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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 28. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 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, a competent Man to manage a Circular Saw. First-class Wages will be given, and constant Employment.
Apply to J. BUCHANAN, Saw Mills, Lanchester, or at the *Consett Guardian* Office. None need apply but efficient hands.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

WANTED immediately, a Competent Person to take Charge and Management of a Country BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, where the usual routine of Country Work is done. For further particulars apply at Mr. PEAT, Molsonsley, or at the Consett Guardian Office.

Public Notices.

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

THE DRAPERY SALE at Mr HARKER'S Shop, Leadgate, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE on the 18th as Advertised.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a VESTRY MEETING of the Ratepayers of the Parish of St. Cuthbert's, Burdiesdale, in the County of Durham, will be held in the Derwent Iron Company's School Room, Consett, on Thursday next, the 21st day of March, at Seven, P.M., for the purpose of sanctioning a Sum of Money to enable the Burial Board to meet the necessary Expenses incurred or to be incurred in carrying out the various Works in connection with the New Cemetery, Blackhill.
JOHN RENTON, } Churchwardens.
JOSEPH BIGGIE, }

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

BAZAAR.

MR. EDGE'S FANCY BAZAAR is now Open in the Shop lately used by Mr Brown, as an Auction Mart, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, with a large and varied assortment of Fancy Goods, comprising Cases of Stuffed Birds, Clocks, Accordeons, Work Boxes, Tea Trays, Oil Paintings in Gilt Frames, &c.
DANIEL EDGE, Licensed Hawker, No. 882, s.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 24TH, TWO SERMONS will be Preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, by the Rev. J. P. HASWELL, of North Shields, in aid of the above object. In the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.
On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, a SERMON will be preached in the Afternoon, by the Rev. CEO. ROBERTS, of Leeds. Service to commence at Three o'clock.
In the Evening, the ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the above place of worship.
Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. GEO. ROEBUCK, and J. H. RIGG (deputation from the Parent Society); the Rev. Mr LAUDER (Presbyterian Minister), the Circuit Ministers, and other Friends.
The Chair will be taken at Half-past Six o'clock.
A Collection will be made after each Service, in aid of the General Funds.

CASTLESIDE WRESTLING!

CASTLESIDE WRESTLING will come off on SATURDAY, March 30.
1st Prize, (for heavy weights) £6 0
2nd Prize, (for 11 stone weights) 4 0
3rd Prize, (for 9 stone weights) 2 0
4th Prize, for a Foot Steeplechase, ... 1 0
To weigh in at Ten o'Clock.
R. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DERWENT AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE TURNPIKE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Trustees of the above Road, will be held at the Guildhall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, the Twenty-third day of March next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon.
By Order,
JOHN CLAYTON, Clerk.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 21st Feb., 1861.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE EASTER FAIR.

THIS FAIR, for HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, &c., as usual, is a Yearly Hiring, will be held in the Low Market, in, Shotley Bridge, on THURSDAY, 28th March, 1861.
Application for Stalls and Standage to be obtained of Mr DIXON, at the Bar of the Inn.

CONSETT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that for the better accommodation of Masters and Servants, HIRINGS will be held at HIGH CONSETT on Friday, 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.

GRAND CONCERT.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18TH, a CONCERT will be given in the Derwent Valley's School Room, Consett. The Proceeds to go towards paying for the Flooring of the School Room. The Consett Quadrille Band will be in attendance. Mr T. Gibson, Leader of the Orchestra. Mr J. G. Dent will preside at the Piano-forte.
PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
Overture—Band. Glee—"Ye Gentlemen of England," Choir—*Calcott*.
Song—Mr Lennox.
Song and Chorus—"Hob y dorri dando," Choir.
Band.
Song—"My Robin is Shy," Miss Jones—*Owens*.
Glee—"Here in Cold Genii," Choir—*Lord Mornington*.
Band.
Catch—"Cola's Charms," Choir.
AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART SECOND.
Band.
Glee—"Come Fairies Trip it on the Grass," Choir—*J. Parry*.
Solo (Piano-forte)—Mr. J. Dent.
Song—Mr E. James.
Duet—"The Gondolier Dive," Messrs H. James & G. Griffiths.
Band.
Song and Chorus—"God Save from Home," Mr H. James.
Glee—"Gipsy's Glee," Choir.
Song—"Little Nell," Mr J. Griffiths.
Catch—"Call John."
Finale—"God Save the Queen."
Admission:—Reserved Seats, 1s; Back do., 6d.
Tickets to be had at the Consett Office, and of Mr J. JONES, Blackhill; Mr J. GRAY and Tickets, Consett; Mr J. JONES, Shotley Bridge; Mr J. JONES, at the Works; of the Committee; and at the Door.
Doors open at Seven o'Clock, to commence at Half-past.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.
James Radcliffe, Esq., Consett.
TRUSTEES.
Thomas Richardson, Esq., Jun., Shotley Bridge,
John Renton, Esq., Consett.
Lewis Bell, Esq., Shotley Bridge.
Mr. Isaac Dodds, Shotley Bridge.
INSPECTING OFFICERS.
Mr. Thomas Moor, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. Charley Grey, Black Hill.
Mr. Johnson Allen, Winnie Hill and Bradley Works.
SOLICITOR.
Lewis Bell, Esq., Shotley Bridge.
SECRETARY.
Mr. Alfred Coning, Shotley Bridge.

THE FIRST MEETING for the Enrolment of New Members and Receipt of Subscriptions will be held at the Crown and Sword Inn, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April, 1861, at Seven o'clock in the Evening.
The Society has up to the present time met with unprecedented support, quite exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, and augurs to outrival in the number of its shares any other Society in the neighbourhood.
The Rules have been framed on the most equitable principles under the supervisal of experienced persons, and every useful measure which practice has dictated is incorporated therein.
Persons desirous of becoming members are requested to attend the above meeting.
The Rules will be issued shortly, and in the interim every information can be obtained on application to
Mr. ALFRED CONING, Secretary,
Shotley Bridge, and Shotley Bridge Tin Works.

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

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

TARES, SEEDS, &c., ON SALE.

FINE SPRING TARES, large and small.
GARDEN SEEDS. Catalogue now ready.
CLOVER, RYE, GRASS, and TURNIP SEEDS.
SICILIAN LINSEED, LINSEED MEAL.
AGRICULTURAL SALT, NITRATE OF SODA, &c.
ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

WILLIAM BELL, Scale Beam, Weighing Machine, and Mill Manufacturer, 37, Westgate-street, adjoining the Museum, Newcastle, has a large stock of SCALES of every description on hand, fit up for Ironmasters &c.; also Kibbing and Iron Mills, Coolers, Vans, Coffee Boxes, Treacle Taps, Cheese and Bacon Knives, Saws, &c.
Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, cleaned and adjusted; Mills repaired.

REES THOMAS Returns his grateful acknowledgments for the kind Patronage bestowed upon him since his entrance to the premises in Front Street, Consett, and begs to call their attention to his Stock of Prime CHESHIRE 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.

W. H. REA, Clock and Watchmaker, from Newcastle, begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Blackhill and surrounding district, that he has commenced the above Business, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit that encouragement and support which it will be his constant endeavour to merit.
N.B. All kinds of Jewellery, Clocks, and Watches Cleaned and neatly Repaired, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
A Large Assortment of WAX FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS on Sale.
☞ Front Street, Blackhill, adjoining Shop to J. H. Waugh, Hair-dresser.

N.B. Just received direct from Paris a case of bohemian Timepieces, which can be highly recommended for Elegance, Durability, and Cheapness.

T. N. CATHRALL,
ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR,
62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Arrangements with Creditors, Bankruptcy Affairs, Estates Prepared, Books Balanced, &c. &c.
Private Inquiries as to the Responsibility of Firms, Companies, and Individuals, carefully and promptly attended to.
Arrangements with Creditors, Bankruptcy Affairs, Estates Prepared, Books Balanced, &c. &c.
Private Inquiries as to the Responsibility of Firms, Companies, and Individuals, carefully and promptly attended to.
Agent for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, PALLS, CLOAKS, SCARFS, HAT BANDS, GLOVES, &c., FURNISHED 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 CREATLY REDUCED.
COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
LEADGATE.
Dealer in WEDDING RINGS, &c.
Cobalty Orders punctually attended to.

T. ROE,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his commencing 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 SPRINGO'S from 4d to 8s 6d per lb. SPONGE CAKE, FANCY BISCUITS, &c., equally reasonable.

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 the 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.

DENTISTRY.—NOTICE.
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
IN THE
CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION
OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M., to 4 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Messrs. Parker, adapting 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 which means the most perfect self adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or diseased mouth; is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requires to be taken out to the cure, capability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority this new method of fastening the present Mechanical Articulation.
Messrs. PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used, It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Disease, rendering 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.
☞ Daily 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 Tuesday, at 52, Fawcett-street.
DURHAM—Every alternate Saturday, March 23, at 81, New Elvet.
DARLINGTON — April 9, and every alternate Tuesday thereafter, at Mr Baker's, 4, Horse-market.
STOCKTON — April 10, and every alternate Wednesday following, at 102, High-street.
HEXHAM — First Tuesday in every Month, April 9, at Mr Sandford's, Tailor, Market-place.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne, Baker, 12, Narrow-gate-street.
MORPETH—The First Thursday in every Month, April 4th, at the Black Bull Inn.
BERWICK—On Saturday, March 16 and 30, and every alternate Saturday at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Bandgate,

Business Addresses.

THE CHEAP FRUIT CAKE SHOP ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
IF you want a GOOD FRUIT CAKE, go to J. O. STUGEON'S, Only Thousands of Pounds be sold, 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.

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 Stock of Mr. ——. It was one of the earliest occasions of our Family to be entrusted with Cheese from the London Houses. We never dreamt that the Provisions could produce Teas equal in quality and price. Although the Agreement had been hardly dealt, and duly discussed at the Tea Table, it was with much reluctance we ventured to Post the First Order for Stewart's Tea. 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 ; ay 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 ESTABLISHMENT, and GENERAL PROVISION WAREHOUSE, on the principle of a Good Article for Ready Money, and as Quickness, according to the ratio of its Price, can be the best of Companions, it will be 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, Front Street, Consett. He has always on hand choice samples 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.
A GOOD SHILLING TEA TO BE HAD.
BLASTING POWDER IN 1 and 4 BARRELS.
IRISH MOSS FOR FEEDING CATTLE
AGENT FOR GARRETT'S SPICED VINEGAR.

EASTER! EASIER!!

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.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE, FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS, PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING
THOMAS POTTS,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, TAILOR, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public in general, his GREAT ANNUAL SALE, commencing on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1861, when the whole of his Stock will be offered at prices that cannot but convince each purchaser of the Great Reduction that has been made, and the desirability of embracing this rare and important opportunity. As it only tells to the lot of his numerous customers once in the year, he wishes to impress on them the necessity of an early call.
As each article has been separately gone through, and re-marked cost price, and in many instances considerably under, the Sale, having to end positively at the end of the 28 days, as at the expiration of that time Stock-taking will commence.
The Stock consists of Furs, Shawls, Mantles, Cloaks, Dress Materials, Sealskin, Whipcord, Cobourgs, and French Merinos; Prints, Blankets, Grocery, Silks, Ribbons, Ready-made Drapery Goods.
Ready-made Department all reduced to cost price.—Gentlemen's Cloth Coats, Over ditto, Pilot Jackets, Trousers, Vests, &c. Much Below Prime Cost.
T. P. will also clear out Gentlemen's Fancy Wool Shirts, Shirtings, Scarfs, Muffers, &c. All Soiled Goods, particularly in Remnants, to be nearly given away.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND ESTATE AGENT,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
WOOD TURNER AND JOINER.
JOSEPH REED
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business in the premises in FRONT STREET, in the premises situate in the corner of Back Middle-street, Consett, where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to the charge, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
BENCH and HAND-SCREWS made to Order.

ADAM LITTLE, BUTCHER, Victoria-street, Consett, returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public for their favours conferred on him for the seventeen years he has been in business, begs to announce that he will in future continue to Supply them with the best quality of MEATS, and trusts that, by adopting this plan, he will carry out the often-expressed wish of selling cheap.
Cattle of a superior quality may be killed on as always being killed and retailed out at the lowest remunerating profits.

RICHARD WALKER,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, &c.,
NEAR VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants that he has Removed from John Street to more eligible premises as above, and by strict attention and punctuality to business, together with moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.
Carriage and Conveyance 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 inform 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 extensive assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOGS,
Of the best manufacture, which he hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ Boots and Shoes, to order, warranted of the best material and by unexceptionable workmen.
Repairing done with Neatness and Despatch.

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 Favours conferred upon him in the former, and begs to state that, in addition to the Stock of Saddlery, Harness, &c., 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.

J. DENT, Member of the London Orchestral Association, has commenced the Profession of Shotley Bridge, Consett, &c., that he has commenced giving LESSONS on the PIANO-FORTE and VIOLIN, and having had considerable experience in London, trusts to secure their support.
Public Singing Classes are in course of formation.
Private Lessons attended.
For Terms, &c., apply to J. G. DENT, Drive-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 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.
Plumbing Work in all its branches executed with accuracy and neatness, and with the greatest possible despatch.
GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, AND BRACKETS, of the newest design and from the Manufacturing House always on Hand.

THOMAS WARDHAUGH,
HIGH GATE, BENFIELDSIDE,
BLACK and WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, GAS FITTER, &c.,
PLUMBER, BRAZIER, and GAS FITTER.
PLOUGHS of the Newest Patterns, and all other Agricultural Implements made to order.
Wrought and Cast-Iron PALISADING, HURDLING, FIELD GATES, WINDOW GUARDS, and every description of 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 mind the Address:
THOMAS WARDHAUGH,
[Near] HIGH GATE,
BENFIELDSIDE.

ROBERT SCOTT,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
HIGH-STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS respectfully to announce that he has ENTERED UPON THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr RIDDLE, 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, by strict personal attention to the execution of all orders, moderate charges and punctuality, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support, which it 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.

J. HARRIS, JEWELLER, SUNDERLAND,
respectfully returns his sincere acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and adjacent districts, for the liberal support he has received since the commencement of his LATTERLY, and begs to submit the following list of successful numbers, which he hopes will meet with their approbation.
1. Martin Duffy (247), Shotley Bridge—Lever Watch (47).
2. James Gray (51), Staffordshire Row—Lever Watch (45).
3. Paul Dozier (112), Leadgate—Gold Hunting Watch (45).
4. Robert Riley (449), Blackhill—Gold Guard (44).
5. Jonathan Clay (305), Benfieldside—Gold Guard (15s).
6. Jno. Spilsbury (502), Berrydge—Silver Guard (15s).
7. Jno. Gibson (409), No. Stanhope—Silver Guard (15s).
8. Robert Surtees (328), Berrydge—Silver Guard (12.).
9. Geo. Armstrong (Col.), Leadgate—Coffee Pot (10).
10. Ann Temperley (217), Consett—Tea Tray (14s).
11. Miss Steel (587), Berrydge—Tea Pot (14s).
12. Wm. Thompson (30), Berrydge—Gold Ring (14s).
13. James Story (66), Medomsley—Gold Ring (14s).
14. John Smith (117) Leadgate—Gold Ring (12s).
15. Mrs Simpson (543), Berrydge—Gold Keeper (12s).
16. Jas. Clay (93), Consett—Gold Keeper (12s).
17. Wm. Pearce (324), Consett—Gold Keeper (9s).
18. Robt. Carr (122), Consett—Gold Keeper (9s).
J. H. begs to state that he may at a future time again submit to chance an equally elegant and valuable list of Goods. No. 469 has not as yet been claimed; the holder of the ticket may have the Prize on application to No. 267, Brick-flat Row, Consett.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. Purchasers are cautioned against them, as there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to palm off a spurious and inferior Starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, and consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful to order distinctly the right word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT HUTCHERSON," in our every package, as none others are genuine.

THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing Clothes, has created an entire change and thorough revolution in the Washing System. It is the Cheapest, Purest, and most Effective way the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained, a process so full of dirt, drudgery, and fruitless, and barbarous, as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "Bench," "Copper" and the tub, and the present domestic-happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap! Flannels become white and soft like new; colored articles retain their original brilliancy, and white fabrics are greatly improved!—Only boil the clothes 20 minutes, and hang them up to dry. NO RUBBING is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!!!
Patentee—Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow London, H Sold by all Grocers and Druggists,

Business Addresses.

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

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING,
CARLINGS ! CARLINGS !! CARLINGS ! ! !
AS USUAL ON SUNDAY,
the 17th March, 1861.
AT W. WAUGH'S, THE MINERS' ARMS INN,
HIGHGATE.

GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, &c., &c., considerably below Prime Cost, at
THOMAS WATSON'S, CONSETT.
The whole of the remaining Stock must be cleared out without reserve.

NOTICE.
THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is
WILSON BROTHERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
N.B.—Wanted to PURCHASE, a Quantity of FAT PIGS.—Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Provision Merchants, Shotley Bridge.

WAGGON INN, WHITELEYHEAD.
ROBERT THOMPSON, WHITELEYHEAD,
NEAR TANFIELD, DURHAM.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has now occupied the above Inn for upwards of Six Months, and hopes by assiduous attention to the wants of his numerous customers to merit a share of public patronage and support, which it will ever be his study to deserve.
DRAUGHT & BOTTLED PORTER, SCOTCH, BURTON, BITTER, BEERS, SPIRITS, &c., of Superior Quality.
R. T. hopes by conducting his house in such a manner as to command respect he will meet with that support he seeks.

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 inform the public that he has Removed to his New Premises,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,
(Adjoining Mr. J. Nicholson's, Grocer), where he hopes by always supplying Articles of Good Quality, and Workmanship, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto so liberally conferred upon him.
REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

R. SANDERSON,
DAMASK, MOREEN, VELVET, SILK, AND GENERAL
CLEANER OF LADIES' DRESSES, SCARFS, SHAWLS,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, &c.,
LOW MILLER, DURHAM.
AGENTS.
Shotley Bridge—Mrs. Scott, Draper.
Blackhill ..... Mr. Heads, Shopkeeper.
Consett ..... Mr. Thomas, Grocer, is Agent.
Leadgate ..... Mrs. Richardson, Confectioner, 115, Front-street.
☞ All orders entrusted to the Agents will be punctually attended to.

ANOTHER GRAND LOTTERY ON EASTER MONDAY.
W. H. REA,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
BLACKHILL.
W. H. REA begs most respectfully to return his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public who purchased Tickets for his last GRAND LOTTERY, and for their entire satisfaction they have to Publish the following List of Successful Prizes, with the Name and Address of the Winning each Prize.

No.	Prizes	Name.	Address.
20..	Gold Watch	Mr John Symes	Berrydge.
124..	French Time Piece ..	Mr James Hard	Berrydge.
26 ..	8-Day Clock	Mr Robert Brown ..	Blackhill.
283..	"	Mr P. Dewit	Berrydge.
301..	Pair of Chloa Vases..	Mr Edward Robley ..	Blackhill.
368..	A Basket of Fruit....	"	"
127..	"	Mr Thomas Gibson ..	Leadgate.
127..	A Basket of Wax Fruit	Mr Edward Harrison	Berrydge.
147..	Pair of China Vases..	Mr John Hodgson ..	Berrydge.
147..	Pair of Wax Flowers..	Mr Bullock	Leadgate.
263..	A Swiss Clock	Mrs Shaw	Blackhill.
147..	Pair of Wax Flowers..	Mr Gordon	Blackhill.

*There are Two Prizes yet unclaimed, and parties holding the Successful Numbers will oblige by sending them to me.
On account of the immense success of the above, and at the solicitation of numerous Friends and the Public of the surrounding neighbourhood, W. H. REA intends having another GRAND LOTTERY, to be drawn on EASTER MONDAY, to consist of 20 PRIZES. The first prize will be a GOLD WATCH and GOLD GUARD CHAIN, of which full particulars will be given in future advertisements and Bills. Early application for tickets will be given, as a considerable number are already sold. Dont forget, a GOLD WATCH and GOLD CHAIN to be drawn for on EASTER MONDAY. Tickets to be had as before, and every information given by
W. H. REA,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
BLACKHILL.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
T. W. MURRAY, (Late Foreman and Manager to Mr. GEORGE PEART, Hardwareman, &c.,) and DRAPER, Front-street, Blackhill, respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has now commenced Business on his own account, in the Premises lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE PEART, Shoemaker, and hopes from the many years' experience he has had in the Trade, to be able to meet the wants of his Friends; and trusts, by strict attention to business, combined with punctuality to order, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.
Blackhill, February 23rd, 1861.

LIVERY STABLES, BLACKHILL.
CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON,
Begs to inform 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, or for Private Purposes.
R. C. reminds his Friends that he has always ready at stud a Thoroughbred Horse, which he can confidently recommend, and which he is determined to supply on the lowest terms.

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

PICTURE FRAMES.

JOHN LESLIE,
DECORATIVE AND HOUSE PAINTER, GILDER, &c.,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS to call attention to his STOCK of COM-POSITION MOULDINGS, which, for variety of description, and suitable for Pictures of every size and variety, is unequalled in style and workmanship; they are admirably adapted to the magnificent Engravings of the Art Union, and the splendid Engravings "Stag at Bay," "The Trial of the Seven Bishops," &c., &c.

GEORGE PEART,
HARDWAREMAN, IRONMONGER,
DEALER IN FURNISHING AND SHEFFIELD GOODS,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Blackhill and neighbourhood, that he has commenced to the Business lately carried on by Mr ROBSON ORD, where he intends 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.

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 has 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 determined to dispose of on reasonable terms.
J. J. also begs respectfully to Announce that he will SELL, by AUCTION, during the Week, large quantities of FURNITURE, &c., of which due Notice will be Given.
N.B.—Wanted, Good FLANNELS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, &c., which he assures his friends are of the best Make and Warranted Genuine.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.
SOLICITORS, AUCTIONEERS, Persons requiring assistance 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

Sales by Auction.

HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
APPRAISER AND GENERAL SALESMAN.
NOTICE OF SALE.
MR HOPE'S FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, on the Heighth Farm, near Satley. Particulars in due time.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.
SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, at Sale Rooms, near the Theatre, commencing at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 19, and 20, commencing at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, continuing until 9 at Night. As the whole must be cleared out without the slightest reserve, it is an advantage to Buyers seldom occurring, as Sale and Drawers will be sold without a by reference as it must at once whatever.
Berrydge, Feb. 15, 1861.

SALE OF PARAFFIN LAMPS, &c.
MR. H. BROWN has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at his Sale Room, opposite the Theatre, Consett, on Saturday, March 16, 1861, the remainder of Mr Thomas Wright's Stock of PARAFFIN LAMPS, which are being cleared out for the Season. Also, a few Sets of Tea Trays, China, Clocks, Baskets, &c.
Sale to Commence at Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

T. WRIGHT will, in a short time, offer for Sale a large quantity of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, at very Low Prices.

COPYHOLD DWELLING HOUSE AND PREMISES, AT LANCHESTER, FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, (Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which due Notice will be given), at Mr Hardcastle's, Burdiesdale, Shotley Bridge, on THURSDAY, March 21, 1861, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, (by order of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed,)
JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
All that COPYHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, YARD, GARDEN, and other Conveniences, situate in Lanchester, belonging to and in the occupation of WILLIAM BURDI

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR, POPE, AND SENATE.

The very highest episcopal authority (says the Paris correspondent of the *London Guardian*), regard the crisis pending between the ecclesiastical and temporal powers in the very gravest light. All believe that the rupture is to become yet more complete, and the struggle close and intense, nor does any one pretend to foresee where it may stop nor to what lengths it may proceed. That the opinions emitted by the Prince Napoleon are in the main shared by the Emperor, is universally recognised, and that the Prince's speech has been a decided success, and been hailed as such through all the middle ranks of the country, is equally certain. The clergy, in spite of their great power and influence, seem to feel that they are not a match for the Emperor's popularity, increased as it doubtless is by the reopening of the discussions of the Chambers. I have heard it owned that the Ultramontane Bishops are not prepared to break wholly with the Government; that they feel how the same arm which set them up is able to pull them down; that they desire if possible (at least the more prudent of them) to avoid the conflict, but almost despair of being able to do so, and dare not contemplate the consequences which may be the result. The Emperor is said to be deeply exasperated by the late attacks upon him, and to feel confident that the country is with him, and feels itself as deeply insulted as himself by the comparisons and language which have been made use of.

PARIS, Saturday.—The *Moniteur* says:—"Yesterday, a deputation from the Senate presented the address to the Emperor. His Majesty replied, 'The new rights of examining freely all acts of the government was granted to the political bodies with the object of enlightening the country on the great questions which now agitate public opinion. The discussion must have convinced it that, notwithstanding the difficulties which have been created abroad by the conflict of extreme situations, we have not abandoned any of the opposed interests it was necessary to protect. My policy will always be firm, loyal, and without any afterthought. The address of the Senate approves my conduct during the past, and expresses confidence in the future, for which I thank you.'"

The *Moniteur* also announces that Baron Gros has received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The French *Corps Legislatif* are still discussing the Address to the Emperor, and the debate is noticeable for outspoken objections to the Government policy in Italy. M. Kolb-Bernard, who talked of "Sir John Russell" and "Sir Milner Gibson," maintained that the policy of England had been victorious in Italy, and asserted that the policy of France had become, in spite of herself, the support of revolution in Italy. He thought he perceived signs of an intention on the part of France to surrender Rome to Piedmont, and concluded by urging the Government to adopt a truly conservative policy:—

"The moment has arrived," he said, "to choose between principles which give life and those which destroy." Let us not lose sight of the fact that there is something worse than a subverted Government, and that is a Government which follows a suicidal policy.

M. Billault replied—"The Government protests against the preceding speech, and against the reproach that the dignity of France has been lowered, and against the imprudent menace that disturbances might break out in the country. I shall afterwards show that the policy of France is Catholic, but at the same time Liberal; that it has never been Ultramontane, and finally, that it will remain a French policy."

M. Baroche, in the name of the Government denied that France was agitated, and said, "Agitation only reigns where hostile parties mask themselves in order to attack the policy of the Emperor."

M. de Ségur criticised the Emperor's Italian policy, and maintained that the English policy had triumphed in Italy. He said, "England wishes to surround us with great States, and to unify Italy and Germany. England is everywhere hostile to the policy of France."

M. Plichon asserted that general disquietude prevailed in all the countries of Europe, and said, "The armaments are universal, as if preparing for an approaching rupture." He criticised the Emperor's Italian policy, which he said, was imposed upon France by England, and concluded by defending the temporal power of the Papacy.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Moniteur* contains the conclusion of yesterday's discussion of the Address of the Corps Legislatif. In reply to M. Plichon, who applauded the conduct of the Papal Zouaves, and violently attacked King Victor Emmanuel, Count de Morny said:—"You are at liberty to attack the Government, or to defend its conduct, but it is neither courteous nor courageous to attack the absent, even upon a throne." M. Plichon pointed out the danger arising for France if she allowed three powerful empires to be created around her, by which he said she would be threatened. He advised the Emperor not to reckon on the Russian alliance, and to return to the execution of the treaty of Villafranca. M. Baroche said—"I am about to reply to a speech full of gall and bitterness. The Government of the Emperor has never been attacked so violently either in England or in Austria." He reproached M. Plichon for having said that the name of Napoleon III. had become the object of mistrust in Europe. He was astonished at the praise lavished by M. Plichon on sovereigns who fought against France at Solferino, and was surprised at the speaker's sympathies for certain Governments, and his insults against Governments which were the allies of France. M. Baroche also refuted the accusation of duplicity and intrigue made against England, and justified the policy of the Emperor in Italy, and especially in Rome.

ITALY.

Signor Ratazzi has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 219 against 23 votes. The result of the election of Vice-Presidents was as follows:—Members present and voting, 223; majority required 112. Of the votes given 201 fell upon Tecchio, 188 on Torrearca, 184 on Poerio, 178 upon Andreucci. These four were proclaimed as Vice-Presidents.

The official journal of Naples notifies the blockade of the citadel of Messina. Hostilities have commenced. All foreign vessels have left Messina with the exception of those of England and America. The English captains have declared their intention of remaining in order to protect the property of their countrymen. An attempt to storm the fort of Civitella del Tronto in the Abruzzi, having failed, a regular siege has been commenced.

The Archbishop of Naples refused to be present at a *Te Deum* celebrated for the surrender of Gaeta. Popular disturbances ensued, and the Archbishop's palace was attacked by the people. Strict orders have been sent respecting the resistance of the prelates. Several bishops of Italy have held a meeting for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken to prevent the Government from reducing the number of bishoprics.

The Neapolitan correspondent of the *Times* sends a curious document for publication, the reply of the Sacra Pœnitentiaria, "a kind of supreme court of conscience at Rome," to certain doubts submitted to them by the Bourbon Bishops and clergy, as to how they are to conduct themselves towards the new Government. It is declared unlawful to sing *Te Deums*, or recite the collect for the King, to wear the insignia of the Government, and a general system of passive resistance is recommended. The oath of fidelity to Victor Emmanuel is not permitted, but one may be substituted promising not to conspire against the Government, and to be obedient "in all that is not contrary to the law of God and His Church."

TURIN, March 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Zanolini, president by seniority, yesterday resigned the chair to Signor Rattazzi. Signor Zanolini expressed a hope that Italy was about to complete her unity by transporting to Rome the capital of the kingdom. He also expressed his confidence that the deliverance of Venice was approaching, and eulogised Garibaldi. Signor Rattazzi then took the chair, and in his speech applauded the tenour of the speeches of Prince Napoleon and M. von Vincke. He also paid a tribute of praise to Garibaldi. He was confident of a solution of the questions of Rome and Venice. Count Cavour, in presenting a project of law proclaiming the kingdom of Italy, said:—"Italy is completing the work of her constitution, and is making herself one country by laws and institutions, as she is already one by origin and language. On the occasion of the opening of the Parliament you saluted Victor Emmanuel under the new title which Italy, from Turin to Palermo, has accorded him. Will you confirm it as the Senate has done by your unanimous suffrages?"

THE PAPAL STATES.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Rome, says there is not a wall in the Eternal City on which there is not chalked up "Viva Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy."

The *Ami de la Religion* publishes a letter from Rome, which says:—"Pius IX. appears to consider everything at an end. 'Your noble devotedness,' said his Holiness lately to some volunteers, 'is now useless, for all is finished. I have already said the same to several bishops of France, and to that of Rennes in particular.'"

The speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate has produced great enthusiasm in Rome. A subscription has been opened among the inhabitants of Rome with the object of presenting a token of their gratitude to the Prince.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter sanctions the assembling of a Servian National Congress in Karlowitz, under the presidency of the patriarch Rajacic, before the opening of the Hungarian Diet. The Congress is to be composed of Servian deputies only. The inhabitants of the other provinces belonging to the non-united Greek Church are also to be represented, but only for matters of religion and public instruction. [This has given much umbrage to the Hungarians.]

An autograph letter of the Emperor appoints Baron Lichtenfels President of the Council of the State, and orders him to make preparations for its reorganization.

The Vienna journals state that Prince Lichtenstein, the Austrian commander-in-chief in Hungary, has, in compliance with his demand, received reinforcements; also full powers to place, in case of need, the fortresses of Arad, Temeswar, Peterwardein, and Komorn, in a state of siege.

The Austrian Constitution met with no favourable reception at Vienna on its first appearance, and the more people examine it the less they seem to like it. All the papers are of the same opinion. All of them speak more or less unfavourably of it, and the *Presse* declares it to be even less Liberal than the Constitution which Louis XVII. gave to the French in 1814. The Venetian population appear equally insensible to the promises by the Imperial statutes. This intelligence arrives, not through Italian channels, which might be suspected, but it is published in the *Trieste Gazette*. The Austrian journalist says:—"The promulgation of the Constitution has produced no effect; the hopes of the country are turned in different directions."

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Prince Gortchakoff's appointment of a delegation of twenty-four citizens of Warsaw, eight of whom are alternately to sit at the Town Hall, for the purpose of arranging measures for the maintenance of pubic order, has produced a satisfactory impression. These citizens continue to exercise their functions, and will do so until instructions as to further proceedings are received from St. Petersburg. It is said that the Emperor has summoned M. Karnicki, the Secretary of State, to St. Petersburg, in order to be fully informed of the real state of affairs at Warsaw, as, in reply to the inquiry of his Majesty, it was stated that no armed insurgents had been made prisoners.

A judicial inquiry, conducted by a commission composed of Poles and Russians, and under the presidency of General Liprandi, is taking place, and is acting, it is stated, with strict impartiality. Advices from Warsaw state that the agitation, though "muffled," is on the increase. Russian troops continue to arrive. It is hoped and expected that the Emperor will grant a constitution to Poland. At the funeral service held at Cracow, in honour of the victims of the 27th February, all the shops were spontaneously closed.

The number who were present is estimated at 150,000. Order was maintained solely by students and citizens; not a public agent, not a soldier presented himself throughout the day. General Paulucci, on horseback, was the only man who wore a uniform. All the schools, the girls and young men, the congregations, carrying flags to the extent of at least 100; more than 10,000 workmen, and the whole city, marched in serried ranks. The bishop and the Christian ministers of all sects walked before the coffins, which were all alike, of black wood with silver nails. Some martyrs' crowns and large olive branches were placed upon the biers. The rabbi and the Jewish clergy followed the bodies. This pacific agitation is gradually extending to all the provinces.

A telegram from Posen, dated March 10, says:—"Funeral ceremonies took place in all the churches of Warsaw yesterday. The Exchange was closed. The Town militia, to the number of 449 men, maintained public order without the concurrence of the police. Tranquillity has been nowhere disturbed. The Emperor's reply to the Address is awaited with great anxiety."

A letter from Warsaw says:—"The events which have just taken place at Warsaw, and which so justly attract public attention, have a peculiar character clearly defined in the various correspondences which have been published. If the movement succeeds it will be one of the most extraordinary ever enregistered by history. If a revolution does ensue it certainly cannot be called a revolt. It is an armed insurrection that triumphs—a sanguinary struggle, in which the victorious people modify at their will a form of Government. There is nothing of that in this instance. The immense population, which rose like one man in the streets of Warsaw, has employed moral strength only in a peaceful demonstration. Neither the brutal attacks of the police, nor the aggression of the soldiers, disturbed the absolute calmness which it had resolved to maintain. Blood was shed on the 25th and 27th of February, but its own. While some of its members were shot dead in the streets, not one man was killed of the troops. Instead of returning violence by violence, the people have smothered their anger in their heart's core, determined to suffer rather than to be led astray to scenes of disorder, which would have been taken advantage of to mislead public opinion in Europe. This cannot be called a suppressed revolution, nor can the Poles be accused of having risen in armed revolt. All such insinuations fall to the ground before the simple fact—'There were only dead on one side!' The pacific character of this movement cannot then be contested. The Committee of Public Safety has issued a proclamation declaring that 'any person taken with arms in hand, or exciting the population, shall be treated as a traitor to his country.' Some individuals who attempted to give weapons to the people were at once arrested by the workmen and handed over to the authorities. Such is the state of things; it is serious."

The *Deutsche Zeitung* says:—"The address of the Poles to the Czar already bears 20,000 signatures. It is said that it will be presented by Prince Gortchakoff in person. It is generally believed that the policy of the Government in regard to the reorganisation of the nationality will undergo a complete change. Prince Gortchakoff is fully convinced that the force of circumstances necessitates such a change."

Many women are leaving the city, and are taking up their quarters in the citadel of Warsaw.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that it learns from a private letter that an imposing force is about to be collected in the environs of Warsaw, and that more than 20,000 troops have already arrived.

The accounts from Poland affirm that the movement commenced at Warsaw is becoming general. In Lithuania and in the Ruthenian provinces, adhesions to the address got up in Warsaw are being everywhere sent in. Count Pleter, who was a delegate of the Agricultural Society of Posen to the society at Warsaw, had set out for Paris.

THE UNITED STATES.

The latest accounts from the United States are as follows:—

The House of Representatives had agreed to all the amendments of the Tariff Bill, except the articles respecting tea and coffee. The Peace Conference, at Washington, after three weeks' labour, had accomplished nothing. It is the general belief that it will not be able to do anything towards the settlement of the existing troubles.

In the Peace Conference Mr Somes, of Maine, offered the following resolution:—"The freedom of speech or of the press shall not be abridged in any territory of the United States, but the people shall be left perfectly free to discuss the subject of slavery." The proposition was rejected, all the slave States voting against it. The Force Bill was postponed. The only other items of interest are the arrival of Mr Lincoln at Washington, where he was heartily welcomed. The new President had a narrow escape:—"To the eternal disgrace of the parties concerned in the plot, a design was concocted to terminate the career of Mr Lincoln during his recent journey before he could enter his duties of President. It was expected he would visit Baltimore on his way to Washington, but he suddenly and secretly departed from Harrisburg for Washington. His unexpected flight, and the mystery connected with it, occasioned in the uninitiated the greatest surprise; but it eventually leaked out that he quitted Harrisburg disguised, and travelled to Washington by a special express during the night. The telegraph wires were kept free from manipulation, and every precaution taken to prevent his departure becoming known until he was safe in the capital. The President elect enveloped in a long military cloak, and his head covered with a Scotch cap, had to glide out of his hotel, and make tracks like an illegal appropriator of other men's goods. The design was to the following effect. Mr Lincoln according to programme was to leave Harrisburg by special train at nine o'clock in the morning, and it was intended that the train should be run off the line and down an embankment, so that all therein should be killed. In the event of this project failing, the carriage in which he was to be seated would have been surrounded by the conspirators, who were to assassinate him with a dagger, or by pistol shot. The information was given to Mr Lincoln by a stranger after the latter had retired for the night. The list of the names of the conspirators, it is said, was of a very astonishing kind, and many men, high in Southern confidence, are said to be compromised. However, for the present, the President is safe at Washington. Danger was apprehended throughout the journey, and every carriage was searched for infernal machines or other instruments of destruction before Mr Lincoln entered it. A great deal of indignation has been expressed by the people of Baltimore at their disappointment, but the President elect rather congratulates himself upon their disappointment."

The other matter of interest is the treachery of General Twiggs, says the same correspondent:—A roar of indignation has been elicited by the giving up of all the United States military property in Texas to the Secessionists by General David E. Twiggs. It was understood in official circles that the general was disaffected to the United States Government, and therefore Colonel Waite, who was at Camp Verde, in Texas, was ordered to relieve him of his command as soon as he could reach San Antonio, but General Twiggs was too quick for him. The numerical strength of the United States army in Texas is about 2,500 men, divided into thirty-seven companies — twenty-two infantry, five artillery, and ten cavalry. Twenty companies are on the Rio Grande — fifteen infantry and five artillery. The other seventeen companies, cavalry and infantry, are stationed in the interior, from Camp Cooper, Phantom Hill, in the northern part of the State, down south as far as San Antonio and Fort Inge, near Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande. The act of General Twiggs is considered to be the boldest and most defiant act of downright treason yet committed. It gives to the South the basis of a well-organised army, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, well provided with arms of all kinds, and abundantly provided with stores. It is classed with Floyd's treachery, which, up to this transaction, was considered unparalleled.

THE INSPECTOR OF CEMETERIES AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Our readers are aware that a feud has been for some time existing between the ratepayers of the ecclesiastical district of St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside, and the Burial Board elected nearly twelve months ago to prepare a place for the interment of the dead. The cause of this parochial strife is that the Board recommended a while ago that the ratepayers should place at their disposal the sum of £5,000, for the purchase of four acres of land at Blackhill, for the purposes of a cemetery and for works connected therewith—such as proper draining, fencing-in, erection of chapels and other necessary buildings. The recommendation of this somewhat extravagant sum did not fail to catch some of the more economical of the ratepayers, who did not fail to collect their ideas nor their force, and put a "nullifier" on this recommendation at a public meeting held at Blackhill a few weeks ago. On that occasion Mr Gledston, of Consett, showed that the sum of £3,500 was amply sufficient for the works in question, and that sum only was agreed to be supplied by the ratepayers. Upon this the chairman of that meeting, in a defiant manner, stated that the Board would appeal to the Secretary of State—a threat which was eventually put into execution. The ratepayers determining not to be so easily put down, agreed upon a memorial, as a counteracting force to that sent by the Board, stating that the request of the Board was extravagant and uncalled for, and that the sum recommended by the district ratepayers was *quantum sufficit* for accomplishing the object in a respectable manner. This memorial was also followed by a meeting of the ratepayers at Consett, and a deputation was appointed consisting of five members from their body, to represent their case before an inspector from the Home Office, should one be sent down. Accordingly an intimation was received from Mr Inspector Holland that he would visit Shotley Bridge on Wednesday se'nnight, in order to enquire into the difference, and no doubt, if possible, to recommend a cessation of hostilities. The inspector came. The deputation from the ratepayers and the burial board met him. The Inspector opened the business of the meeting, which was held at Mrs. Brown's, Wheat Sheaf, Shotley Bridge, by reading the minutes of the meeting at which the ratepayers recommended or voted the £3,500; also the letter from the chairman of that meeting, concluding with the memorial from the ratepayers and subsequent proceedings thereon, and then proceeded to enquire into the estimate for the different works as made out by the architect. He also enquired most emphatically if such were essential, to which there was no reply. In this colloquial manner between the Inspector, the Board, and the deputation, the various items came under review *seriatim*. Mr Gledston produced a sketch of chapels suitable for the purpose, which could be erected for £600, but which the board estimated at £1,500; for a sexton's house and gateway, £400, for which the board requested £800. In every instance the inspector commended the recommendation of the ratepayers as amply sufficient and stated also to the Board that with the ratepayers rested the whole matter and that the Secretary of State had no right nor power to interfere, so long as the parish had so far complied with the provisions of the act of parliament—an observation which seemed anything but a pleasant draught to some of the members of the Board, who "thought that they should resign," a course which at the public meeting was also recommended. Thus terminated the first engagement between the opposing parties, but leaving the deputation perfect masters of the field, and in the full assurance that right had overcome might. To Mr Gledston and the other members of the deputation the thanks of the ratepayers are especially due; and should every visit of the Inspector prove as favourable to the interests of those whose business it is to provide the wherewithal, it need not be regretted if his visits are unlike those of angels, seeing that at his first visit he recommended a saving of £800 and has this time accorded with a saving of £1,500, no small sum for the exchequer of Benfieldside.

An account from another correspondent gives the interview more in detail:—

The Burial Board were represented by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Mr J. Ritson, Mr Wm. Barkas, and Mr T. Whinney; Mr Charles Mosley, assistant-overseer, also attended on the part of the Board. The ratepayers were ably represented by the Rev. G. Whitehead, Messrs Gledston, Carss, Routledge, and T. Walton. The proceedings were opened by R. H. Holland, Esq., Inspector of Burial Grounds, reading the memorial of the Burial Board to the Secretary of State, and their demand for £5000 to complete the works; and also a memorial to the same gentleman from the ratepayers, stating that £3,500 was quite sufficient to complete the works, including cost of land. Then, said Mr Holland, as the Board demands £5,000 and the Vestry grants £3,500, and you appeal to the Secretary of State to grant a warrant for the former sum, you must show that it is necessary.

MR THOMPSON: The architects' plans and calculations are £4,750.

MR HOLLAND: But is it necessary that the cemetery should cost that sum? According to the other memorial we have for land, £800; fencing and draining, £700.

MR THOMSON: That is an error; fencing, &c., £750.

MR CARSS: We understand at the vestry meeting you stated £700.

MR GLEDSTON: Well; say £750.

MR HOLLAND: On these two items you agree. Then the chapels come next, £1,000 is set down for them; the Board requires £1,500. Can you show that this sum is necessary? What is the cost of the various works?

MR THOMPSON: There is £100 for lighting with gas, bells, £60; with other sums for the completion of the chapels.

MR HOLLAND: A much less sum than £100 would do for gas.

MR CARSS: What do you want with gas when the interments take place in daylight?

MR THOMSON: Sometimes the people come late, and we cannot see in the chapels.

MR WHITEHEAD: The Board can make arrangements to obviate that inconvenience.

MR GLEDSTON: A much less sum would do for bells.

MR CARSS: We don't need them at any rate.

MR GLEDSTON: With your permission, Mr Holland, I will prove that two neat substantial chapels, capable of seating 80 or 90 persons can be built for under £600. Here is a ground plan of a chapel 30 feet by 17, and 13 high. Blocking course, inland and outlands or casing with label knees and mullions, at windows and door, with a porch and resting room for corpse, with open roof, pitched off the square, floor either flagged or boarded, covered with Westmoreland slates.

Mr Routledge and Mr Walton entered the meeting during the time Mr Gledston made these statements, and were introduced by Mr Whitehead stating that they were practical men both in the building trade.

MR HOLLAND (addressing them): Do you think that two neat good chapels could be built for about £600, say 30 feet by 17?

MR WALTON: They could, sir.

MR ROUTLEDGE: I think the sum ample.

MR MOSLEY: Yes, such buildings as you put up at Berry Edge for the Irish. They may suit such men as "Observer" who advocates rubble walls for fencing.

MR WALTON: Is a rubble wall not a good one?

MR MOSLEY: No it is not.

MR THOMPSON: Mr Holland, this is a practical man (referring to Mr Mosley) of good common sense.

MR WALTON: Has nobody got any common sense but him?

MR HOLLAND: We must be careful to distinguish between what is necessary and what is desirable. The Board may desire carved work, &c., but it is not necessary. If the Vestry wishes to have plain, neat, substantial chapels the Board must carry out the wishes of the Vestry.

MR GLEDSTON: Mr Holland, allow me to ask you if in your official experience you have seen chapels erected for less money?

MR HOLLAND: In Wales, I have seen a chapel which held 300 people built for £300. I think the money sufficient; that is £1000 for chapels. Sexton's house is next, £250; the Board has £800 for house and gatewry, this is a heavy item.

MR RITSON: We think so, too, sir.

MR THOMPSON: The gateway will cost £100. We intend to have a room in connection with the cottage.

MR GLEDSTON: £400 will put up a cottage and a gateway fit for a prince.

MR HOLLAND: There is not much difference in the other sums. The principal objection lies in the chapels, and house and gateway. I may here remark, that the law has granted the Secretary of State large discretionary power; but this has only to be used when vestries, after they have appointed a Burial Board, refuse to grant them a sum of money to carry out the purposes of the Board; now in this case the vestry has voted a sum they deem ample, therefore the Board ought to meet them by erecting such buildings as the vestry desire.

MR GLEDSTON: That could be met by the architect making his plans accordingly.

MR RITSON: The architect must just cut down his plans; I see no other way.

After some conversation and a little cross-firing, the meeting broke up.

Miscellaneous News.

Road-hill House, the scene of the murder of Savile Kent, is advertised to be let.

Sir John Young has been gazetted Governor of New South Wales, and Mr C. H. Scotland, Chief Justice of Madras.

Mr Loch, late secretary to Lord Elgin in China, is mentioned as the probable successor to the Marquis of Stafford, in Sutherlandshire.

The Earl of Carnarvon is still travelling in the East. The last accounts from his lordship were dated from Thebes, in Upper Egypt.

Three Ribbonmen named M'Laughlin have been convicted at Londonderry of a malicious assault, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Lord Stanley, Colonel Durand, and Dr. Gibson have been added to the commission for inquiring into the best measures for maintaining the health of troops serving in India.

Two undergraduates of St. John's College, Cambridge, last week set fire to a straw stack in that town. They said they did it for "a lark," and made compensation.

On Sunday the Queen, Court, and Household attended divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Dr Thompson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, preached the sermon.

Private George Smith, of the 58th Regiment, now quartered in Sheffield, discharged his rifle at Sergeant Austin, one day last week. Happily the ball only grazed the sergeant's neck. The cause of the act is said to be that Austin reported Smith for ill-using his (Smith's) wife. Finding that he had not effected his purpose, the prisoner made an attempt to reload his rifle, but was prevented. He has been sent for trial.

The Russian ship Rasmo, outward bound from Cardiff to Gibraltar, with a cargo of Welsh coals, blew up in the Bristol Channel, and sunk. Four out of a crew of 19 perished. The cause of explosion was the generation of gas among the coal. The ship was of 1,000 tons burthen and valued at £7,000. She was insured for £6,000, including cargo.

Is the gift of a policy of assurance *in articulo mortis* a gift good in law? The question has been raised on a trial in the Court of Queen's Bench. One John Amiss was about to be married to a Miss Floyd, with whom he had been living. She died on the day fixed for her wedding, but before she died she presented her intended husband with two watches, some jewels, and a policy of assurance for £1,000. The relatives of the woman brought an action to recover the property. It was shown that they were really given to John Amiss, but the counsel for the plaintiff objected that a policy of assurance had never been passed as a *donatio in articulo mortis*, and Justice Blackburn reserved this curious point.

THE ABANDONMENT OF SNUFF WELL PAID FOR.—The Dublin law courts were lately occupied with a case in which a clergyman was such an extensive snuff-taker as to disgust his future father-in-law so much that, on the bridal morning, the old gentleman slipped £1,000 to the son-in-law with one hand, while with the other he withdrew his snuff-box. The reverend recipient took both the money and the hint, for he abandoned the habit. Subsequently, the father-in-law willed £1,000 to each of his daughters who might "not have previously got a pecuniary advancement;" and on his death the question arose—Was this £1,000 an "advancement" to the young lady? The court held that it was not, that it was in effect a covenanted price paid for a certain act of self-denial on the part of the husband.

NEW SPECIES OF CUCUMBER. — Mention is made in the *Revue Horticole* of a new *species* of Cucumber called Arada, the *Cucumis Anguria* of Linnæus. According to M. Naadin it is a prodigious bearer of little fruits about as big as a hen's egg when ripe. Half a dozen plants gave in 1859 18 or 20 lb. weight at a single gathering, and as many more were left on the vines. It is described as a small growing species in the way of *Cucumis prophetarum*; the fruit when ripe is rather longer than broad, egg-shaped, pale green with a yellowish tinge. It is eaten cooked in various ways; when merely fried in butter the fruits are very nice. If to be dressed in perfection they must be gathered when half-grown, at which time they are the size of a walnut, very tender and extremely good, as at that time their seeds have not begun to form, so that there is no occasion to scoop out the middle. They are not so good when ripening. M. Naudin says that this Cucumber continues in bearing for a long time; a single plant will give fruit for six weeks and more; so that if a constant succession is sown the little Cucumbers may be had all the summer long.

FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Friday morning a fire broke out in the stable belonging to a large building recently erected in the Commercial Road by Messrs Cooke, of Astley's Amphitheatre, for equestrian performances. In consequence of the inflammable material of which the building was composed, the fire raged with such violence for three hours and a half that the large circus was completely destroyed, seven of the adjacent houses were burned down, and the eighth partly destroyed. There were 45 horses in the stables; 37 were with difficulty saved, and eight were burned to ashes, including "Snowdrop," and seven others of the most valuable of the stud. The armoury and wardrobe, which were of an unusually valuable character, and the personal effects of all the members of the company were also destroyed. Messrs Cooke were not insured, and the total loss is estimated at £2000. On Friday evening a public meeting was held to devise means to assist the sufferers, and it is understood that a public subscription will be opened for their relief.

DR. CUMMING ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Dr. Cumming eulogised the Church of England at a recent Presbyterian meeting at Liverpool. He said there were many things in the English Church which he (Dr. Cumming) admired exceedingly. He was often tempted to steal from them their *Te Deum*, their Litany, and some of their Collects. There were other things in which he differed from them, but still he believed the Church of England, within the last few years, for the first time in its history, had awakened as a Church to common sense, and practical and noble efficiency as a great missionary institution. Did they ask for the evidence of that? He did not count the links of its apostolical succession; he did not quote its peculiar religious worship; but he stated this fact, that he had seen the Bishop of London—who was none the worse as a Bishop for being a Scotchman—preaching from an omnibus; and he had seen a Congregational minister one half of the day, and a rector of the Church of England another half, preaching in a playhouse, and a Bishop pronouncing a blessing without lawn sleeves, or any other ecclesiastical decorations. He conceived that the Church of England was awakening to its duty when it did that.

GLADSTONE'S BOTTLE.—Why does Gladstone continually apply that small bottle to his mouth whilst he is speaking? Some members drink water; others suck an orange; but Gladstone of late has always had a small squat bottle (something like a volatile salt bottle) before him, which ever and anon he applies to his mouth. What is it that he uses so freely; and why does he need it? Well, for some year or two past he has been troubled with a disordered throat. Last session it would be remembered that the relaxation or irritation crept down to the bronchia, prevented the delivery of the Budget at the appointed time, and threatened disastrous results; and this year this irritation, though now confined to the throat machinery, still annoys him, and this is some lubrication to make it work freely. It is what is called "a parson's throat" that troubles our Chancellor of the Exchequer—said to come from over-much speaking, but which, probably, arises rather from sedentary habits. And if Kingsley would take him in hand, make him hunt twice a-week, and shoulder a gun, and tramp the moors once a-year—in short, convert him to "muscular Christianity"—we venture to think that this demon would be exorcised and expelled without the help of the bottle.—*Illustrated Times.*

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE "sets off" a table as perfectly as real silver, and you have all the beauty of the more costly material without that anxiety and risk which often attend its possession. Mappin Brothers, of London-bridge, for fifty years have been gaining confidence for the superior quality and excellence of their manufactures. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Illustrated priced catalogues sent post-free on application to London-bridge. Mappin Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to prices charged.

	Fiddle.				Threaded.				King's.			
	Med. Plating.		Plated extra Strong		Med. Plating.		Plated extra Strong		Med. Plating.		Plated extra Strong	
Per doz.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Table spoons...	36	0	48	0	54	0	70	0	60	0	78	0
Do. forks ...	36	0	48	0	54	0	70	0	60	0	78	0
Dessert spoons	27	0	38	6	40	0	50	0	44	0	54	0
Do. forks ...	27	0	38	0	40	0	50	0	44	0	54	0
Tea spoons ...	16	0	20	0	24	0	32	0	27	0	36	0

Mappin Brothers' only London Warehouse is at London Bridge.

"GLOSS MAY CONCEAL DROSS."—How often have we to admire the ingenuity of the Chinese who excel in the "tinsel" arts—but we all object to the adaptation of the beautifying process to an article of diet. It is a well-known fact that while the Chinese drink pure tea themselves, they apply powdered colour to the great bulk of that sent to England, this is done to increase their profit at the consumer's expense, for by making all growths appear of the same colour the brown flavourless Autumn leaves are passed off at a full price with the best, hence the disappointment so often experienced by the consumers of the black wiry, and the bluish attractive kinds of tea, whose "gloss is dross." The remedy for this is Horniman's Pure Tea without powdered colour on its surface, (the green a dell olive, and the black not intensely black,) being the Spring growth they are "always good alike." Local agents are enumerated in our advertising columns.

Professor J. Couch Adams has accepted the directorship of the Observatory at Cambridge.

The *Athenæum* contradicts the report that Lord Brougham is engaged in writing his autobiography.

At the Council meeting of the Royal Academy, on the 2nd, Mr. Joseph Bonomi was appointed curator of the Soane Museum.

Sir Benjamin Brodie has (says a medical contemporary) entirely withdrawn from the practice of his profession. It is urged that Sir Benjamin should be admitted to the House of Peers.

The neighbourhood of the Earl of Chichester's park, between Lewes and Brighton, about four miles from the latter-named place, has been selected as the spot for the Volunteer sham fight fixed for Easter Monday.

Savernoke House, near Marlborough, one of the seats of Lord Ailesbury, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The progress of the flames was so rapid that nothing but a portion of the furniture could be saved, the entire mansion, with the exception of the stabling, coach-houses, and other outbuildings, being completely burnt down in five hours from the first discovery of the fire.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PLUMBAGO.—In a paper presented to the Royal Society by Professor Crace-Calvert, an interesting discovery was announced—that from cast-iron a substance is procurable which is a substitute for plumbago. The professor soaks cubes of cast-iron in weak acid—vinegar being the most suitable—until the iron is dissolved out, and the carbon remains. By this process the cubes lose in weight, but not in dimension, and retain their form unaltered; but the quality is changed, and it is as easy to draw lines with one of them as with a lump of plumbago. Strictly speaking, it is not carbon, but a cyanide of carbon, which remains after dissolution of the iron.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES.—A terrible explosion occurred on Friday, March 8th, in the "Four feet vein" pit of the Blaengwawr Colliery, Aberdare. The colliery belongs to Mr. David Davies. The following poor fellows were brought out dead:—David Thomas, aged 60; John Morgan, aged 53 years; Howell Hopkins, aged 46; George Phillips, aged 31; Ebenezer Thomas, aged 13; Henry Evans, aged 15 years; William Phillips, aged 19 years; Charles Williams, aged 44 years; William Davies, aged 17 years; Richard Williams, aged 42 years; Morgan Howells, aged 35 years. Another man, named T. Jones, was brought out alive, but in the course of a few hours he expired. Besides the men above enumerated there are others who are injured and burnt more or less severely.

WRECK OF A LARGE BELFAST SHIP.—PORTMADOC, MARCH 8.—On Thursday evening a large ship was observed to be in distress on St. Patrick's Causeway, many miles from land, in Carnarvon Bay. The lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution was at once got ready by her coxswain; but some difficulty was experienced in manning her, as it was thought that in the face of such a heavy gale and terrific surf it would be impossible to make way with the lifeboat. However, about nine o'clock at night, she was fully manned and successfully launched. After pulling very hard throughout the awful night, and after making two attempts to reach the wreck, it was at last successfully fetched, and 17 poor creatures taken off by the lifeboat, and safely brought ashore. The vessel proved to be the ship Danube, of Belfast, from New Orleans to Liverpool, with cotton. Her mast had been cut away in the storm, and throughout the fearful night blue lights continued to be thrown up by the crew, which were replied to from the shore.

NEW MODE OF PROPELLING BOATS.—An experiment of a very interesting character was tried in the docks of the Grand Surrey Canal, Rotherhithe. Mr. James Carter, a gentleman of an ingenious bent in the application of mechanics, has for some years been elaborating a scheme of propelling river craft of all sizes by atmospheric pressure. A discharge of air is effected beneath the vessel, acting downwards on the water and upwards on the sloping side of the boat, which is made flat for the better attainment of a due resistance. A crazy barge, of the "fly-boat" shape and capacity, was fitted up with boiler, engine, and air-pump got together in haste, and but ill adapted each to each. As for the engine, it was described as of "two cats' power;" and yet the force attained was sufficient to tow a heavy-laden lighter. One evident and palpable recommendation of the machinery is that its chief motive agent is exempt from wear and tear. There is no concussion, no friction of any kind in those parts immediately connected with the propulsion of the vessel.

THE CHINA WAR MEDALS.—The annexed general order has been promulgated:—"The Queen having been graciously pleased to command that a medal similar to that granted by Her Majesty in 1842 shall be conferred upon all the officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's army and Indian forces employed in the operations in China, which resulted in the capture of the city of Pekin, and that clasps inscribed 'Canton, 1857,' 'Taku Forts, 1860,' and 'Pekin, 1860,' be granted to such of Her Majesty's forces as may have been engaged in those services; and further, that an additional clasp, inscribed 'China, 1842,' shall be granted to such of Her Majesty's forces as may have received the medal granted in commemoration of the former operations, and who have also been engaged in the war recently terminated; his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that this mark of Her Majesty's gracious approbation of the services of that portion of her forces employed under Major-General Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., in 1857 and 1860 respectively, shall be published in the general orders of the army. The general officer commanding the forces in China has been instructed to furnish nominal lists of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men entitled to receive the honourable distinction which it is Her Majesty's gracious intention to bestow upon them.—By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862. — Early in the next week the ground will be broken at Kensington, and a beginning made towards erecting the series of buildings required for an international exhibition to be held next year. All doubts upon the subject may now be considered as at an end. A deed of guarantee upon the security of the names appended, on which the Bank of England will advance a quarter of a million of money for the necessary expenses, is in course of signature; and it bears the names of persons who have made themselves liable for a sum of £243,000; others have yet to sign, who will bring up the total to £383,000. The charter of incorporation has been issued, and in little more than twelve months from the present time we shall in all probability be in a position to announce the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1862. The building will be very much larger than that of Hyde Park in 1851. The exhibiting space for the industrial department will be greater than the whole area of the first Crystal-palace, and to that will be added a gallery 400 yards in length for the display of the pictures and sculpture. The buildings will bear no resemblance whatever and have no feature in common with the Crystal-palace style of architecture. A colossal nave and transepts will form the principal feature in the work, and their appearance will be in every respect a credit to the country. So far as the cost to the guarantors is concerned, the buildings will be provided. The cost, however, will be considerably more; but that is a matter for the contractors, who are prepared to erect the buildings at their own risk, and to receive, in the event of the non-success of the Exhibition, a sum of £200,000 in satisfaction of all their demands.—*Observer.*

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—At the Dudley Police-court, on Monday, Adam Hickman, Edward Hickman, John Hickman, and Edward Wright were charged, under the Act 7 and 8 George IV., cap. 27, with stealing 10,800 tons of coal, value £2,485, the property of A. H. Barrs and Co., of Haden-hill colliery.—Mr. Robinson, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the defendants, in June, 1859, leased a colliery adjacent to the prosecutors, which had previously been worked by Messrs. Humphries and Brettle. At the time that firm left the colliery, it was supposed to be worked out, but after it had been taken by the defendants, it was noticed that they commenced drawing a great quantity of coal, of a superior quality to that which had been previously obtained from the pit. The men who were working in Messrs. Barrs' colliery stated to their employers that they could hear the workmen in the adjoining mine; and the complainants, therefore, asked permission to inspect the defendants' colliery. This permission had been refused, until Mr. Barrs had taken legal proceedings to compel them to allow his agents to inspect the pit. Upon Messrs. Crew and Johnson, mine agents, going into the work, they found that trespass had taken place on Messrs. Barrs' mine to the extent complained of. Mr. Robinson proceeded to call witnesses.—Messrs. Barrs' manager proved inspecting the defendants' colliery, when he found that in one gateway they had driven 34 yards through Messrs. Barrs' thick coal. He should think that the coal gotten would be about 10,000 tons.—Messrs. Johnson and Crew having stated the result of their inspection, Mr Jackson intimated that, if the Bench considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out, he should reserve his defence.—The Bench said that they had determined to send the case to a higher court. The prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were then committed for trial at the Stafford assizes, bail being accepted for their appearance.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A LUNATIC BY HIS KEEPERS.—At the Worcester assizes, Samuel Vick, 21, Joseph Lacey, 33, and James Thomas, 21, three attendants at the County Lunatic Asylum, at Powic, were charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon Patrick M'Kenna, a patient in the asylum, on the 3rd of February last. The case for the prosecution was, that M'Kenna, who was afflicted with melancholy, had been brought into the asylum after making an attempt to cut his throat. The next morning he refused to put on his neckcloth, though repeatedly advised by Vick to do so, and in consequence a struggle ensued between him and Vick, in the course of which M'Kenna, the patient, was thrown on the ground. Lacey and Thomas, who were in an adjoining room, hearing the noise, went into the gallery where Vick and M'Kenna and about 23 other patients were, and it was alleged that all three prisoners kicked the unfortunate man and otherwise ill-treated him. Dr. Sherlock, the medical superintendent of the asylum, stated that, being told by Vick that M'Kenna had had a bad fit, he went to the gallery and found that he had suffered great injuries. There was a large wound in his arm pit, his breast bone was broken, and also two or three of his ribs. In his opinion those injuries could only have been inflicted by kicks. At first the patient was in very great danger, but he had since rallied, and the doctor now thought he would recover.—Mr Powell addressed the jury for the prisoners Lacey and Thomas, and contended that there was no evidence against them, except that of the two lunatics, which could not be relied on.—The prisoner Vick also addressed the jury, and endeavoured to show that M'Kenna had inflicted the injuries upon himself in his struggle with the attendants.—The jury acquitted Lacey and Thomas, but convicted Vick. The prisoner was on Saturday brought into court, and Mr. Justice Blackburn sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park on Monday morning. The Princesses Alice and Helena visited the Temple Church and the Hall of Lincoln's Inn. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, honoured the Olympic Theatre in the evening.

The next congress of the Archæological Institute will be held at Peterborough, in the last week of July.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at Lord Palmerston's residence in Downing-street.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. A. B. Evans, curate of Enfield, Middlesex, to the vacant Crown living of St. Mary-le-Strand.

It is stated that the Anti-slavery Society have resolved upon bringing over Anderson, the fugitive slave, to this country, with the benevolent intention of having him educated for a profession.

LORD ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST.—We understand that Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, who was charged a few days since with creating a disturbance in Coventry-street, and whose conduct was of such an extraordinary nature before the magistrate at the Marlborough-street Police-court, has, under medical advice, been removed to a private lunatic asylum by his friends, there being little doubt that his Lordship is labouring under temporary derangement.—*Daily News.*

THE YELVERTON CASE.—We are enabled to state that it was in consequence of the spirited conduct of the Messrs. Joseph and William Fishbourne, the eminent railway carriers for Ireland, that Mrs. Yelverton was able to bring her case into the Irish courts. Mr. Thelwall, the plaintiff in the case, not having a residence in Ireland, was obliged to give security for the costs in the event of an adverse decision. The Messrs. Fishbourne entered into a bond not only for the costs in this case, but the case of last year.—*Freeman's Journal.*

As a counterblast to "Essays and Reviews," Mr. Murray announces a volume of theological papers, by several writers, amongst whom are—Rev. Prof. Ellicott, Rev. Prof. Mansel, Rev. George Rawlinson, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson, provost of Queen's-college, Oxford. The volume will be entitled, "Aids to Faith." On the other hand, Mr. Hardwicke publishes "A Brief Defence of Essays and Reviews;" showing, by extracts from their works, that similar doctrines have been maintained by Eminent Divines and Living Dignitaries of our Church," by the Rev. George J. Wild, LL.D., vicar of Dodderhill. Messrs. Bell and Daddy publish "A Critical Appendix on the Lord Bishop of St. David's Letter, showing on which side the 'Scepticism is,'" by the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, one of the Essayists.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.—The remains of the late Duke of Sutherland were consigned to the family mausoleum, at Trentham, on Saturday. The ceremony attracted a vast body of spectators, although it had been announced that strict privacy would be maintained. Permission had been requested by the various local bodies in the neighbourhood to accompany the procession; but in each case a courteous refusal was tendered, in deference to the expressed wishes of the deceased nobleman. The cortége passed through the private grounds of the hall, across the Trent, over which a wooden platform had been thrown, and so to the cemetery; thus affording but an unsatisfactory glimpse to the crowds assembled. The procession was headed by a large body of his Grace's tenantry, who defiled at the entrance to the burial-ground, and permitted the mourners to pass through their ranks. The service was read by the Rev. J. Edwards, rector of Trentham, assisted by other clergymen from different parishes in which his Grace's estate lay.

A BOY GORED BY AN ELEPHANT.—On Saturday evening, about half-past nine o'clock, as an elephant was being exhibited in the menagerie belonging to Mr. William Manders, now stationed upon some vacant land in Stretford New-road, opposite to the Wellington Hotel, Manchester, the brute knocked down a youth with its trunk, and then gored him with one of its tusks. It appears that the silly fellow, whose name is Henry Crowther, and who resides with his parents in James-street, had been teasing the animal for some time before it could reach him, but directly he came within reach of its trunk, it knocked him down, and then gored him in the hip, to the great consternation and alarm of the people present. The elephant was driven off by one of the keepers, and Crowther was immediately conveyed to the surgery of Mr. W. G. Pettinger, in Trafford-street, and within a few yards of the menagerie. On examining the wound, Mr. Pettinger discovered that the tusk had penetrated to the bone. After the wound had been dressed, Crowther was conveyed home in a cab. The wound is said to be a dangerous one. Mr. Manders, notwithstanding that Crowther brought upon himself the injuries he has sustained, has generously promised to pay the medical expenses.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON.—The universal interest evinced in this extraordinary case has occasioned much gossip in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, arising from the fact that Miss Maria Theresa Longworth (now the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton) resided at Staveley and Bolsover for some time. Miss Longworth left her home in Manchester in 1851, and went to reside with her brother, Mr. Thos. Longworth, who then and subsequently carried on the business of a draper at Staveley, where she took charge of the household affairs. She continued to reside at Stavely for about eight months, during which time she formed many acquaintances, and became a frequent visitor in most of the respectable families in the place, and was much admired for her accomplishments in music and languages. She afterwards occasionally resided at Bolsover, where it was said she had formed an attachment to a surgeon of that place, since deceased, with whose sister she formed an intimate friendship. The father of Mr. Thelwall, the plaintiff, is a baker at Clay Cross, and his son was a clerk in the office of the Clay Cross Company, and having been fortunate in railway speculation he removed to Hull, and afterwards married the sister of Mr. Alsop, of Bolsover.—*Derbyshire Courier.*

SHOOTING AT THE EARL OF LEITRIM.—On the 15th of September last, the Earl of Leitrim was fired at from a house in the town of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim. The person who fired was at once pointed out by the neighbours, and arrested by the police. The crime was supposed to be agrarian. Addresses of sympathy from magistrates and from his tenants were presented to his Lordship, congratulating him on his narrow escape. The attempt gave rise to much comment as to the disturbed state of the county and the prevalence of Ribbonism. It now turns out that the delinquent, James Murphy, was insane at the time. He is described as a very respectable-looking man, about fifty years of age. He belongs to a family deeply tainted with insanity, his mother, sister, and two nephews being lunatics. It appears from the evidence on his trial, which took place on Wednesday, that he laboured under various delusions. He foretold the Crimean war and its results; he saw in a vision the great powers as five stars, one of which extinguished all the rest; he believed himself to be prime minister of England; he wished for interviews with Lord Palmerston and the French Emperor; and he suspected every person of dishonourable intentions who spoke to his wife—a matter which was rendered very serious in his estimation by the fact that he was King of Ireland, and he wished the dynasty of Murphy to be kept pure. Dr. Golder, who was accused by him of an attempt to corrupt it, was obliged to "clear himself"—by taking an oath before the parish priest. The Earl of Leitrim, who was among the suspected parties, would not submit to such a purgation. As his Lordship did not appear on the ground at the time and place indicated, the lunatic attempted to shoot him while passing his house. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and will be sent to an asylum.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—DAMAGES, £400.—At the York assizes a case of this kind, Sands v. Clapham, was heard before Mr. Justice Hill. The plaintiff, Miss Sarah Sands, is a dressmaker, and resides with her parents at Birstal. She is 37 years of age, and is an accomplished and handsome woman. The defendant, Mr. John George Clapham, who is nearly 35 years old, is a cloth manufacturer at Batley, and a Methodist local preacher. The acquaintance between the parties commenced about sixteen years ago, and the defendant became the plaintiff's acknowledged suitor. He promised her marriage, and she, expecting that he would carry out his promise, rejected other offers. The defendant had visited her at her father's house, and he went with her to various places. No correspondence appears to have passed between them until 1855, when she went to Ilkley for the benefit of her health. At the latter end of August and beginning of September in that year, he wrote to her in the most affectionate terms. In one letter were the words "a hundred kisses," in another, "you have not sent me one kiss," and in a third he said the plaintiff lived in his soul and was part of his being. As a proof that the plaintiff was well-informed, it was stated that she composed for the defendant a good many sermons which he afterwards preached. In 1857, he took the plaintiff to Scarborough, and on all occasions he professed the greatest attachment towards her, but in 1859, without assigning any reason, he discontinued his courtship, and in October, 1860, married another lady. The effect produced on the plaintiff by his abandonment of her was very great, and she is still suffering from the disappointment; indeed, it was affirmed that she is now falling into a decline.—Mr. Temple, for the defendant, argued that, according to the case on the other side, the plaintiff possessed qualifications which threw the great burden of loss on his client. He, however, would not say anything to the disparagement of Miss Sands's character or conduct, though at the same time he must observe that the defendant had not behaved with any degree of brutality towards her, he not having broken off the acquaintance in a manner calculated to insult her. All the defendant said was that he did not like to contract a marriage which his parents disapproved of. The verdict must be for the plaintiff; but the defendant was not in a position to pay large damages.—The father of the defendant was examined as to the position in life of his son, after which Mr. Overend replied, and characterized this as a very cruel case.—His Lordship expressed his opinion that in a case of this kind the jury were warranted in giving substantial damages.—After half an hour's consultation, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £400.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE.—DAMAGES £100.—At the Nottingham assizes on Saturday, an action Needham v. Taylor, was heard. The plaintiff maintained herself chiefly by dressmaking, her father and mother being in humble circumstances. The defendant was a very respectable farmer, living at North Leverton. In the month of November, 1858, the parties having known each other for some time previously, the promise to marry was made, the defendant being at the time forty years of age, and the plaintiff twenty-three or twenty-four. He conducted himself in every way towards her as her future husband. They sat and walked together, went to chapel in each other's company, and by her family he was received as her suitor. On several occasions he promised to marry her on Lady-day, 1860. In September, 1859, the plaintiff's sister overheard a conversation between them, in which this promise was distinctly made. Notwithstanding, however, all his promises, the defendant placed his affections on a widow, whom he married; and for this breach of contract the action was brought. The jury would, no doubt, award adequate damages for the scandalous manner in which the plaintiff had been treated, she having for months considered herself the betrothed of the defendant, and being in the end ignominiously cast aside.—Evidence of an uninteresting nature was then given, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, £100.

An influential meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, in furtherance of the Outram testimonial. Lord Lyveden occupied the chair, and a series of resolutions were passed, and addresses made by Lords Shaftesbury and Keane, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir H. Rawlinson, Hon. A. Kinnaird, Col. Sykes, and others. The testimonial will be of a threefold character, consisting of a statue in India, a second in England, and a dinner service of plate.

The Poets' Corner.

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS.

(From Mrs Mitchel's Poems.)

The lonely wooden village
Lies far beneath our eyes;
The cattle-bells are tinkling
Where rocky hills arise;
There are no fertile meadows,
No forests wild and free;
We climb the rugged pathway
And watch the distant sea.

But 'mid the stony mountains
Grow flowers fair and sweet,
And tufts of fragrant heartsease
Are smiling at our feet.
Do they grow in dear old England?
I never looked before;
With oaks and silver beeches,
I cared for nothing more.

But now I stoop and gather
The loveliness I see,
And every tiny blossom
Brings happiness to me.
I forget the noble forests,
The oaks and hazel bowers,
And bless the rocky mountains
For the beauty of their flowers.

When in the land of sorrow
We climb the weary hill,
We leave the rich green meadows
That were so calm and still;
The rocks close in around us,
The air is sharp and cold,
We cannot help regretting
The summer days of old.

But though the great are taken,
Small pleasures still are left:
Stoop down and we shall gather
A blossom in each cleft;
And though our thoughts may wander
To lost and lovely bowers,
We'll bless the rocky mountains
For the beauty of their flowers!

The Literary Guardian.

When the present Earl of Glasgow, then Lord Kelburne stood successfully for Ayrshire, on Tory principles, and before Free-trade times, he canvassed the country on horseback; which was no great toil to him, as he had hunted the county for many years, and was accustomed to long hours in the saddle. Turning into a farm yard in the north of Ayrshire, he encountered a decided Radical. Lord Kelburne was alighting, and had barely touched the ground, when the hard-headed constituent shouted, "Ye needna speer me to vote—I'd rather vote for the *Devil!*" "The *Devil*, would you!" said his lordship, gazing at him and replacing his foot in the stirrup; then turning round in the saddle as he moved off, he said, with a quiet smile, "If *your friend*, however, shouldn't come to *the poll*, I suppose I may calculate upon you."

CAN FISHES HEAR?—I had an opportunity of ascertaining the fact that fishes have the organ of hearing. There were at one time upwards of 1,000 gold fish in the large basin in Hampton Court Gardens, and which were fed by crowds of people assembled round the margin. The fish evinced no fear, and took the crumbs of bread and biscuit which were thrown to them, quietly but greedily. As the military band were going to play, I got the man who beat two large double-drums to stand outside the crowd and strike his drum as loud as he could. On doing this, I observed the fish to dart away to the side, quite as if alarmed at the sound. This experiment was tried more than once, and always with the same result.—*Mr Jesse in "Once a Week."*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—Raleigh flung his laced jacket into a puddle, and for his reward he got a proud Queen's favour. A village apothecary had the good fortune to be visiting the State apartments at the Pavilion when George the Fourth was seized with a fit. He bled him, brought him back to consciousness, and made him laugh by his genial and quaint humour. The King took a fancy to him, named him his physician, and made his fortune. I have often heard it remarked by men who have seen much of life, that nobody, not one, goes through the world without two or three such opportunities presenting themselves. The careless, the indolent, the unobservant, and the idle, either fail to remark, or are too slow to profit by them. The sharp fellows, on the contrary, see in each incident all that they need to lead them to success.—*A Day's Ride.*

"THE FLAME OF LIFE."—There is hardly one point in relation to bodily life which the flame of a lamp does not illustrate. For what is such a flame? Does it not consist in—is it not wholly constituted by—the union of oxygen with, the oil? It is an action rather than a thing. Definite as is its form, it is not a substance, but a state of burning. Its particles are never the same for two successive moments: the carbon and hydrogen which make up the oil pass into it, undergo a change (giving off therein their latent force), and pass off again. The flame is a permanent condition of continually changing materials. In this it is wonderfully like ourselves—I mean like the bodies in which we dwell. They also are permanent conditions merely, impressed on ever-changing materials. We live and act in a constant burning. The materials we consume as food, passing into us, undergo a change (giving off therein their latent force), and again pass off. The matter has come and gone, the body remains. That is a state, an active state, a process carried on within fixed limits, and in a definite form—it is a flame.—*"Health."—Cornhill Magazine.*

A PATERNAL BORE.—Watkins bores me. Although he has only been married a twelvemonth, his spouse has already the absurdity to present him with a miniature of himself. So Watkins bores me with his baby. I can't drop in for a quiet talk with Watkins, without being bored with the latest absurdities of Watkins' baby. The house is a continual atmosphere of terror and anxiety about baby. I am a modest man; they show me baby's pink legs. I am a bachelor: they use baby as a means of making me out an ass. I am naturally nervous: they place baby on my knee, like soup in a basin, till I tremble with horror at the thought of spilling it. I call to have a chat with Watkins: I am regaled instead with a horrible extemporaneous concert from baby. I am taken upstairs to see baby asleep: I am expected to go into ecstasies of delight when baby, having obviously had too much to drink, makes eyes at the candle. Baby, I perceive, renders everybody miserable; and seeing this I am expected to envy my friend's felicity. I won't do anything of the kind. Hang baby! there are more babies than one in the world. Am I, Jones, to be deprived of my relaxation because baby is a very respectable first production, and reflects great credit on Mrs W?—*An Old Bachelor.*

WATER IN RELATION TO THE LIFE OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.—Water combines with the tissues of the body, and forms a necessary part of its structure. A human body weighing 154lb., contains 111lb. of water. We see, then, how necessary water is. It enters into the composition of all our food. The quantity of water in a pound of potatoes is about 12 ounces, and this is not got rid of by cooking. The cabbage, the parsnip, the turnip, and the carrot have a larger quantity of water than the potato. The flesh-forming matter in potatoes weighs 2lb. in the 100; the heat-giving matters weigh 23lb.; and the mineral matters weigh 1lb.; so that we get 26lb. of solid matter; all the rest in the 100 parts is water. When we purchase 100lb. of potatoes, we do not purchase 100lb. of solid material, but 74lb. of water. Then, with regard to the beverages which we take, such as tea and coffee, the greater portion is water. Table-beer contains not more than half-an-ounce of alcohol in a pint, the rest is water. Strong pale ale and stout contain two ounces of alcohol in a pint, the rest being water. Very few of the French wines contain more than two ounces of alcohol in a pint of twenty ounces. Even our ports and sherries, brandied as they are, contain as much as twelve or fourteen ounces of water in the pint.—*Dr. Lankester's Lectures on Food.*

THE MORALS OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—The morals of railway travelling—the higher etiquette proper to be observed in railway carriages—form a most important part of this subject. It is not alone sufficient to avoid treading on a fellow passenger's toes, or sitting on his hat, or incommoding him with gusts of wind from the open window. The social amenities of railway intercourse should embrace many acts far more thoughtful and unselfish than these, and opposed to the first-come-first-served principle which governs so many travellers. It is very delightful for two or more intimate friends to be able to retain a whole compartment to themselves during a long journey without paying the company for such a luxury; but they should not grasp at this unfair privilege by filling every seat in their carriage with portmanteus and rugs, or by acting the old and rather exploded game of the lunatic and his keepers. They should not attempt to block up the carriage windows at the side of the platform; nor should they commit themselves so far as to say that several seats are engaged by passengers who have just gone to purchase a newspaper. Such tricks and misrepresentations are sure to be exposed by some determined station-superintendent before the starting of the train, and they often lead to constraint and unpleasantness. The travellers who are forced into such carriages by the arm of authority are not likely to prove very agreeable companions on the journey, while the greedy first-comers can never remove the impression caused by their deliberate lies. The softest seat, in such cases, becomes hard and unbearable, and the carriage is turned into a cage, a round-house, or a dungeon.—*Temple Bar for March.*

THE MAN FISH.—This animal inhabits the mouths of the Amazon, Orinoco, and other South American rivers. Its name (manatee) has reference to the peculiar form of its swimming paws: these, as in the other genera are composed of soft parts, and a membrane which holds the bones of the hand and fingers; but, in the manatte, four flat nails are seen attached to the edge of the paw. The tail, also, is peculiar, being about one fourth the length of the body, and oval shaped, not unlike that of the otter. The head is round, attached to the body without a neck; the muzzle, in which the nostrils are placed, is large and fleshy; the upper lip cleft and bristled at the sides; the lower lip much shorter, and the mouth small. The teeth, which are all molars, bear a resemblance to those of some cloven-footed quadrupeds. The mammæ of the manatees and dugongs are pectoral, and this structure, joined to the adroit use of their finger like flippers, have caused them, when seen at a distance with the anterior part of the body out of the water, to be taken for some creatures approaching to human shape. The effect has been deepened by the thick set hair of the muzzle, giving somewhat the appearance of human hair, or a beard. Thus the Spanish and the Portuguese give the manatee a name which signifies Woman-Fish; and the Dutch call the Dugong Beardmannetze, or Little Bearded Man. In this way, doubtless, some of our stories of mermaids have arisen; and "it is not at all improbable," says Scoresby, "that the walrus has afforded foundation for others. I have myself seen a sea-horse in such a position, that it requires little stretch of imagination to mistake it for a human being: so like, indeed, was it, that the surgeon of the ship actually reported to me that he had seen a man with his head just appearing above the surface of the water."—*Cassell's Illustrated Natural History.*

THE MANAGEMENT OF SERVANTS.—Servants are as much sinned against as sinning; and it is with this principle in view that we commence this essay. When the circumstances and early history of servants are examined, the marvel turns out to be not that domestics are so deficient, but that they are not more so. Look at the homes where the majority of them are born and reared, the training they receive, the miserable character of their first places, and then ask what can be expected from such a beginning and from such a process of development. The miserable training—very frequently no training at all—and the early home disadvantages of many servants ought to modify the high expectations of those who require (but never get it) industrial and social perfection in all their attendants. The first homes of many servants—their own homes—are no superior establishments for the formation and development of high industrial and domestic qualities. Poverty, ignorance, selfishness, vulgarity, and prejudice are poor nurseries for the infancy and early childhood of servants. How is it possible that they can pass at once from the back-attic and the rural hovel to the drawing rooms of middle and upper-class life, and always and instantly prove themselves fully equal to their new position? This change brings the young servant into a new world. The furniture, food, employment, manners, everything about the new position with a servant first starting in life, is as different from all her first impressions, associations, habits, and sentiments, as the collier's home is different from his master's hall. Servants cannot always and at once adjust themselves to this sudden change and elevation. * * Servants will never be, can never be, much improved until they have a domestic and industrial training. The establishment, in different parts of the country, of a few domestic institutes for this practical and household education, is a favourable omen; but these establishments for the training of servants are at present too few to be felt and appreciated in their advantages throughout the country at large. When there are two or three establishments for the training of servants in every large town, and three or four in every county, employers will find a new era in servitude; but until those institutes become general it is vain to look for a much better race of servants.—*Temple Bar.*

THOUGHTS ON SICKNESS.—It must be a dismal thing, for a solitary man to be taken ill—I mean so seriously ill as to be confined to bed, yet not so dangerously ill as to make some relation or friend come at all sacrifices to be with you. The writer speaks merely from logical consideration; happily, he never experienced the case. But one can see that in that lonely life there can be none of those pleasant circumstances which make days in bed, when acute pain is over or the dangerous turning-point of disease is happily past, as quietly enjoyable days as any man is ever likely to know. No one should ever be seriously ill (if he can help), unless he be one of a considerable household. Even then, indeed, it will be advisable to be ill as seldom as may be. But to a person who when well is very hardworked and a good deal worried, what restful days are those of which we are thinking! You have such a feeling of peace and quietness. There you lie in lazy luxury when you are suffering merely the weakness of a serious illness, but the pain and danger passed. It is a delightful sensation to lift your head from the pillow, and instantly to find yourself giddy and blind from loss of blood, and just drop your head down again. It is not a question, even for the most uneasily exacting conscience, whether you are at work or not; it is plain you cannot. There is no difficulty on that score. And then you are weakened to that degree that nothing worries you. Things going wrong or remaining neglected about the garden or the stable which would have annoyed you when well, cannot touch you here. All you want is to lie still and rest. Everything is still. You faintly hear the door-bell ring; and, though you live in a quiet country house, where that phenomenon rarely occurs, you feel not the least curiosity to know who is there. You look for a long time quite contentedly at the glow of the fire on the curtains and on the ceiling. You feel no anxiety about the coming in of the post; but when your letters and newspapers arrive you luxuriously read them, a little at a time, and you soon forget all you have read. You turn over and fall asleep for a while; then you read a little more. Your reviving appetite makes simple food a source of real enjoyment. The children come in, and tell you wonderful stories of all that has happened since you were well. They are a little subdued at first, but soon grow noisy, as usual; and their noise does not in the least disturb you. You hear it as though it was miles off. After days and nights of great pain, you understand the blessing of ease and rest; you are disposed to be pleased with everything and everybody wants to please you. The day passes away, and the evening darkness comes before you are away. Everything is strange, and everything is soothing and pleasant. The only disadvantage is that you grow so fond of lying in bed that you shrink extremely from the prospect of ever getting up again.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

OMNIBUS TRAVELLING.—The art of travelling in omnibuses requires a certain knowledge of localities, and a certain nimbleness in ascending and descending the roofs of these vehicles. In Paris, at the back of the "knife-board," you are told, in dismounting, which foot to put down first; but this is another instance of a paternal government watching over the smallest things which I do not wish to see copied in England. There are not many steps from the regulation of omnibuses and their passengers to the regulation of newspapers and periodicals; and social reform, as Milton would have said, becomes nothing but old despotism "writ large." A traveller who rides much in London omnibuses will find them remarkably like certain lines of railway. He will see that the character of the vehicle is governed very much by the neighbourhood it runs to, and that the passengers vary with the different hours of the day. Coming from Hornsey, Highgate, Clapham, or Putney, in the morning about nine, he will find himself amongst men of business, rolling down to the City, and talking, it may be, of the treaty, or the Bank rate of discount. Going to Stamford-hill, or Highbury, in the middle of the day, he will find himself amongst rather serious middle-aged ladies, returning home from shopping, or even town duties. Coming from Brompton about noon, he may join a few actors rolling down to rehearsal; and going to Stepney, or Blackwall, about the same hour, he may find himself amongst sailors, captains, and ship-chandlers. Going to Greenwich, by the way of the old Kent road, about nine or ten o'clock at night, he may find himself in the middle of a few drunken pensioners, whose wooden legs are stuck across the vehicle like the bars of hurdles. A wooden leg is a very difficult thing to manage in a crowded omnibus—so is a warming pan—a dragoon's sabre sword, fixed uniform fashion—a basket of clothes going home from the wash—a wet umbrella—a spoiled child with gingerbread—an oilskin waterproof cape—and a large French clock. All these things, however, have to be tolerated at different times, with conductors who seem to keep all their small change in their mouths, and whose legs are protected with so many wrappers that they can hardly feel the blows which warn them to stop. In all travelling by these vehicles I counsel patience, good-humour, and politeness—the best manners of the first-class railway carriage. The lower the neighbourhood you are passing through the more will this conduct be appreciated; and there is often more necessity for you to ride outside to oblige a working woman in Shoreditch or Whitechapel, than a lady in Kensington or Bayswater. The latter may have a choice of vehicles; the first has none. So well is this understood by the conductors of omnibuses on the common routes, that you will probably hear a conversation like the following going on over the roof, if you have not acted with the usual politeness:—Conductor to Driver: "Bill, when's a man not a man?" Driver to Conductor: "Give it up." Conductor to Driver: "When he won't get out to 'blige a female."—*Temple Bar.*

LIVING BEYOND OUR MEANS.—Talbot Twysden's dinner table is large, and the guests most respectable. There is always a big wig or two present, and a dining dowager who frequents the greatest houses. There is a butler who offers you wine, there's a *menu du diner* before Mrs Twysden; and to read it you would fancy you were at a good dinner. It tastes of chopped straw. Oh, the dreary sparkle of that feeble champagne; the audacity of that public-house sherry; the swindle of that acrid claret; the fiery twang of that clammy port! I have tried them all, I tell you! It is sham wine, a sham dinner, a sham welcome, a sham cheerfulness, among the guests assembled. I feel that that woman eyes and counts the cutlets as they are carried off the tables; perhaps watches that one which you try to swallow. She has counted and grudged each candle by which the cook prepares the meal. Does her big coachman fatten himself on purloined oats and beans, and Thorley's food for cattle? Of the rinsings of those wretched bottles the butler will have to give a reckoning in the morning. Unless you are of the very great *monde*, Twysden and his wife think themselves better than you are, and seriously patronize you. They consider it as a privilege to be invited to those horrible meals to which they gravely ask the greatest folks in the country. I actually met Winton there—the famous Winton—the best dinner giver in the world (ah, what a position for a man!) I watched him, and marked the sort of wonder which came over him as he tasted and sent away dish after dish, glass after glass. "Try that Chateau Margaux, Winton!" calls out the host. "It is some that Bottleby and I imported." Imported! I see Winton's face as he tastes the wine, and puts it down. He does not like to talk about that dinner. He has lost a day. Twysden will continue to ask him every year; will continue to expect him to be asked in return, with Mrs Twysden and one of his daughters; and will express his surprise loudly at the club, saying, "Hang Winton! Deuce take the fellow! He has sent me no game this year!" When foreign dukes and princes arrive, Twysden straightway collars them, and invites them to his house. And sometimes they go once—and then ask "*Qui donc est ce Monsieur Trisden, qui est si drole?*" And he elbows his way up to them at the Minister's assemblies, and frankly gives them his hand. And calm Mrs Twysden wriggles, and works, and slides, and pushes, and tramples, if need be, her girls following behind her, until she too has come up under the eyes of the great man, and bestowed on him a smile and a curtsey. Twysden grasps prosperity cordially by the hand. He says to success, "Bravo!" On the contrary, I never saw a man more resolute in not knowing unfortunate people, or more daringly forgetful of those whom he does not care to remember. If this Levite met a wayfarer, going down from Jerusalem, who had fallen among thieves, do you think he would stop to rescue the fallen man? He would neither give wine, nor oil, nor money. He would pass on perfectly satisfied with his own virtue, and leave the other to go, as best he might, to Jericho.—*Mr. Thackeray in Cornhill Magazine.*

A WILL SET ASIDE ON AN INFORMALITY.

A case in the House of Lords on Monday is of considerable importance generally, and has also reference to this locality. It came before the House as an appeal from an order of the Judge of the Court of Probate, declaring that the will of John Hindmarsh, dated 17th December, 1857, was not executed according to the provisions of 1 Vic., c 26. The appellant, Bertram Hindmarsh, is the executor and residuary legatee under the will of the testator, and the respondent, Margaret Charlton, is the sister and next of kin of the testator, and she prayed that he might be declared to have died intestate, and that letters of administration might be granted to her. An issue was tried at the Spring Assizes for Durham, in 1859, when a verdict was entered for the defendant, the now appellant, which was set aside after argument by the Judge of the Court of Probate, and a verdict entered for the plaintiff, on the ground that the will was not duly attested and subscribed according to section 9 of 1 Vic., c. 26. It appeared that on the 17th December, 1857, the testator produced his will, already signed, to Mr Frederick William Napoleon Wilson surgeon, and asked him to witness it. Mr Wilson wrote at the bottom "Witness to the above will and testament and signature," and then his name thus, "Fred. Wm. Nap. Wilson." No one was present but the deceased and Mr Wilson. On the afternoon of the same day Dr. David Blair White, in the presence of Mr Wilson, showing the deceased the will, asked him whether it was his signature, which the deceased then acknowledged in the presence of Dr White and Mr Wilson. Dr White then signed his name, and Mr Wilson wrote the date and crossed the "T" in his name written "Tred." so as to make it "Fred." but did not again sign his name. A duplicate of the will was executed precisely in the same manner throughout, except that Mr Wilson did not cross the "T" in the duplicate. His intention in putting the cross to the "T" was merely to complete his signature; and he thought that the adding the date was equal to a repetition of the signature. The respondent's contention was, that the law requires an acknowledgment of a testator's signature in the joint presence of two witnesses, and subsequent attestation and subscription by those witnesses, and that the acknowledgment of a witness's signature previously made is not sufficient, nor could the addition of the date and the crossing of the letter "T" operate as a subsequent subscription.

The Lord Chancellor, while expressing his regret at being obliged to set aside a will which manifestly contained the intentions of the testator, stated that in his opinion the attestation and subscription of the witnesses was not in conformity with the rule prescribed by law, and that the will was not duly executed. The decree of the court below must be affirmed.

Lord Cranworth and Lord Chelmsford concurred.

Appeal dismissed without costs.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY.

The official liquidators have presented a report to the Court of Chancery, of which the following is an abridgement. On the 26th Nov., 1859, the official liquidators reported that the assets of the Bank were estimated at £1,110 597; and the liabilities at £974 437; showing an apparent surplus of £136,160. They then expected to realize by the end of June 1860, £199,223; and by the end of Dec., 1860 £282 298 making a total of assets for the year of £481,521. Their anticipations, as to the realization of assets, have not been fulfilled, though in one item the sum realized is £24 000 more than they anticipated. This is from shareholders who were expected to pay £40,000 by the end of 1860; and up to 16th Feb., 1861, they had paid £52,420, leaving the amount outstanding against them £90,415. On bills appertaining to general assets (including notes given for payment of Carr Brothers & Co's collieries) £202,967; and ditto in settlement with shareholders £159 281 (making together £362 248), there had been realized in Feb last £121 633 or less than the liquidators had anticipated by £129 590; leaving outstanding now £128 730. Debtors owed in 1859, £285,094, of which sum £52 662 have been realized.—less than expected by £55 433, leaving outstanding £172,510. On properties valued in 1859 at £118,633, only £4,846 had been realized last Feb.,—less by £23 380 than the liquidation expected,—leaving outstanding £101,200 * Shareholders (as already stated) have paid £52,420, or more than £20,000 above what was expected of them up to the end of 1860, leaving against them £90,415. Derwent Iron Company, estimated at £425,000, had paid up to Feb. last £55,019,—or less than was anticipated by £4,981,—leaving outstanding £369,981. Then there are £61,300 outstanding in respect of second sale of Derwent Iron Company; and £95,000, outstanding in respect of Carr Brothers; and there is also given as outstanding "cash. £59,409"—making a total outstanding of £1,088 515.

To sum up these figures, the liquidators estimate their assets at £1,110,597; and expected to realize in 1860, £481,521; they had realised of this latter sum up to Feb. last £299,671.

The difference, says the report arises from the non receipt of one of the instalments for the sale of one of Carr's Collieries, of some promissory notes appertaining to the Derwent Iron Works, of the amount to be received from the executors of C. W. Bigge, under the compromise, of the mortgage debts due from Mr R. Grainger and Mr T. C. Grainger and some other minor matters.

The excess of receipts of £24,420, received from shareholders, arises as follows:—

The anticipated amount of receipts was		£28,000 0 0	
The actual amount received on such estimate was		21,420 0 0	
Thus showing a diminution on the estimate of		£6,580 0 0	
But the shareholders who subsequently associated together for the obtainment of their release by a payment of	£85,250 0 0		
Paid in respect of such amount a sum of	£31,000 0 0		
Thereby giving the excess of		24,420 0 0	
		£31,000 0 0	

The diminution of anticipated receipts is partly explained by the observations already made and is now further explained by the non-sale of portions of the Elswick estate, intended to have been sold by the liquidators, but which purpose they were unable to accomplish in consequence of the proceedings adopted by some opposing creditors.

As to the amount of the assets now outstanding:—The first item of cash in hand explains itself, and is in amount £59,409.

The second item consists of bills stated in November, 1859		£362,248 0 0
From which there has been received	£121,633 0 0	
The estimated further receipts	138,700 0 0	
	£260 333 0 0	
The bills for the two unpaid instalments of Carr's Collieries now taken as a separate item	95,000 0 0	
	£355,333 0 0	
Showing an estimated diminution on this item of	6,915 0 0	
	£362,248 0 0	

The third item consists of debtors taken in November at		£285,094 0 0
Of which there has been received	£52,662 0 0	
Estimated further receipts	172,510 0 0	
Amount now transferred from this item to "2nd sale to the Derwent Iron Company" (Column No 6)	61,300 0 0	
	£286,472 0 0	
Showing an increase on this item of		1,398 0 0
		£286 472 0 0

The fourth item consists of properties taken in November, 1859, at		£118,633 0 0
Of which there has been received	£4,846 0 0	
Estimated to be received	101,200 0 0	
	£106,046 0 0	
Showing a diminution in this item	12 587 0 0	
	£118,633 0 0	

The fifth item is "Shareholders," estimated in November, 1859, at		£40,000 0 0
To which must now be added the agreed amount of compromise		85,250 0 0
		£125,250 0 0
Of which there has been received	£52,420 0 0	
Estimated to be further received	90,415 0 0	
	£142,835 0 0	
Showing an excess (beyond the amount of £85,250) of		17,585 0 0
		£142,835 0 0

The Sixth item is the Debt of the Derwent Iron Company, taken in November, 1850, at		425,000 0 0
Of which there has been received	£55,019 0 0	
Further outstanding amount due	369,981 0 0	
	£425,000 0 0	

The seventh item consists of properties originally belonging to debtors to the Bank, subsequently sold to the Derwent Iron Company for			£61,300 0 0
The amount received since our last report has been applied as follows.—			299,671 0 0
Repayment of loan to Bank of England		£103,855 0 0	
Advanced on account of securities held from various debtors		4,330 0 0	
Paid to secured creditors and interest thereon		112,814 0 0	
Law charges to bank solicitors	£8,978 0 0		
Law charges to other solicitors, as directed by the Court	1,115 0 0		
Fees to suitors' Fund	1,042 0 0		
Liquidators on account of remuneration and liquidation of	6,642 0 0		
Salaries, rents, and general office expenses	1,486 0 0		
		£19 263 0 0	
		240,262 0 0	
Cash in hand		59 409 0 0	
		£299,671 0 0	

The liabilities which were stated in November, 1859, at	£974,437 0 0
have by the payments above stated, together with the transfer of sundry debtors, been reduced to	902 011 0 0
Showing a decrease in the liability to the extent of	£72 426 0 0

The amount of assets taken in November, 1859, was	£1,110 597 0 0
The amount outstanding at this date is	1,088,515 0 0

In regard to the unpaid promissory notes appertaining to the Derwent Iron Works, the liquidators beg to state that for such notes additional properties have been acquired, of greater value than the amount of such notes, and therefore the ultimate payment is well secured, and in respect of the sales of other properties for £61,300, the whole of such properties are held in mortgage by the liquidators until the purchase money is received. In making these observations the liquidators are fully sensible of the very depressed state which the iron trade has exhibited and still does exhibit; but they believe, whatever circumstances may arise from a continuance of the depression or otherwise, that the course they pursued in disposing of these properties will ultimately prove more beneficial to the creditors, than that the works should either have been forced into the market for sale, or have been broken up, one of which steps must have been taken if the sale to the Limited Company had not been effected, as it would have been impossible for the liquidators to have carried on the works.

The progress of the liquidation was much impeded by the course taken during the greater part of last year by some of the creditors, a course which in the sequel resulted in a very large amount of law charges having to be borne by the estate; and the liquidators were thereby for many months prevented from carrying out arrangements which they had previously made for the realisation of some of the assets of the bank.

The non-receipt of the instalments for the sale of Carr's Collieries has been caused by a bill filed in Chancery by some of the partners in that firm who resided in Scotland, and others the representatives of some infants who claim some interest out of the proceeds of the sales. The answer to this bill has been prepared and will be filed in a few days, and the cause will be pressed to a decision without any delay on the part of the liquidators.

The compromise on the part of the liquidators with the executors of C. W. Bigge has been approved by his Honor Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, and on the part of the executors by Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, to whose Court a suit instituted for the administration of Mr Bigge's estate is attached, and formal necessary steps for proceeding to the sale of the properties are now being carried out.

From the very great disappointment that the liquidators have experienced in realising the several assets, they feel that they ought not to venture to predict the periods at which the remaining assets may be collected; but taking into consideration that the following matters may be arranged, and the funds arising therefrom made available in the autumn of the year, viz:—

The settlement of the suit in respect of Carr's Collieries,
The sale of Bigge's estate,
The receipt of Grainger's mortgages,
Receipts of portion of shareholders' compromises,
Periodical monthly receipts from the Stockton and Darlington Railway, on account of the Derwent Iron Company,
And the realisation of sundry properties and debts now arranged for, that there ought, by the time before mentioned, to be a sum of £300 000 for a dividend upon £1,800 000, upon which last amount dividends have already been paid to the extent of 10s in the £.

The statement now made to the present date includes a sum of £1,924, received on various assets since the 31st Dec last.

It may be observed generally that the periods for payment of future dividends will much depend on the fulfilment of the numerous specific arrangements made with debtors, shareholders, and others, with the sanction of the Court in all important cases, under which payments are to be made by instalments, and which cannot be anticipated except at the option of the debtor. If such arrangements had not been made, there would have been in most cases a ruinous loss to the creditors.

Considerable sums are also still due under arrangements made by the directors before the liquidation came into our hands, which are subject to the same restriction. It will be the duty of the liquidators to see that all these arrangements are properly observed.

J. F. ELLIOT,
W. BAINBRIDGE, } Official Liquidators.
J. E. COLEMAN,

Westgate Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, February, 1861.

* These are the figures given in the report. It seems to us as if the £23,380 should be £ 3,380.

Imperial Parliament,

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, a bill to amend the law relating to the Marriage of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland, was read a first time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that a select committee be appointed to consider the law respecting the parties who are entitled, or ought to be entitled, to sue in the Divorce Court in England, and in the Court of Session in Scotland, for dissolution of marriage. He explained that the law in reference to divorce was in a defective and anomalous state, and said the object in moving for the appointment of a select committee, was to bring the whole question under the consideration of their lordships.—The motion was agreed to.

The Insurance Bill, and Bank of England Payment Bill, were read a second time.

The Earl of DERBY moved that it be an instruction to the select committee upon Metropolitan Railways to inquire into and report upon the number of houses and inhabitants likely to be removed by the works of the respective railways; and whether any proposition has been made, or is required to be made, for diminishing the evils consequent on the large simultaneous displacement of the population.—The motion was agreed to.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The house went into committee on the Navy Estimates, when

Lord C. PAGET, in making the annual statement, said that the whole estimate for the year was £12,227,470, being a decrease of £806,625 as compared with that of last year. The number of men and boys for whom he proposed a vote should be taken, was, including all classes, 78,200, which showed a reduction of 7,300, as compared with the number voted for the official year which was yet unexpired. The largest number of men afloat last year was 81,100. Government believed that the number now asked for was amply sufficient for the protection of our shores and commerce. He was glad to say that the prejudices and delusions of our mercantile marine were fast passing away, and the number of men who formed the naval reserve would be, by the end of the financial year, no less than 7,000 (cheers). Taking into account all the supernumeraries at the ports, the marines, men, and boys, there was an absolute naval reserve of about 25 000 men; and therefore he thought it could not be said that the Government had imprudently diminished the strength of the navy. It was true that there was a deficiency of petty officers; but that deficiency was being removed, and he was happy to say that, notwithstanding various reports of the discontent and grievances of sailors, which had been industriously spread abroad, the discipline of the navy was in a most satisfactory state. The Admiralty was quite convinced of the propriety of training boys, and would lose no time in calling that system into effect. The vacancies in the number of sailors were about 5,000 annually, and it was desirable to supply half of them by trained boys, leaving the rest to be supplied by the mercantile marine; and he had no doubt that when that system was fully in operation, the vacancies from desertion would greatly decrease. He contrasted the condition of the navies of different countries, beginning with France, which had 35 line of battle ships afloat, 18 paddle and 21 screw frigates, and smaller vessels; which, with the transports raised that navy to 266 steam vessels; in addition to which 61 were building. Russia had nine screw line of battle ships, 10 paddle frigates, and six more building. Spain had two screw liners afloat, and one building; 12 steam frigates, and two building. Italy, which he trusted would soon take a place among the first maritime powers of the world, had one screw liner, six screw and 12 paddle frigates, and a number of smaller steam vessels, exclusive of the Neapolitan navy. With respect to that important instrument of modern maritime warfare, the iron-plated vessel, France had now 15 iron cased vessels, all of which could be soon ready for sea if required. Spain and Russia are each building one, and Italy had one built or just launched. We had three vessels of the Warrior class, two launched, and one building at Chatham; two of the Resistance class, which would be soon ready, and two recently ordered. He stated that in the trip to Algeria, La Gloire kept up with the Emperor's yacht, even in a very severe storm; and he entered into a very interesting comparison of the La Gloire and the Warrior. He had not had an opportunity of seeing the interior of the La Gloire. She was entirely cased with iron, but was not considered fit for long voyages. Most foreign nations were adopting the French design, but we had gone on a different principle. The Warrior was twice the size of a line of battle ship, and was composed wholly of iron, and partially cased with armour. She was full rigged and had a large capacity for stowage. They had built the Warrior of that large size, so that they could increase the thickness of armour, and even double it, if necessary, while they could increase the amount of provisions it could carry, as well as the amount of coals; and being fully rigged, she could go anywhere. He did not agree that our dockyards should be entirely dispensed with, and our navy entirely composed of iron. On the contrary, he thought that our armour clad vessels should be confined to the Channel service, and that the general protection of our trade and commerce should still be effected by means of wooden ships. He concluded by moving that the number of men for the service of the current year be 78,200.

Sir J. PAKINGTON was glad to find that Government had proposed estimates for naval barracks. He did not think the reserve was in a satisfactory state, and the number of boys in training, viz., 2,000, was far too small; and he was afraid that the Admiralty was doing nothing in this important matter. He suggested that a trial should be made of the Warrior before they rushed blindly into a large expenditure for iron ships.

Mr BAXTER complained of the enormous expenditure of twelve millions for the navy, whilst France was only spending five, and Russia only four. He would willingly vote all that was necessary; but believing that the estimates were based on an exaggerated idea of the French navy, he was of opinion that they might be greatly reduced with perfect safety.

Mr BENTINCK contended that the statistics with respect to the expenditure of the French navy were not to be relied upon. France could only require a navy either to invade this country, or hold it in check.

Mr LINDSAY said the main question seemed to him to be, was it necessary for them to go on with this vast expense. There was a vague impression abroad among the public that a neighbouring power meant mischief to England. If the public were under such an impression, they got their information from the Treasury benches. He himself was not an alarmist, but he very much wished to know whether his noble friend had laid before the committee in the good old English style the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He could inform the committee that at the present moment we had more efficient vessels than all the navies of the world combined. What more did we want? We had enough ships not merely to maintain the position of England among the nations of the world, but to protect her commerce, which extended over every sea. We had, in fact far more than was necessary for that purpose. We had not only the power of France, but the power of Europe; and we would be able to defend ourselves with the world in arms against us. Moreover, what were our ships compared with those of France and other countries? It was stated that France had seventeen screw frigates, but of what class? Out of that number, sixteen were built as far back as 1840 for Transatlantic navigation, and for the purpose of carrying mails. When these facts became known there would be a change in public opinion as to the necessity for the present enormous expenditure on the navy of this country continuing. We had now a reconstruction of the navy going on in the shape of iron-cased vessels. The noble lord said in a tone rather of alarm that the French had fifteen of such vessels, but he ought to have told the committee that of these there were five mounting only two guns each, and four block ships, entirely for French harbours, and not meant for sea. We were, in fact, building seven iron cased vessels against six being built by France. The Warrior was admitted to be double the size of the La Gloire, and it would therefore carry double the amount of metal. The Black Prince which was launched the other day was not inferior in size to the Warrior, consequently the two vessels would be a match for four La Gloires. We had, in truth, vessels being built equal in power to La Gloire, and we had, therefore, nothing to fear from our neighbours as regarded iron-cased ships. He asked the Government to give them the truth on this subject, which the committee had a right to demand before they were called upon to vote a sixpence more of the public money for the navy.

Lord C. PAGET recapitulated his former statement, and protested that he stated what he believed on the best information which the Admiralty could obtain as to the exact state of the French navy.

Mr BRIGHT strongly protested against this enormous expenditure on the navy in time of peace, and ridiculed the fear of French invasion.

Lord PALMERSTON said the hon. member for Sunderland said the other night that he had told the Emperor of the French that this country at every sacrifice must have double his navy, but now he attacked the Government, although it had not quite double the French navy. It was shutting their eyes to facts to deny the exertions made of late years to increase the French navy. France had no colonies, and little trade to protect. She was establishing naval stations all over the world, and he should like to know what the country would say of a Government which left our colonies and trade unprotected. He wished to impress upon the House that our best security for peace with France was that both countries should respect each other. It must be recollected that France could impress all her maritime population, and concentrate all her force upon one point of attack. We were now on an equality with France in respect to screw ships, but with regard to iron ships our position was not satisfactory; still, screw wooden ships would be most useful, especially for distant stations.

Votes of £3,122,580, for the wages, and of £1,228,259 for the victuals of seamen and marines were agreed to.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Bill passed through committee, and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY.

The report of the committee on the Trade Marks Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The Enclosures Bill, the Admiralty Jurisdiction Bill, and the Bank of England Payment Bill passed through committee. The House then adjourned at 5.26 p m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY.

THE MISSING ADMIRAL.

Lord C. PAGET, in answer to Captain Talbot, said the Admiralty had not telegraphed, nor did they intend to telegraph, to our Minister at Lisbon to send a fast ship from the Tagus to Madeira, in order to intercept the Narcissus, having on board Sir Baldwin Walker, because they had no reason to suppose that the Narcissus would call there.

ENGLISHMEN IMPRISONED AT NAPLES.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr James, said the five Englishmen imprisoned at Naples, after having received a pardon from Garibaldi, had been liberated, and had quitted Italy.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

Mr T. DUNCOMBE moved that it is the duty of this House to lose no further time in giving such complete effect to the Act of the last reign whereby reforms were made in the representative system, as shall carry out the subsequent recommendation of the Crown, and fulfil the just expectations of the people. He thought the House was placed in a humiliating position by the course which Government had adopted with respect to the question of reform.

Mr WHITE seconded the motion.

Sir G. C LEWIS said Mr Duncombe himself had been guilty of a great inconsistency. His motion, as originally placed on the paper, was certainly directed against the bills of Mr Locke King and Mr Baines, for it called upon the House not to proceed with them until the results of the census had been published. The hon. member was of opinion that the House was going too fast, and, therefore, he wished to apply the drag. The results of the census could not be known this session. There were already two bills before the House for the extension of the county and borough franchise, and perhaps the honourable member might himself bring in a third for the re distribution of seats. He must oppose the motion.

Mr BRIGHT felt greatly indebted to the hon. member for having brought on this motion. Its object was to pledge the House to take up the question of reform at no very remote date, for he was obliged to confess that he regarded official pledges as literally worth less than nothing; certainly he could place very little value upon the pledges of Lord John Russell, or any of his colleagues.

Mr DUNCOMBE withdrew his resolution.

PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr BENTINCK moved that in consequence of the great number of railway accidents which have recently occurred, some of which have arisen from the non-adoption, by railway companies, of precautions recommended in the evidence given before the Railway Accidents' Committee, by many of the principal railway officials in the country, it has, in the opinion of this House, become desirable that Her Majesty's Government should introduce further legislation on the subject of railway traffic, with respect to enforcing the adoption, by all railway companies, of those precautions which, by the general testimony of railway officials, have been shown to be desirable.

Mr JACKSON seconded the motion.

Mr THOMPSON thought the best precautions against accidents which could be adopted by railway companies, were to use the best materials they could procure, to employ careful and clever servants, and to adopt a rigid and unflinching system of discipline. He was of opinion that nothing should be done to weaken the responsibility of railway directors.

Mr M. GIBSON could not accede to the motion, because the Railway Companies had always evinced a desire to comply with suggestions of the Board of Trade, and he did not think that further powers were required by that Board. The principal causes of the accidents which occurred were the excessive speed of the trains, the want of caution on the part of railway officials, and the defective nature of the materials used in the construction of permanent way and rolling stock. These were matters, however, for which Lord Campbell's Act applied a remedy when accidents occurred, and it was not desirable for Government to propose more stringent regulations.

Mr HALIBURTON suggested that railway accidents would be greatly diminished if a director or two were occasionally hanged.

Mr BENTINCK withdrew the motion.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMIRALTY.

Admiral DUNCOMBE nominated Sir J. Graham, Sir F. Baring, Sir J. Pakington, Mr Henley, Lord C. Paget, Mr Corry, Admiral Duncombe, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr Beamish, Mr Finlay, Mr Bentinck, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr Stansfield, Mr Phillips, and Mr Whitbread as the committee to enquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty.

Mr BENTINCK opposed the nomination on the committee of any ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, on the ground that he would be called upon to exercise the functions of judge and jury upon his own acts.

Lord PALMERSTON was of opinion that hon. members who had served upon the Board of Admiralty would be the best members who could be appointed on a committee proposed to inquire into the organisation and constitution of that Board.

Mr B. OSBORNE thought that the Government, in consenting to the appointment of a committee, had abrogated its functions as an executive government.

Mr DISRAELI suggested the appointment of a royal commission, instead of a select committee, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed a hope that the house would not throw any unnecessary obstacle in the way of the nomination of the committee.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the names agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE ON PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the discharge of order for the appointment of a select committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, in order to substitute the following motion:—"That it be an instruction to the select committee appointed, to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and the various duties devolving thereon; also, as to the general effect of such system on the Navy; to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and to report their opinion thereon."

The first part of the motion was agreed to, but on the second a division took place—For the motion, 95; against, 36; majority for, 59. The house adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr LOCKE KING moved the second reading of the County Franchise Bill, and complained that instead of meeting the question by a direct negative, hon. gentlemen were desirous, by indirect means, of shelving it upon the present session.

Mr A. SMITH moved, as an amendment, the previous question. He attacked Mr Bright for the course he had taken, and said that the incendiary character of the agitation he had raised had done more than anything else to retard a satisfactory settlement of the question.

Mr DUCANE seconded the amendment.

Lord HENLEY supported the Bill, but regretted that it did not include a provision for diminishing the expense attending county elections.

Mr ADDERLEY opposed the Bill, on the ground that it would swamp the rural voters by the intrusion of the borough element. He objected to any proposal for dealing with the question of Reform bit-by-bit, instead of as a whole.

Mr BRISTOW thought Government ought to take the subject in hand, and attempt to remove the distrust and dissatisfaction which their conduct had occasioned.

Sir L. PALK condemned the introduction of isolated measures by independent members.

Mr A. EGERTON said there was no demand for any extension of the county franchise.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said Government had not undertaken the question because the House had in unambiguous terms declared on the first night of the session, that it was inexpedient for Government to introduce any measure of Parliamentary reform, and nothing had since occurred which could induce it to alter its opinion. If the two measures for extending the county and borough franchise made up a large and comprehensive measure of reform, he should vote for the second reading of the bill, but he did not think this was a favourable opportunity for dealing with the question, nor was he of opinion that it was possible to bring the bill to a successful issue this session.

Mr BARROW believed the bill would most injuriously affect the interests of the independent county constituents.

Mr B. OSBORNE believed these discussions on the question of reform were involving the House in inextricable confusion and to that confusion the Home Secretary had largely contributed. The honourable member for East Surrey was the victim of a too confiding attachment (laughter). The Home Secretary had given him a promise of marriage, but had wasted so much time in considering the question that the honourable member for Surrey was now approaching the sere and yellow leaf, and the Home Secretary was anxious to shuffle out of the engagement, altogether regardless whether in so doing he threw the too confident member for Surrey upon the streets of the metropolis (laughter). In point of fact, the great question of reform had been too long the stalking horse of party, and had now become simply ridiculous. For this result he was not one of those who blamed ministerial treachery, but rather the insincerity of members themselves. Honourable members had entered the House fresh from the hustings; some of them having spent a good deal more than was convenient—(laughter)—and they did not want to be sent back to their constituents in so short a space of time as they must necessarily have been if a reform bill had passed. The absence of agitation on the part of the public was entirely attributed to the speeches of the honourable member for Birmingham, which had almost frightened the middle classes out of their lives. The member for the city of London had told them that they must wait for a breeze before they could go on with the question; but the noble lord must take care, while encouraging the nautical amusement of "whistling for the wind," that he did not raise a hurricane. He thought Government ought themselves to take the question in hand, and introduce a moderate measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had proposed a Reform Bill last year because he thought that the foundations of the constitution would be strengthened by the admission of a larger number of persons to the franchise, and because he desired to avoid a settlement of the question under the pressure of threatened or impending agitation, as any concession wrung from them by agitation tended to lower the dignity and authority of Parliament. He was therefore favourable whenever it could be done to the settlement of any great question by a moderate measure. It was under this impression, and because in principle he believed an extension of the franchise would be just, that he had brought in the bill of last year. Nevertheless, when the question was discussed, it became apparent that there was no sincere desire to amend the constitution, particularly on the part of the middle class, who appeared to distrust the working classes below them, and were not disposed to admit them to a greater share of political power than they now possess. If, however, the question of parliamentary reform was to be dealt with at all, it was desirable to deal with it by comprehensive measure, which should represent a general compromise. At the same time, he did not think the House ought to decline to consider the present bill, which, if passed, would remedy a great defect in the Reform Bill of 1832.

Mr DISRAELI condemned the conduct of Lord John Russell in re-opening the Reform question after the settlement of 1852. He believed this question could only be satisfactorily dealt with by a comprehensive measure. There was no general call for an extension of the county franchise. At the present moment the county constituency, which returned 150 members, was larger than the borough constituency, which sent 300 members. He vindicated the course taken by the Conservative party with respect to Reform, and said that the conditions upon which the noble lord opposite had obtained office had turned out to be nothing less than a false pretence.

The House divided on the question that "the question be now put"—For, 220; against, 248; majority against, 28.

The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering from the Conservative benches.

THE AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

Sir J. TRELAWNY moved the second reading of the Affirmations Bill, which substitutes affirmations in lieu of oaths in certain cases.

Mr HARDIE objected to it as a most dangerous innovation. He moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said he could not give his support to the Bill.

Mr CRAUFURD moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House divided, and the motion was negatived by 183 to 50; but it being ten minutes to six, the debate was adjourned, according to standing orders.

The Colonial Expenditure Committee was nominated.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

Savernake House, Wilts, one of the seats of the Marquis of Aylesbury, was burned down on Saturday morning, the outbuildings alone escaping destruction. His Lordship, who resides at Tottenham Park, close by, was speedily on the spot; and under his direction a portion of the furniture was saved. The house was only partially insured.

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TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately FURNISHED APARTMENTS. — Apply to Mr G. Peart, Blackhill.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

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

TO BE LET, a DOUBLE COTTAGE, with two large attics, near the Commercial Inn, Leadgate.—Apply to Mr Ralph Hutchinson, 86, Leadgate.

TO BE LET, in Wood Street, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, a Good well finished DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Five Rooms and other Conveniences. It may be Entered on immediately. Apply to Mr Thomas Muse, Carpenter, Shotley Bridge, or to Mr. E. Hunter, Whittonstal.

COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN AND FIELD, TO LET, AT BENFIELDSIDE.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, consisting of Two good Rooms and Pantry, with GARDEN, GRASS FIELD, and COW BYER, situated at Benfieldside. To be enterde on at May-day next.

Apply to Mr Francis Snaith, Builder, 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.—Apply to William Watson, Mining Agent, Castleside; or to John Routledge, Builder, &c., Consett.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the Building of a Shop and House and two Cottages, at BLACKHILL.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr Calley Pattinson, No. 6, Front Row, Blackhill, on or before Wednesday, 13th inst., when tenders will be received.

The parties do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Sales by Private Contract.

TURNIPS FOR SALE. — Apply to James Edwards, West Law Farm.

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

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.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

TWO HOUSES and TWO SHOPS, situated in Consett.—For particulars apply to William Parker, Consett.

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.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, in Lots to suit Purchasers, TWELVE eligible Copyhold DWELLING HOUSES, adjoining the Durham Turnpike Road. Also TEN COTTAGES, being the East Side of Silver-street, Blackhill.

This is an excellent opening for any one wanting an investment, as they will be sold cheap, and the Station of the projected Railway to Newcastle joins these Premises, rendering them very valuable for Business purposes.

For further particulars apply to Mr Robert Whitfield, Berry Edge.

Feb. 1? 1861.

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID LATHE, with Slide Rest and Heads, back motion; a Small Engine and Boiler; Smiths' Bellows; Two and Three Sheath Iron Blocks; a good Joiner's Tool Chest; Cramps of all kinds; a Metal Winch; a good Case of Drawing Instruments, German silver; a splendid Single Pigeon Gun; a Leather Portmanteau; a Lot of Harness of all sorts and sizes; a Riding Saddle; several Spring Carts and Hand Carts; a large sized Scale Beam, and a Ton of Half-Hundredweights; Shop Counters, and Nests of Shop Drawers; Office Desks and Stools; a Lot of Old Fiddles, and a good Cornopean; a Hobby Horse, &c.

Also, a Handsome Bagatelle Table with Ivory Balls, and a Machine for Crushing Cattle Food.

The above will be Sold Cheap, at L. Lee's, 135, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.

Business Addresses.

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.

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.

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.

LOOK HERE!!
A GRAND TREAT FOR EASTER MONDAY.
NO. 2 LOTTERY.

W. H. REA, Clock and Watch Maker, Blackhill, returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind manner in which they assisted him in his last Lottery, and begs to announce that he intends having another GRAND LOTTERY, consisting of the following Prizes:—

		£	s.	d.
1 Prize,	Gold Watch and Gold Chain	8	0	0
2 "	French Time Piece	5	0	0
3 "	French Time Piece	4	0	0
4 "	Eight Days' Clock	3	0	0
5 "	Eight Days' Clock	1	10	0
6 "	Ball Time Piece	1	0	0
7 "	30 Hours' Clock	1	0	0
8 "	30-Hours' Clock	1	0	0
9 "	Alarum Clock	1	0	0
10 "	30-Hours' Clock	1	0	0
11 "	Basket of Wax Fruit	0	15	0
12 "	Concertina	0	10	0
13 "	Three Wax Flowers	0	10	0
14 "	Water Lilly	0	8	0
15 "	Two Pair of China Vases	0	8	0
16 "	Swiss Clock	0	6	0
17 "	One Pair of Wax Flowers	0	4	0
18 "	Two Pair of Toilet Bottles	0	3	0
19 "	One Toilet Bottle	0	3	0
20 "	Two Pair of China Figures	0	3	0
		£30	0	0

600 MEMBERS, AT 1s PER LOT.

Tickets to be had of Mr Heslop and Mr Thomas Brown, Innkeepers, Blackhill; Messrs Sterling and Armstrong, Consett; Mr Carter, Golden Lion, Leadgate; Mr Beckwith, Shotley Bridge; and of W. H. Rea. The Prizes can be seen at the Shop of W. H. Rea, Clock and Watch Maker, Blackhill.

☞ An Early Application for Tickets is earnestly requested. Do not forget the Gold Watch and Gold Chain for 1s.

Assurance Notice

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 al 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 Sbertridge, 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.

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, MARCH 16, 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.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

Where there is little blossom there cannot be much fruit, and judging the session even by what it promises, the performances will not be such as to give satisfaction to Her Majesty's liege subjects. Five weeks have elapsed since the Queen addressed her faithful Lords and Commons, and laid before them the programme of her Ministry, and up to this time the result of their deliberations is very far from being encouraging. It seems generally agreed that political measures are to form no part of the business of the session. A Reform Bill is indefinitely postponed; and although Mr Baines proposes to enfranchise £6 occupants in boroughs, and Mr Locke King has proposed to grant the privilege of the suffrage to £10 householders in counties, and failed in his proposition through the treachery and indifference of professed Liberals; although Mr Berkeley refuses to surrender the ballot and Mr Collier persists in liberating candidates from the cost of conveying voters to the poll, by declaring all such payments in the nature of bribes and consequently illegal; and although "the pride of Finsbury" will introduce his Radical cure for all the ills of the State, yet it is well understood that all these propositions simply begin and end in oratorical periods and platitudes. Nothing will be done or even seriously attempted. The Government have, it is true, a little measure on hand which concerns the representation; they propose to redistribute the seats for the disfranchised boroughs, and to this there can be no objection, we apprehend, from any quarter of the House—the only point open to discussion being whether the places selected have a stronger claim than others which may be mentioned, and an issue so narrow and comparatively unimportant can have little interest to the general public. The question will therefore probably be early and easily disposed of, and the House of Commons be again brought up to its full complement without any exciting trial of party strength.

Then there are other topics, which necessarily or unnecessarily will occupy a considerable portion of the time of our legislators, on which the final issue may be predicted with the certainty of known facts. Sir John Trelawny is vigorously pushing his church-rate repeal bill through the Commons, and as at each successive stage victory crowns his exertions, the cheers of the Liberal phalanx which he heads, are loud and exhilarating; but we know well, by anticipation, what the end will be. When the bill has obtained the assent of one branch, the lower branch, of the Legislature, it will be taken up to the other or higher, and there, after a very brief discussion, it will receive its *quietus*. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal will show their power by instantly strangling the measure, thus affording to writers on the English constitution another admirable example of that exquisite "balance" which has been the theme already of so many panegyrics, but which seems just now to lean somewhat palpably to one side. So with reference to the bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Again and again has such a measure passed through the Commons, only to be ignominiously destroyed in the Lords, and this year it will meet with the same fortune and fate. In the Painted Chamber there is literally nothing doing. Lord Normanby, it is true, "opens his wallet of falsehoods, gathered in the dens of Florentine corruption," against Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, and Lord Derby seeks to catch a little popular *eclat* by protesting that the metropolitan ralways are about to deprive the poor of the wretched hovels which many of them call homes, but these are mere speeches, only intended for effect, and might just as well have been delivered in any other gilded saloon to which reporters were admitted. They can have no bearing on legislation, and are mere rhetorical rhodomontade, the one to please a deposed king and the other to tickle the ears of the democracy whom Lord Derby not long ago professed to despise. The only useful bill as yet introduced into the Lords is one by the Lord Chancellor for amending the state of the law relative to the marriages of Protestants and Catholics, so as to remove the scandal which the recent legal proceedings in Dublin has disclosed and rendered odious.

What then is to be the *business* of the session? The Bankruptcy Bill, we know, is the pet measure of the Ministry, but is this their only stock-in-trade? Does Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet hope to keep office by allowing matters to remain in *statu quo*, reposing upon their oars, and keeping the people pleased by letting them play at soldiers and flattering the national vanity in the style of which the Premier is a master. We had expected, or rather hoped, that economy was to be one of the leading features of the session; but the naval estimates, presented on Monday night, do not warrant the indulgence of any such expectation or anticipation. The conclusion of hostilities with China has led to the dismissal of 2,900 seamen, and the decrease consequent upon this reduction is £484,000. In the dock-yards there is also a reduction, under the head of "artificers and labourers," of £328,500; but in other items there is an actual increase, so that the nett diminution only amounts to £601,625. The country has a right to ask why the estimates for the navy have increased, within four years, from nine to twelve millions. No direct answer is given to this question, but the Ministerial finger is pointed to France, and it is said we should always be ready to resist invasion, or to render it impossible. No doubt we ought, but a prudent precautionary policy need not entail upon us a continually increasing expenditure; and when we know that we have twice the war ships of France, and are in every sense of the word "mistress of the seas," it seems worse than useless, most mischievous, to more than double the expense of France in naval armaments.

It is of course important that the estimates should be framed with economy, for upon these depends the budget now looming not very far in the distance. Already Mr Dodson has put in a claim for the repeal of the hop duties, and Mr Sheridan for a remission of the duties on fire insurances. There are other claimants, and prominent among these the advocates of paper duty repeal. How these will all fare we can easily and safely conjecture when we remember "the little wars," in which the nation has latterly indulged, and their large bills of costs. There is danger, we fear, of *increased* taxation, and this will not be cheerfully or patiently borne if the people find that Parliament, which holds the public purse-strings, makes no effort to curtail the waste and extravagance which, of late, has been the besetting sin of successive administrations. There is necessarily a division of opinion in almost every constituency as to the wisdom and worth of various legislative changes which are discussed and recommended, and in the present apathetic state of public feeling the House of Commons is not in much danger of being called to account for its inertness and indifference to such questions as parliamentary reform, but on this point there is entirely unanimity, perfect concord and agreement, namely, that the taxation of the country has increased and is increasing, and that it ought forthwith to be diminished. Retrenchment, in short, is essential to the national prosperity, greatness and strength.

Local and District News.

The report of the Directors of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway has been issued. It announces a dividend of 7 per cent. for the year, and a highly satisfactory state of the company's general affairs.

On Thursday morning, a boy, Thomas Smith, 7 years of age, was burnt to death. It is supposed that the boy was making the fire, when his dress caught the flames. He lingered only for about four hours.

18th Durham Rifles, or Shotley Bridge and Consett Rifle Corps. — The members of the above corps, with their officers, Capt. J. B. Richardson, Lieut. Thomas Richardson, jun., and Ensign Charles I'Anson, made their first march out on Thursday night, the 7th inst., headed by the band of the corps. Having assembled at the High School Room, Black Hill, they proceeded by way of Shotley Bridge, Snow's Green, thence by Benfieldside-lane to the drill room, Black Hill, where they were dismissed, highly delighted with the novelty and pleasure afforded them by their first march. The marching on this occasion was on the whole very good, and reflected great credit upon their drill sergeant, George Cotterell, colour sergeant of the South Durham Militia. The band, too, it is due to say, discharged its duty in a very excellent manner, though several of the members have not been more than three months in practice. The corps now numbers more than a full company of steady, effective men.

St. Patrick's Day at Consett.—The Catholic Priest's Advice to his Flock.—On Sunday last, after the ordinary services at the Brooms Catholic Chapel, the Rev. F. Kearney addressed his audience on the manner in which they ought to keep the festival of St. Patrick. He in the first place, in connexion with the Temperance Association, asked for the prayers of the congregation for several of the members who had in some measure strayed from the path of rectitude so as to get drink on forbidden days. One or two parties he denounced as incorrigible, and stated that he would apply to their employers for their dismissal, as they had caused him a great deal of trouble and vexation from time to time, as well as being a disgrace to the parish. He was sorry to find that the intention of the association had been in some measure frustrated from the fact that the stewards had been in some cases intimidated, and in others had suffered from the ill-will of certain individuals. He knew it was a difficult task to find men to take the responsibility of such an office, but he thought he had hit upon a plan that would obviate those. He was about to appoint a number of boys, who were fleet of foot and quick of sight, to look after parties who so far forget their duty as to get drunk. This brigade he would call "St. Patrick's Brigade;" and stated that they would come into active service on Sunday next, to-morrow (St. Patrick's day). The rev. gentleman then stated the rewards to be given for their services, as also the punishment for neglect. He then gave a biographical sketch of St. Patrick, from his boyhood until his death,—pointing out the mental toil and anxiety suffered by the apostle of Ireland for the redemption of the island from Paganism. He then asked his friends and children if they would not make some little sacrifice for such a glorious patron—if they would not forego some little pleasure, and do some little task for his sake? He would not ask them much. He knew that, from the knowledge of having such a glorious apostle, they were in the habit of imbibing strong liquor on the day of his festival. Now what he asked them was merely to abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks on that day; and as he knew also that Saturday led on to Sunday, and Sunday to Monday,—he meant to ask them to extend the time of probation—to abstain from drink the three days, viz., Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. He then called upon them to kneel down and repeat after him the following pledge:—

The "Truce of God." I promise, in honour of St. Patrick, the glorious Apostle of Ireland, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors the whole of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 16th, 17th, and 18th March. Whoever accepts this paper, knowing what it is, or having read it retains it, is understood to have joined the truce for this year, 1861. O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us, who have recourse to thee.

The rev. gentleman then personally administered the pledge to every man, woman, and child in the chapel. The Rev. Mr Smith, of Blackhill, also administered the pledge to great numbers of his flock on Sunday, but it is doubtful that he will be as successful in carrying this scheme out as his colleague of the Brooms. Both the rev. gentlemen were warmly engaged on Monday visiting every house and administering the pledge.

Shotley Bridge Building Society.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this society is fairly established. A report has been currently spread that it was in connection with the Shotley Town Hall Company. This is not so; it is altogether independent of that company, and the rules, &c., on examination, will be found based on the most liberal and economic principles.

Denominational Poor-Law Return for England and Wales.—From a Parliamentary return just issued it appears that in England and Wales, on the 1st January last, 60,362 adults and 35,592 children under ten years of age, belonging to the Church of England, were in receipt of indoor relief; the Roman Catholics in the same position numbered 5,752 adults and 2 378 children; persons belonging to other religious denominations, 6,033 adults and 2,257 children.

One of the New Building Societies. — A preliminary meeting of parties interested in forming another new building society was held at Mr Dixon's Commercial Inn, Shotley Bridge, on Friday evening, the 8th inst., when there was a good attendance of intending members. The same code of rules as that by which the "Derwent Building Society" is governed was submitted to the meeting and was with a few alterations adopted. Mr Radcliffe, agent at Consett Iron Works, was elected president, Messrs J. Renton, J. Dixon, and L. Bell were elected Trustees, the latter gentleman being also solicitor. Messrs Thomas Mewse, Johnson, Hunter, and Charles Grey were elected inspectors, and Mr Alfred Coning, agent, Shotley Tin Works, secretary. About 45 shares were taken, with a prospect of many more as the society becomes more matured.

Proposed Branch Bank at Shotley Bridge.—A petition is in course of signature in this neighbourhood, to Messrs Backhouse, of Darlington, praying them to establish a Branch Bank at Shotley Bridge. The petition, which points out that suitable premises will, during the summer, be obtainable in the New Town Hall, now in the course of erection, is receiving the names of all the manufacturers, tradesmen, and others, not only at Shotley Bridge, but also at Consett, Blackhill, and Leadgate. Should Messrs. Backhouse comply with the request a great boon will be conferred upon many parties in this populous locality, in which there is no banking establishment at all, nor any accessible nearer than Newcastle or Durham. It must be apparent that there would be an adequate return attending the enterprise in the midst of a population of upwards of 30,000 inhabitants engaged in manufacturing, agricultural, and mining pursuits. The New Town Hall will afford excellent accommodation for offices, and will be easily accessible from any part of the adjacent country.

Grand Concert—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Welsh Choristers, assisted by other vocal and instrumental performers, are to give a concert for the purpose of defraying the expenses of flooring the company's school-room with wood, it having been long a complaint that the stone floor was so uncomfortable as to cause many to stop away from worship. It may be mentioned that the school-room has been used as a place of worship for many years past; first by the Baptists; next by the Church of England; and now it is regularly occupied on the Sabbath by the Welsh, who have, after repeated application for an improvement in the flooring, arranged to meet the company in the expense incurred, by giving the proceeds of a concert in liquidation thereof. It will also be remembered that the school-room is freely lent for all public meetings, and that it is used regularly now for the penny bank—no charge being made whatever. It is hoped that this effort to make the place more comfortable will be appreciated by the public, and that the concert will meet the expectations of the promoters.

Attempted Burglary in Front-street, Consett.—Early on Wednesday morning, an attempt was made to force an entrance into the house of Mrs Maughan, bookseller, Front-street. It is supposed that the would-be burglar or burglars was or were cognizant of the fact that one of Mrs Maughan's lodgers, who is a jeweller, was in the habit of taking his valuables home at night. They were also probably aware that the jeweller's fellow-lodger was a policeman, and that at one in the morning the policeman would be on his beat. To themselves, therefore, it must have been matter of disappointment to find that for once at all events in the history of police, a policeman was just in time when his services were needed. The police having a kind of scent for a burglar's knockings and chisellings, the officer in this case was alive to the "game" in an instant, and the thieves, taking the alarm, did what thieves always do under such circumstances when they have the opportunity—bolted. What a pity the officer didn't "just wait a little longer," and allow the thieves time to walk into his arms. It compels us to add the old story, "no clue has been obtained to the offenders."

Birmingham and the Iron Trade.—There were not so many complaints on 'change on Wednesday at Birmingham, an improvement having taken place in consequence of a few good orders from abroad on account of shipbuilding purposes. Great competition prevails among the Staffordshire masters, some of whom are sending boiler-plate iron into Lancashire and Yorkshire at 15s per ton less than first class manufacturers will make it for. These latter maintain that the iron for which these prices are being accepted is by no means fit to be used in the manufacture of boilers. The American tariff is the subject most discussed, and hopes are strongly entertained that the ex-President will not attach his signature to the bill. If, however, he should, all expectations of there being any trade in iron with the States for some time to come is given up. The letters to hand this week from New York are, as expected, devoid of orders. Much is being written on the probability of British manufacture being smuggled into America in consequence of the new tariff; but, as is being remarked here, iron will be rather an inconvenient article to smuggle. The time which the amended bill stipulates for its provisions to come into operation is fifteen days after the bill has become law. Up to about a week ago some few houses had for about a fortnight or three weeks been engaged upon their sheets for Russia and Russian Poland, but the disturbances at Warsaw have stopped the operatives in this direction, makers hesitating to send out iron into the disturbed districts. The pig makers continue eager to sell, and those makers who want cash are offering to take orders for very low prices.

How Thompson did the Bailiff, and the Bailiff did Thompson.—The head to this paragraph is connected with a tale and a moral. The tale is this:—The officer of the Shotley Bridge County Court found himself on duty on Saturday last, in the neighbourhood of Leadgate. He sought an interview with one Thompson, but "Monsieur Tonson" knowing that there be land-sharks and water-sharks, sought to hide himself. *Ergo*, he locked himself inside of his dwelling. The officer came, and went, and came again. Still there was no chance of an interview with 'Mons. Tonson," who laughingly "looked through his lattice so small," and thought how cleverly he had done the court's representative. But the limbs of the law are not often baffled, and the resources of our friend the officer were in this case equal to the emergency. Borrowing a hammer and some "tacks," he tacked the County Court summons on to the outside of Thompson's door. Thompson laughed within, and the passers-by without—the former at having done the "bum," the latter to see how cleverly the "bum" had done Thompson. Moral: It is no use trying to do a bailiff. Law: nailing an adjudication of bankruptcy or court summons on the door of a man's last known place of business, is a legal service of the said notice or summons. The tale and the moral are matter of news; the law we throw in, without charging the customary fee.

Confirmation at Benfieldside.—On Friday the 8th inst., the Bishop of Durham administered this rite to about 150 young people, including both sexes, in St. Cuthbert's church, Benfieldside. The ministers in attendance with their young flock were the Revs. Robinson, Benfieldside (the incumbent, the Rev. F. B. Thompson, being unable to attend in consequence of indisposition); Stubbs, Ebchester; Marshall, Whitton stall; Thompson, Snods Edge; Featherstonhaugh, Edmondbyers; and Cundill, Muggleswerth. His Lordship arrived at the church about 11 o'clock from Greencroft Hall, where he had been staying, and was received at the vestry by the clergy in attendance and Mr Churchwarden Renton. The Bishop having ascended the pulpit, the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh read the preface to the rite of confirmation, after which his Lordship proceeded to address the youn on the solemn obligation they were about to take upon themselves, reminding them of three things:—they were in the presence of God, in His church, and in the face of the congregation then present, to renounce the "world, the flesh, and the devil." He exhorted them to think solemnly and earnestly of what they were about to do, setting forth their duty in a clear and earnest manner in their future career of life; and urging them to be attentive on the ordinances of religion, to prayer, to the holy communion, to the daily reading of the sacred record, to discard the frivolities of dress, and avoid all improper language, and a due observance of the Sabbath, and concluded by stating that if all those things were faithfully adhered to, with the aid of the Holy Spirit, their happiness would not only be increased in this world, but there would be a glorious immortality in reserve for them, in the regions of eternal bliss. Having thus addressed them for nearly three quarters of an hour, in the presence of a large congregation, who were attentive auditors to the remarks made by his Lordship, and which, delivered in an earnest and spirited manner, seemed to produce on each a mark of extreme satisfaction, and to call forth the expression that notwithstanding the storm which has recently assailed him, "that the right man is in the right place." After the administration of the rite at the communion table, his lordship and the clergy, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. E Cheese, rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, proceeded to the residence of Thos. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall, from which place, after partaking of luncheon, he left *en route* to Sunderland, where a confirmation was held on the following day.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Electric Telegraph Company's Offices, Sandhill, Friday.

THE ROAD MURDER.

The reports of a confession in the Road murder case are without foundation. [These reports appeared in a Plymouth paper, and were telegraphed through the country on Thursday morning. They were to the effect that Miss Constance Kent had been taken to a lunatic asylum, and previous to going there had confessed to having murdered her younger brother—that she had drowned him first and then cut his throat afterwards, and had opened the shutters so as to direct suspicion to some stranger having entered the house by that means.]

SURRENDER OF MESSINA.

The official Gazette of Turin publishes a despatch from General Cialdini, dated Messina, March 13th. This despatch announces that the citadel surrendered at discretion after a few days firing during which the Sardinian Artillerymen caused a great fire in the citadel. A capitulation was refused. Five Generals, 150 officers, and 500 men were taken prisoners. Three hundred cannon also fell into the hands of the Sardinians.

THE FRENCH DEBATES.

Reuter's telegrams bring us a continuation of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on Thursday. The Opposition speakers were M. Jules Favre and M. Emile Olivier, who insisted on full liberty for the press. M. Baroche defended the Government or rather the Emperor. The first paragraph in the Address was then adopted.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Shanghai, January 24.—Pekin is quiet. The troops at Tien-tsin are healthy. The treaty is working satisfactorily. The rebels have been defeated by the Imperialists at Ehsien, and Sankolinsin has been defeated in Shantung.

In Japan affairs are peaceful. The Prussian Embassy has concluded a treaty with Japan.

Singapore, February 7.—The Java cable has been lost. The French have been victorious at Saigon. The French transport Weser has been wrecked. Everything is quiet.

New Zealand, January 14. — The war continues. Several pahs have been taken by General Pratt, and these advantages have been actively followed up. The Boanerges has arrived with troops.

Calcutta, February 8.—The famine continues in the North-west Provinces.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The *Times* expresses fears that the new tariff has already received the assent of the President, and that, at the present moment, the twenty millions of exports which England sent last year to the United States have, as far as laws and regulations can effect it, been virtually excluded. The iron trade will be deeply affected by these measures. The *Times* adds:—"Protection was quite as much a cause of the disruption of the Union as slavery." In that respect it has done its worst, but it is destined, if we mistake not, to be the fruitful mother of disruptions. What interest have the great agricultural Western States, for instance, in being made tributaries to the iron-masters of Pensylvania, or the cotton-spinners of Lowell? They will desire a direct trade with England; and the pecuniary position of Canada, with its facilities of communication by lake, river, and railway, will show them the readiest means of attaining a direct trade by a fresh separation—possibly by an amalgamation with our own colonies. Whatever mischief may be done, nothing can prevent English manufactures passing into the United States from one end to the other. The Southern Confederacy will, of course, like no better than to make Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans depots of English manufactures to be smuggled across the long and imperceptible frontier which separates them from the United States. Nay, it is quite possible, that the great city of New York may prepare to declare itself a free port, and to become the depot of an enormous illicit traffic, rather than see its wharfs rotting, its streets deserted, and its harbour empty, because a suicidal folly has driven commerce to the inferior harbours of the South."

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual meeting of this Board was held on Thursday last, the Rev. J. Thompson, chairman. The other guardians present were Mr J. Calvert, vice-chairman, and Messrs Joseph and John Dickinson, Murray, Smith, Bellany, Mitcheson, Humphrey, Joyce, Moore, and Leybourne. At this meeting the various tenders were received, which accounts for the large attendance of the members. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed the general routine of business was proceeded with. A letter was read from the Poor Law Commissioners in reference to the resolution passed by the Board respecting the amount to be received from the Railway Company, for the land required by them for the Lanchester Valley Railway. It was thought best to leave the affair in the hands of the commissioners, with a suggestion that not less than £50 be accepted for by Mr Calvert and Messrs Dickinson, Joyce, Moore, Mitcheson, and Ballany, retired with the samples of goods and tenders, during which time the Chairman and the remainder of the Board examined the accounts. As some of these members were of long standing, it was suggested that unless tradesmen attended to instructions, the relieving officers were not to pay the accounts, but leave them to apply in person to the Board for payment. A bill was presented from Mr Watson, clerk to the magistrates, for prosecuting Hodgson, for a nuisance existing at Leadgate, in the parish of Medomsley. The Board agreed that the bill should be discharged, but as Hodgson had promised to pay the expenses, it was suggested that it should be presented to him, and if he refused to pay, the Board should proceed against him. A man of the name of Davison, who left the work house a few days ago, applied to be re-admitted. It appears that the pauper, who is rather a favourite with the Board, wished to go to church, but in consequence of the barber's illness, was not allowed to do so. He then became abusive, and the letter bag, which he was in the habit of carrying was taken from him. He stated that he would sooner lose Queen Victoria than Mr Ballany's letter bag, and, after being admonished, was re-admitted.—Mr Lough, smith, of Greenhead, applied for a boy, named Thompson, from the Workhouse, as an apprentice. The boy seemed willing, and on Mr Lough's promising to do justice to him, he was allowed to go.—The Committee having returned into the Board room, it was announced that the following contracts had been decided upon for the ensuing six months:—Butcher meat, William Walton; groceries, Robert Almond; coals, George Whinney; tailoring, William Fenwick; shoes, Thomas Martin; and coffins, William Hall. It was also agreed that if any goods were delivered in bulk not equal to the samples, the master was to lay the same besore the Board, who would purchase goods and debit the contractors with the difference. The house was afterwards examined by the committee, and found in good order and perfectly clean. The following amount was paid for relief during the last fourteen days:—£66 15s 9d; corresponding week last year, £69 15s 0½d.

Derwent and Consett Iron Company, (Limited).—The annual general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the offices of Mr Joseph Anderson, solicitor, Westgate-street. There was a large attendance of shareholders. The directors' report, and the accounts submitted, as confirmed by the auditors, were considered and passed. The proceedings of the directors met with the unanimous support of the shareholders. The retiring directors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks passed to the chairman and directors. The meeting being private, we are unable to give details; but it is understood, that the result of the past year's operations, as exhibited by the accounts, were deemed satisfactory.

Scientific Lectures.—Mr Thomas Harrison, engineer to the Weardale Iron Company, has delivered a course of three lectures to the members of the Tudhoe Iron Works and Spennymoor Reading Rooms. The two first lectures were devoted to Electricity, Galvanic Electricity, and Electro Magnetism, and the third, which was delivered on Tuesday evening, was a lucid and interesting explanation of Pneumatics, or the weight, pressure, and elasticity of the atmosphere. Our correspondent says, that Mr Harrison showed great ability in his treatment of the various subjects, and the members of the Reading Rooms fully appreciate his exertions, although the inhabitants generally did not muster in such numbers as they ought to have done, to listen to the highly instructive lectures which Mr Harrison had so kindly undertaken to deliver. At the conclusion of the course, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr Harrison, for the assistance which he had rendered to the Reading Rooms, by diffusing scientific knowledge among its members.

[Advertisement.]—Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The Wanderer.—For all complaints affecting mankind, whether internal or external, nothing can compare with these peerless remedies. Young and old of both sexes may use them with certain success and perfect safety; they are equally efficacious in hot and cold climates; no change of temperature or climate affects their curative properties which never deteriorate, and are therefore especially adapted for emigrants, and officers and gentlemen whose pleasure or duties lead them to foreign countries and various climates. These remedies are an easy safeguard; they purify, and purifying must be beneficial not only for the cure of the present ailment, but for security against future disease.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1861.

MARCH.			
Coventry	19	Warwick Spring	19
APRIL.			
Northampton	2	Thirsk	18
Croxton Park	5	Doncaster Spring	23
Epsom Spring	11	Newmarket First	
Newmarket Craven	15	Spring	29
MAY.			
Chester	7	Bath	21
York Spring	14	Manchester	22
Malton	16	Harpenden	24
Salisbury	16	Epsom	28

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. Mile and quarter. (5 subs.)
Mr T. Parr's Avalanche, 4 yrs ... w.o.
The Aintree Plate of 50 sovs. Five furlongs. (17 subs.)
Mr G. Angell's Tyrant, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ... (Perry) 1
Mr W. Barrett's Zingari, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb ... (Grimshaw) 2
Mr Hare's Hartley Wintney, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb ... (Bullock) 3
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 20 added, for all ages. T.Y.C.
Libellous ... 1 | Mortimer ... 2 | Companion ... 3
5 to 4 agst Libellous, 7 to 2 agst Mortimer. Won by three lengths.
The Liverpool Spring Cup (Handicap) of 100 sovs in specie, by subscription of 10 sovs each, h. ft., with 60 added; the second to save his stake, and the winner to pay 10 sovs towards expenses. About a mile and a half. (57 subs.)
Mr G. Angell's Calpe, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb ... (Whiteley) 1
Mr Drummond's Oxford, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb ... (J. Snowden) 2
Mr Saxon's Jenny Longlegs, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ... (Midgley) 3
3 to 1 agst Calpe, 7 to 1 agst Desmond, 14 to 1 agst Jenny Longlegs. Won by a length.
Wynnstay Cup Steeple Chase, a piece of plate value 60 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. About three miles. (15 subs.)
Mr F. Rowland's Medora, aged ... (Owner.) 1
Mr Clayton's Poynton, aged ... (Mr Thomas) 2
Capt. Boates' Linkboy, aged ... (Mr Edwards) 3
The Tyro Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added by the Lessee. T.Y.C. (26 subs.)
Mr Jackson's Neptunus ... (Bullock) 1
Mr T. Parr's Bonnibelle ... (Custance) 2
6 to 5 agst Bonnibelle, 4 to 2 agst Neptunus, 5 to 1 agst Ethel. Won by a length.
A Handicap Plate of 40 sovs. Half a mile. (13 subs.)
Mr Flutter's Lady Derby, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb ... (Whiteley) 1
Mr Hare's Hartley Wintney, 4 yrs, 8st ... (Bullock) 2
Capt. Christie's Queen Bee, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb ... (Grimshaw) 3

WEDNESDAY.—A Handicap Hurdle Race of 5 sovs each, 1 ft. with 40 added. Two miles; over six flights of hurdles. (31 subs.)
Mr W. Smith's Chester, aged, 8st 5lb ... (Bennett) 1
Mr W. R. Coutts' Hawthorn, 5 yrs, 9st 2lb ... (Whitely) 2
Mr W. Stewart's Bucephalus, 5 yrs, 11st 2lb ... (McGillen) 3
6 to 4 on Chester. Won by two lengths.
The All-Aged Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. T.Y.C.
Billy Banks ... 1 | My Dear ... 2 | Birdlime ... 3
The Sefton Handicap of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 3 ft. Winner to pay 7 sovs towards expenses. Mile and a quarter. (36 subs.)
Mr Whittaker's First Lord, 4 yrs, 8st ... (Bullock) 1
Mr G. Angell's Calpe, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ... (Whiteley) 2
Mr R Chilton's Rosamond, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb ... (Challoner) 3
4 to 1 agst Calpe, 7 to 4 agst First Lord. Won by a length.
The Grand National Steeple Chase Handicap of 20 sovs each, h. ft. with 100 added. The second to save his stake, and the winner to pay 30 sovs towards expenses. About four miles.
Mr C. Chapman's Jealousy, aged, 9st 12lb ... (Kendall) 1
Capt. Christie's The Dane, 5 yrs, 10st ... (White) 2
Mr W. Briscoe's Old Ben Roe, aged, 10st 7lb. (Waddington) 3
24 ran. 5 to 1 agst Jealousy. Won by a length.
A Handicap of 40 sovs for all ages. Three Furlongs. (15 subs.)
Mr Hare's Hartley Wintney, 4 yrs, 8st ... (Bullock) 1
Mr Barber's Polly Peachum, 6 yrs, 7st ... 2

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday. — At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, and a fair coasting and foreign arrival. Fine qualities of both English and foreign were held for higher prices, and in some instances more was paid, but the advance checked sales, and only a limited business was done. In secondary descriptions there was no improvement either in price or demand. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged, but the latter a slow sale. Barley of fine malting quality brought full prices, but secondary neglected, and the same may be said of malt. Oats commanded more attention, at late prices. Flour sold more freely, at previous rates.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—New land hay, £0 0s to £0 14s; ditto, this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s; clover hay, £4 4s to £5 5s; old land, £3 12s to £7 0s; ditto, this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 8d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; barley ditto, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per thrave. 148 carts of hay, 72 ditto of straw at market.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday. — Our arrivals from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland consisted of 226 head of cattle, viz., 39 by sea, and 187 by rail, against 256 head in the corresponding week of last year; also, 4 beasts and 56 sheep were from Hamburg, and 222 prime pork pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 75 beasts and 450 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were scarcely a seasonable average. Our supplies for the time of year were again unusually small from North Northumberland, Berwick, and Roxburghshire; but fully an average from Cumberland and Dumfriesshire. The supply of beef comprised 1,035 head. The better qualities of both oxen and heifers met with an active inquiry for the South, at 3d per stone advance on the rates of last Tuesday; but the middling and inferior sorts underwent little or no change. However, towards the close a good finish was experienced, at full currencies. The number of sheep was 3,780. At the commencement of the market the mutton trade was in an animated state, and the finest class in the wethers made 9½d per lb; but as soon as the principal buyers had made their purchases a lull ensued, It may, therefore, be characterised as a dear, slow-selling market, with a middling finish. Pigs: 624 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm, fully at, but nothing over, the rates of last week, and all sold.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; first class oxen, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; middling, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; inferior, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 6d; stags, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; smaller weights, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; small dairy-fed vealers, 6s 3d to 7s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 9d to 9½d; middling, 8½d to 8¾d; tups, ewes, &c., 7½d to 8½d 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	1219	5s 0d to 8s 4d	4280	7d to 8d	0d to 0d
1859	827	6s 0d to 8s 6d	3360	7¼d to 8¾d	0d to 0d
1860	1057	5s 9d to 8s 0d	2680	8d to 9d	0d to 0d

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 standard imperial measure. Total quantities:—Wheat, 88 qrs, 3 bush, at 51s 1d; barley, 33 qrs, 7 bush, at 37s 8d; oats, 19 qrs, 0 bush, at 30s 0d per qr.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 14, West Parade, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr C. R. Temperley, of a daughter.

At 18, Cumberland Row, on the 9th inst., Mrs Joseph Wilson, of a daughter.

At Percy Street, on the 10th inst., the wife of R. H. Gee, Esq., of a daughter.

At Pilgrim Street, on the 9th inst., Mrs W. Brown Waters, of a son.

At 5, Oak Street, Scotswood Road, on the 12th inst., Mrs John Rose, of a son.

At 56, Hinde Street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Richard Ellis, Esq., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Edmondbyers, at St. Edmond's Church, by the Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh, Thomas Bell, Esq., Low Riers, Blanchland, to Miss B. Harker Roughside, Riding Mills.

At Newcastle, at St. John's Church, on the 10th inst., Mr George Mordue, of Ryton, to Ann, daughter of Mr John Oliver, farmer, Crawcrook.—On the 11th inst., Mr Robert Haswell, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr Wm. Cruddas, Elswick.—On the 10th inst., Mr George Cuthbertson, of Elswick engine works, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr John Johnstone, of Newcastle.

At All Saints' Church, on the 10th inst., Mr John McBride to Ann Simpson, both of Newcastle.

On the 9th inst., Mr Robert Fairly, maltster, Morpeth, to Miss Isabella Willis, of Newcastle.

At Hexham, at the Independent Chapel, on the 13th inst., Mr Thomas Thompson, of Sewingshields, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Pratt, Esq., Hexham.

DEATHS.

At Tow Law, on the 13th inst., aged 5½ years, Frederick James, son of Mr Thomas Hewitt, draper.

At Newcastle, at Pilgrim Street, on the 8th inst., aged 4, James Edwin, son of Mr W. M. Harvey.

At Saville Place, on the 11th inst., Margaret, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Ellison, of Newcastle.

At Thornton Street, on the 9th inst., aged 23, Mr George Milburn, much respected.

At 24, Leazes Terrace, on the 11th inst., Mrs Hay, wife of John Hay, formerly captain 9th Foot, and daughter of the late Wm. Kerr, Esq., of Broad Meadows, Berwickshire.

At Blandford Street, Westgate, on the 12th inst., aged 75, Mary, widow of Mr Cuthbert Forster, joiner and cartwright.

At St. Mary's Place, on the 10th inst., aged five years and ten months, Eleanor Gertrude; and on the 13th, aged two years and ten months, Emma Beatrice, the beloved and only daughters of Mr W. Rea, organist to the Corporation of Newcastle.

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Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood: Mr. DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.

Saturday, March 16, 1861.