast to the scenes of former years. But it would be a very admirable step on the part of the committee to erect huts in which the combatants could dress and undress, and in which they could await the summons to combat. It would not only tend probably to the convenience of the wrestlers but be a measure of decency; for it is not very nice to see men stripping in the open ring as at present. We throw out this as a friendly suggestion to the committee, who we are glad to hear possess ample funds, holding shares in one of the local lines and money in the bank. The following is the programme and results of the wrestling:—

DECIES PRIZE OF £20 GIVEN BY LORD DECIES, FOR NORTHUMBERLAND MEN.

In the first and second rounds there was little of interest to notice, except a few of those sturdy struggles which often take place, with young aspirants, who are still "green" to the science necessary for competent wrestlers. A little fellow named Charlton was pitted against a tall, brawney Northumbrian in the first round, and to all appearance his chance of success was "two sticks to one," but, however, the little "chap" was good stuff, and after some little dodging, brought the "block" to earth in gallant style. In the second round John Craig and William Foster made some excellent moves, and after some little squaring betwixt the two, Foster measured his length on the ground through a beautiful swing hipe from Craig. The men falling in the second round received 2s. 6d. each.

THIRD ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Thomas Nevin, Allendale	John Kean, Hexham.
Jacob Craig, Allendale	E. Cullen, Haltwhistle.
John Craig, Allendale	G. Nicholson, Alton-le-Gate.
Geo. Pearson, Old Town	Gibson Kent, Newcastle.
A. Dixon, Alston	T. Fawcett, Blanchland.
Edw. Arkle, Benwell	W. Charlton, Redmire.
Joseph Blair, Allendale	John Robson, Meddon Way.
Thos. Walton, Newland	J. Snowdon, Greenhead.

Thomas Snowdon, Keller, odd man.

In this round there were some smart struggles. Robson and Blair had a long bout, and after several times slipping holds, Blair took advantage of a hank which Robson unfortunately tried on, and brought his man with science to the ground. Pearson and Kent made some excellent sport, but Kent had to submit to a defeat. Walton and Snowdon were well matched, but the ugly cross-buttock was an awkward move for Snowdon who was thrown rather unceremoniously with his proboscis in conjunction with the green sward.

FOURTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell
Joseph Blair	Thos. Nevin.
Ed. Arkle	Jacob Craig.
T. Snowdon	A. Dixon.
John Craig	G. Pearson.

Thomas Walton, odd man.

Craig and Arkle were the "great guns" in this round, the former being cleverly grassed with the back heel.

FIFTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell
Thos Walton	Edw. Arkle.
Joseph Blair	J. Craig.

Thomas Snowdon, odd man.

This was an interesting round, the whole of the competitors being "men of mettle." Blair again succeeded in keeping his position, throwing Craig in a masterly style. Walton threw Arkle with the hype, and Snowdon was left odd man.

SIXTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Joseph Blair	Thos Snowdon.

Thomas Walton, odd man.

Blair now became favourite for the prize, but as there was little speculation going on among the sportsmen, we are not able to give any particular quotation offered on the winner. He easily disposed of his man by one of these scientific twists, for which he is so noted, and was thus left in the field with Thomas Walton.

DECIDING FALLS.

Stood.	Fell.
Joseph Blair	Thos. Walton.
Joseph Blair	Thos. Walton.

On first getting hold a smart wrestle ensued. Both men got firm hold, and at length Blair brought into practice a fine swinging hipe and grassed his man. The next fall was a dog fall. The third time Blair again brought the swinging hipe into play, and threw Walton in very fine style. Blair accordingly received £10, Watson £3, and the third and fourth in proportion.

During the time the Decies Prize was being wrestled, a match for £20 aside was settled between Thomas Furnass, of Wigton, and Joseph Telford, of Crook Dyke; the following is the result:—

Stood.	Fell.
Thomas Furnass, Wigton	Joseph Telford, Crook Dyke
Thomas Furnass, Do.	Joseph Telford, Do.
Thomas Furnass, Do.	Joseph Telford, Do.

Though the sport of wrestling does not owe the excitement it possesses to any risk incurred by betting, there is sometimes a little speculation on a match, and in this case 2 to 1 was profitably invested on Furnass. Twice he cross-buttocked his man, and once threw him by the inside bank, winning the match with very little effort beyond that required for the getting of a firm hold.

£28 FOR ELEVEN STONE MEN.

For this prize there were 111 entries. In the first round there was little or no interest, except in the struggle of Lee and Cooper. Thomas Lee, of Alston, a stiff broad set little fellow, attired in rather a peculiar dress, although extremely showy, was pitted against the wiry frame of Ben Cooper the Carlisle hero. Lee kept Cooper sometime in abeyance, and evidently appeared to puzzle the keen movements of the "old one." After one or two fruitless attempts to send the Alston boy to the earth, Ben's temper became a little ruffled, and from the grinning smile which played on Cooper's countenance on his first entrance into the ring a sullen cloud of disappointment seemed to overcast his mind, and in the last hold his determined manner was evident that he intended to make short work of it, and giving one of his well-known swings brought him forcibly to the ground, Lee good naturedly repaid Ben with a complacent smile.

In the second round little transpired worthy of notice, and we therefore pass on to the

THIRD ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
J. Pattison, Weardale	W. Wilson, Penrith.
R. Broach, Newcastle	T. Davison, Castleside.
T. Robson, Weardale	J. Summerville, Lonside.
R. Armstrong, Kingwater	E. Scott, Newcastle.
J. Robson, Meddon Way	W. Thornthwaite, Carlisle.
James Scott, Carlisle	C. Cullen, Haltwhistle.
C. Kennedy, Stapleton	J. Birkett, Houghton.
J. Tiffin, Dearham	J. Braithwaite, Hugill.
H. Ivison, Carlisle	T. Kirkup, Longtown.
John Scott, Hayton	F. Penrice, Dilston.
John Kean, Hexham	W. Thompson, Carlisle.
G. Glaister, Greenhall	H. Chapman, Cockermouth.
T. Longmire, Braithwaite	J. Smith, Ulverstone.
L. Wearmouth, Weardale	T. Thompson, Leadgate.

W. Phillips, Stapleton, odd man.

Davison and Broach made an excellent wrestle, but the former was too confident, and held his man too cheaply, and after a severe struggle Davison had to succumb.

FOURTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Wm. Phillips	T. Pattison
L. Wearmouth	John Scott.
Richd. Broach	John Robson
John Kean	T. Armstrong.
James Scott	T. Longmire
Thos Robson	C. Kennedy.
H. Ivison	John Tiffin.

George Glaister, odd man.

The shades of evening were accompanied with drizzling mist, which however by no means damped the ardour of the five or six thousand spectators who clustered as thickly as ever around the paling of the ring. The wrestle between Phillips and Pattison did not result in a fall. After sauntering away the whole time of the round, Pattison was disabled by the spraining of a sinew, and his rival gained the fall.

FIFTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
J. Scott	G. Glaister.
H. Ivison	L. Wearmouth.
T. Robson	J. Kean.
W. Phillips	R. Broach.

The finest throw of the day was made in this round by James Scott. Getting strong hold of his man, he raised him fairly from the ground and swung him over his shoulder, or in the technicality of the ring "buttocked" him in superb style. Ivison and Wearmouth continued dallying away many minutes after night-fall amid hisses and cries from all quarters of "put em 'oot." At length they got hold and made a dog fall. They then resumed their hold, when Ivison threw his man by a fine move in the bank. Phillips is a fine little fellow, and made short work of his powerful rival. At this stage of the proceedings, the rain was descending fast, and at the termination of the round (half past seven o'clock), the sports were adjourned until nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE BELL RACE

Was run after the second round, and created no small degree of merriment amongst the company present, from the appearance of the competitors who wore some of the most ludicrous masks that possibly could be purchased; and each being provided with small bags filled with various coloured dusts, left with these a forcible impression upon each other when they came in contact. Ben Cooper acted the part of "bellman," and kept the "merry fellows" in a constant consternation, until at last W. Hepple, of Greenhead, left his mark upon the post of honour, and was declared victor.

SECOND DAY.—(TUESDAY).

The morning was very unpropitious for the sport, there having been a quantity of rain during the night, and the weather cold and ungenial. As the day advanced the weather got worse, the rain falling without intermission during the whole time the sports were going on. Yet still the ground was pretty well clad with spectators, who had a plentiful supply of clean straw at their service, and made the best of it they could. The sports commenced soon after nine o'clock in the morning with the

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

There were 56 entries for this prize, the amount of money given being £16, divided in proportions amongst the several winners.

THIRD ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
R. Carruthers, Cumwhitton	Robert Reed, Carlisle.
J. Brocklebank, Wt Cumberld	R. Broach, Newcastle.
John Ward, Wigton	W. Mark, Newcastle.
J. Johnstone, Allendale	J. Carruthers, Orton Park.
J. Smith, Ulverstone	J. Murray, Carlisle.
John Tiffin, Dearham	J. Walton, Weardale.
Thomas Furnass, Wigton	J. Hodgson, Weardale.

Amongst the little fellows there are generally some of the most interesting wrestles, being evenly matched, not only in weight but also in height; hence, there is little advantage on any side, unless by those who are possessed of the scientific moves of the ring, and the spectators feel more delighted with the display of science in this weight than any of the other prizes.

FOURTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Robert Carruthers	John Ward
John Tiffin	J. Brocklebank
John Smith	John Murray

Thomas Furnass, odd man.

Some very good wrestling took place in this round, there being a very interesting contest between Tiffin and Brocklebank, which Tiffin at length decided by throwing his man, amidst the cheers of the bystanders.

FIFTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Robert Carruthers	Thomas Furnass
John Tiffin	John Smith

Tiffin and Smith being well balanced in size and weight, the match between these men was most exciting, which was no doubt heightened from the length of time that elapsed before the men got hold. This having at last been effected, Tiffin gave his man the "buttock," and threw him in handsome style.

FINAL THROWS.

Stood.	Fell.
John Tiffin	Robert Carruthers
John Tiffin	Robert Carruthers

Tiffin having thrown his man twice in succession, was declared the winner of the prize.

After the light weights had been disposed of, the men left over in the 11st prize from Monday were called into the ring to decide the winner of that prize.

SIXTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Thomas Robson	Henry Ivison
James Scott	William Phillips

In the former wrestle, which was severely contested, Robson cross-buttocked Ivison. Scott also cross-buttocked his man.

FINAL ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
James Scott	Thomas Robson.

In the first fall Scott was sent to grass by a cross-buttock. Scott won the second throw by bringing his opponent to his breast, and sending him down with great force. In the third Robson was struck or tried and cross-buttocked in a manner which made it a great shooting.

GREAT HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

As these kinds of sports generally do, this formed a very agreeable and amusing interlude to the proceedings. As another "shower" was coming on, the clerk of the course thought that one "heat" would be sufficient, so at it the men went—head over heels, some of them,—when, after going thrice round the ring, Joseph Hogg, of Gateshead, came in first, and John Blackett, of Newcastle, second. By this time the company assembled had got pretty wet "without," and so retired to the tents to get wet "within." Having got "refreshed," the sports resumed with a match, open to the world, for men of

ALL WEIGHTS.

Under this head, £32 was given, open to all the world, and for which there were 60 entries, comprising the best men in the kingdom, in which may be included such names as Davison, Ben Cooper, Dick Wright, Jas. Harrington, James Scott, Blair, Harry Ivison, Noble Ewbank, and Jamieson. The number of lookers on had considerably augmented by the time this match commenced, and much enthusiasm prevailed as to the result. The following is the return from the

THIRD ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
W. Jamieson, Penrith	Joseph Ewbank, Brampton.
Matthew Lee, Limeside	Joseph Blair, Allendale.
Noble Ewbank, Brampton	John Emerson, Weardale.
Robert Blair, Allendale	John Fisher, Appleby.
W. Robson, Weardale	T. Davison, Castleside.
John Nattrass, Weardale	Benj. Cooper, Carlisle.
Henry Ivison, Carlisle	Matthew Blair, Allendale.
Richard Wright, Longtown	T. Rawlinson, Wharton.

In this round "indomitable Ben" was brought to grass by John Nattrass, and Wright pitched Rawlinson with his legs aloft by the swing and hipe.

FOURTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fall.
Richard Wright	Robert Blair
William Jamieson	John Nattrass.
Matthew Lee	Noble Ewbank.
Henry Ivison	Wm. Robson.

Wright threw Robert Blair easily. Jamieson upset Nattrass, and Henry Ivison and W. Robson made two dog-falls, but ultimately the latter was defeated.

FIFTH ROUND

William Jamieson	Matthew Lee
Richard Wright	Henry Ivison

FINAL THROWS.

The contest now lay between Jamieson and Wright, and excitement was consequently at its height when the men reappeared in the ring. They soon got hold, when, after some sharp twisting and twining, Dick buttocked his man and threw him. In the next round he came ditto. Jamieson protested strongly against the throw, contending that he had not got hold; the judges decided against him, however, and Wright was declared the victor. Jamieson offered to wrestle Wright for £25 a-side, but it was rejected.

THE DECIES PRIZE.

The amount of the prize was £14, (being £5 given by Lord Decies, and £9 by the Society) given to be contended for by 32 picked men of all counties. In connection with the prize was a handsome belt, made of purple velvet, mounted on leather, with three shields in silver, and fringed with a small silver beading. On the shield, bearing the Decies Arms, was engraven the following:—"Champion Belt, presented by the Right Hon. Lord Decies." On the bottom shield, "Newcastle Easter Wrestling Mr R. Lowrey, president. Mr D. Dunglinson, secretary. Winner." The name of the winner of course was left blank, as it must be won two years in succession before it can be claimed, and until then it will remain in the hands of the committee. The workmanship is beautiful, but the design vulgar in the extreme; it reminded us more of the shape of a "horse collar" than a wrestling belt. We give the result from the

THIRD ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Joseph Ewbank, Brampton	Wm. Glaister, Greenhaugh.
William Jamieson, Penrith	Thomas Sharp, Haltwhistle.
Richard Wright, Longtown	John Nattrass, Weardale.
William Watson, Weardale	Robert Blair, Allendale.

Jamieson threw Sharp with the hank. Nattrass was turfed by Wright, and Watson put Robert Blair a side by the awkward hank.

FOURTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
William Jamieson	William Watson.
Richard Wright	Joseph Ewbank.

The result of this round brought Jamieson and Wright together again; the men, on entering the ring for the

FINAL THROWS,

Were received with loud and prolonged cheering. Notwithstanding their late dispute, at the conclusion of the former match, the men met with the utmost good will. Jamieson succeeded in getting two consecutive falls, and was declared the winner of the prize. This brought the wrestling portion of the sports to a close.

The sports were wound up with a sack race, which was won by Henry Hobson, of Blaydon. The Volunteer Rifle Hurdle Race followed, and the prize was carried off by John Rutherford, of the Northumberland Artillery, and the second prize was awarded to Wm. Temple, of Hexham. The pole-leaping was the last of the games for 1861, and in consequence of the equality of performance the amount of £3, the prize, was divided between David Johnson and John Musgrove. After which the spectators dispersed, apparently perfectly satisfied with the results of the present meeting.

THE STRIKES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The partial strike in the building trade remains in *statu quo*, the men of the four large firms—Lucas, Kelk, Peto, and Smith, being out, and supported by the contributions of the men who remain at work. If these firms should give way, others will be laid siege to; the first being Messrs. Trollope's, where last year's strike commenced; but it is understood that the masters intend shortly, should the strike continue, to take some very decided measure in their own defence, such as importing Belgian workmen, under long agreements—a course which may result in ruin to the misguided workmen who are now renewing the unreasonable struggle. It is stated that the offer of payment by the hour made by Messrs. Lucas and Kelk would have involved a loss to them on contracts already entered into, of £14,000. The Great Exhibition contract, like all others entered into by the builders since the previous lock-out, contains a "strike clause," by which the contractor is released from liability for delay caused by a turn-out of his workmen. The contractors will, however, it is stated, procure sufficient men to carry on the works as contemplated. As an illustration of how completely the men have put themselves in the wrong, it may be noted that, by the hourly pay system, a man might leave off work on Saturday at one o'clock, working as usual on other days, and get as much for his week's work as at present. The masters offer to bind themselves to keep open their works for the ten hours if only half a dozen men choose to work that time, and they pledge themselves not to allow overtime-work unless a majority of the men wish for it. On Saturday and Monday the men on strike were paid an allowance by the Trades' Union. Some of the turn-outs have taken work on the old terms at other shops.

The strike of the Bristol masons has come to an end. Both sides have made concessions.

The Bath strike has terminated in the victory of the men. The masons obtain what they ask for—fourpence per day extra pay, and the liberty of leaving work at four o'clock on Saturdays. At the same time the men undertake not to make any new demands for twelve months, and both sides are to give six months' notice of any intention to reduce or raise wages.

There is also a nine hours' movement in Edinburgh. The joiners have given way and resumed work, but the masons are obstinate, and refuse to surrender.

In South Lancashire the number of hands on strike, and unemployed in consequence of the strike and mills closed, is estimated as follows:—Ashton, 4,138; Staleybridge, 4,200; Dunkinfield, 2,460; Mottram district, 2,210; Hyde, Newton, and Godley, 11,040. It thus appears that upwards of 24,000 persons are now out of work in the above-named places, and the amount of money thus thrown out of circulation in these districts is estimated at £18,000 a-week. It is confidently asserted by many that the strike cannot last, and it has certainly taken place contrary to the advice not only of the executive committee of the weavers of South Lancashire, but to the advice of the leaders now engaged in the movement.

THE REVENUE.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the under mentioned periods, ended March 31, 1861, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31.

	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease
	£.	£	£.	£
Customs	23,305,777	24,460,902	......	1,155,125
Excise	19,435,000	20,361,000	......	926,000
Stamps	8,348,412	8,043,598	304,814	......
Taxes	3,127,000	3,232,000	......	105,000
Property Tax	10,923,816	9,596,106	1,327,710	......
Post Office	3,400,000	3,310,000	90,000	......
Crown Lands	290,568	284,479	6,089	......
Miscellaneous	1,453,101	1,801,584	......	348,483
Total Income	70,283,674	71,089,669	1,728,613	2,534,608
Net Decrease	......	......	......	805,995

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31.

	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£.	£.	£
Customs	5,824,000	5,550,618	273,382	......
Excise	4,873,000	4,507,000	366,000	......
Stamps	2,191,170	2,128,016	63,154	......
Taxes	314,000	313,000	1,000	......
Property Tax	4,024,000	6,002,000	......	197,800
Post Office	895,000	915,000	......	2,000
Crown Lands	76,000	75,000	1,000	......
Miscellaneous	338,816	729,173	......	390,357
Total Income	18,535,986	20,219,807	704,536	2,388,257
Net decrease	......	......	......	1,683,821

On the 3rd the mail which left for Bombay, *via* Marseilles, carried £20,000, the first English instalment towards the relief of the starving population of Upper India. This large contribution, raised, in less than a week, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor and the committee of gentlemen who sit daily at the Mansion House, has been forwarded to Sir George Clerk, the Governor of that Presidency, with an unlimited authority to transmit it in such proportions to the Lieutenant-Governors of the different districts in which the famine prevails as his local knowledge of the varying circumstances may suggest, and with all possible despatch, in order that it may be expended in the purchase of food for the destitute.

A ROMANCE AND A FORTUNE.

The annals of litigation furnish but few more interesting cases than that of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, which has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favour of the appellant, who thus becomes possessed of an immense fortune—upwards of two millions of dollars. We copy from the *New York Times* the following *resumé* of the material facts which constitute the history of this case:—

"Daniel Clark, who was one of the early settlers in the colony of Louisiana, was a very remarkable person. His sagacity, prudence, and business tact soon placed him at the head of its monetary world, while his beauty of person, popular character, and agreeable manners afforded him a similar position in the social circle. In 1802 he became acquainted in Philadelphia with a lady of extraordinary personal beauty, named Zulime Carrière. She was born in the old French colony of Biloxi, and her parents were emigrants from the land of poetry and romance—Provence—the favourite home of the troubadours. When Clark first met her, she had been living in wedlock with a swindler named Jerome de Grange, who, having dazzled her with a glittering coronet, married her, and then disclosed the astounding facts that he was a confectioner and a bigamist. Zulime appealed for protection to Clark, who being warm-hearted and chivalrous at once espoused her cause, and, after becoming convinced that De Grange had another wife living, espoused her himself. The marriage was kept secret, and in 1806 Myra, now Mrs. Gaines, was born. Being naturally desirous of having her connection with Clark a publicly acknowledged one, Zulime went to New Orleans to obtain legal proofs of her first husband's rascality. While she was gone, Clark, who had grown into an influential politician, became enamoured of Miss Caton, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, with whom he contracted an engagement, though when reports were brought to Miss Caton alleging her lover's marriage to Zulime she at once insisted upon a release from the engagement, and she subsequently became the Marchioness of Wellesley.

"In the meantime, Zulime had returned to Philadelphia, and sought to obtain proofs of her marriage with Clark, who had with singular treachery destroyed all that he could discover. Finding herself helpless, in a strange country, and with a child dependent upon her, she was wholly at a loss what to do, and in her destitution, driven almost to despair, she accepted the hand of Dr. Gardette, who with kindness and generosity united his fortune with hers. Clark, in the meantime, had become penitent, but on hastening to find his former love ascertained that she was the wife of another. He took the child Myra, placed under the care of a friend, and had her most liberally educated. Zulime lived for a long time after that, attained the age of 78 years, and died at New Orleans but a few years since.

"Clark, whose business talent was proverbial, amassed an immense fortune in Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, which he bequeathed by will in 1813 to his mother, Mary Clark, naming Beverly Chew and Richard Relf, bankers of New Orleans, as executors. Charges have been preferred against the executors of bad faith and mismanagement, but, however that may be, Myra—then Mrs. Whitney—having discovered at maturity that her mother had been the wife of the deceased millionaire, with an impulse of honourable affection for which she cannot be too highly praised, determined to assert her right as the legitimate child and consequent heiress to the entire property.

"That she met with opposition and with obstacles of all sorts may well be imagined, but she battled for her mother's honour, and evinced the most commendable spirit and perseverance, in spite of most fearful odds. Her husband died, but she re-married, and in so doing enlisted a powerful auxiliary in the person of General Gaines, who believed in her legitimacy, and aided her with all his might. It would be wearisome merely to index the various legal struggles, the attempted social ostracisms, the treacheries, the sorrows, the hopes and fears, experienced by Mrs. Gaines in this work of her lifetime. She sued in numerous courts, and with varied success until her fortune was gone, her friends convinced of the uselessness of further trial, and all but her own indomitable spirit fled. She still struggled on, and as a last resort brought the case in its amplitude and its labyrinths of legal technicalities to the Supreme Court of the land. There, after a long and patient hearing, she has obtained her victory. The court has unanimously decided that Myra Clark Gaines is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and that, as such, she is entitled to all the property left by him. Nor are the years and energies of the courageous woman too far spent to prevent her enjoyment of her vast wealth. Mrs. Gaines, though now in her 55th year, is represented as being an agreeable specimen of what old people delight in calling 'ladies of the old school.' She is in good health, and possesses an abundant flow of animal spirits, which have buoyed her up for over 30 years under circumstances of an unusually trying nature."

THE WELL AT CAWNPORE.

The well at Cawnpore, to which such a melancholy interest attaches is to be walled in, and monuments are to be erected near it in memory of the English butchered there by the rebels. The following correspondence has been published by the Public Works Department, Bengal:—

"MONUMENTS TO BE ERECTED AT CAWNPORE OVER THE WELLS NEAR THE SITE OF SIR HUGH WHEELER'S INTRENCHMENT, AND NEAR THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

"From Lieutenant-Colonel H. Yule, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department. (Dated Head-quarters, Camp Ghosalpore, 9th of January, 1861.)

"I am directed by the Governor-General to communicate through you to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor his Excellency's wishes regarding the monuments to be erected at Cawnpore over the two wells of unhappy celebrity. 2. Designs for both these monuments will be forwarded in a few days. That for the well near Wheeler's Intrenchment consists of a massive Iona cross on an appropriate basement. 3. That for the other well, west of the canal, will consist of an octagonal Gothic screen and platform encircling the closed well. Both the screen and the platform will be executed in stone. Over or by the side of the well will be placed a marble statue. 4. On receipt of the drawing, orders should be issued to the executive engineer regarding the first-mentioned monument, the cross near Wheeler's Intrenchment. But his Excellency desires to intrust the construction of the architectural parts of the other monument to C. B. Thornhill, C.S., knowing his strong interest in the matter and his acquaintance with the details of Gothic architecture. The statue will be executed in England, and will be contributed to the monument by the Governor-General. 5. Mr. Thornhill should be at once directed to ascertain the exact state of the well, whether or not it was a brick well, of what nature and dimensions was the brickwork with which it was believed to have been closed, what is the state of the soil round it, in view to a determination of the precautions necessary in founding a monument of the kind intended, the whole platform of whose foundations will be about 60 feet in diameter. 6. It will probably be necessary to remove the crosses erected by the soldiers of the 32nd Regiment and by those of the Artillery. But when that is necessary they should be re-erected with the greatest promptitude as near their original site as may be, without interfering with the new monument. 7. It will be difficult to form an estimate of the architectural portion of the monument until some part of the stonework shall have been executed. But I am to request that funds may be supplied to Mr. Thornhill as soon as he is ready to commence, and that he be directed to furnish monthly accounts of expenditure to your office."

"Head-quarters, Camp Sehore, Jan. 25.—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General, in continuation of my letter No. 203, of the 9th instant, to forward with this letter one drawing on cardboard and one sheet of plans for the cross to be erected over the well near the site of Sir Hugh Wheeler's intrenchment; and nine sheets of plans for the monument near the Assembly-rooms. 2. The former design is by Mr. G. E. Street, architect, of Montague-place, Bedford-square, London; the latter by the secretary in this department. 3. The cross will bear inscriptions on the face of the standard and on the pedestal respectively. The inscription for the other monument will be engraved round the rim of the well. These inscriptions are as follow:—On the Face of the Cross—'In a well under this cross were laid, by the hands of their fellows in suffering, the bodies of men, women, and children, who died hard by during the heroic defence of Wheeler's Intrenchment when beleagured by the rebel Nana, June 6th to 27th, A.D., MDCCCLVII.' On the Face of the Pedestal of the Cross—'Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But our eyes are unto Thee, O God the Lord.—Psal. CXLI.' On the Well within the Screen—'Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondopunt, of Bithoor, and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below, on the 15th day of July, MDCCCLVII.' 4. Special precautions will be required for the foundations of both these monuments, but especially of the larger one. For this a solid platform of concrete should be laid in over the whole surface, and bounded with hooped iron. The actual site of the well should be arched or vaulted over. 5. A small drain should be carried round the exterior of the building. This has been omitted in the drawings."

A FARMER CONVICTED OF STARVING HIS COWS.—At the West Riding Police Court, at Huddersfield, on Saturday, John Holroyd, a farmer, owning about four acres of land, at Marsden, in Huddersfield, was charged by Mr. Superintendent Heaton with cruelly and wantonly illtreating and abusing three cows, his own property. The facts were of a very peculiarly shocking character. On Tuesday last Mr. Heaton went to the defendant's premises, when he found a cow slung up in the barn, a plank being placed under his belly and hinder part, and some sacking placed behind its fore legs and hips. It was living at the time, but in a most deplorable condition. The defendant refused to send for a veterinary surgeon, though urged to do so, saying he believed the animal would recover. It appeared that about a month since this cow had fallen a distance of about two yards, from a field into the road. At the same time it was so weak as hardly to be able to stand, but it was got to the barn, where it was allowed to lie, without attention and care. There were two other cows in a field, described by a witness as resembling walking skeletons, and stated to be so weak that though able to stand, they could easily be pushed down by a touch of the hand. This weak condition was said to result solely from want of food.—The defendant, an old man, was convicted; but the magistrates, wishing to give him a caution as to his future conduct, reduced the penalty to 10s. and the expenses, amounting in all to two guineas.

Upwards of 50,000 persons, or two-thirds only of the visitors of last year, notwithstanding the brilliant weather, were present at the Crystal Palace on Good Friday. The grounds, according to the account in the *Times*, presented all the aspect of a fair, with its picnics, rifle ranges, swings, and archery grounds. The crowds had some difficulty in getting away.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE UNITED STATES.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday.—The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived this evening. She brings news from New York to March 19. The steamers Canada and Palestine have arrived out. The *New York Herald* publishes in full the new tariffs of the Southern Confederacy and the United States. It praises the former, but condemns the latter. It is stated that no duties will be imposed on goods passing through the Confederate States for states outside their jurisdiction. Mr Charles Adams had been chosen minister to England, and Mr William Dayton minister to France. No change had taken place in the administration relative to the reception of the Southern Commissioners. Major Anderson will probably withdraw from Fort Sumter on Saturday next; but the mode of surrender has not yet been decided upon. The barracks of Brazos Santiago had surrendered to Texas. Collision anticipated in Texas between the unionists and secessionists. The Southern mail for Europe to sail from Savannah on the 27th, for Southampton. The Southern Congress had been adjourned till May, without adopting the new tariff. North Carolina had declared, by a majority of 12,000, against holding a Convention. The Louisiana Convention had rejected the Southern Constitution. It was stated that the Customs authorities of Havre had notified that the ships of the seceded states would be received on the same footing as those under the federal flag. The Philadelphia banks had resumed specie payments.

The Canadian Parliament had met at Quebec on the 16th.

The Jamaica House of Assembly had voted £1,000 for the reception of Prince Alfred.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* asked last week why the Princes of Orleans, family attended the Duchess of Kent's funeral. The question was a little impertinent, seeing that people have a right to ask whom they please to join in their mournings or rejoicings. The explanation is that the Orleans Princes were relatives of the late Duchess. With this, or with the general disapprobation expressed by the people of France of such impertinency, the Emperor and his ministers have not only admitted themselves satisfied but joined in condemning the writer, who is said to be "wrong-headed."—The *Post's* Paris correspondent lauds the Commercial Treaty and says:—"The good results of the treaty are not confined to England and France; it has suggested a revision of nearly all the tariffs of the world. The French Foreign Office has nearly completed a new commercial treaty with Belgium. Turkey will now contract a similar engagement; then come America, Spain, and Italy; enough work to occupy the French Government for three or four years."

The treaty is to be fully carried out on the 1st October. The case against the Bishop of Poitiers, in reference to his late *mandement* on the Roman question, has been decided to-day by the Council of State. The bishop is condemned to be formally reprimanded. General Goyon has been authorised to make contracts for supplies for the army at Rome for six months, which would show that there is no intention of withdrawing the troops for the present. M. Jules Favre dined the other day with Prince Napoleon. The Minister of Marine has given orders for laying down two more steel-plated frigates at L'Orient, to be called the Heroine and the Surveillante.

In the *Presse*, M. Peyrat institutes a comparison between the Pope's last allocution and the famous bull, "Exurges Deus," which was burnt by Luther in the market place of Wittenburg. "The cry of distress of Leo X. proved that the cause of Rome was not the cause of God, for its sole result was the separation of a third of Europe from the Papacy." The *Presse* anticipates as disastrous a failure for the manifesto of March 18, 1861.

The *Independance Belge* mentions a rumour that Napoleon III. has told Victor Emmanuel that he must be patient as regards Rome, it being impossible for the French army to come away earlier than six months hence at the nearest.

ITALY AND THE ROMAN STATES.

The Turin *Opinione* announces that the Marquis D'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister in England, had received intimation on the part of the Queen that Her Majesty will receive him in the capacity of Minister of the King of Italy. The Federal Council of Switzerland are represented to have made an announcement of the same nature to the Sardinian Minister at Berne. In the Turin Chambers the debate on the Roman question has been concluded. Signor Buoncompagni proposed that the Chamber should vote the following resolution:—"The Chamber having heard the declaration of the Ministry, and being confident that after having insured the dignity and independence of the Pope, and the complete freedom of the Church, the principle of non-intervention will, in concert with France, be applied to Rome, and that Rome will be made the capital of Italy, passes to the order of the day." Count Cavour maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately declared to be the capital of Italy:—"The transfer will," he said, "take place in consequence of a law adopted by the Chambers, and without any disturbances. The time for it will be fixed by law. We offer to the spiritual power of the Pope all the guarantees for its liberty and moral force which a friendly Government can ever give to the Papacy. I hope that public opinion will very soon be disposed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with us in this matter." Count Cavour supported Signor Buoncompagni's proposal, which was almost unanimously agreed to by the Chamber. The debate then closed.

According to a telegram from Perugia, the Pontifical gendarmes at Canino, near Viterbo, treacherously attacked the citizens, three of whom were killed. The indignation was general. Addresses were being signed to Napoleon III., praying him to protect the city.

The *Times* correspondent writes:—Nine is said to be the number of the Cardinals favourable to the Italian cause, and of opinion that the temporal power may be abdicated without detriment to the interests of the Church. Santucci, D'Amat, Grasselini, Die Pietro, Di Andrea, Mertel, Silvestri, Villecour, and Bofoudi compose the list of names that has been given to me, and which I have reason to believe correct.

The same writer says that the financial position theof Papal Government was more promising:—I hear, on good authority, that the Peter's pence from foreign parts are flowing in apace, and this, combined with the attitude of the opposition in the French Chambers, and with the strengthened confidence that an early withdrawal of the French troops is not to be apprehended, confirms the Vatican in its policy of obstinate resistance to the demands of the Italian nation, and of tyranny and persecution towards domestic malcontents.

ROME, March 30.—Last night, forty waggons of the Sardinian army were observed near Rome, coming from Gaeta. General Goyon ordered their immediate departure for Ferni, under an escort of gendarmes. The municipality of Rome sent yesterday to General Lamoriciere a magnificent gold medal, which had been struck in his honour.

TURIN, April 2.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Massari made an interpellation in reference to the affairs of Naples. He maintained that there would be no safety for Italy unless she were united. He criticised the present organisation of the Neapolitan provinces, and proposed several remedies, one of which was the suppression of the Council of Lieutenancy. Signor Paternostro expressed his regret that a factious minority had caused anarchy in Sicily. MM. Amari and Crispi are expected to reply to this accusation. The Minister will answer the interpellation to-morrow.

TURIN, April 2.—Garibaldi left for this city immediately after his arrival at Genoa to-day. He had a conference with the King at noon, the result of which is not yet known.

THE WARLIKE RUMOURS FROM NORTH ITALY.

(From the correspondent of the *Times*.)

TURIN, March 30.—However right the Italians may be in their assertions that the Emperor of the French is the very best, or, indeed, the only friend of their national cause, it would be unfair on their part to deny that that cause has also been in every instance, and is now, most powerfully aided and befriended by Austria. Her occupation of Venice, her menace on the frontier, keep the Italians in their senses. "The least violation of any part of her territories by any band of Italian volunteers," she declares, "will be the signal for General Benedeck to march across the frontier," and, at the very time that this intimation was sent to the Court of the Tuileries, the Mantuan districts of Sermide, Gonzaga, and Revere are invitingly thrown open to patriotic inroads. The news of the evacuation of those districts by the Austrian troops was at first received here with an astonishment not unmixed with incredulity; it was afterwards confirmed, but accounted for as the mere result of a change of garrisons. No doubt, however, Austria calculated on the contingencies of any rash movement on the part of those hot-brained patriots with whom the towns on the Mantuan frontier are swarming, and who are rather apt to indulge in loud, but harmless demonstrations. Those border towns of the Mantuan territory are, as a matter of course, the refuge of all malcontents, exiles, deserters, or fugitives from Venetia, South Tyrol, and other parts of Italy still subjected to the Austrian sway; they are also the favourite haunt of political adventurers, Garibaldians out of employment, and Austrian spies and *agens provocateurs* in disguise. On the other hand, to the south of that open frontier of the Cispadane Mantuan districts in the level country of the ex-duchy of Modena, and especially near Mirandola, the reactionary friends of Francis V. of Este are still said to muster strong, and to plot incessantly. As it always happens in border lands and disputed territories, the hostile factions seem to overlap and dovetail, as it were, into each other. Austria was well aware of it, and she was by no means sorry, perhaps, of a pretext for setting such admirable elements of mischief by the ears; for, surely, the mere substitution of one battalion or a regiment instead of another does not necessitate the removal of the whole protecting force from an open frontier, and, in presence of a neighbour with whom she is, as the world knows, on the worst possible terms. There is, however, as we are told, a Providence to take care of drunken men; and the Italians, or rather their forlorn hopes on the Mantuan frontier, were too wary to fall into the trap. No violation of the exposed districts took place, and the Austrians were allowed to re-occupy their ground, as they had evacuated it, undisturbed.

The danger, nevertheless, is very serious, and it is incessant. We have Mazzini's proclamation to the patriots who are still willing to listen to him, to the effect that if they will dare to strike a blow for Venetia, King Victor Emmanuel and his government must needs follow their lead, as they followed their movement in Sicily and Naples. From 40,000 to 50,000 of the followers of Garibaldi are scattered all over Italy, and the most enterprising among them flock to the lands of Lombardy and the Æmilia, of which they are natives. Garibaldi himself gives no sign, and it is not easy to ascertain his present abode. In all probability he would, unless evil friends prevailed against his better judgment, be loth to commit the King's government to a struggle in which he must be aware his own volunteers would be of so little avail. In their Venetian scheme the so-called party of action flatter themselves they have only one foe to contend with, and they reckon upon all the enemies of Austria as on their natural allies. They rely especially on their Hungarian fellow-combatants, and on the Roman population scattered about the eastern provinces of the tottering empire.

Under such circumstances, no wonder if a movement, if not by Garibaldi himself, at least by some Garibaldian chief, analogous to the sublime expedition to Marsalo, has become matter of constant, general, and by no means unreasonable apprehension. Where Austria's vulnerable point may be found it is not easy to say. That aggression on the Mantuan districts—the very tower of strength of Austria—was not contemplated, we may infer from the fact that the treacherous removal of those Cispadane garrisons has led to no collision, and the report of a landing by Garibaldians on the Albanian coast turns out to be a mere fabrication.

PARTITION OF SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, April 2.—The Turin *Military Gazette* having published an article proposing to France, Italy, and Austria, the partition of Switzerland, Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian Government.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—It is said that Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a circular, dated the 20th ult. to the Russian representatives abroad, stating "that Russia and Europe have witnessed the proof that the Emperor, far from deferring, takes the initiative, by granting reforms, and prosecutes them with perseverance." The Emperor, continues the circular, "declares that what he has granted should become a reality, and open to Poland a path of regular progress."

WARSAW, April 2.—Another proclamation, addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the people, has been published, which says:—"The important moment compels me to again address to you words of reason. The institutions which have been promised you guarantee the dearest interests of your country—religion and nationality. These institutions will be sincerely carried out. Avoid disturbances, which the Government cannot approve, and which would impede all progress."

Spirit of the Press.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

(*From the London Review.*)

Stripped of all extraneous issues and circumlocution of statement, the case appears to be simply and nakedly as follows:—The skilled operatives in the building trade earned, in 1859-1860, the sum of 5s. 6d. per day, or 33s. per week, working ten hours per diem for five days, and eight hours on Saturday;—in all fifty-eight hours. Not satisfied with these terms, they struck in a body to obtain the same amount of wages for nine hours' work per diem for five days, and eight hours on Saturday, as before. The masters did not object to limit the hours of labour, but they refused to pay ten hours' wages for nine hours' work, and they carried their point, at the cost of much pecuniary loss to themselves, and of incalculable damage and misery to the men.

This year, there being much building work to be done, and the old rancour about the hours of labour still existing in the minds of the operatives, the men renewed their old demand. The eminent firms of Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, and of Sir Morton Peto, who desire to employ the best skilled labour to be procured in the market, immediately came forward with a proposition that seems to cut at the root of the difficulty, and to be equally advantageous to all parties. Instead of paying 5s. 6d. per day, they offer to pay 7d. per hour, leaving it to the operative to work as few or as many hours as he pleases. If he chooses to work ten hours a day, his wages will be 5s. 10d. a day, instead of 5s. 6d. as at present; and if he chooses to stop work on Saturday at four o'clock as at present, he will gain for his fifty-eight hours of work a weekly wage of 33s. 10d., being an increase of 10d. per week over his present earnings. Nothing, on the face of it, would seem to be fairer on the part of the employers, or more generally favourable to the men. Yet the men object, and have struck work rather than comply. For what reasons? Mr. George Potter, the recognised mouthpiece and representative of the malcontents, thus states them broadly to the world, in words which every honest hardworking man ought to take to heart and study:—

"The majority of working men 'fear that the selfishness of the few would lead them to prolong their hours of labour to an indefinite period,' to the injury of themselves and ultimately to the whole body of workmen; and that what at first might be regarded as an exception would soon become the rule. It may be said that under the new conditions the workmen would not be compelled to labour any given number of hours. This, on the face of it, appears fair, 'and if the building operatives had the power to restrict every one of their order to nine or ten hours' daily labour, the change would be more acceptable than at present; but as they possess no power of the kind, and knowing from bitter experience that there are always and everywhere to be found men in whose nature self entirely predominates, to the utter exclusion of every nobler feeling or inspiration,' and as the few unemployed often reduce, through necessity or selfishness, the wages of the entire body of operatives, so, under the proposed alterations of the master builders, would the few unprincipled men ultimately injure the whole of their order by extending their hours of labour."

This is the plea of the leaders of the strike; and a miserable plea it is. The object of their Trade Union is nakedly avowed. The corporation of workmen is to be everything, the individual is to be nothing. No man, whatever his strength, industry, honesty, or necessity, is to work harder, or gain more than another. The unmarried labourer, rich with thirty-three shillings a week, and the married labourer, with a wife and eight or ten children, and perhaps an old father or mother dependent on his toil, are to be on an equality. The operatives are to become bees, not men, and each must be the same as each, and do the same quantity of work for the same reward. The young, sober, industrious, and ambitious man, who, by an hour's extra labour, might, in the course of a few years, save enough to establish himself in business as a master, must not be allowed to do so, under penalty of the social ban and excommunication of his fellows. No man must have more brains, more energy, more honesty, more self-control than his neighbour. The mass must be leavened into one lump, and the workman must become the slave of a system of socialism that destroys his individuality and his independence, and makes and will keep him a Helot and a pauper to the end of his days.

It is sad to think that a body of men, supposed to be so intelligent as well as so sturdily independent as the skilled labourers of England, should submit to a domination of this kind; and in support of so unworthy and barbarous a principle reduce themselves to beggary and send their wives and children prematurely to the grave. In our day no cause can prosper that is not supported by the reason as well as by the sympathy of the public. And in this unfortunate dispute the reason is entirely with the masters, and the sympathy, modified by pity for their folly, will be but sparingly bestowed upon the misguided men who have followed such blind leaders. Mr Potter seems to be more afraid of the men than of the masters. And well he may be. Let us hope, as earnest friends of the working-classes, that the building operatives will see through the mischievous error of their leaders, and resume their work without a week's delay. To hold out as they did in 1856, would only prove that the agitation has been got up for the benefit, not of the bees, but of the drones. Assured we are that none but drones or moral cowards will give it any countenance. Were such a system to be established throughout all the trades of the country as is clearly traced out in Mr Potter's manifesto, there would speedily be an end of British pre-eminence; and civilization would have to seek a new home, free from tyranny like this, and where, if any tyranny existed at all, it would not be the tyranny of idleness and ignorance over industry and intelligence. Twelve thousand men on strike at Glossop have been singing that "Britons never will be slaves." We hope they never will—least of all to such taskmasters or teachers as Mr. Potter and his fellow-conspirators against the freedom of labour.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Queen of Prussia is sitting to Winterhalter for a full-length portrait.

The French Legation, in the passports which it now delivers to Frenchmen, designates all the provinces of the Italian Peninsula by the title of "Kingdom of Italy."

The public debt of Italy was, on the 1st of January, represented by an interest of 77,944,529 francs, or a capital of nearly 1,560 millions of francs (about 60 millions sterling.)

The *Malta Observer* says:—"By the Stella, screw steamer, we learn that Her Majesty's ship Orion had proceeded to Zante, in consequence of the excitement existing there regarding the causes which led to the prorogation of the Ionian parliament.

At Lussan, in the department of the Gard, two young men have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered their sister, Françoise Aberlin, aged 18. The motive for the crime is said to be the fear that their sister might marry and so diminish their reversionary interest in the family property.

On the occasion of a collection of Peter's pence, made a few days ago in the Church of St. Polycarpe, at Lyons, the following note was found in one of the poor boxes:—"It is a shame to take from the poor a tribute used in paying for the luxury of the Court of Rome, and in carrying on war in Italy. It is not necessary to have so much money to fulfil all the spiritual duties of the Papacy. I undertake to perform the functions of the Pope for 5,000f a year."

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—The French Consul at Mosul recently sent home an account of a discovery so astounding as to render the photographic views and vouchers that accompanied it necessary as confirmations of its truth. The discovery was that of the ruins of the Tower of Babel, and the photographs exhibited the remaining two storeys of this once marvellous structure; the bricks cemented with bitumen, and bearing inscriptions upon them, which, when deciphered, are expected to confirm the accounts of Scripture.—*Court Journal.*

LOSS OF AN ITALIAN STEAMER.—A letter from Palermo of the 22nd ult., says that serious fears are entertained for the safety of the steam-packet Ercolo, which sailed from Palermo for Naples on the 10th. A steamer had been sent in search of her, but no trace had been found. The *Libera Parola* of the 23rd of March adds that the searches made to discover the steamer Ercolo had produced no result, and several steamers had returned to Naples after a fruitless search. It is generally apprehended that the Ercolo must have been burnt at sea. There were 80 persons on board the Ercolo when she sailed from Palermo, including the passengers and crew.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN THE PROVINCE OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, MARCH 16:—With respect to the church property, great difficulty is experienced in discovering where it exists. Very little of the enormous wealth in landed property belonging to the order of Jesuits of Naples has been as yet discovered, the title deeds having been conveyed away. No trace of it exists among the Government records, though there is a great "Doomsday Book," or something analogous to it, which was kept here by the Bourbons of Naples. I have been allowed to see this register. It not only contains the names of the owners of landed property, its extent and value, but it extends every species of property, however insignificant; but there is one record wanting, and that is the property of the church. A friend of mine suggested that there would be no difficulty in establishing its whereabouts: seeing that all the other estates were accurately delineated, and the owners known, the residue must belong to the church or the Government. The property of the church is supposed to be nearly two-thirds of the entire kingdom. Of the religious orders, no exception has been made as to their suppression, saving the Sisters of Charity and the Capuchins; the last will eventually follow the rest, the Sisters of Charity alone being allowed to remain.

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE.—The great railway bridge over the Rhine at Kehl being nearly completed, experiments to test its strength were made on it a few days back. First of all, the two turning parts of the bridge were manœuvred, and were found to work admirably. That of the French side, which weighs not less than 350 tons, was moved with the greatest facility by eight men, then by four, and then only by two. Afterwards a train, consisting of five locomotives and tenders, the locomotives alone weighing 175 tons, and the whole forming a weight of nearly 3½ tons per metre, passed over the line, and then remained stationary on the first part of the bridge on the French side; next, a locomotive and 15 waggons filled with stones, weighing about 1¾ tons per metre, were driven over, and were subsequently stationed for a time in the middle of the bridge; in the third place, the two trains passed over side by side, and were made to stand on different fixed parts of the structure; next, two other trains, each consisting of five locomotives, were also driven over the bridge side by side, and were made to remain together some time on the turning bridges and on other portions of the structure; lastly, these two trains crossed each other at full speed. During the experiments the different parts of the bridge scarcely yielded, proving the correctness of the engineer's calculations and the great care with which the bridge has been constructed.

GARIBALDI AND THE BIBLE, *versus* POPERY AND DESPOTISM.—A letter has been addressed by General Garibaldi to Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., President of the Evangelical Alliance, in reference to the proposed presentation to him of a copy of Bagster's Polyglot Bible, by the Alliance, whose wish is also to distribute the New Testament among the soldiers of Italy. The wonderful career of the extraordinary warrior makes everything emanating from his pen interesting to the public. The following translation has been sent to a gentleman in Nottingham by one of the London Secretaries:—"Euse et Calomo. (By the sword and the pen.) Caprera, Feb. 17, 1861. Sir, —I am very grateful for all that the Christians of England have done for the welfare of man and the rights of nations. The Evangelical Alliance, over which you preside, is a good work. I shall receive with pleasure, by post, the offer which you have made me of a Bible in many tongues, and I do not consent that a deputation of members of your society should put themselves to inconvenience for the purpose. The great majority of the people among us, if not Protestant in name, are very Protestant in fact, as is proved by the indifference—nay, even the contempt—with which they receive the anathemas of the Papacy, and the public ridicule which the miracles excite. Be persuaded, sir, that the Italian people are much less Popish than has been said. As for me, be good enough to believe me the irreconcilable enemy of hypocrisy and despotism, and at the same time your affectionate G. GARIBALDI."

ALEXANDRE DUMAS IN TROUBLE.—A letter from Naples of the 21st, in the *Presse*, says:—"A challenge which M. Alexandre has sent to the director of the Mazzinian journal *Il Popolo d'Italia* has, since yesterday, been the subject of general conversation. Two days ago a Republican journal published an article entitled 'Waste of the Public Money,' in which it affirmed that MM. Dumas, Cesari, and Ferrigu had received the enormous sum of 440,000 ducats (4f. 25c. each) without the employment of that money being legally justified. Scarcely did M. Dumas hear of this article when he proceeded to M. Nigra to request from him an official copy of the receipts which, at the time of the purchase of muskets made by order of the Dictator, he had delivered to M. Depretis at Palermo, and to General Medici at Messina. That done, he sent two of his friends, Colonels Teleki and Winkler, to the office of the journal with the double mission of declaring to the editors that he was decided to bring an action against them for defamation, and of demanding personal satisfaction. M. de Boni, an ex-priest, endeavoured in the first place to justify the assertion of the journal, by saying that, after the publication of the article, documents had been communicated to him to prove that M. Dumas had received only 91,000f. as the price of the muskets and revolvers sold to Garibaldi, but had not accounted for the rest. M. de Boni declared, at the same time in writing, that not being able to name the author of the article, he assumed the responsibility of it. It was then agreed that, after the judgment of the Tribunal, M. de Boni would place himself at the disposal of M. Dumas, who gave the director the choice of either sword or pistol. So the matter remains at present."

A WAIL FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.—In reply to an address from the Catholic diocese of Killala, Ireland, the Pope has sent a letter (dated March 9) to the Bishop, in which he says:—"You and your clergy and people must be well aware of the fraudulent misdeeds and dissembled malice of our enemies, which have produced such extraordinary tumultuary and insurrectionary movements here and throughout all Italy. These rebellious marauders having usurped the provinces of our temporal domain matters have reached such a crisis, that in order to constitute the unity of Italy, which everywhere they proclaim to be the object they have in view, the only obstacle to its accomplishment is the city of Rome, which, therefore, is in the greatest danger. But, humbling ourselves under the powerful hand of the Lord, we put our trust in Him whose cause we plead; and we are perfectly prepared to bear every asperity of treatment in defence of justice and in protection of the rights and possessions of this Holy See. Wherefore, venerable brother, continue you, with your clergy and people, to offer up your prayers and supplications to the Lord, that He may mercifully come to our succour and give us additional fortitude to sustain our infirmity. Perseverance in imploring with increased fervour and zeal the aid and protection of His most Holy Mother, the Immaculate Virgin Mary, and of all the heavenly saints, in behalf of ourselves and of the church in affliction, that this raging storm may be allayed, and thus we may enjoy universal peace and tranquillity. We return you and your flock many thanks for the piety and alacrity with which you have been pleased to offer us a pecuniary donation in alleviation of the very straitened circumstances of our fiscal position." With this letter was a communication from a "distinguished ecclesiastic" in Rome. The "distinguished ecclesiastic" writes:—"You are already aware of the deplorable state to which the Holy See has been reduced by the execrable conduct of Piedmont and the French Emperor. And menaces of still greater ruin are daily made from the same quarters or their abettors. But let us hope that the Almighty, moved by the prayers of the faithful and the devotion of the Catholic world, will at length arise in defence of His Church, and confound again, as He often did before, the designs of His enemies. Through the provinces of the Pope's States which have been annexed to Piedmont, as well as in the Two Sicilies, a regular persecution is being carried on against the bishops, the clergy, and the religious orders, as well as against all Catholics noted for their virtues and piety. In Rome, thank God, tranquillity continues to prevail, and the churches are daily frequented by crowds of the faithful who earnestly pray for a cessation of the present persecution."

TELLING A FORTUNE.—A witness being cross-examined by an impudent counsel, was asked if he was not a fortune teller. "I am not," answered the witness; "but if every one had his due I should have no difficulty in telling your fortune." "Well," said the lawyer, "pray what is to be my fortune?" "Why, sir," rejoined the witness: "I understand you made your first speech at the Old Bailey, an[illegible] think it possible that you will make your last speech here, to."

Miscellaneous News.

Prince Alfred left Barbadoes on the 1st March, for St. Vincent.

Fifty-one thousand persons visited the Crystal-palace on Good Friday.

The standard for the line has been raised to five feet eight inches, which, though advisedly done, amounts to a virtual prohibition of enlistment for the present.

Sir J. Hope Grant may be expected to arrive here early in May. It is doubtful if the gallant General will accept the Madras command. He has seen enough of tropical service to make him desirous of rest.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE ITALIAN MISSION.—The statement in the newspapers of an intention to raise the British Ministry at the Court of Victor Emmanuel to the rank of an Embassy is incorrect. The kingdom of Italy is undoubtedly of great importance, and it is much to be wished that it may become much more so in the European system. But it was only last year—when Tuscany was annexed to Piedmont—that the mission at Turin was raised to a first-class mission, and that Sir James Hudson was placed in the rank to which he is so eminently entitled, and which, after all, is only on a level with the British Minister at the Hague. The Marquis D'Azeglio will no doubt receive every due mark of consideration from the advisers of his Sovereign, but they will probably not consider it necessary to alter his personal *status* at the Court of St. James. —*Observer.*

EXECUTION FOR MURDER AT EXETER.—The final sentence of the law was carried into effect at twelve o'clock on Saturday in front of the county gaol at Exeter, in the case of Robert Hacked, who was found guilty on the 12th of March of the wilful murder of Serjeant Henry Jones, at Plymouth, on the 5th of January last. The unhappy culprit rose at an early hour on Saturday morning, and the Rev. James Eccles, the Roman Catholic priest, who had assiduously attended the prisoner, with the view of preparing him for his fate, visited the prison at an early hour, and remained with the wretched man to the last. Shortly before twelve o'clock the Under-Sheriff, S. E. Drake, Esq., arrived at the gaol; and the governor, E. H. Rose, Esq., and the officials, at once proceeded to the condemned cell, where the process of pinioning was gone through by Calcraft. As the clock struck the hour, the procession moved towards the drop, and the rope having been adjusted, the miserable man afterwards ceased to exist. The culprit maintained to the last that he did not intend to shoot Serjeant Jones, but attributed the act to the effect of drink. He was very good and attentive to his religious duties up to the last moment. There was a tremendous crowd of persons, but the admirable police arrangements of Mr. D. Steel, the inspector, prevented any confusion.

A PENALTY OF £20 FOR SHOOTING A PARTRIDGE.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A singular case, taken under a new Act of Parliament, was heard before the South Shropshire magistrates, at Bridgenorth, on Saturday. Frederick Perry, a notorious poacher and a returned convict (who is at present undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment in Shrewsbury gaol for a murderous assault on a gamekeeper at Kinlet-hall), was summoned for having on the 15th of January, at Claverly, killed a partridge, without having taken out a licence. The name of the defendant having been called three times at the court-house door, and he not answering, Mr. Batte, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, said the case was taken under an Act passed during the last session of Parliament, and he believed was the first of the kind that had come under its operation. The Act in question empowered the excise to prosecute any person who used a gun or any other instrument for the purpose of taking game, without taking out a licence; and the magistrates could inflict a penalty of £20; but it could be mitigated one-fourth. The present defendant had long been a scourge to the neighbourhood, and he (Mr. Batte) thought the magistrates should inflict the full penalty. There was no term of imprisonment mentioned, so that if the defendant could not pay the penalty he would remain in prison during the pleasure of the excise commissioners. The case having been proved, Mr. Westcott, supervisor of the excise, deposed to delivering a copy of the information to the governor of Shrewsbury gaol, and to afterwards serving the prisoner personally with a copy of the summons.—The presiding magistrate inflicted the full penalty of £20 on the defendant, and said the excise might keep him in gaol as long as they liked.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN.—A painful sensation has been created in Suffolk by the murder of two children by their mother, at Edwardstone, near Sudbury. The name of the wretched murderess is Harriet Salmon, and she is the wife of a coal carter residing in the village. The victims are Elizabeth Salmon, a child of five years, and Susannah Humphreys, an illegitimate child of the woman's three years older. The children were taken by her, together with an infant, a distance of half a mile to a thick wood where there is a large pond ten or twelve feet deep, and here the two eldest appear to have been forcibly held under water until they were drowned. The infant was destined for the same fate, but some boughs stretching into the water below its little person supported it, and it was not sufficiently submerged to have its existence terminated. The woman herself then walked into the water up to her neck, and taking the children out, laid them on their faces on the grass by the side of the pond. She afterwards walked home, and told her neighbours that her three children were drowned, but that she believed that one was still alive. At first it was supposed that the children had met their deaths accidentally; but the woman herself subsequently made the following statement to the police-constable who was called in:—"I took the little girl (the youngest and surviving child) and threw her into the pond, but she could not sink because she hung on the boughs; and as soon as I had done that, I saw the two other little dears in the pond, and I rushed in after them. As soon as I got into the pond the cold water struck me, and I came to my senses, and dragged the two children, now lying dead, out. The little one I took out last. When I got it out I saw it breathe." She also said she did not know which way she went to the pond, or which way she came home, adding, "If I did do it, I don't know anything about it." It will be seen from this that the poor creature's language and demeanour is incoherent, and she has been, it seems, in a high state of nervous excitement for the last six months, imagining herself, without any adequate reason, to be labouring under various diseases. The youngest of the two dead children had a contusion on the forehead, and the arms appear to have been squeezed; there were no contusions on the other one, but similar marks were observable on the arms, as if they had been pressed or nipped. The facts stated above have been investigated by Mr. G. Partridge, the local coroner, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned against the woman. A warrant for her committal to the county gaol at Ipswich has been made out, and she now awaits her trial at the Suffolk summer assizes.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have fixed upon the 1st of May, 1862, for opening the Exhibition. The Exhibition building will be erected on a site adjoining the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the ground occupied in 1851 on the occasion of the first International Exhibition. The portion of the building to be devoted to the exhibition of pictures will be erected in brick, and will occupy the entire front towards Cromwell-road; the portion in which machinery will be exhibited will extend along Prince Albert's-road, on the west side of the gardens. All works of industry to be exhibited should have been produced since 1850. Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, or manufacturers, or producers of articles, will be allowed to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so. Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate with foreign and colonial exhibitors only through the Commission which the Government of each foreign country or colony may appoint for that purpose; and no article will be admitted from any foreign country or colony without the sanction of such Commission. No rent will be charged to exhibitors. Prizes, or rewards for merit, in the form of medals, will be given in the industrial department of the Exhibition. Prices may be affixed to the articles exhibited. Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of raw materials, machinery, manufactures, or fine arts, will be admitted to the Exhibition with the exception of —1. Living animals and plants. 2. Fresh vegetables and animal substances liable to spoil by keeping. 3. Detonating or dangerous substances. Spirits or alcohols, oils, acids, corrosive salts, and substances of a highly inflammable nature, will not be admitted unless sent in well secured glass vessels. Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them on or after the 12th of February, and will continue to receive goods until the 31st of March, 1862, inclusive. Articles of great size and weight, the placing of which will require considerable labour, must be sent before March 1, 1862; and manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery or other objects that will require foundations or special constructions must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space. Any exhibitor whose goods can properly be placed together will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the Exhibition and the convenience of other exhibitors. Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles, however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process; but they must not exceed the number actually required. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods at the building, and to unpack and arrange them, at their own charge and risk; and all articles must be delivered with the freight, carriage, porterage, and all charges and dues upon them paid. Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitor or his agent as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the Commissioners. Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations, to erect, according to their own taste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets, awnings, hangings, or similar contrivances which they may consider best calculated for the display of their goods. Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, theft, or other losses, and Her Majesty's Commissioners will give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of any persons guilty of robbery or wilful injury in the Exhibition; but they will not be responsible for losses or damage of any kind which may be occasioned by fire or theft, or in any other manner. Exhibitors may employ assistants to keep in order the articles they exhibit, or to explain them to visitors, after obtaining written permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners; but such assistants will be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers. Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide shafting, steam (not exceeding 30lb. per inch), and water, at high pressure, for machines in motion. Intending exhibitors, in the United Kingdom, are requested to apply without delay to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners, at the offices, 454, West Strand, London, W.C., for a form of demand for space, stating in which of the four sections they wish to exhibit.—*Gazette.*

CA[illegible] LADIES.—An American paper states that a [illegible] recently [illegible] near West Baltimore, Montgom[illegible]. Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on t[illegible] partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome to the table of the Lord.

The Prince of Leiningen left Windsor-castle, on Monday forenoon, for the Continent.

Major-Gen. Seymour and Major Du Plat have succeeded as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

One of the Madrid journals says that some working men have been arrested at Seville, on the charge of having circulated Protestant Bibles and tracts.

On Mr. Baron Martin taking his seat on the bench at Bristol, on Saturday, Mr. Gurney, the Judge's Associate, said he must apologise for appearing in court unrobed, but the fact was that somebody had stolen his gown.

FRAUDS AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A serious fraud has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, by which the Great Northern Railway Company has suffered to the extent of £60 or £70 per annum for nine consecutive years. The railway runs through the parish of Warrington, and the company pay rates on the sum of £1,295. Some three or four years ago, when there was a dispute between the company and the parish about these rates, Rowell, the overseer and collector, returned a large sum to the company, stating that he had received an eightpenny rate of them instead of a sixpenny one. The company having no suspicion of any fraud, paid the rates to Rowell as usual. Lately, however, another dispute arose with the company, and Rowell on this occasion returned them a sum of money, stating that he had by mistake taken a sixpenny rate instead of a fourpenny one. This caused the company to have the matter looked into, when it was found that Rowell had been practising this fraud upon them ever since 1852. A warrant was taken out for his apprehension, and he having ascertained this in Peterborough, immediately went home and cut his throat. He, however, was found before life was extinct, and hopes are held out of his recovery.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT MOUNTAIN ASH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—A MAN BAKED TO DEATH.—An accident of a shocking character, and by which a man named John Rees met with a dreadful death, has occurred at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire. In the neighbourhood are some kilns for the manufacture of lime, at one of which the deceased, who was a steady, well-conducted man, of between 30 and 40 years of age, was engaged, when he accidentally slipped through the crust into the burning kiln. His cries brought help, and strenuous efforts were made in the hope of extricating him from the appalling situation in which he was, but unhappily they proved unavailing, and the poor fellow was slowly burnt to death in the kiln. His charred and mutilated body was ultimately got out, and information having been forwarded to the coroner for the district, George Overton, Esq., that official at once issued his precept, and an inquest was held at the Boot Inn, Aberdare. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the death was entirely to be attributed to an accidental cause, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect. The deceased was much respected in the circle in which he moved, and by his terrible death has caused quite a gloomy sensation in the neighbourhood.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LAING.—The directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada on Saturday issued a pamphlet of considerable bulk, by way of "Reply" to the report of the committee of investigation. After complaining at some length of the "Star Chamber" fashion in which the committee of investigation conducted its inquiry the directors say:—"The board see no reason to doubt the truth of Mr. Laing's assertion that the verbal understanding between himself and Mr. Wythes was never reduced to writing or rendered capable of being carried out in any practical form, and that long before Mr. Wythes had finished his work, Mr. Laing had put an end to the arrangement. The committee offer no evidence to contradict this statement. To speak, therefore, of 'the joint claims' of Messrs. Wythes and Laing under the contract seems simply an unjustifiable aspersion. The committee of investigation very well knew that Mr. Laing never received one farthing under the contract; that it was a mere understanding to enable the line to be floated, to assure the mind of Mr. Wythes in taking a contract in a strange country, entered into for the advantage of the promoters of the company, and not for the advantage of Mr. Laing, and at their solicitation, and not at the desire of Mr. Laing; that it ceased when Mr. Laing became concerned in the conduct of the Great Western Company's affairs; and that, whilst the promoters of the company profited by the facilities the arrangement afforded them in going to the public, Mr. Laing never profited to the extent of one shilling by his share in the transaction."

FRIGHTFUL PLEASURE VAN ACCIDENT.—On Good Friday evening an accident of a most alarming character occurred to a pleasure van while on its return from Essex, whereby several persons were shockingly (if not fatally) injured, by the upsetting of the vehicle. The van left the vicinity of Bethnal-green laden with passengers, who went on a pleasure excursion to a rural spot near Woodford. The party had freely enjoyed themselves, and while returning home down a steep hill at a sharp rate, drawn by four horses, the van overturned with a fearful crash, precipitating the driver and several of the passengers on to the carriage way. Several of the persons who had witnessed the occurrence ran to the assistance of the sufferers, who were lying in an insensible state, seriously injured about the body and limbs. As soon as possible a messenger was despatched for medical assistance, when it was ascertained that a man named Edward Salter, aged 34 years, of No. 34, West-street, Mile-end Old-town, had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and contusions; Joseph Sargeant, aged 42, a brewer, had received fracture of the thigh, &c.; Joseph Drewett, aged 35, a cigar maker, injury to legs and body, with bruises and contusions; and William Wood, aged 49, a cooper, had a dislocation of the shoulder and other external injuries. The injured men were placed in carts and conveyed to the London Hospital, where Mr. Frederick Dawson, the house surgeon, and other medical gentlemen, promptly rendered assistance, and they were speedily placed in beds, with every comfort that the urgency of their cases required. The case of Salter is the most serious and dangerous. Other parties were injured by contusions, but were removed to their respective homes.

HORRIBLE DEATH BY FIRE.—On Sunday morning a very shocking occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, London, by which an old man, who for many years had been connected with the London Fire Brigade Establishment, was almost literally burnt to a cinder. The details of the case are most painful, and at the same extraordinary. A little better than a month ago, a fire of great extent occurred on the premises of Messrs. Hogg, the publishers, of St. Bride's Avenue. A responsible person was placed in the charge of the injured premises until the insurance matters were settled. In this case a man named Robert Foot, aged sixty-five years, and who had been superannuated after a long and faithful service to the Fire Brigade, was selected to take charge of Messrs. Hogg's premises. On Sunday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the adjoining houses were alarmed at hearing a cracking sound, which clearly indicated that a fire was existing on some part of the premises, and a constable named Elsen, who happened to be near the spot, at once effected an entry, and on reaching the second floor discovered something to be on fire in one of the rooms. At first he could only see something on fire near the chimney, but on advancing he discovered a human leg and foot protruding over the hearth stone. Steps were taken and the fire was put out, when the charred remains of the poor man, Foot, were discovered lying over the grate, with the head and upper portion of the body up the chimney, and the two hands resting on the hobs. It is needless to say that life was quite extinct, for on removing the remains to place them in a shell they crumbled in some parts into the smallest fragments. It is supposed that the deceased found the chimney to be on fire, and in looking up it became suffocated, and then met this horrible fate.

VOLUNTEER DEMONSTRATIONS AT BRIGHTON AND WIMBLEDON.—From the earliest moment after daybreak, on Monday, London was bristling with Volunteers of all ages and ranks, some bent for Brighton, others for Wimbledon; while many, repudiating both places, assembled for a private march out and back again, for purposes of recreation and exercise. At Brighton, heavy showers fell during the early part of the morning, but towards ten the weather cleared up, and afterwards was very fine. The first train arrived about 8.30, and was succeeded by others until nearly 11 a.m. The evolutions consisted of the opposing and keeping back of imaginary invaders, and were continued with considerable spirit until about 5.30 p.m. The force engaged is estimated at 8,000 men. The [illegible] departure was effected with the same order and regularity as the arrival. There was a very large concourse of spectators. The regiments [illegible] were to proceed to Wimbledon were under orders to assemble in Hyde-park at half-past ten o'clock, but it was nearly eleven before any of the regiments made their appearance on the ground. At this time a slight threatening of rain began to give unmistakable evidence that the Volunteers were to be subjected to a thoroughly rainy day, and so it turned out. Shortly before eleven o'clock Colonel Knox, M.P., and several other gentlemen, rode up and down, apparently undecided as to what course they should adopt, whether the orders for the day should be countermanded, or whether the men, like true soldiers, should bear the pelting of the storm. The latter course was decided upon, and all preliminary preparations having been made, away went the various regiments on their marching expedition towards Wimbledon. The Duke of Wellington was to have commanded the Victoria Rifles, but his Grace being absent, the command was taken by Major Whitehead. Lord Enfield's North Middlesex followed. Then came the Queen's Westminsters, the Civil Service, under the command of Viscount Bury, M.P.; Lord Truro's 1st Middlesex Light Cavalry, the City Brigade, the 4th Middlesex (Islington), the 20th Middlesex (Railways), the 30th Middlesex (Finsbury), the 1st Surrey and other Surrey Corps, the 38th Middlesex (Artists), and numerous others. They left the park at about five minutes past twelve, and made their way, preceded by their respective bands, along the Fulham-road to Putney. By this time most of the gallant fellows were drenched to the skin, but this interfered neither with their courage or their enthusiasm. How many men reached Wimbledon it is impossible to say, as vast numbers went by private conveyances, and joined their regiments there, while other corps coming from different directions joined the general body on their arrival. The 4th (Artillery) corps commenced their operations somewhat later in the day than did most of their comrades, and it was not till about half-past one o'clock that this body passed over Waterloo-bridge on their way to the South-Western Railway-station. The ground was in a very wet state, and the men went through all the movements frequently standing in pools of water for nearly half an hour; but the best spirit was evinced. Colonel M'Murdo was present—from which it may be inferred that the authorities gave the preference to the locality chosen by the commanding officers present. At the close of the proceedings, Colonel M'Murdo addressed the officers, giving some useful advice. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, many corps marched to London in the evening. The general opinion was, that a display on a such a large scale should have been deferred till the weather was more settled, and that sham fights only tend to unsteady the men, unless they be perfect in battalion drill, especially when they are not under the direction of experienced officers.

Mr Ward, of Fern Hill, Thornbury, a magistrate of Gloucestershire, having quarrelled with the Rev. Canon Moseley, rector of Ulveston, has opened a room in the parish for divine service. Mr Ward himself performs service, using the Liturgy of the Church, and wearing a surplice both while reading prayers and preaching. He has also opened an opposition school, and musters some seventy scholars.

CASTLESIDE WRESTLING.

On Saturday last this annual meeting took place in a field between Castleside and Hesleyfield, well adapted for the purpose. The competitors' ring was fenced off at the bottom of a steep hill, the hill forming a natural gallery, where the spectators could witness the whole proceedings. The day being very fine a great number of people attended. The prizes, though not large, were earnestly struggled for. As Castleside is, and will become still more so, the place for a grand rehearsal of athletic feats, the supporters of these games ought to come forward with greater liberality. The numbers of entries was not so numerous this year as last, which may be accounted for in the fact that several parties who had promised to be present were engaged at the struggle in London. The wrestling commenced about three o'clock with the

11st PRIZE.

In the first round little of consequence transpired to elicit any remarks. The noted Weardale men figuring conspicuously in the first round, disposing of their opponents with comparative ease. We shall, therefore, commence with the second round in giving the list of competitors.

SECOND ROUND.

Stood.	*Fell.*
Thomas Fawcett, Blanchland	John Robinson, Stanhope.
Thomas Davison, Castleside	Matthew Curry, Annandale.
Lan. Wearmouth, Weardale	W. Hetherington, Castleside.
Joseph Wearmouth, Weardale	Jos. Nattrass, Weardale.
Joseph Wrightson, Weardale	Hugh Robinson, Blanchland.
Thomas Robson, Weardale	Thomas Walton, Weardale.
Chris. Lambert, Beamish	Isaac Walton, Weardale.

There was some excellent wrestling in this round, and the science of the ring was amply applied by some of the competitors.

THIRD ROUND.

Lancelot Wearmouth.........Joseph Wrightson (5s).
Thomas Davison..............Thomas Fawcett (5s).
Thomas Robson...............Joseph Wearmouth (5s).
Christopher Lambert, odd man.

Davison, who is one of the best wrestlers of the day, exhibited his usual coolness and determination, throwing his man in gallant style.

FOURTH ROUND.

Thomas Davison ....Christopher Lambert (12s 6d).
Thomas Robson ....Lancelot Wearmouth (12s 6d).

Lambert had unwillingly to submit to one of Davison's master-strokes, and Lancelot Wearmouth, after a severe struggle, was grassed by Robson.

FINAL FALL.

Thomas Robson............Thomas Davison.
Thomas Davison ....Thomas Robson.
Thomas Davison ....Thomas Robson.

Robson and Davison being now left to contend for the prize, the spectators were on tip-toe, and when the men made their appearance they were received by their friends with loud cheers. Having closed holds, Robson made a move, and catching his opponent at an opportune point brought him cleverly to grass. In the two final rounds Davison kept his man at a distance, and ultimately threw him twice in succession, and won the prize. Davison received £2 15s. and Robson £1 5s.—18 competitors put in their names for the

NINE STONE PRIZE.

SECOND ROUND.

John Watson, Weardale.........Jacob Davison, Castleside.
John Bell, Castleside...........Robinson Simm, Castleside.
John Robinson, Stanhope.......Jos. Small, Castleside.
John Whaley, Castleside ....Robt. Coulthard, Castleside.
John Bell, Mosswood, odd man.

THIRD ROUND.

John Bell ....John Whaley (2s 6d)
John Robinson ....John Watson (2s 6d).
John Bell, Castleside, odd man.

Some excellent wrestling took place in this round, considering that the men are merely aspiring to the science necessary to complete them as competent wrestlers.

FOURTH ROUND.

John Bell, Mosswood .. John Bell, Castleside.
John Robinson, odd man.

FINAL ROUND.

John Robinson ....John Bell.
John Bell....................John Robinson.
John Bell....................John Robinson.

Robinson got the first fall, and Bell succeeded in disposing of his man in the next two rounds. Bell received 12s. 6d., and Robinson 7s. 6d.—38 competitors entered for the

ALL-WEIGHT PRIZE.

SECOND ROUND.

Joseph Kidd, Weardale.........Thomas Johnson, Towlaw.
John Graham, Consett ....John Robson, Stanhope.
Thomas Davison, Castleside.. Thomas Young, Leadgate.
John Emerson, Weardale ......Chris. Lambert, Beamish.
Thomas Robson, Weardale ...James Pattinson, Weardale.
Jos. Wearmouth, Weardale ...Thos. Fawcett, Blanchland.
Jos. Nattrass, Weardale ......Thomas Thompson, Leadgate.
Lan. Wearmouth, Weardale...Wm. Watson, Weardale.
William Robson, Weardale ...George Iley, Leadgate.
Thomas Walton, Medomsley, odd man.

THIRD ROUND.

Thomas Davison........................Thomas Walton.
John Emerson ....Joseph Kidd.
Joseph Wearmouth.....................John Graham.
Lancelot Wearmouth ....Thomas Robson.
William Robson ....Joseph Nattrass.

FOURTH ROUND.

William Robson ....Thomas Davison, (7s 6d).
Joseph Wearmouth ....John Emerson, (7s 6d).
Lancelot Wearmouth, odd man.

FIFTH ROUND.

William Robson ....Lancelot Wearmouth, (15s).
Joseph Wearmouth, odd man.

The contest now being left with Robson and Joseph Wearmouth, a severe contest was anticipated, but Robson proved the better man on the occasion, and won the two first falls in the

FINAL ROUND.

William Robson ....Joseph Wearmouth.
William Robson ....Joseph Wearmouth.

Robson received £3, and Wearmouth £1.

The umpires were Messrs. John Young and Robson, and Mr. Graham acted as referee.

A steeple foot-race closed the day's amusements. There were eleven entries; the prize, £1. To start from near Hesleyfield; to run in a direct line to the ground across ploughed fields and over walls and hedges. The race was run in the dark, consequently the sport was destroyed. The award was given in favour of John Bell, Mosswood, 1st; John Leadbitter, Cutlers' Hall, 2nd; John Foggett, Cutlers' Hall, 3rd.

Great credit is due to the committee for the respectable manner in which these sports were conducted, and there can be little doubt that in a few years it will rank high in the annals of wrestling.

Family Companion.

EGOTISM.—The pest of society is egotists. There are dull and bright sacred and profane, coarse and fine egotists. 'Tis a disease that, like influenza, falls on all constitutions. In the distemper known to all physicians as *chorea*, the patient sometimes turns round, and continues to spin slowly on one spot. Is egotism a metaphysical varioloid of this malady? The man runs round a ring formed by his own talent, falls into an admiration of it, and loses relation to the world. It is a tendency in all minds. One of its annoying forms is a craving for sympathy. The sufferers parade their [illegible] the lint from their bruises [illegible] that you [illegible] reveal their indictable crimes, [illegible] pity them. They like sickness, because physical pain will extort some show of interest from the bystanders, as we have seen children, who, finding themselves of no account when grown people come in, will cough till they choke, to draw attention.

OFFICIAL LIFE.—Office of itself does much to equalize politicians. It by no means levels all characters; but it brings high characters down, and low characters up, towards a common standard. In power, the most patriotic and most enlightened statesman finds that he must disappoint the expectations of his admirers; that, if he effects any good, he must effect it by compromise; that he must relinquish many favourite schemes; that he must bear with many abuses. On the other hand, power turns the very vices of the most worthless adventurer, his selfish ambition, his sordid cupidity, his vanity, his cowardice, into a sort of public spirit. The most greedy and cruel wrecker that ever put up false lights to lure mariners to their destruction, will do his best to preserve a ship from going to pieces on the rocks, if he is taken on board of her and made pilot.—*Macaulay's History, Vol. V.*

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.—One feature of the new tariff deserves special notice. English authors have the honour to receive high appreciation from the American public, but unfortunately they receive, as a general rule, nothing else. Fair words, according to the old proverb, "butter no parsnips;" and if English readers do not pay both for themselves and their cousins over the water, it is probable that the race of English authors, properly so called, would become extinct, and the American public would be driven to depend almost exclusively upon native manufacturers for their literature as well as for their cottons. Under the old tariff, books printed and published in England have been admitted into the United States on payment of a duty of 10 per cent., but it would appear that this does not afford sufficient protection to—native talent, I was about to say, but, really, if the truth is to be spoken, I should rather say to literary piracy. I do not think it can be pretended that the object of protective duties is to foster the growth of a native literature, but rather to facilitate the production of that peculiar kind of Anglo-American literature to which English authors contribute the head-work, free of all expense, while the American printers do the printing for a consideration, and American publishers pocket the profits. If such be, in fact, the end proposed, the new tariff, which imposes an import duty upon English books of 15 cents. per lb. (about the sum which the English publisher pays at present for paper, including duty), is well calculated to promote it. When a measure of this kind emanates from the enlightened North which has derived such inestimable benefits from the labours of English authors, the project of an International Copyright Act must be regarded as indefinitely postponed.—*America as It Is, by John Cassell, in Cassell's Family Paper.*

Business Addresses.

MELVIN'S
PECULIAR SCOTCH ALE.

WILLIAM CLOSE,
EDINBURGH CASTLE, BERRY EDGE,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has made arrangements for a large supply of this excellent ale, well matured with age. One trial sufficient.

REFORM YOUR TAILOR'S BILLS. You may save 8s in the £, by ordering your Clothing to Measure, at
CALDWELL'S, CLOTH MARKET.
A Large Stock of REAL SCOTCH TWEEDS, Fast BLACK SUPERFINES; and first Class Cutters and Workmen only employed.
INSPECTION INVITED.

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.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.

Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

EDITORIAL NOTICES

We beg to remind our sporting friends that announcements of challenges are advertisements, and not items of news

Communications should be written upon one side of the paper only; and we shall take it as a great favour if our friends will forward their news paragraphs earlier. It is also of the utmost importance that NAMES of PLACES and PERSONS should be WRITTEN LEGIBLY.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

LANCHESTER.—The meeting of "The 24" took place on Tuesday (St. Thomas'-day), when relief was given to 53 applicants, who had not at any time received parochial relief. Each recipient was awarded 8s. from a public charity at Lanchester.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—A match came off between Robert Forster, of Derwent Cottages, and Robert Jackson, of Consett, for £5 a-side, on Easter Monday, near Consett; seven birds each, rise 21 yards, which terminated in favour of Robert Forster, who defeated Jackson by three birds. The shooting of Forster, for a youth, was of a superior kind. With practice he may, in a little time, stand second to none in the district

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.—These sessions were held on Thursday, before Mr. Kearney and Mr. Greenwell. The overseers and parish constables for the ensuing year were sworn in to-day. The surveyors' accounts were presented and allowed.—WAGES CASES: John Hemsley was summoned for having refused to pay his servant, Edward Shotton, the sum of £1 12s., due for wages. The defendant admitted his liability as to £1 6s., and after hearing evidence, the Bench ordered the latter sum to be paid, and the costs between the parties.—William Craddock sought to recover 13s. 8d. from the Derwent Iron Company. It turned out that he was not servant of the defendants, but had been engaged by one Morgan, a contractor for some brick work: Summons dismissed.

CONSETT HANDICAP FOOT-RACE.—A DISTURBANCE.—This, so-called Easter amusement, which was advertised to take place on Easter Monday, had rather a premature conclusion. The day throughout had been extremely unfavourable for all out-door amusements, notwithstanding which upwards of a thousand persons assembled to witness the races. Several heats had been run, when a man named Lamb started against another named Bell. The latter was like to pass the former, when Lamb put out his elbow and struck Bell in the ribs. This gave rise to a scuffle, and blows. The police who were in attendance interfered to keep the peace; but the crowd thinking they had no business there, a general *melee* was the result, in which hard knocks were given on both sides. The police ultimately secured some of the ringleaders,—Jonathan Woodmass, Walter Gott, Lamb, and Winter,—who were taken before Mr. Annandale on Tuesday morning. Woodmass was fined £2, Gott, Lamb, and Winter were fined £1 each. It is stated summonses have been granted against the whole of the parties concerned in the race. It scarcely need be added that the racing broke up in a wrangle.

LANCHESTER CHURCH YARD.—We have received a long epistle relative to the conduct of the Rev. J. Dingle having desecrated the Church, by "sowing" guano in the Church-yard, "to increase the herbage." There is a strong protest in this letter, signed by several parishioners, against the alleged misconduct of the rev. gentleman named above, and all the powers sacred and secular are invoked against the alleged high crime and misdemeanour of thus seeking to increase the herbage. Having stated the purport of our correspondents' letter, we may leave the matter here, with one remark, namely, that if the parishioners don't send their cattle to graze in the Church-yard, no great harm will be done—at least we trust not—by the guano sowing operation, unless indeed the parson has two flocks—his own parishioners and his own cattle, and we have no knowledge that he is a cattle breeder and feeder.

PARISH MEETING AT EBCHESTER.—The annual meeting of the township of Ebchester was held at the house of Mr. Pickering, Consett, a few days ago, Mr. John Hunter, of Westwood, in the chair. Last year's highway accounts were read and passed, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—John Calvert and John Moody, overseers; and Matthew Coupland, senior, surveyor and assistant-overseer. A discussion took place on the act now before the House of Commons for promoting one general highway rate throughout England, and it was suggested that the five parishes of this district (Benfieldside, Conside and Knitsley, Ebchester, Iveston, and Medomsley) should unite and form a highway board, and appoint one surveyor, [illegible] should be paid out of the sums now applied by the several parishes in payment of surveyors. The suggestion was regarded as likely to produce an improvement, if carried out, on the present state of affairs.

THE CONSETT NUISANCES REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The usual monthly meeting of the committee was held on Wednesday afternoon, at Mr. Seymour's, Consett, Mr. Marriage in the chair. The other gentlemen present were, Messrs. Murray, Calvert, Collinson, and Superintendent Thompson. The minutes of last meeting were confirmed, and a notice for the removal of certain nuisances was ordered to be printed and circulated. The removal of pig courts from public places was decided upon, and summonses were ordered to issue against John Nicholson and Thomas Walton. It was observed that the improvements reported at last meeting to be in progress in Middle-street, Raglan-street, and Trafalgar-street were again at a stand still. The accounts for the last year, having been audited, were passed. From these it appeared that a balance of upwards of £26 was due from these townships. For this and the Inspector's salary, now overdue, the chairman signed an order upon the Surveyor.

WATERGATE SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AND TEA MEETING.—The anniversary of the above institution was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Watergate, on Good Friday, when Mr Wm. Curry, of Rookhope, preached in the afternoon to a numerous congregation, taking for the subject of his discourse, Hebrews, 11 chap., 24 and 26 verses. A tea meeting was held immediately after, and 350 persons, including the scholars, sat down. In the evening a numerously attended meeting was held, Mr. Joseph Wilson, one of the superintendents, occupying the chair. He opened the meeting by reading the report for the last year, which shows the following facts:—Income from all sources, £14 13s. 9½d.; outlay for the year, £13 15s. 5½d.; balance in the hands of the treasurer, 18s. 4d.—Number of scholars attending, 102; average attendance, 63; number of teachers, 28. The Chairman then made a few remarks on the benefits of Sabbath-school instruction, giving a sketch of his long experience with this institution. Mr. Wm. Armstrong, Mr. Wilson Bell, and Mr. W. Curry then delivered suitable addresses, the latter gentleman dwelling particularly on the duties and responsibility of parents in being co-workers with the Sabbath-school teachers in their endeavours to instil into the minds of their children good religious knowledge, and by setting them a worthy example. During the evening the children repeated portions of Scripture and poetry, and sung several select pieces. On Easter Tuesday sermons were preached in the afternoon and evening by Mr. Wm. Curry, to numerous and attentive congregations. The children on both occasions recited select portions of Scripture, poetry, and catechism, and sung several appropriate pieces. The collections realized £13.

We are requested to state that Mr. A. Conning, cashier, and Mr. R. Lyon, clerk, resumed their duties at the Shotley Bridge iron works on Wednesday last.

On Easter Monday the Third Durham Rifle Volunteers were inspected at Sunderland by Major Harman, who complimented them on being the most steadily drilled corps he had seen in the North of England.

The marriage of Miss Victoria Russell, eldest daughter of Lord John Russell, and the Rev. Montague Villiers, curate of Bishapwearmouth, son of the Bishop of Durham, is appointed to be solemnized on the 16th instant.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT RIFLE CORPS.—The members of the above corps, with their officers, headed by their band, had a second march out on Thursday night, the 28th ultimo, previous to the departure of their drill-sergeant, George Cotterell, colour sergeant of the South Durham Militia, whose regiment has been called up for a few weeks drill. The loss of such an efficient drill-sergeant, at the present time, is a serious drawback, as we hear that the government rifles have just been supplied. The marching was, as on a previous occasion, all that could be desired, and showed that, during the short time the drill-sergeant has been with them, no time or pains has been spared to make this corps as good and efficient as any in this country.

ACCIDENT.—EXTRAORDINARY LEAP OF A HORSE.—On Monday morning, as Mr. John Ritson, of Shotley Bridge, was proceeding through Leadgate in his gig, a dog seized the horse by the heels, causing it to start off at full speed. The horse made towards the toll-bar, when the woman keeper closed the gate, thinking thereby to stop the horse. The latter, however, on seeing his progress barred, took a leap and cleared the gate, leaving the gig and its occupant on the other side. Mr Ritson received some severe bruises; and though no bones were broken, yet we are sorry to say that he is extremely ill, but it is hoped not dangerously.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—A correspondent who has very kindly furnished us with an account of this tea, has, however, omitted to say when and where it took place. The tea, he says, was served by the Misses Margery Brown, Mary Brodie, Ann Huddleston, Mary Lows, Elizabeth Hall, Margaret Armstrong, Alice Robson, Mary Small, Mary Armstrong, Jane Milburn, and Hannah Shirris. During tea the choir performed several pieces of music, and afterwards the Rev. William Lander was called to preside over the meeting, which he did in a very able manner. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. M. Brown, of Guisbro', and the Rev. G. Whitehead. The choir performed several pieces between the speeches, and votes of thanks were given to the ladies and to the speakers and the choir, after which the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment. The meeting was crowded, and 34 took the pledge. About 350 sat down to tea.

CONSETT DISTRICT WATER WORKS.—A meeting of the directors of this company was held at the house of the secretary, Mr. Gledston, on Wednesday evening last. The directors present were the Chairman, Mr. H. Ritson; Mr. M. Spencer, vice-chairman; Mr. Thomas Heatherington, Mr. M. Bell, and the treasurer, Mr. John Calvert. The agreement for supplying water to the Consett Iron Works, and to all their cottages, 1727 in number, having received the seals and signatures of the respective companies, was laid before the meeting. After considerable discussion the engineer was instructed to prepare a detailed estimate for laying a supply main from Consett to the Springs, and also to receive tenders for the various mains required for supply and distribution—such tenders to be sent in before a specified time, previous to holding the half-yearly meeting, which will be held in a short time hence, after which the meeting broke up. [We should like to hear of the company taking a decided step towards carrying out the works. It will be, shortly, six months since the annual meeting was held, and large promises made as to immediate action. So far we have heard of nothing but this agreement, which now seems to be disposed of. Shareholders are anxiously looking to the directors for a display of a little more energy.]

EBCHESTER.—CATTLE GATHERING.—Good Friday at Ebchester has for many years been characterised as a rendezvous for cattle dealers, who annually pay a visit to this locality and empty the farmers' folds of the "keeping cattle" which they have stored through the winter—collecting them on this day preparatory to the Easter Monday's market at Darlington. The day usually brings, together with the cattle, a great number of farmers in the Derwent and from the adjoining districts of the Tyne, each desirous of seeing the production of his neighbours' folds and of discussing the merits of this animal and the demerits of that. On the present occasion about 160 head of the bovine race were brought together, upwards of 100 having been brought hither by Messrs. Dixon and Hall, and the remainder by the Messrs. Kirton, of Brancepeth. The attendance of visitors was large, and all seemed to interest themselves in the animals. The palm was universally awarded to those which had been stored by Mr. Bell, of Aydon Shields, Hexhamshire. These were purchased that day from Messrs. Dixon and Hall, together with others amounting to 59 in number, by Mr. Robert Fairbairn, the agent of Edward Thew, Esq., of Shortridge, near Alnwick, to which place they were despatched. After the commercial part of the business of the day had been brought to a close, Mr. Browell, of the Queen's Head Inn, Ebchester, entertained a select circle of farmers to dinner. Mr. Dixon, of Broad Oak, and — Ridley, Esq., of Newcastle, occupied the posts of honour. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of, the healths of Mr. Dixon (the chairman) and Mr. Bell, of Aydon Shields, (for having contributed the best lot of animals,) received due consideration; as did also that of Edward Thew, Esq., who has for several years sent his agent and his relative, Mr. Ridley, to Ebchester to purchase the primest animals in the collection. The healths of Messrs. Dixon and Hall, the extensive cattle dealers, received from the company grateful acknowledgments, to which the latter gentleman replied in an eloquent manner. Toast and sentiment followed each in rapid succession, and then the meeting broke up.

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY PARISH MEETING.—The annual meeting of the ratepayers of this parish was held on Thursday, at the "Puddlers' Arms," Mr. H. Ritson in the chair. The overseers and surveyor's accounts for the past year were read and confirmed. The overseers for the past year, Messrs. H. Ritson and J. Dickinson were then nominated for re-election by Mr. Gledston, whose motion found a seconder in Mr. Taylor. The Chairman said it would be more satisfactory if an additional number of persons were chosen and as we understand our correspondent's notes, the above-named gentlemen, together with Messrs. Taylor, Surtees, Walton, and R. Dickinson were then nominated.—The assistant-overseer, Mr. Spencer, then read the expenditure for the past year, stating that but for the removal of paupers there would have been additional outlay on the year of £60. The rate for the past year had been 7½d.—The meeting, highly satisfied with this statement, complimented Mr. Spencer on his exertions; and it was proposed by Mr. Jos. Dickinson, and seconded by Mr. Surtees, that the salary of the assistant-overseer should in future be £30.—Mr. Routledge proposed as an amendment, Mr. Collinson seconding the same, that the salary be £20 per annum.—Upon this a vote was taken, and there was 15 for the amendment and 27 for the original motion. The latter was therefore adopted, and Mr. Spencer was re-elected.—It was then proposed by Mr. J. Murray, and seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the road surveyors, Messrs. R. Whitfield and J. Richardson, be re-elected at a salary of £10 per annum. Carried.—Mr. Priestman stated, on behalf of the Derwent Iron Company, that in the opinion of that Company they were rated in excess, and he gave notice of intention to seek for a reduction of the same.—Mr Watson, on behalf of the Shotley Bridge Iron Company, gave a similar notice. The question was at once taken up, and ultimately Mr. J. Murray proposed that it be referred to the overseers, the meeting agreeing to abide by their decision. In answer to a ratepayer, Mr. Priestman said he was not prepared to say to what extent the Company he represented was over-rated. As we understand it, the question was left for the overseers' decision.—Mr. Marriage gave a detailed account of the proceedings of the Nuisance Removal Committee, whose accounts were adopted and proceedings approved.—The auditors for the past year, Messrs. R. Almond, Gledston, and H. Brown, were then re-elected.—Mr. Surtees proposed, and Mr. Whitfield seconded, that the following gentlemen be the Nuisances Removal Committee for the ensuing year, namely—John Davison, John Collinson, James Marriage, John Calvert, Thomas Hardy, Robert Almond, John Seymour, J. Routledge, J. Dickinson, and Robert Taylor.—A suggestion fell from a ratepayer that as this committee give their time for nothing, the ratepayers should give them "something for refreshments," but our correspondent leaves in the dark as to whether the "'lowance" was sanctioned.—A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—BOULMER, NORTHUMBERLAND, MARCH 28.—Last night the Hanoverian schooner, Hortensia, struck on Boulmer North Steel, during the stormy weather, accompanied by a heavy sea, and thick with rain. The lifeboat of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, stationed at this place, was launched as soon as practicable, the tide being at the time very low. After the vessel had been boarded, the master refused to leave her, or to allow his crew to do so. When the tide made again, the ship drove further on the rocks. The sea being very heavy and signals of distress made for assistance, the lifeboat was again launched after much difficulty, being three times filled with heavy seas which, however, she rapidly self-ejected. After reaching the wreck the captain again obstinately refused to leave his vessel, being drunk at the time. He was soon afterwards washed overboard in the roundhouse and drowned. The lifeboat's crew throughout the stormy night behaved most gallantly, and twice used their utmost endeavours to save the captain, who perished solely through his own perverseness—his crew of four men having been brought safely ashore in the lifeboat.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has licensed the Rev. Sands Bradshaw, B.A., to the Curacy of St. Hilda, South Shields.

The census papers were delivered in this town on Monday, and after being filled up by those to whom they are addressed, will be collected on Monday next.

On Tuesday morning, a woman, named Ann Gibson, the wife of a carpenter, residing in Laygate-street, South Shields, committed suicide by hanging herself in her own house.

Beaufront Grass Parks were let by auction on Tuesday, by Mr. Blandford, and realised within 10 per cent. of last year's prices.

Operations have this week been commenced on the Birtley Estate, situate in the county of Durham, with the view of thoroughly opening out the varied coal seams and other minerals known to exist, and which have not been interfered with for upwards of half a century.

The first lamb of the season was shown on Saturday by Mr. R. Swan, butcher, Clive-street, North Shields. It was of prime quality, and weiged 8lbs. per quarter.

NEWCASTLE TRINITY HOUSE.—At the quarterly meeting of this Corporation, held on Tuesday, the Master and Brethren, with their accustomed liberality, voted the following sums to the undernoted charitable institutions, namely:—The Shipwrecked Mariners' Widows, £6 10s.; the Cullercoats Charity School, £5 5s.; the South Shields National Schools, £5 5s.; and to the Shieldfield Church Endowment Fund; £10; amounting altogether to £27.

The foundation of another extensive warehouse has been dug on the South side of Jackson Dock, West Hartlepool. The entire ground area of the new building will be:—Length, 365 feet; and breadth, 100 feet. Similar to the one erected recently behind Victoria terrace, it will be fitted up with all the requisite machinery for loading and discharging cargoes.

THE LATE THOMAS JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.—It is our painful duty to record the death of Thomas John Taylor, Esq., of Earsdon. Deceased had gone out to Bellingham on business in company with Mr. Tone, C.E.; and finding himself very unwell, he proposed sending for his medical attendant, Mr. Pyle, of Earsdon. Early on Tuesday morning he was suddenly seized with apoplexy, which in a short time terminated his existence. His sudden decease has diffused a feeling of gloom throughout a wide circle of attached friends. Mr. Taylor was mining agent to the Duke of Northumberland, and a vice-president of the North of England Mining Institute. He was also well-known as the originator and energetic promoter of the Tyne Drainage Bill now before Parliament. Deceased, who was a widower, has left an only daughter.

THE RESULT OF INTOXICATION.—An accident, caused by inebriety, occurred on Sunday morning to a pointsman, named Anthony Craggy, upon the North-Eastern Railway. He was proceeding along the passenger foot-path of the Ouseburn Viaduct on his way home to Byker Hill, about half-past one, and was seen to stop and vomit, and afterwards light his pipe. He was found about five o'clock the same morning lying there with his head severely cut. It is supposed that whilst leaning over the rails separating the foot-path and the railway, a train had passed, and inflicted the wounds. He was conveyed to the Infirmary, where he remains in a precarious condition. He is a married man, but without any family.

EASTER FESTIVITIES IN NEWCASTLE.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—These we must offer, as auctioneers do occasionally, in "one lot," not more to suit the reader than to economise space. *The Circus*, or as the gentlemen classics style it "*the Hippodrome*" adjoining the Central Station, being occupied by the well-known Mr. Bell and his troupe, came in for a fair share of patronage, which was no more than they deserve; the performers being numerous, clever, and daring; and there being one of those lumps of mortality yclept an elephant, whose docility permits the little boys—and not a few of the big boys also—to scramble on to his huge back, when after giving them a trot round the ring, he, *sans ceremonie*, tumbles the lot among the sawdust. Alongside of the big elephant is the little Jonathan Jack, who though dwarfish in stature is big in fun and mischief. The feats both in riding and jumping are daring—in the latter branch more so than we care to witness a repetition of.—*The Theatre Royal* has had a large share of public patronage during the past week; a piece, with one of those cheap miscellany, awe-inspiring, titles "The Masked Mother,"—a ghostly horrible name, taking well generally,—leading the way; and "Colleen Bawn" following. For an Easter attraction the lessee has succeeded in producing something "stunning." But alas for the legitimate drama!—*The Sacred Harmonic Society* were in possession of the New Town Hall on Monday night; and we are glad to say that at length the society has succeeded in gathering a bumper house. Perhaps this was partly owing to the inclement weather outside; but however that may be, the old saying of the ill wind blowing somebody good, had its verification here. The performance was the "Messiah"—a composition of which an English audience never tires. Criticism is unnecessary—description uncalled for, when the performers have a name and the piece an unequalled reputation. "They say,"—and "they" often speak with truth, that a numerous and attentive audience has a wondrous effect for the better on public orators, performers in the drama, and musicians. We should not wonder if this were truth. It seemed to be so in this case. the solos being delivered with musical taste and the desired effect, whilst the chorus "went," as they say, with great precision and power—certainly with power, though the actual numbers in the choruses were not so strong as we have seen them. The chief solists were Miss Leybourne, Miss Jenny Thompson (contralto), Mr. R. Ferry (bass), Mr. R. Ferry (tenor), and Mr. George Ferry. At the risk of an outrageous pun we will venture to say that the Ferries are strong and skilful enough to sing and sail over any difficulty, and having said this we will not criticise their performances, but state the fact that the audience were immensely gratified. Mr. J. S. Liddell accompanied, at the organ; Mr. Ainsworth led the band; Mr. Penman wielded the *baton* of conductor.—*Grove's Panorama* claims a word of praise, and we are glad to say that the veteran in the description of artistic works has lost none of his well-earned *prestige* with a Newcastle audience. Certainly he is, as many of us are, rather older than he was twenty years ago, but there is with increasing years increasing vigour in his panorama and diorama of arts. We ask our readers, particularly the younger ones, to visit the exhibition, which is on view at the Victoria Rooms, head of Grey street.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—After the foregoing bird's-eye view of the "hoppings" we come upon a very business-like account of the doings of Newcastle Microscopical Society on Easter Tuesday, when "the members held their monthly meeting, in their rooms, Clayton Street. A goodly number of members and friends were present. Six new members were nominated; and, after the preliminary business, Mr. John Brown, sen., gave an excellent explanation of the microscope, and how to use it. He explained and illustrated the use of the acromatic condenser, parabolic reflector, spotted lens, dark wells, camera lucida, polariscope, &c. Mr. Joseph Davison presided!"—Equally *multum in parvo* like is the account of "THE FIRST ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE ELSWICK ENGINE AND ORDNANCE WORKS, which was held on the same night, in the South Benwell School-room. After tea a public meeting was held—the Rev. W. Maughan in the chair, who addressed the meeting. Addresses were also delivered by the Revs. Walter Irvine, of All Saints; Lintot, Chaplain of the Infirmary; Joseph Adams, Town Missionary; Messrs. E. Ridley, J. Rowell, Brooks of the North of England League, Mr. Tweddell, and other friends. About 130 sat down to tea. After votes of thanks to the ladies, and the chairman, the meeting broke up. About 11 persons signed the pledge. The society's drum and fife band was in attendance, and played several lively airs."

FIRST NORTHUMBERLAND ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—A little of the military, after the foregoing, will prove acceptable to all young ladies afflicted with the scarlet, grey or blue dress fever. We learn then that on Easter Monday this regiment had a great field day at Wallsend. "To the number of nearly 400 officers and men," says a military contemporary, "the corps mustered at the Cricket Ground of the village; and the spectacle, favoured as it was by propitious weather, was of a highly imposing and interesting aspect. The two Newcastle companies, commanded by Captain Ismay, Lieutenants Turner and Shield, availed themselves of the readily-proffered facilities of the North Eastern Railway Company, and left this town by the two o'clock train for the scene of the proceedings. The other companies represented on the occasion were the Tynemouth Companies (Captains Young and Potter), Wallsend Company (Captain Lesslie), South Shields do. (Lieutenant Barker), 6th Durham (Captain Anderson), and the Tynemouth and Cramlington Companies of the Northumberland Rifles, led by Lieut.-Colonel Potter. The entire force was under the command of Addison Potter, Esq., Major, and the evolutions were gone through in a perfect and soldier-like style. The following was the order of the movements observed:—[We omit the evolutions, which were of the usual description, and have become as familiar to the ladies as the tiny card programme of the ball-room.] On the field were stationed three bands, belonging to the Newcastle, Tynemouth, and Cramlington companies respectively; and the martial airs which they discoursed singly and in unison formed an agreeable feature in the day's proceeding. Although the attendance of spectators was large, the utmost good order and regularity were observed by the efforts of a few county constables; and the review, it is satisfactory to state, passed over without the occurrence of a single *contretemps*. Captain Lesslie, of the Wallsend Company, in a handsome manner provided a substantial lunch for the officers. The proceedings terminated about five o'clock, the several companies returning to their respective head-quarters. None the worse of their protracted drill, the Newcastle detachment marched back to the "canny town," and, after parading a few of the principal streets, finally broke up at the Armoury, Groat Market."

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

These sessions were held on Monday at the Court House, Shotley Bridge, before Mr. P. Annandale.

Bryan Quin was charged by P. C. Stamper with an assault. It appeared that Quin was heavily fined last July for an assault on the police, and attempt to rescue a prisoner. The charge was proved, and he was fined £2 including costs.

QUARREL RESPECTING A BARREL.—*Robert Rickley, John Hindmarch and John Birket*, were charged with having assaulted Mr. Walton, grocer, Blackhill. Mr. Compton was for the complainant, and Mr. Patrick for the defendants. On the application of Mr. Patrick the case against Birkett was the first taken. Walton stated that on the night of the 25th he was disturbed by hearing some persons moving a barrel which he had left at his shop door. Looking out, he saw a man rolling the cask down the hill. Arming himself with a long brush he came forth to the rescue of his property, when as he alleged he was set upon by these three men and assaulted. He returned their blows and beat a retreat, but received a severe blow or blows over the eye, requiring the presence of a medical man. Walton further stated that as he was re-entering his house the defendants Birkett and Rickley pursued and struck him—reaching over Mrs. Baty, who interposed herself for his protection, to enable him to do so. In cross-examination the complainant admitted that he was standing at the door waiting to see if any one would come to touch the barrel, and that when a Mr. Heymers came up he "fetched him a tip over the leg" with the long brush. Never heard Rickley ask him why he had been charging Mr. Hymers with having rolled the barrel down the hill. Never used the brush to Rickley. Birkett followed him into his house and struck him over the eye. He had then lost possession of the brush, and had been knocked down at the door by Heymers. Then followed a rigid cross-examination as to complainant's connection with Mrs. Baty, but nothing of consequence was elicited.—Mr. Chambers, surgeon, deposed that he found the complainant suffering from a seriously contused eye, and with his mouth cut and much inflamed.—Cross-examined: Should say that the contusions were the result of blows. They might have been caused by complainant running against a door.—Mrs. Baty confirmed, in the main, the complainant's statement. When she first looked out, she saw Mr. Walton lying on the ground; next saw him and the defendants scuffling at the door; and next Birkett reached over her, and struck Walton on the eye.—Thomas Boldon also gave confirmatory evidence. He saw Birkett strike Walton, and had previously seen Heymers roll the cask across the road.—The main point in Mr. Patrick's address to the Bench was that Walton was the first assailant. Heymers, on being sworn, said that, on this night, he and the defendants were going up towards Blackhill; and seeing a lady come out of a surgery there, he said to his companions (the whole batch having just come out of Dunn's beer-house): "Now, I'll frighten her;" and went over to where the barrel was lying, near the Pinfold. Just as he was about to lay hold of the barrel, Walton who was standing guard over it with the long brush fetched him a "tip" over the head.—By Mr. Compton: Intended to roll the barrel up to the lady to frighten her. Never touched the barrel. Did not attempt to force open Walton's door.—Thos. H. Waugh corroborated this evidence.—Rickley was called as a witness. The lady who was to have been frightened was Mrs. Phipps. Saw Walton go towards his door, and thought he fell in. Never saw any one strike Walton.—This was the case for the defence.—The Magistrate, after a consultation with the Clerk of the Court, said that he had listened with great patience to this case and had come to the conclusion that he must dismiss the charge. This decision applied to the other defendants, also.—John Heymers was then charged with having done wilful damage to the aforesaid barrel. The charge was admitted, and defendant ordered to pay 4s. damages and 1s. costs.

RUM OR WINE.—*John Hewitt*, of Blackhill, was charged with a breach of the Licensed Victuallers' Act. P.C. Stamper stated that on Sunday he saw a woman bring a gill of rum out of this house. Mr. Patrick appeared for Hewitt. The question was whether the liquor was rum or wine, the defence being that it was wine required for a sick person. The person who obtained the liquor was called, and produced a certificate from the doctor for a gill of wine, and the Bench being satisfied with the defendant's evidence, dismissed the case.

Thomas Pepey was charged with trespassing in a field belonging to Mr. Dickinson. The field in question lies between the Tin-mill and Consett, and the workmen make a practice of making a road through it. Ordered to pay, damages 1d. and costs 6s. 6d.

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

SIR,—The letter which appeared in the *Guardian* of last week calling attention to the delay in the holding the yearly meeting of this Company, and keeping the shareholders out of dividends, has given to many, if not to all, of us shareholders satisfaction. There are other important matters which your correspondent might with equal justice have alluded to, and to which I will, with your permission, now refer. At the last yearly meeting it was determined to increase the share capital of the Company by the creation of 240 new shares of £10 each. This was done on the recommendation of the Directors to enable the Board to extend the works somewhat in proportion to the increased consumption of gas. One-half of the new capital, shareholders were told would not be required, but up to the date of my writing, three-fourths have been called up. Whether all has been paid or not I have been unable to ascertain; but I can speak to one fact (which the secretary may be enabled to explain) that the last call that was ordered to be paid on the 5th March last—the day by the way that should have been the yearly meeting—was not made upon all the shareholders in the Company. It seems to me somewhat singular that one shareholder should be called upon to contribute and not another. There must have been here inattention in this respect. Further, it is the duty of all Joint Stock Companies of limited liability to make a return every twelve months to the registrar of Joint Stock Companies, of the list of shareholders and other matters required by the Act, but this has not been done (unless within the last few days), although considerably more than twelve months have elapsed since the last return was made. This neglect renders the Company liable to severe penalties, which may be enforced by any person, shareholder or not. What answer the directors will make to these things it remains to be seen. It is manifest that in more things than one there has been great derilection of duty.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

April 2, 1861. A SUFFERER.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From last Friday's Gazette.)

James Hayden Gates, and not James Harden Gates, as previously advertised, builder, Clapham, Surrey.—William Croft, baker, Maidstone.—William James Dalton, builder, Balham Hill, Surrey.—Philomon Rolfe, chemist, Gravesend.—Benjamin Catmin and Robert Bailey, cabinet makers, Harwich.—William Probert, hop dealer, Worcester.—Joseph William Allington, iron master, Oldbury, Worcester.—James Cowton, fruiterer, Birmingham.—Thomas Retaken, grocer, late of Swansea.—William Thomas, innkeeper, Llantarnam, Monmouth.—Benjamin Garfit Bottomley, ironmonger, Devonport.—George Dyske, glover, Saint Thomas Apostle, Devon.—William Skinner, innkeeper, Redcar, York.—Anthony Burton, grocer, Sheffield.—John Davis, manufacturer, Manchester.—Christopher Walker, small ware manufacturer, Manchester.—Samuel Deighton, draper, Preston.—John Fowler, stock broker, Whitehaven.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

Jacob Isenberg and Daniel Myers, London, boot and shoe warehouseman.—William Freemon, Belper, Derbyshire, contracter.—John Edwards, Corn Ynlscoy, Monmouthshire, contracter.—James Benjamin Copland, Manchester, wine merchant.—James Rogerson, East Hartlepool, linen draper.—Charles Kitchin Ashley, Sheffield, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—James Gordon, Castle-Douglas, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, cabinet-maker and joiner.—David Anderson, Gallowgate of Aberdeen, baker.—John M'Coll, Glasgow, ships' provision and bonded and free store merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—G. Green and Son, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printers.—Bell and Wilson, Sunderland, grocers.

THE POWER OF MANNERS.—Manners impress as they indicate real power. A man who is sure of his point carries a broad and contented expression, which everybody reads. And you cannot rightly train one to an air and manner, except by making him the kind of man of whom that manner is the natural expression. Nature for ever puts a premium on reality. What is done for effect is seen to be done for effect; what is done for love is felt to be done for love. A man inspires affection and honour because he was not lying in wait for these. The things of a man for which we visit him were done in the dark and the cold. A little integrity is better than any career. So deep are the sources of this surface action that even the size of your companion seems to vary with his freedom of thought. Not only is he larger, when at ease, and his thoughts generous, but everything around him becomes variable with expression. No carpenter's rule, no rod and chain, will measure the dimensions of any house or house-lot; go into the house; if the proprietor is constrained and deferring, 'tis no importance how large his house, how beautiful his grounds—you quickly come to the end of all; but if the man is self-possessed, happy, and at home, his house is deepfounded, indefinitely large and interesting, the roof and dome buoyant as the sky. Under the humblest roof, the commonest person in plain clothes sits there massive, cheerful, yet formidable, like the Egyptian colossi.—*Emerson*.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1861.

APRIL.

Epsom Spring	11	Doncaster Spring	28
Newmarket Craven	15	Newmarket First	
Thirsk	18	Spring	29

LATEST BETTING AT MANCHESTER.

METROPOLITAN STAKES.
9 to 2 agst Danæ (taken).
9 to 1 agst Betts (taken).

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.
11 to 1 agst First Lord (offered).
12 to 1 agst Physician (taken).
12 to 1 agst Pancake (offered).
12 to 1 agst Thunderbolt (offered).
14 to 1 agst East Sheen (taken).
20 to 1 agst Gabrielle d'Estrees (taken.)
25 to 1 agst Rising Sun (taken.)

THE DERBY.
5 to 1 agst Dundee (offered.)
45 to 1 agst Neighbour (taken.)

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD HARRIERS' HUNT STEEPLECHASE.

SPRING MEETING.

Easter Tuesday was a most uncomfortable day for out-door sports, yet still a very great number of people assembled on the Town Moor to witness the steeplechasing, and of course returned in the evening drenched with rain, and thickly bespattered with mud, of which there was any quantity. A few ladies were observed in and about the Grand Stand, gazing with delight at their "liege lords" mounted for the fray. The following is the result of the heats:—

The Harriers' Hunt Cup, value 20 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3sovs each; the second to save his stake; 12st each. About three miles and a half. (10 subs.)
Mr Forster na b g Old Joe ... 1
Mr Cowen's ch m Lincoln Green ... 2
Mr Wilkinson na b g Cock Robin ... 3

Lincoln Green started with the lead, Old Joe second, and the others in close attendance. At the first hurdle-leap Lincoln Green refused, and Gaylad fell. Old Joe then went on with the running. Lincoln Green was, however, soon over, in pursuit of the leading horse. At the next leap Cock Robin's rider was thrown, and Gaylad arrived just as he had remounted. At this point they went on in pursuit of the leading horses. The race was confined to Fanny, Old Joe, and Lincoln Green. Fanny was leading by a hundred yards across the bottom of the course when she shied at the last hurdle, unseated her rider, and bolted. Old Joe then took the lead, Lincoln Green failing to reach him, and won by about 50 yards.

The Tyne Spring Handicap of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, for three-yr-olds and upwards. The second to save his stake. North Derby course. (13 subs.)
Mr Robson's ch g Jim ... 1
Mr Stewart's b c Joey Jones ... 2
Mr Naylor's br m Peggy Taft ... 3

Twelve horses ran. Sir Harry jumped off with the lead, but was immediately passed by Camphor, who carried on the running to the distance, where she was passed by the horses placed.

Private Steeple Chase, for a Silver Cup, with ponies, 14 hands 1 inch high, to carry 11st, and 7lb allowed for every inch under that height. Professional riders 5lb extra. About a mile and a half. (5 subs.)
Mr J. Marley na br m Fanny ... 1
Mr Miller's c g Wallace ... 2
Mr Wilkinson's br g Multum in-Parvo ... 3

Four ran. In this race some dispute arose as to the winner of the cup. It was alleged that Fanny had run outside the post, and that Wallace was above the height. These objections, however, were afterwards quashed.

The Selling Stakes, of 3 sovs each, with 25 added; two-year-old 6st 10lb, three, 8st 8lb, four 9st 8lb, five 9st 12lb, six and aged 10st. m. and g. allowed 3lb. Selling allowances. T.Y.C. (8 subs)
Mr G. Finch's b g Jeremiah Moderate ... 1
Mr Naylor's b f Fast Runner ... 2
Mr Robinson's b g Sir Harry ... 3

Seven horses ran. At the close of this race the winner was put up by Mr Deukin for sale. He was set away at 25 guineas, but there was no bidder.

The Northumberland Hunt Plate of 50 sovs for horses that had been regularly hunted in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, 12 st each. Gentlemen riders. Two miles.
Mr A. Lawrie's b g The Jew ... 1
Mr W. Tait's br m Bonnie Dundee ... 2
Mr Forster na b g Old Joe ... 3

Eleven horses started. This was a capital race, and the horses were evidently put to their utmost speed, for their jockeys were literally covered with mud when they came home.

NORTHAMPTON MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The Trial Stakes of 10sov. each, with 50 added. One mile.
Malta ... ... (Edwards) 1 | Crater ... ... (Fordham) 2
3 to 1 agst Crater, 4 to 1 agst Malta. Won by half a length.

The Standard Plate (handicap) of 50sov. One mile.
Mr. Goddling's Miss Lancashire, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... (French) 1
Mr Wadlow's Jingling Johnny, 3 yrs 6st 10lb ... (Bottom) 2

The Whittlebury of 15sov each, 5 ft, with 100 added. About three-quarters of a mile, straight.
Lord Stamford's Imaus, 3 yrs ... (Edwards) 1
Mr. W. Day's Manrico, 2 yrs ... (Adams) 2
[illegible]4 to 1 agst Imaus, 5 to 1 agst Manrico. Dead heat. Deciding heat: 5 to 4 on Imaus. Won by two lengths.

The Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 100sov, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25sov each, 15 ft; second to receive 25sov out of the stakes. Two miles. (125 subs., 78 of whom pay 5sov ft).
Lord Coventry's Danae, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb ... (Adams) 1
Mr R. C. Naylor's King of Kent, 3 yrs, 7st ... (Grimshaw) 2
Mr J. Pilling's Moorcock, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb ... (Challoner) 3
7 to 2 agst Danae, 4 to 1 agst King of Kent, 16 to 1 agst Moorcock. Won by a length and half.

The Pytchley Stakes of 5sov each, with 40 added. Five furlongs, straight.
Leontes ... ... 1 | Libellous 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs. Two miles.
Joskin ... (Fordham) 1 | Defender ... (Kendall) 2
Won by two lengths.

Handicap Plate of 30sov, added to a sweepstakes of 5sov each. Spencer Plate Course.
Mr. T. Hughes's The Nun, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb ... (Mitchell) 1
Mr. Saxon's The Quaker, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb ... (Midgley) 2

The Nene Handicap of 25sov, added to a sweepstakes of 5sov each in case of acceptance, for horses of all ages. Spencer Plate Course.
Mr. Roger's Rattlesnake, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb ... (Challoner) 1
Mr. French's Leontes, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb ... (French) 2
Mr Gulliver's Tiara, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb ... (Ducker) 3
4 to 1 agst Rattlesnake, 5 to 1 agst Tiara. Won by a length.

WEDNESDAY.—The Delapre Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. About half a mile.
Mr Ridley's Liberality, 2 yrs, 5st 9lb ... (Whiteley) 1
Mr Reeves's Lord of the Tees, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb ... (Reeves) 2
7 to 2 agst Liberality. Won by a length and a half.

The Racing Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added. One mile.
Lord Stamford's Imaus ... (French) 1
Mr. Parr's Kildonan ... (Fordham) 2
Lord Strathmore's Strike ... (Covey) 3

The St Liz Handicap of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 50 added. Mile and quarter.
Mr Penton's Atherstone, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb ... (Bottom) 1
Mr Smith's Wombat, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb ... (Wheatley) 2
Mr Swindell's Sawcutter, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ... (Daley) 3
Won by a length.

The Althorp Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. About half a mile.
Lord Stamford's King of Hearts ... (French) 1
Sir J Hawley's Duke Rolla ... (Wells) 2
6 to 4 agst King of Hearts, 6 to 1 agst Duke Rolla. Won by a neck.

Earl Spencer's Plate of 100 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs each. Five furlongs.
Mr Hall's Fravola, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb ... (Page) 1
Mr Angell's Spanish Fly, 3 yrs, 6st ... (Bottom) 2

The Selling Plate of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. One mile.
Antelope ... (Midgley) 1
Yafa ... (Taylor) 2

The Northamptonshire Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, to go to the second horse. Two miles.
Lord Spencer na Newcastle, aged ... (French) 1
Mr Whittaker's Black Diamond, 3 yrs ... (Grimshaw) 2

A Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, h ft. About half a mile.
Mr Robinson's Twinkle ... (Page) w.o.

CATTERICK BRIDGE MEETING.

THURSDAY.—The Craven Handicap of 5sov each, 2 ft, with 30 added; second to save stake. About one mile. (20 subs.)
Mr J. Osborne's Lopcatcher, by Flatcatcher ... (Grimshaw) 1
Mr T. Dawson's Malpas, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb ... (Malden) 2
Mr Thomas' Miss Dunstable, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... (J. Snowden) 3
3 to 1 agst Lopcatcher, 3 to 1 each agst Malpas and Miss Dunstable.

Match of 100sov, h ft; 8st 7lb each. New T.Y.C.
Mr Richmond's Wallachia, 2 yrs ... (Osborne) 1
Mr Jackson's f by Newminster—Flighty, 2 yrs ... (Bullock) 2
6 to 4 on the winner. Won cleverly by half a length.

The Easby Triennial Produce Stakes of 10sov each, 5 ft; second to save stake. New T.Y.C.
Mr Watt's Sir William Armstrong, by Rifleman (Charlton) 1
Mr John Osborne's Knight of Kars ... (Challoner) 2
7 to 4 on Sir William Armstrong.

The Brough Handicap of of 7sov each, 3 ft, and only 1 if declared, with 60 added. Two miles. (20 subs., 13 of whom pay 1sov forfeit to the fund.)
Mr Watt's Garrison Beauty, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb ... (Sinclair) 1
Mr Jackson's Syringe, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... (Bullock) 2
Mr Robinson's Sir Harry ... (Calvert) 3
Won by a length and a half.

The Easby Triennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5ft; second to save stake. About one mile and sixty yards.
Mr Winteringham's Sambo ... J. Osborne 1
Mr Masterman's Castaway ... Charlton 2
2 to 1 on Sambo. Won by six lengths.

The Easby Triennial Produce Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5ft. Two miles.
Mr Simpson's Bivouac ... Osborne 1
Mr I'Anson's Cramond ... Challoner 2
3 to 1 on Bivouac, who made all the running, and won by a length.

FOWLING.—The old veteran "Harry Brown" (ex-champion) and Emmanuel Makepeace, both of Gateshead, settled a match for £5 on Saturday last, on the Town Moor. Brown's bowl was 21oz, and that of Makepeace's 29oz. The betting was in favour of 2 to 1 on Makepeace at the commencement, which rose in some cases to 3 to 1. But the mettle of the old chap is still good, and he kept on his way headless as to friends and foes, increasing the gap betwixt himself and his opponent every throw. At length the cut on the course was reached, when Makepeace lifted his bowl like a wise man, and gave up the contest, evidently satisfied that he was defeated. We understand that this is about the last match that "Harry" will engage in, and he leaves the field a "conqueror," even in the downfall of life.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Thomas Eright, of Ouseburn, and Titas Foster, of Leeds, met on Saturday last in the Victoria Running Ground to decide a match of £15 a-side, distance 120 yards. Bright has appeared publicly before, but it was Foster's *debut* as a public runner. After some little delay at the scratch away they bounded. Bright showed in front, and gradually increased the gap, although Foster made strenuous efforts to heel his man, but his attempts were fruitless, and the "canny Newcassel man" went in first by some distance.—Another match was run in the same ground after the conclusion of the above race, between Jame Blake and John Tinning, *alias* "The Mouse," both of Gateshead, the sum being £10 a-side, and the distance one mile, "The Mouse" to receive thirty yards at the start. A good deal of money was invested on Tinning by his friends, but the sequel proved that he was over-matched on this occasion, as Blake passed him, and won by a greater distance than the advantage he allowed to his antagonist at the commencement.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a small supply of wheat from the growers, and a moderate quantity coastwise, but a large arrival from abroad. Warehouse room being scarce, holders were very anxious to sell from the ship, but buyers acting cautiously only a limited business was done, and at rather lower prices for all descriptions. Rye had a moderate sale at late rates. Of barley we have a good arrival from abroad, and maltsters being mostly stocked for the season, the trade ruled very dull at a reduction of fully 1s per qr. Malt unchanged, but secondary a very difficult sale. Beans unaltered. Peas slow, and tending downwards. Oats of good quality brought previous terms, but secondary were fully 6d lower. Flour dull, with prices in favour of the buyer.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Our arrivals from Aberdeen and the counties of the North-East Coast of Scotland consist of 158 head of cattle—viz. 25 by sea and 133 by rail—against 237 head in the corresponding week of last year. Also 7 beasts and 135 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 80 beasts, but a decline of 1260 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were about an average for the time of year. There was a great falling off in the supplies from Cumberland and Dumfriesshire. The supply of beef comprised 1,092 head. A pleasant business was experienced in the beef trade. Prices had an upward movement, and at the close of the market a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 3,530. The finest class of wedders sold freely at 9d per lb. The middling kinds also underwent a change in favour of the seller, with a good finish. Pigs: 436 were shown. The pork trade was in a more animated state than last week, yet there is no change to notice in value, and nearly all changed owners.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; first class oxen, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; middling, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 9d; stags, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; pork, large, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; smaller weights, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 0d to 9d; middling, 8½d to 8¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior 8d to 8½d; clipped, 7¼d to 7¾d per lb., sinking offal.

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

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1858	1076	4s 6d to 7s 0d	4230	6¼d to 7¼d	0d to 0d
1859	792	5s 9d to 8s 3d	3110	8d to 9d	0d to 0d
1860	1046	5s 9d to 8s 0d	3980	7d to 9¼d	0d to 0d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—New land hay, £0 0s to £0 0s; ditto, this year's growth, £5 0s to £7 0s; clover hay, £3 10s to £5 5s; old land, £3 10s to £7 0s; ditto, this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 8d to 2s 6d; oat ditto, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; barley ditto, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per thrave. 151 carts of hay, 36 ditto of straw at market.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 9s; hams, 9s 6d to 10s 0d per stone; butter, 57s to 58s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 4d to 8s 6d; ditto, small, 8s 8d to 8s 9d; hams, large, 9s 6d; ditto, small, 9s 6d to 10s; butter, 57s to 58s per firkin.

DURHAM CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At our market to-day there was a tolerable supply of grain, which sold as follows:—Wheat, 11s 6d to 13s; barley, 9s to 9s 6ds; oats, 6s 6d to 8s 3d; peas, 15s; tares, 15s per boll.

DURHAM PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Beef, 7d to 8d; mutton, 7½d to 9d; pork, 7d to 8d; veal, 7d to 8d per lb. Butter, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per lb; eggs, 14 for 1s; chickens, 2s 3d to 2s 9d each; ducks, to 2s 9d each; geese, 0s to 0s 0d each; turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; potatoes, 11d per stone; apples, 1s 2d to 1s 6d per stone; onions, 1s 4d to 2s per peck

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Monday.—An account of the quantities and prices of the several sorts of British corn sold in this market, or the said town, during the week ended Saturday last, according to the returns made to the inspector by the corn factors, &c., computed by the imperial measure. Total quantities:—Wheat, 54 qrs, 3 bush, at 51s 9d; barley, 33 qrs, 5 bush, at 35s 1d; oats, 16 qrs, 3 bush, at 30s 7d per qr.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Elm Park, near Shotley Bridge, on the 21st ult., the wife of Mr David Baker, of a son.

At Newcastle, at 2, Havelock Street, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr T. Hornsey Gamlen, of a daughter.

At Gosforth, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr W. Jobson, butcher, of a daughter.

At Gateshead, at High Street, on the 29th ult., Mrs F. P. Ioun, of a son.—At St. James' Street, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr James Turner, of a son.

At North Shields, at 10, George Street, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr George Dixon, of a son.

At South Shields, on the 31st ult., Mrs William Snowball, of a son.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr Robert Stoker, of a daughter.

At Bishopwearmouth, at Addison Street, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr George C. Watson, master of St. Paul's School, Hendon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at the Registrar's Office, on the 1st inst., Mr William Johnson to Miss Margaret Dodds.

On the 2nd inst., Mr G. M. Tickle, merchant, to Miss Armstrong both of this town.

At St. John's Church, on the 30th ult., Mr Robert Potts to Catherine, only daughter of Mr Joshua Bagnall, of High Street, Gateshead.—On the 31st ult., Mr John Macfarlane to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Mr William Ellis, of Walker Ironworks.—On the 31st ult., Mr Robert Golden to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Matthew Hall, Hazelrigg.—On the 1st inst., Mr George Smith, Elswick engine works, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr Alexander Jeffrey, builder, Fenwick.—Same day, Mr Robert Urwin, iron shipbuilder, to Isabella, only daughter of the late Mr William Hedley, glasscutter, of Newcastle.

At All Saints' Church, on the 1st inst., Mr John Richardson to Catherine, daughter of Mr Wm. Youll.—Same day, Mr Edward Wright to Jane, daughter of the late Mr Henry Doeg.

At Wallsend, on the 3rd inst., Mr John Nicholson to Mrs Elizabeth Hadaway.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, at 12, Temple Street, on the 1st inst., aged 5, Eleanor Jane, youngest daughter of Mr John Walmsley, engine fitter, and granddaughter of Mr T. Walmsley, printer.

At Blenheim Street, on the 1st inst., aged 66, Mr Charles M'Lain, for many years a confidential clerk with Messrs Pollard & Co., of this town, by whom he was much and deservedly respected.

At Lovaine Row, on the 1st inst., after a short illness, aged 59, Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr Mark Lambert.

At Blandford Street, on the 2nd inst., aged 78, Mr Edward Bell, much respected.

At Gibson Street, on the 29th ult., William, infant son of Mr Joseph Barras, cooper.

At Hills Place, Pilgrim Street, on the 30th ult., aged 66, Ann, widow of Mr George Davidson.

At 17, Cumberland Row, on the 2nd inst., aged 82, Sarah, relict of Mr Wm. Wilson, draper, &c., of this town.

At the Grapes Gardens, on the 29th ult., aged 28, Mr Charles H. Hodgson, watchmaker, Newgate Street, son of the late Mr C. Hodgson.

At York Street, Summerhill, on the 29th ult., David, youngest son of Mr N. A. Jones.

At Bellingham, on the 2nd inst., after a short illness, in the 54th year of his age, Thomas John Taylor, Esq., of Earsdon, an eminent mining engineer, well-known and highly respected throughout the North of England.—On the 24th ult., aged 46, Mary, wife of Mr George Turnbull, deeply regretted.

At Gateshead, on the 29th ult., aged 66, Mr Cuthbert Roddam, millwright.

At Carr's Hill, on the 28th ult., aged 52, Mr Wilson.

At Bolton Hall, Gosforth, on the 25th ult., Jane, widow of Joseph Robinson, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Henry Jefferson, Esq., of Whitehaven, in her 80th year.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Inflammation of the eyelids.—There is a disease affecting the edges of the eyelids, which much disfigures the face and impairs the sight. The eye looks as if set in a bright red rim of inflamed flesh, from which proceeds a slight acrid discharge.—Many Collyria, or eye washes, are prescribed for the cure of this disorder, with the unsatisfactory result of leaving it no better, and usually worse than before the application. Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed into the temples at night, and lightly smeared on the diseased eyelids, will always effect a cure, provided the stomach be kept in order, and the secretions rectified by using the Pills, which act harmoniously with the Ointment.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.