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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 133. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notice.

CONSETT RACES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Ground for Stands, &c., is now marked off, and will be Let to Parties wishing to have Tents or Stalls on the Course. Apply to Mr. J. SEYMOUR, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett.

MESMERISM.
THEATRE, BERRYEDGE.

MR. MORGAN will continue his unique ILLUSTRATIONS OF MESMERISM, on SATURDAY NIGHT, March 21st; also, on MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS, 23rd and 24th. Admission 6d. and 3d.

THE BROOMS SCHOOL.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR, in Aid of the Building of the above School, an excellent PHAETON. Tickets, One Shilling each, to be had of Mr. Alssley, The Brooms; Mr. Close, Mr. A. Harker, Leadgate; Mr. J. Guthrie, Annfield Plain; Mr. J. Ganham, Oxhill; Mr. J. Fairless, Dipton; and Mr. T. Courtney, Medomsley.

PROFESSOR MORGAN,
THE CELEBRATED
PHRENOLOGIST AND MESMERIST,
WILL GIVE A
SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS
IN THE
TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Particulars next Week.

THE EBCHESTER BRIDGE COMMITTEE give notice that the NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER DERWENT at EBCHESTER will be OPENED for the use of the public by the Magistrates and Surveyors of the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March instant, at half-past Twelve o'clock at noon, and that in order to celebrate the opening of the Bridge a DINNER will be provided by Mr. JOHN BROWELL, of the Queen's Head Inn, Ebchester, at Two o'clock p.m.

It is particularly requested that all parties intending to dine at Mr. Browell's will give him Notice of such their intention on or before Saturday, the 21st instant.

Dinner (including Ale) 2s. 6d.

John Grey, Esq., in the Chair.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Ebchester, March 7, 1863.

CONSETT AND DERWENT RACES.

Treasurer—Mr. JOHN CALVERT.
Secretary—Mr. R. F. JOHNSON.
Starter—Mr. W. WHITTAKER.
Clerk of the Scales—Mr MYERS.
Clerk of the Course—Mr. ROBERT DAVISON.

Horses not at the Starting Post will be left behind.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

THE CONSETT AND DERWENT STEEPLE CHASE, of 2sovs. each, 1 ft., to go to the Race Fund, with 15 added, for Horses which have been regularly hunted during the present season with any Hounds in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland. Weights—Four-year-olds, 10st. 9lb.; five-year-olds, 11st. 7lb.; six and aged, 12st. (aged as in May). Winners of Plates or Stakes value 100 sovs. 10lb. extra.; of 25sovs. 4lb. extra (extreme penalties). The second horse to save his stake. Entries to be made on or before the 30th day of March, before 12 o'clock p.m. The Forfeit Money to be sent with the Nomination, or it cannot be received.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. W. Miller, Mr. Geo. Bates, Mr. Robson.

THE IRON WORKS STEEPLE CHASE, of 1sov. each, 10s. ft., with 10sov. added, Three-year-olds to carry 9st. 12lb.; four-year-olds, 10st. 9lb.; five-year-olds 11st. 7lb.; six and aged, 12st. Gentlemen riders; professionals 7lb. extra. Entries to close as above. The Horses to be the bona fide property of the owners one month previous to the race, and living within seven miles of Consett, and which have been regularly hacked and hunted. The winner to pay 1sov. towards expenses, and the second horse to save his stake. To be run over about two miles of fair hunting-country. Three horses to start, or only 5sov. will be given. The Entrance Money (10s.) must be sent with the Nomination as above.

THE TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP, of 2sov. each, 1ft. to go to the Race Fund, with 15sov. added, for three-year-olds and upwards. The winner of any handicap value 50sov. after the publication of the Weights to carry 5lb. extra; of two such handicaps, 4lb. extra; second horse to save his stake. The winner to pay 1sov. towards expenses. Three horses to start, or £10 only will be given. Distance about two miles. To close and name on the 23rd day of March, and the Weights to be published in due time. The Entrance and Forfeit Money to be sent with the Nomination as above.

Present Subscribers:—Mr. William Miller, Mr. George Bates, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Hepple, and Mr. Franks.

THE RAILWAY STAKES of 10s. each, p.p., with 5sov. added, for horses the bona fide property of Tradesmen and Farmers residing within seven miles of Consett. Distance, about two miles. (Welter Weights.)

Stakes to be paid to the TREASURER at the house of Mr. J. Seymour, Puddlers' Arms, Consett, not later than Eleven o'clock on the morning of the Race. Colours to be declared at the time of Entry. Any Dispute to be settled by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, and such decision to be final.

N.B.—Subscription Lists to close on Saturday, April 4th, at 12 a.m.

Business Addresses.

SEED POTATOES.

A LARGE Quantity of Early Forty-fold and other SEED POTATOES, ON SALE, at WILSON BROTHERS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

E. BELDON,
BONNET MAKER AND MILLINER,

BEGS to inform her Friends and the Public generally that she has Commenced the above Businesses in all their Branches on the Premises adjoining Mrs. Brown, High Gate, Benfieldside, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders, to merit a share of support.

BONNETS CLEANED, DYED, AND ALTERED TO THE NEWEST FASHIONS.

TATTERSALL'S INN.
J. MELVY

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has Entered upon the Premises lately occupied by Miss F. JOHNSON, adjoining the Theatre, Middle-street, Consett, and known as "TATTERSALLS," where he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

Genuine Burton, Melvin's Celebrated Scotch, and other Mild and Burton Ales. Draught and Bottled London and Dublin Porter, &c., &c.

CONSETT BOOT AND SHOE MART,
NEAR THE TOLL BAR,
LEADGATE.

A LARGE LOT of GOODS may be Purchased at this Establishment for a Small Stock of CASH.

If you want First Class Goods, try our
No. 1 PIT SHOES AND STRONG ANKLES.

An Extensive Assortment of BOY'S and MEN'S WORKING and DRESS BOOTS in Stock, or made to order on the Shortest Notice.

The above Goods are all Warranted not to be Surpassed in Quality.

An Inspection of our Stock we are confident will satisfy the Public.

It is already adding weekly to the List of our supporters.

ORDERS TO MEASURE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REPAIRS IN BOOTS and CLOGS NEATLY EXECUTED.
WM. HEDLEY, Manager.

Leadgate, 1863.

NORTHUMBERLAND DYE WORKS,
14, CLAYTON STREET,
MARKET STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

J. BRADBURN returns his sincere thanks for the extensive Patronage bestowed upon him through his late Agent Mr Watson, and would intimate that he has appointed Resident Agents in all the Districts, for the receiving and forwarding all Goods to Clean or Dye to Newcastle, where every attention will be given to merit a continuance of support.

AGENTS.

Mrs BALLARDY, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr JOHN COLLINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Berryedge.
Mr A. E. TURNER, Stationer, Blackhill.
Mr WM. RAW, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

WM. POLSON & CO. respectfully request Laundresses who do not at present use their IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH to give it a trial, and compare the finish of their Goods with that produced by any other Starch. This test will at once show the superiority of the "Imperial Starch," which is manufactured under the superintendence of one of the inventors of the "Patent Starch," whose long experience and high position in the trade is a guarantee against any inferior or second quality.

To prevent disappointment and make sure of getting the "Real Original," the trade and public should be careful to note the prefix "Polson's Imperial," and the name WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley, on every packet.

Business Addresses.

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

J. DAVISON,
FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER,
PAPER HANGINGS, PARAFFIN LAMPS,
and BEST PARAFFIN OIL,
Wholesale and Retail.
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, COGNAC BRANDY, &c., &c.,
TRY
TURNER'S SPIRIT VAULTS,
BLACKHILL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
P.S.—Not to be Consumed on the Premises.
January 30, 1863.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, &c.,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TURNER'S ALE AND PORTER STORES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Always on Hand
BURTON, EDINBURGH, ALLOE ALES, LONDON PORTER AND DUBLIN STOUT,
In Cask or Bottle,
BLACKHILL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
January 30, 1863.

JOHN LEE,
FRUITERER, LEADGATE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has always on hand an excellent assortment of ANNUAL FLOWERS and GARDEN SEEDS, PLANTS of all descriptions, and SEED POTATOES of various kinds.

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

THE Cheapest and most Fashionable CAPS are to be had at HARDY'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, opposite the *Consett Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett.

THOMAS HARDY, PROPRIETOR.
No connection with any other House.

GEORGE HOBSON,
FLOUR AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
VIA GATESHEAD.

G. H. again begs to return his grateful thanks to his Agricultural and other Friends for the liberal Patronage bestowed on him in every Branch of his Business, and respectfully informs them that he has now on hand some Choice Samples of SPRING TARES, SCOTCH GREY and MAPLE PEAS, CLOVERS, RYE GRASS, and every other description of Seeds on the most favourable Terms.

AGENT BY APPOINTMENT for the PHOSPHO GUANO.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
SOUTH MEDOMSLEY NEW COAL DEPOTS,
PUDDLERS' ROW, CONSETT, LEADGATE,
AND MEDOMSLEY.

J. ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY announces that he delivers COALS, purchased at the above Depots, to any part of the district. Orders received by J. ANDERSON, J. DODDS, Victoria-street, or Mr. J. HETHERINGTON, at the Depots as above.

COALS.

ELM PARK COALS.

At SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COAL DEPOTS, at BERRYEDGE, High End of PUDDLERS' ROW, MEDOMSLEY, and LEADGATE.

THESE justly-celebrated COALS are confidently recommended as an exceedingly HOT, CHEERFUL, CLEANLY BURNING COAL.

The Best Screened Coal 16s. per Waggon,	or 4s. 0d. per Load.	
Seconds .... 14s.	" 3s. 9d.	"
Nuts .... 10s.	" 2s. 6d.	"

Delivered in lower Berryedge at 6d. per Cart; in higher Berryedge at 9d.

Orders received by the Agent, JOSHUA HETHERINGTON, at the DEPOTS, or Mr. JOSEPH DODDS, Consett.

Orders punctually attended to.

PURE SWEETS.

SCHOOLING & CO.'S
PRIZE MEDAL
PURE SWEETS
ARE PERFECTLY GENUINE AND OF VARIOUS DELICIOUS FLAVOURS.
Sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, &c., in Transparent and other Packets, at
ONE PENNY PER OUNCE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SCHOOLING & Co.,
Wholesale and Export Confectioners,
Bethnal Green, London.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR. — A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one Stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on

MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c., with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz.: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, INSTANTANEOUSLY and PERMANENTLY REMOVED without injury to the Skin, by a newly discovered process. Address (enclosing three stamps), Mr. R. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.
Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

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

Also, at the same Price,

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

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, &c.

THE effect of heat, fumigation, &c., in curing the above and many other chronic diseases are almost incredible. The TURKISH BATHS, 20, Baker Street, Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 3. A Pamphlet (110 pages), post free for 14 stamps.

SKIN DISEASES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.

THEIR prevention and cure by heat and fumigation, the effects of which in the above and many other chronic maladies surpasses everything. 20, Baker Street Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 3 daily. A Pamphlet (112 pages), sent post free for 14 stamps.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risks of laceration, cutting, or other irrational measures. By Drs Barker and Henderson, M.R.C.S.E., &c. Price 1s. or post free for 14 stamps by Johnson and Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke Street, Holborn; and through all Booksellers.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

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

Business Addresses

BOOTS! BOOTS!!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS,
IN MEMEL, CALF, AND KID, ELASTIC SIDES, &c.,
FROM THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
AT
GEORGE ROBSON'S
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL.

ON SALE,
AT THE BERRY EDGE GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSES,
SUPERIOR CUMBERLAND BACON.
BEST IRISH DO.
GOOD AMERICAN DO.
YARMOUTH WHITES FLOUR.
FINES DO.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c., of Superior Quality, and extremely Low Prices.

J. MURRAY & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

TEMPERANCE.

THE ANNUAL TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL
WILL BE HELD IN THE
NEW TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
ON EASTER MONDAY.
TEA ON THE TABLES AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
AFTER WHICH A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD.
TICKETS FOR TEA, 6D. EACH.
FURTHER PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

THE Fact of the Year. Sixty three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds of Tea have been sold by STEWART, the TEA DEALER, during 1862. This immense increase on the Sales of 1861, to us is a guarantee, safe and sure, that we study the public want, and as a reward meet with public favour. We have entered upon 1863 determining on a still further increase. If judgment, integrity, and attention can accomplish it, it will be done. What that increase shall be is a problem we want you to help us to solve, which may be done by refreshing yourself with the TEAS of STEWART, the TEA DEALER, 33, GRAINGER-STREET, or 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASELE.

To be Let.

HOUSE AND SHOP TO LET, situate in Front-street, Consett. For particulars, apply to H. BROWN, Auctioneer, Consett.

TO LET, AT LEADGATE,

A HOUSE containing 4 Rooms, a good SHOP, with other Conveniences. Situation good; may be Entered upon the 13th of May next. Apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate.

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.

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED,
AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.
One of the Firm attends.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every Monday, at 81, New Elvet.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.
BLYTH—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs Heron's, Sussex Street, December 9th.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage.
BERWICK Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
KELSO—The Fourth Friday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.

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

Inspection solicited.

UNIVERSAL REMEDY!!!

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS *have never failed* in curing Ague, Costiveness, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sickness, Giddiness, Headache, Bile, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, Gout, Blotches on the skin, Ulcers, Offensive Breath, and every disorder of the system. These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and *will* purify the Blood, being free from all Minerals, Mercurial Preparations, and drastic Purgatives.

DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT; or EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

prepared by a peculiar process, is a Complete Cure for Scrofulous tumours, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Scorbutic Ulcers, Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Piles, Fistula, Sore Lips, Feet, Breasts, and all diseases of the skin.

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.

Has been Long Tried, and proved to be a Universal Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs.

TRY THEM AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them, and do not be put off with any other.

Full directions round each Box, Pot, and Bottle. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each:

Prepared only by
HENRY DOWNIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, 43 and 44, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist, W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; and may be had of all Chemists.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

Sale by Private Contract.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

TWO well-built convenient FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate at Leadgate. For further particulars apply to Mr. WM. BROWN, Railway Cottages, Leadgate.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO PARTIES BUILDING.

PARTIES desirous of BUILDING DWELLING HOUSES at or near MEDOMSLEY, CONSETT, or BLACKHILL, in the county of Durham, can have LAND for that purpose or for GARDENS, on purchase, or, if preferred, on Lease of 99 Years, at a small annual Ground Rent.

Also LAND for POSITIVE SALE at LEADGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and BENFIELDSIDE LANE, for Building purposes.

The Sites at Blackhill are contiguous to the proposed Railway Station.

Apply to Mr NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Auction

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, AUCTIONEER, has great pleasure in announcing to the public that he will SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, 13th April, 1863, in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, a large and very valuable assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars will be given in due time.

EASTER CLOTHING AT THE NORTH OF ENGLAND AUCTION MART.

MR. SCOTT

Has again the pleasure of announcing that he is honoured with instructions to

SELL BY AUCTION

Without reserve, at his Sale Room, Front Street, Consett, on MONDAY, March 30, 1863, and following days, till the whole is cleared out,

THE Valuable Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERIES, comprising every Article in the Trade.

Also, a large quantity of Men and Boys' CAPS, belonging to Robertson & Company, Salisbury Road, Manchester, Bankrupts.

Also, several Hundred Pieces of PAPER HANGINGS, but not belonging to the above Stock, of the newest Spring Patterns.

Sale each Evening at half-past Six o'clock.

N.B.—The Auctioneer having satisfied the Public that all Sales over which he presides are actually *bona-fide*, he hopes to have a continuance of their visits to his Auction Mart on Monday, March 30, and following days.

☞ No Buyers-in or Mock-Bidders employed.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
At Broadwood, near Satley,
Belonging to Mr. Walter Douglas, who is leaving the Country,
On MONDAY, March 30, 1863,
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING 1 Chest of Drawers, 1 Camp Bed, 1 Desk Bed, 1 Mattress, 1 Low Poled Bedstead, 1 American Clock, 1 Long Settle, 8 Kitchen Chairs, Stools, 1 large Kitchen Table, 2 sets of Fenders and Fireirons, Washing Tubs, Kits, Pails, Pots and Metal Pans, 1 set of Gilt and White China, other China, Crockery Ware, &c. Also, 1 small Churn, about 40 stone of Seed Potatoes, and 1 Silver Watch.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

MR. KING'S BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRAPERIES,
FROM NO. 8, SPRING GARDEN,
MANCHESTER,
NOW ON SALE AT
Mr. HENRY BROWN'S SALE ROOMS,
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE,
BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE,
To be Continued until the whole is Cleared out,
H. BROWN, Auctioneer,

THE CLOTHS are all of the very Best Quality and Newest Patterns, Fancy Draperies in great variety, Plain Coburg in all colours, Hollands, Table Covers, Carpeting, Shawls, Mantles, Hosiery, Blue and White Flannels, Fancy Goods, Men and Boy's Caps, Handkerchiefs and Shawlettes, Small Wares; also a large lot of Black and Coloured Glace Silks, with a great variety of other Articles connected with the Drapery Business.

Parts of the Stock have arrived and may be inspected previous to the commencement of Sale. The Auctioneer can with confidence recommend this Stock, more especially the Cloth, as being the best that has ever been offered in this district.

ORDER OF SALE.—Private Sales during the day, and Auction Sales each evening, at Seven o'clock.

Commence on MONDAY, March 16th, 1863.

Sale commencing at Seven o'clock.

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FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday morning, about ten minutes to two o'clock, Sergeant Ranson, of the River Wear Police, discovered the premises occupied by Mr. Wynne, block and mast maker, and Mr. Wilson, boat builder, east side of the South Dock, on fire. Ranson immediately got the Dock fire-engine brought down to the place, and then sent information to the Police Station. The three hose barrows from the Central, Low-street, and Monkwearmouth Stations were speedily taken down; and, under the superintendence of Mr. Stainsby, poured a large volume of water upon the buring mass, which by this time was very extensive. Under the direction of Inspector Allan, the river fire-engine played an immense quantity of water upon the fire; but it was not until six o'clock that the flames were entirely subdued. A hose belonging to the Wear Commissioners was also worked under Mr. Cockerill's direction, by the Dock Fire Brigade. Great fears were entertained at one time for the adjoining timber yard, but by the continued efforts of the brigade the fire was kept within the bounds of the yard in which it originated, excepting a portion of timber in Messrs. Robson & Croudace's yard to the south, and some props in the yard of Mr. Johnson to the north. The whole of Mr. Wilson's stock and tools were destroyed, and we are sorry to hear that he is not insured. A great number of blocks, masts, &c., were also destroyed in Mr. Wynne's yard. The total loss, as far as can be ascertained, will not be less than £1,500.

CLOSING PUBLIC HOUSES ON SUNDAYS. MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

A meeting was held in the Lecture-room on Friday, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition to the Mayor to petition Parliament for the closing of public-houses from eleven o'clock on Saturday nights to six o'clock on Monday mornings. The room was crowded and several clergymen were on the platform. Mr. Benson, owing to the absence of the Mayor on important business, took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, after passing a high eulogium on the Mayor, who had been called away to London, said the legislature had already provided considerable limitations to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The law of the land had imposed many lets and hindrances and laid embargoes on many things. The promoters considered that there was an imperative necessity that further legislature prohibitions should take place in the liberty of trade in intoxicating liquors. He concluded by calling on

Mr. HENRY TAYLOR to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the Sunday sale of intoxicating liquors is the acknowledged source of innumerable evils to the community, and adds to the unavoidable difficulties of all moral reformers, being antagonistic to the influence of the church, Sunday school, and to Christianity generally." This meeting was the first step of a great movement that he hoped would go on step by step until every public house was swept from off our land—(cheers)—and every drunkard from amongst our ranks; and this movement, if carried out, would crush down a far more prevailing despotism than that which was holding the Poles in bondage, and would bring them more joy into their homes than all the rejoicing which had gone on through the past week. Such a traffic, he contended, ought not to exist on a Sabbath Day. For an Englishman looked upon the Sunday as a day of rest and quiet. When a person, by habitually drinking, could not help taking it, it then became their duty to seek to restrain him by an Act of Parliament. The public houses being open on Sundays was a great evil to the people of the land. By some persons it was thought that that movement was an infringement of liberty, but he considered that the closing of public houses would confer a boon upon the population, and advance intellectual and religious liberty. He concluded by moving the resolution.

The Rev. H. T. ROBJOHNS seconded the resolution. He said there was no difference of opinion in regard to drunkenness, that it constitutes one of the most gigantic evils with which the moral and Christian reformers had to deal, and he thought that they could not only command the suffrages of the moral and religious part of the community, but could quote the Licensed Victuallers themselves on the question. One of the most powerful arguments was presented by the Licensed Victuallers to the House of Commons some years ago, in which they stated that if places of amusement were opened on Sundays there would be a very great increase of drunkenness, which was a very great evil. The crime of drunkenness was most strikingly exhibited on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Before legislation took place on this subject a representation was made as to the number of visits paid to the public-houses in Edinburgh, which then contained about 165,000 inhabitants, and it was found that no less than 42,000 went in the course of a single Sunday. In Manchester the evil was found to be still greater, out of a population of 400,000 about 212,000 were to be seen in public houses on a Sunday evening. If they believe in religion at all they would never permit such a state of things, if they had to deal by moral and religious persuasion only, bringing their forces to bear upon the minds and hearts of the community, they would not succeed, as the people they wished to influence were in the public houses every Sunday night by half-past five o'clock. In the adoption of Forbes Mackenzie Act, licenses to public houses had decreased about 3,000. They stood forward as the advocates of the great body of the working men in the country. He concluded by saying that if their petition was adopted it would secure freedom to rest for the Licensed Victuallers themselves and their families, than whom he believed no class of men stood in greater need.

Mr. ROBINSON, fishmonger, proposed as an amendment —"That the proper means of improving the morals of the people is moral suasion, and that it is vicious to curtail the privileges of the many merely because those privileges are abused by the few, and therefore the liberty of the sons of industry is sufficiently limited, and any further limitation is uncalled for and unjust." He admitted a great proportion of what had been said by the previous speakers about drunkenness, and if their petition had been for the good of society he would have voted for it, but as he did not think it was, but entailed a great inconvenience to a large majority of the people, he was opposed to it. The speaker then related an amusing adventure of his in Scotland in search of a glass of whisky, which created much laughter. He concluded by stating that the effect of a Forbes Mackenzie Act had been to hinder the legitimate dealer from selling drink, and in place of it a pernicious drug was to be had from an illegitimate one.

Mr. HASLAM seconded the amendment.

Mr. FEE in supporting the resolution, said that the Town Council in Edinburgh, just before the Forbes Mackenzie Act came into operation, had an idea to grant an aditional sum of £12,000 for the enlargement of their gaol, but since the passing of that Act, the sum had not been required.

The amendment was first put to the meeting, when only about a dozen hands were held up, and the resolution was consequently carried.

The Rev T. P. FEATHERSTONE proposed the next resolution:—"That it is a glaring anomaly to legalise the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, whilst other traffic is most properly forbidden, is a just reproach, and is inconsistent with our professions as a christian people." He argued that this resolution was in direct furtherance of the precepts of the Bible, and spoke of the evils connected with the liquor traffic.

The Rev. H. W. WRIGHT seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Rev. WALTER IRVINE moved the last resolution:—"That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting, and be forwarded to Lord Ravensworth, for presentation in the House of Lords, and to the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, for presentation in the House of Commons." In support of the motion the speaker stated his opinion that drink now-a-days was more baneful in its effects than it was many years ago. He urged that on entering a public-house on the Lord's day, a man neither improved his mental nor moral character; and, it was for this reason, that they asked them to close the public-houses on Sundays. He thought it absurd to talk of taking away a man's liberties; but it was the wisest thing to take away a man's liberties when he used them for his own destruction. He urged private petitions in preference to those of public meetings signed only by the chairman, and in conclusion moved the resolution.

Rev. R. BROWN briefly seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting then separated.

SUNDERLAND POLICE PROSECUTIONS.—The police force of Sunderland has been distinguishing itself by prosecuting all those tradesmen whose goods project even so few inches beyond their shop fronts. Several butchers and drapers were on Thursday brought up and fined 5s. each for the offence.

THE EXPLOSION AT COXLODGE COLLIERY.—Two more deaths have occurred in connection with this melancholy catastrophe. Robert Stonehouse, aged 28, died on Thursday—he has left a wife and one child; and W. Walton, aged 19, died on Friday—he was unmarried.

A LOCAL PREACHER'S SOMERSAULT.—On Sunday evening, the pulpit of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Williamson-terrace, Monkwearmouth, was occupied by a Hetton pitman, a local preacher connected with the Primitive Methodist body, who, after discoursing on the Jewish year of Jubilee, proceeded to wind up with a brilliant peroration. While leaning over the front of the pulpit, and delivering himself with much fervour, he suddenly overbalanced himself, being a man of many inches, and came tumbling over into the singing pew, to the great dismay of the congregation. He appeared to fairly turn a somersault, and probably his carrying the book board over with him, and in this manner saved him from fracturing his skull in his descent on the floor. Fortunately, no one happened to be sitting below, and the fallen orator came down with his broadside upon a music stand, shivering its timbers in a very complete manner. Rising to his feet with wonderful alacrity, he exclaimed "Be calm, people, I'm no worse; and, bless God, I believe if I'd fallen twice as far, I shouldn't have been killed." The layman then bravely mounted a bench in the singing pew, and, though as fervid as ever, managed to finish his peroration without upsetting his second *locus standi*.—*Daily Chronicle.*

Foreign Intelligence.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

A correspondent, who has good means of ascertaining the facts, has forwarded to us the following Memorandum on the Progress and Position of the Insurrection in Poland, from the beginning of armed resistance on the 21st of January to the present time:—

FIRST MONTH, JANUARY 21 TO FEBRUARY 21.

GOVERNMENT OF THE INSURRECTION.

The Secret Committee issues its proclamations and decrees from Warsaw, affixing its own official seal; addresses individuals, including foreign consuls, by post; had named its own commander for that capital; receives and distributes money wherever necessary; has its own servants, who affix its proclamations against the walls; possesses its own printing establishment; and sends its *envoyes* abroad (one of them is at present in London).

The aforesaid committee on the 6th day of armed resistance assumed the name of *National Provisional Government*, and named a military chief for each of the eight provinces forming "the Kingdom of Poland" (as constituted by the treaty of Vienna in 1815). Whether it has named the chiefs of Wolynia, Ukraine, Minsk, and Lithuania (all of which are in open rebellion), remains to be proved; but there is no doubt whatever that it has its accredited agents in every province of ancient Poland.

Every commander of a province is accompanied by a commissary named by the Provisional Government, who exercises all the functions of a civil governor.

THE NAMES OF THE COMMANDERS OF PROVINCES.

Lublin.—Leo Frankewski, formerly member of the Secret Committee, now lying wounded in Lublin.

Sandomirz.—Langiewicz, officer of the Prussian artillery, also of the army under Garibaldi, now a General of the Polish national army.

Cracow.—Kiarowski, infantry officer of the late Polish army in 1831.

Augustow.—Baron Heidel, a rich land proprietor.

Radom.—Count Tyszkiewicz, land proprietor.

Podlasia.—Colonel Lewandowski, artillery captain in 1831.

We do not know the names of the chiefs of Mosovia and of Plock.

The chief of Lithuania, Prince Sapieha, whose Christian name is not given.

The Chaplain-in-Chief of the Insurrection is the Rev. — Sisnus. He performs the duties of the Insurrectionary Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and sometimes fights cross in hand. His sermon on granting the land to the peasantry is read in every church in the possession of the insurgents.

It is estimated that throughout Poland there are about 150,000 men in arms against the Czar. In the province of Lublin and of Cracow, in the marshes of Pinsk, in the forest of Bialowiecz, in Podlasia and Augustow, the "rebels" muster strongly; other detachments, from 60 to 300 and 500 men, are spread all over the country, on all roads and around each Russian garrison.

With the exception of three places, all the frontier of "the kingdom" was in the hands of insurgents; also the provinces of Sandomirz, Radom, Cracow, and Lublin, with the exception of the towns of Radom, Lublin, Kielce, Ojcow, Miechow, Stobnica and the Fortress of Zamosc. In a word, all the southern portion of "the kingdom," with the exception of these seven places, was in possession of the Patriots. This zone forms nearly one-half of the kingdom, with two-and-a-half millions of the population. The garrison of Warsaw (reported 45,000 men), that of Brziselitewski, and of Zamosc (the two latter are fortresses) are almost entirely isolated. Their communications are cut off, and no succour from any other portion of the Russian empire can reach them without great risk and without passing under "peleton-fire" of the insurgents, who face every road and occupy every strong flanking position. At Lodz, which is a manufacturing town, the insurgents prepared arms and cast cannons, of which they have 10. In the province of Sandomirz a regular army was forming. The freeing of the frontier provided them with rifles, double-barrelled guns, revolvers, pistols, swords, lances, &c., but they are rather short of ammunition. They appear never to have been short of the "sinews of war," which proves the co-operation of the richer classes, and their exploits along the frontier provided them with funds for some time to come. So far they had paid cash for everything they had of the peasants or from abroad.

Each of the nine roads that join Warsaw to the rest of the world, and the Russian army in the kingdom to its natural supports, are controlled by the insurgents.

1st. The rail from Warsaw to Thorn (in Prussia) is cut off by them in the neighbourhood of the Plock, and at Lipno. 2nd. The chaussee from that capital, branching along to Thorn, Posen, Lenceyca, and Kalish, by those at Radziejow, Konin, and Sukow. 3rd. The rail to Breslau by the forces under Count Tyszkiewicz, in the vicinity of Rawa, and the bands in the possession of the Prussian frontier. 4th. The same forces control the railroad which through Rawa and Pietzkhow branches via Czenstochow, Silesia, Otmutz, to Vienna. 5th. The rail from Warsaw to Cracow, by the patriots in arms, in the provinces of Sandomirz and of Cracow. 6th. The communications of the aforesaid capital with the fortress Camese are in the hands of the insurgents in the palatinate of Lublin. The same must be said of the communications of Zamose and Galicia. The bands just specified, with those near Wlodzimirz on the Wolynian side, together with the insurgents in Ukraine, Pedolia, and around Kijew are *a cheval* of the chief artery from Warsaw in the direction of the south-eastern portion of the Russian empire. Thus situated they not only deprive Zamose of all succour from that quarter, but isolate the Czar's army in the kingdom from any aid they might otherwise expect from the corps in the possession of the southern provinces, from the fortress of Kijew and Kamieniec, from the Bessarabian army assembled by the Czar previous to the insurrection, and finally, from the military colonies of all Cossacks. 7. The Poles in Giala and its neighbourhood, in Lapy and its vicinity, are astride of the two other vital arteries capable of bringing succour to the Czar's army in "the kingdom." The railroad from Warsaw, as well as the military road, both passing through Brzesi-L'tewski and Lithuania, and both leading to the interior of the empire, are thus cut off and controlled by the detachments just alluded to, then by the insurgents on the borders of the Bug, and, finally, by those in the marshes of Pinsk on one side, and in the forest of Bialowiez on the other. 8th. The insurgents around Wengrow and in the Government of Grodno deprive the garrison of "the kingdom" of all succour which might otherwise arrive from the east and north of the empire. 9th. The side communications through Ostrolenka, leading by the Prussian frontier towards the north, are controlled by the insurgents near Augustow and Grodno.

SUMMARY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INSURRECTION DURING THE MONTH.

The patriots in arms are in respectable force on each of the nine roads joining Warsaw to the rest of the world, and the Czar's army in the kingdom with the resources scattered over the rest of the empire. They control the navigation of the Bug, of the Vistula and Pilica. With the exception of the seven towns already specified, they occupy militarily and governmentally nearly one-half of the kingdom. This zone, forming the chief support of the insurrection as far as its approvisement of arms and ammunition is concerned, varies in breadth from five to thirty English miles. The frontier line between the kingdom and Galicia is, in fact, the base of the operations of the chief insurgent forces. The insurgents dispose of the resources of the whole coal and iron region within the kingdom. They have secured the advantages of free trade by opening the frontier-line to all commerce without any fees or formalities appertaining to the system of custom-houses, and largely they profited by the adoption of the principles of free trade. Through the co-operation of their brethren-in-arms in Wolynia, Podolia, Ukraine, and Bithuania, they are not only astride the chief communications of the enemy, but divert his attention in quite diverging directions, preventing the Czar's army from being massed on them exclusively. The insurgents in Samogithia and Lithuaria extend the operation of the insurrection to the borders of the Baltic. They have secured the willing aid of the gentry and Catholic clergy throughout the whole of the ancient Poland. This added about 2,000,000 of roubles to their national fund, chiefly confiscating Government money in the public offices and custom-houses. They provided about 50,000 men with fire-arms. To maintain that the patriots were victorious in every engagement would be preposterous, since the largest and the best equipped armies have had their reverses occasionally, yet, comparatively speaking, their successes were enormous. No other attempt of the sort accomplished as much within one month. All things taken together, we must conclude that the whole nation is of one mind, viz., ready to sacrifice everything to free the country from foreign dominion. It is purely a national movement.—*Globe.*

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO FRANCE AND POLAND.

We give below the latest and most important of the documents relating to Poland which have just been published in the *Moniteur*. The following despatch is from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to Baron Gros, the French Ambassador in London:—

Paris, Feb. 21, 1863.

Monsieur le Baron,—The despatch which I had the honour to write to you (No. 21) made you acquainted with the observations which the Convention concluded between Prussia and Russia, suggested to the Government of the Emperor. The disturbances excited by the recruiting in Poland, outside the usual conditions, naturally attracted our attention. The lamentable incidents of the resistance of the people to a measure of home administration could not, however, be looked upon except in the point of view of humanity. But the arrangement signed at St. Petersburg has suddenly given to this crisis a political character upon which the Cabinets have an undoubted right to express an opinion.

I have pointed out to Baron de Talleyrand the order of ideas he is to follow with the Berlin Cabinet. On the other hand, the lively expression of feeling manifested in England, the former declarations of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and the principles of its policy, authorise me to believe that Sir A. Buchanan's instructions perfectly coincide with those of the Minister of the Emperor. But I put the question to myself whether the oral expression of our views is in keeping with the gravity of the act which we have to consider, and whether it would not be advisable to give to the manifestation of our opinion a less passing and determined form. Could we not, for example, combine the terms of an identical communication to be handed simultaneously to the Berlin Cabinet, and then brought to the cognizance of the St. Petersburg Cabinet?

It also appears to me, M. le Baron, that a step of this nature would obtain the adhesion of the Austrian Government. The London Cabinet is as well informed as we are of the attitude of Austria. It is aware that Austria has followed a line of conduct different from that of Prussia. There is reason to believe that the Vienna Cabinet takes the same view that we do of a Convention, the very news of which at once increased the agitation in Poland and the enforcement of which would increase it still more. Under all circumstances, it would be in its interests to decline all connexion with it by joining our views. It would thereby give a satisfaction to public opinion which would powerfully contribute to the maintenance of tranquillity in Galicia.

If, as I hope, M. le Baron, Lord Russell should approve this idea, all that remains to be done would be to come to an understanding upon the tenour of the communication to be sent to Berlin. To give you some idea of our views how it might be couched, I herewith enclose you a copy of the draught of a note, in which, however, we are willing to admit all reasonable alterations. I request you to read this despatch to Lord Russell. Tell him I am writing in similar language to Vienna, and you will oblige me by letting me know as soon as possible the intentions of the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

I am, &c., DROUYN DE LHUYS.

DRAUGHT OF NOTE.

The undersigned, Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, has received the order to enter into frank explanations with the Government of his Majesty the King of Prussia relative to the arrangement concluded between the Cabinets of Berlin and of St. Petersburg on the occasion of the disturbances which have arisen in the kingdom of Poland, and, with this object in view, he has been charged to address the following communication to M. de Bismark-Schönhausen:—

The measures adopted by the Russian Government to carry out the recruiting in Poland having led to a resistance which has given rise to conflicts on various points, the Court of France has watched these events with a sad interest. It was the more desirable that no incident should add to those troubles as the country was already suffering under various elements of excitement and disorder. It was important to avoid every manifestation of a nature to excite the popular mind in the other Polish provinces and to change the character, hitherto purely local, of the insurrection.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French has therefore learnt not without anxiety that the Cabinet of Berlin has signed a Convention with that of St. Petersburg, by which the Court of Prussia consents to allow Russian troops to enter its territory in pursuit of armed bands seeking a refuge there, and engages to drive back on to Russian territory, until a sufficient national force presents itself, the insurgents in presence of the Prussian troops.

In fact, the struggle, as yet confined to the kingdom of Poland, may thus, at any moment, spread to the Polish provinces of Prussia thrown open to Russian troops, and Prussia, may, on her part, find herself compelled to take part in the military operations in course of execution on the other side of her frontier.

Such an agreement *(un semblable accord)* would not only tend to increase the sphere of hostilities, but would create a new situation, and transfer an incident in the affairs of Poland into a European question.

The Imperial Government by no means wishes to deny that the Court of Prussia, from neighbourly causes, has not international duties to fulfil under existing circumstances. It would not have had any right to be astonished at measures of precaution taken to prevent a violation of the common frontier and to prevent contraband of war. But a co-operation, even limited, not justified moreover by any symptoms in the Polish provinces of the Prussian Monarchy, exceeds the rights of the Berlin Cabinet as laid down by the law of nations; it appears to emanate from a preconceived idea of a political responsibilty, not established by European treaties, in settling the fate of Poland, and which might be detrimental to the general interests.

Thus, public opinion has been aroused, and the anxiety to which it has given rise cannot have escaped the observation of the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor considers, on its part, that it is its duty to itself as well as to Europe to point to the Court of Berlin the anxiety caused by the arrangements which it has concluded with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; and it flatters itself that these observations, inspired by the sincere desire of obviating any misunderstanding, will be received in the same friendly spirit which dictated them.

"I am, &c."

The following circular is one which has been addressed to French diplomatic agents abroad:—

Paris, March 1, 1863.

When the present troubles broke out in Poland they had merely the character of an act of resistance to a measure of internal administration adopted under abnormal conditions. The uneasy state in which the country had long been, no doubt augmented the gravity of the crisis. It was, nevertheless, purely local before the signature of the Convention between Prussia and Russia. But when it became the object of an international act the question changed its nature, and the Cabinets were called upon to appreciate these arrangements. We were speedily made aware of the views of the British Cabinet by the speeches of the Queen's Ministers in Parliament; and a communication from the Court of Austria, regarding her attitude in Galicia, led us to think that the sentiments of that Power were not widely different from our own. It appeared to us, however, that an understanding was desirable before taking any official step in regard to the Prussian Government. We were persuaded that observations which the three Cabinets might agree in thinking it right and useful to make separately at Berlin, would be more right and more useful still if made simultaneously in similar terms; that an opinion presented in that form would be of more authority; and that, moreover, the very necessity of giving a common expression to the ideas of the three parties would be a guarantee for moderation and impartiality. The Government of her Britannic Majesty has not adhered to the step which we were disposed to take. Austria, on her part, while adopting our view, has not thought herself justified in officially blaming a Convention with which she had from the first declined solidarity. In this state of things the Government of the Emperor has no further result to give to the proposition which supposes an agreement. However, we have reasons to hope that the effect produced by the signing of the Convention of St. Petersburg will not be entirely lost, and that the two contracting Courts will duly appreciate the unanimity of the observations which these arrangements have occasioned. For our part, we shall continue to follow these events with the degree of interest which they are calculated to inspire. Our duties in this respect concur with those of the other great Powers placed in the same position as ourselves. The efforts which we have made to subordinate any proceedings of the Cabinets to previous concert, testifies, moreover, to the sentiments which we feel in an affair which involves on our part neither private policy nor isolated action.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

Our Chinese population already numbers some 25,000 (almost all males), being about five per cent. of our whole population. A large portion of the eastern end of Melbourne (a sort of celestial Ghetto) swarms with them, and from their costume and appendages of blue bag trousers and blouses, and thick shoes, and pigtails, which they coil away into the crown of their hats, like private and confidential black snakes, and from the arrangement and contents of their stores, and the Chinese signboards hanging out over every door, the quarter might pass for a bit of Canton let into Australian soil. Now, as the £10 capitation tax imposed on them on their entrance into the colony is about (so say our more influential parliament men) to be abolished, this liberal step, co-operating with our now practically closer neighbourhood to the Chinese empire, will, of course, stimulate Chinese immigration to these colonies. With what social and political results in the long run it is not easy to foresee. At present they have no votes; exercise no civil rights; and yet they think of these things. I was talking the other day to one of the few among them who speak English, and was startled to hear him put points on the *comitas inter gentes* as clearly as if he had read Gais or Puffendorff. He objected that the £10 capitation tax on his countrymen was contrary to the treaty between Great Britain and China, and said if the Chinese were strong enough in the colony they would resist it. Agreeing as I did with the man's objection, I could only say that morals sometimes became complicated with legislation so as to embarrass young legislatures; that an excessive immigration from his country to Victoria might in effect almost amount to an invasion; that Great Britain could never send so many emigrants to China as to imperil the existence of that most populous empire; whilst China might pour herself over our comparative handful of population, until all distinctive character, and even specific existence of our people, might become lost. He stuck, however, to the tenor and effect of the treaty, and refused to admit any qualifying considerations whatsoever; "for when it comes to that," said he (with a knowing laugh), "it means only a treaty to bind one side." Even he could see that the greatly facilitated access of the New Hollander to the Chinese, supplied by the later explorations, must hereafter raise to great importance a subject easily manageable at present. "The Chinaman," said my Celestial friend, "will go where there is gold. If you shut him out of the front door, he can go round to the back; close Melbourne against him, and he gets ashore untaxed at Guichen Bay, whilst North Australia is becoming more convenient than either."—*Melbourne correspondent of the Daily News.*

NEW MANUFACTURE FOR COVENTRY.—We have pleasure in directing attention to the fact that there has been established in Coventry a new manufacture. We allude to the "Coventry Cambric Frilling." It is made in lengths of twelve yards, and may be purchased in various widths. The material itself is peculiar both in point of make and quality, being more durable than any cambric hitherto produced in the broad width. One edge is finished off in exactly the same manner as a piece of ribbon, and will thus wear better than any hem. Running along the other edge is a gathering thread made of a peculiar strong material, so that no fear need be entertained that it will break. A very important feature is the moderate price at which the article is sold.—*Illustrated London News.*

Miscellaneous News.

CEMETERIES.—By a parliamentary return it appears that cemeteries have been constituted under the Burials Act in 354 parishes in England and Wales. 36 cemeteries have been established under local Acts, or are the private property of individuals. Nine of the cemeteries have no part consecrated.

The death of Sir W. Stevenson, governor of Mauritius, is announced.

The Champion of the Seas, from Melbourne, on Dec. 17th, with 5,517 bales of wool, but no gold, has arrived.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the appointment of Mr. Reed as Chief Constructor of the Navy has been cancelled, but that he will be retained to superintend the construction of the wooden vessels which are to be iron-plated from his designs. The same journal says that the trial of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns is to take place in about three weeks.

THE "NORWICH GATES."—On Saturday a meeting of the committee formed for presenting the beautiful Norwich gates—so attractive a *souvenir* of the late International Exhibition—to the Prince of Wales, was held at Norwich. The meeting was convened by the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, and was well attended, Mr. R. T. H. Harvey, the late High Sheriff, who took the initiative in the matter, and who had secured the gates, being present, with a number of leading local gentlemen. It was stated that the ladies of Norfolk were joining in the subscription, the Countess of Leicester heading the list of the fair contributors. The time and mode of presenting the gates to the Prince was discussed, but nothing was determined. It is understood, however, that the presentation will probably be made during the Easter holidays, when the Prince and Princess are expected to pass a few days at Sandringham.

THE SOUTHERN PRESIDENT IN DANGER.—New Orleans, January 23.— I regretted not having a moment in which to write to you, per Roanoke, of the most extraordinary and wonderful escape of Jeff. Davis and party the other day at Mobile. The brief particulars are these —"It appears that the big rebel and his staff, with Commodore Buchanan and others equally distinguished, had started on a tour of inspection; in particular to visit Fort Morgan. Suddenly the machinery of their steam-tug gave way, and they were drifting out to sea, when they bethought themselves to take a small boat, and go, as they pretended, for the English consul, who at that moment happened to be in one of the steamers of our blockading fleet. Unusual and extraordinary as this feint would seem, it succeeded, and the renowned J. D. got safely back to his own dominions ere any of our people suspected his presence near us.—*New York Express.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The works on the Suez Canal have undergone no interruption through the death of Said Pasha. The present Viceroy has not yet announced his final views upon the subject; but it is very generally believed that he has already arrived at the conclusion that the Government is bound by the engagements entered into towards the company by his predecessor. Both labour and money must accordingly continue to be supplied. About 20,000 men are at this moment either engaged upon the works or on their way to the Isthmus, collected as heretofore, from all parts of Egypt. To each party, as it arrives, a certain portion of the excavation is allotted, calculated upon an average of forty cubic metres for each man. The task is usually completed in about a month, when the men are allowed to return to their villages, generally carrying with them the trifling balance of their earnings that remains after paying the cost of the simple food upon which the Egyptain fellahs are content to live.—*Times'* Correspondent.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH THE POLES.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—The bare possibility of the Emperor drawing the sword for Poland produces an ill-concealed excitement in all classes of society here in Paris, where all European countries have so many representatives. Every word from the lips of Napoleon III. is weighed, and if a political whisper of any sort can be heard at the Tuileries it flies rapidly round the political circles. The Emperor does not wish to involve France in a big war; the majority of the Imperial Cabinet, too, are for peace; and yet the Sovereign and people of this country are fretful under the sympathy excited for the Poles. The Emperor, I repeat, will not go to war unless England joins France in hostilities. But it is difficult to keep down the excitement. As far as I can learn, the efforts of the diplomacy of England and France have pretty nearly come to an end. The Czar has said from the first that the revolution must be crushed before the political condition of Poland could be taken into consideration.

CARRYING THE MAILS IN THE HEBRIDES.—An accident of a very alarming nature took place at Iona last Saturday morning, about one o'clock a.m., which threw the inhabitants of the village into a state of the utmost consternation. While the letter-carrier was crossing the Sound of Iona to Mull in his own boat, it was upset by a heavy breaker on the banks. It was a calm morning, but the swell was tremendous, and the boat was only half way across when the accident occurred. The postmaster, who was watching it all the time in case of an accident, gave the alarm, and got a boat launched and manned. The boatmen pulled nobly over the large breakers in good style, until they reached the boat, which was bottom upwards, and the letter-carrier and his comrade, its occupants, were holding on by the keel, which must have been hard work, owing to the heavy swell washing over them. About twenty minutes elapsed from the time the boat upset until the other boat reached them, and brought them ashore in a very exhausted state; but, after being promptly attended to, they soon recovered. The postmaster saved the life of the letter-carrier under similar circumstances, on the same banks some twenty years ago, before the post-office was established on the island; and we understand it is the fourth time the letter-carrier has had a hairbreadth escape from drowning.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Mr. Richard Green, the eminent shipowner, of Blackwall, and of Walmer, Kent, has been proved in the London Court under £350,000 personalty. To his brother Henry, who was his partner, the testator has bequeathed all his dock property and "yard" ships, and the plant connected therewith, with some stringent conditions as to continuance of the business of shipowners and builders; and that such of his nephews, the sons of his brothers Henry and Frederick, as may be arranged, should be taken into partnership. To each of his three brothers, Henry, Frederick, and William, legacies of £10,000 are bequeathed; to his sister, Mrs. Daniel Britton, the residue of his property, real and personal, after the payment of all legacies, endowments and charitable bequests. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the Dreadnought Hospital, £2,000; Poplar Hospital, £2,000; Merchant Seamen's Orphans' Asylum, £5,000; Bow-lane School, Poplar, £6,000; Sailors' Home, Poplar, £10,000; together with the building of that institution, founded by the testator, as well as a residence for the minister.—The will of Mr. Sampson Ricardo, late M.P. for Windsor, has been proved in London. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. The dispositions are chiefly confined to the members of his family, liberal annuities and legacies being left to his brother, sister, nephews, nieces, and others, and also legacies to his servants. The residue of his property is to be divided between his three nephews—Messrs. F. and Albert Ricardo and Alfred Keyser.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY OF DENMARK.—There have been some unfounded and ignorant inferences drawn from the fact of Prince Christian of Denmark, his Princess, and their family and suite, having taken up their quarters in the Palace Hotel, instead of Buckingham Palace. I need hardly say that this arrangement has been made to suit their convenience and comfort. Buckingham Palace has been shut up since the Prince Consort's death. The rooms are unaired; there is no staff of servants there; and neither host nor hostess to entertain the party. At the hotel they are under no restraint, and have every comfort and convenience, and are far more pleasantly, as well as conveniently, lodged than they would be at the "Royal Arms" over the way. The royal party go about very freely and unceremoniously,—accepting invitations, sight-seeing, and shopping. I was amused to hear, from one who was passing accidentally, of the youngest Prince and Princesses shopping in the Lowther Arcade, with no more ceremony than any little London children from the West End. The boy had bought a football, and was far too much pleased with his purchase to let it go out of his hands to be put up in paper; and the little Princesses seemed equally delighted with their acquisitions. There was no crowd and no fuss. If the party were lodged in Buckingham Palace, there would be a crowd of gapers hanging about the gates from morning till night, and the royal equipages would be mobbed whenever they drove out. Of course, they will be as completely the Queen's guests at the Palace Hotel as if they were under her roof.—Corespondent of the *Manchester Guardian.*

A GERMAN JEW AMONG THE SKITTLE SHARPERS.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Saturday, a well-dressed Frenchman, who gave the name of Robert Pedrow, but who is known by the *alias* of the "King of the Skittle-sharpers," was charged with conspiring with two men not in custody and cheating Mr. Pinders, of Hahn's Hotel, America Square, of £200. The complainant, a German Jew, stated that he had only arrived in town from Melbourne, Australia, within the past few days. On Tuesday last, when walking in Oxford-street, the prisoner accosted him and asked him in French if he would direct him to the Regent's Park. They got into conversation and entered a public-house. There they met another stranger who had just succeeded to a fortune. With him they proceeded to a bowling saloon. While there a good deal of money changed hands, and at the request of the prisoner he betted and lost all his money, amounting to a few pounds. When this had occurred the other man remarked that they were a poor lot in the ground and were up to no money, and offered to lay £100 that no one could show £200 even if he gave him three hours to find it. Feeling indignant that it should be supposed that he had not got any money, he accepted the bet, and one of the prisoner's confederates accompanied him to his hotel where he procured gold, took it to Spielman's and obtained £200 in notes. On his return to the public house he played again, and lost his £200. At that time he fancied he had been swindled, but did not think the prisoner was one of the cheats, for he told him to wait in the skittle-ground with the other man while he fetched a policeman. When he was leaving the house he was stopped by a man who asked him what was the matter, and would not allow him to pass. He then proceeded to the skittle-ground and found the prisoner and the other man gone, on which he gave information to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended. The prisoner said he did not receive any of the prosecutor's money. He lost all he had, and as for the other men being confederates of his, he had never seen them before that day. Police-sergeant White, 16 D stated from the description given of the prisoner he apprehended him, and when he told him the charge the prisoner said, "Well, Mr. White, we can settle this little affair. Keep it quiet, and you will be all right. I have only got £4 or £5 with me now, but you can have £20 or £30 if you like." He, however, refused the prisoner's offer, and took him to the station, and now asked for a remand, to enable him to apprehend the prisoner's companions.—Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoner.

CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAYS.—On the 6th inst., the annual meeting of the association for obtaining a legislative enactment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors between the hours of eleven on Saturday night and six on Monday morning, was held at the Music-hall, Hull, when the chair was taken by the Dean of York. The room was well filled.

Mr. Maguire, M.P., is now engaged in writing a life of Father Matthew, which will appear in the autumn.

The Prince of Wales will hold an assembly in St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, the 14th of April.

The statement that Major General Rowland Smyth is to go out to New Zealand as General Cameron's successor is incorrect.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Advices from Auckland, New Zealand, to the 7th of January, intimate that the discoveries of gold in the Coromandel district, province of Auckland, are of enormous extent and value.

The vignette which M. Ingres has designed, after an old medal, for the Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Julius Cæsar," does not, it appears, satisfy the imperial ideal. His Majesty, so the rumour goes, shook his head at it, saying, "I want a Cæsar, young, beautiful, and pensive."

THE AFFAIRS OF POLAND.—On Friday, a deputation had an interview with Lord Palmerston, for the purpose of presenting to the Noble Viscount a memorial, praying Her Majesty to make representations to the Russian government for a cessation of the barbarities recently perpetrated in Poland, and a withdrawal of the conscription, and "further with the other powers of Europe, to insist upon the re-establishment of Poland as a nation."—Lord Palmerston asked if the deputation wished that we should have another war with Russia.—Lord Palmerston in the course of a conversational discussion, said that there was, no doubt, cause for sympathy with Poland. He added, however, that it was not the province of a Minister to make any promise for the future, and that although memorials to Her Majesty should be presented to through the Home Secretary, he would accept the present one, and hand it over to Sir George Grey for presentation.

£400 DAMAGES FOR A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—At the York assizes the case of Robinson *v.* The North-Eastern Railway Company was heard. Mr. Price, Q.C., and Mr. T. Kemplay appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Overend, Q.C., and Mr. P. Thompson for the defendants.—The plaintiff is a solicitor at Richmond, in the North Riding, and on the 3rd of November last he left that town in a second-class carriage between six and seven o'clock in the morning. A cattle train had been shunted at Catterick Station to allow the passenger train to pass; and, whilst it was standing at Moulton Station, the cattle train came up and came into collision with the passenger train. The plaintiff was forced with his head against a fellow-passenger: his face was cut, and he was otherwise injured. He had since suffered severely, and he brought this action to recover compensation by reason of the negligence of the defendants. The negligence was admitted, and it therefore became a question solely of damages. One of the passengers in the train was killed, and several other persons injured. The damages were laid at £1,000; but, after a conference between the counsel and his lordship, a verdict was found for the plaintiff for £400.

EXCURSION TRAINS AND LUGGAGE.—At the York Assizes, the case of Rumsey *v.* the North Eastern Railway Company, was heard. Mr. Rumsey, the plaintiff in this case, is a plate powder manufacturer, at Clapham Rise, London, and he not only travels for himself, but for other firms. On the 14th of October he took a first-class day ticket from Scarborough to Whitby, and after he had arrived at the latter town the station master refused to give up his portmanteau, unless he paid 3s. 1d. for its carriage from Scarborough to Whitby, the reason given being, that as he had only a day ticket he was not entitled to have any luggage. He declined to pay the carriage, and the Company detained the portmanteau from the 17th of October, until the 27th of Dec., when it was arranged in London that, if the plaintiff was entitled to recover, it would be for 40s. only. By the 17th and 18th Victoria, c. 211, section 39, every passenger travelling on the said railway might take with him his ordinary luggage, not exceeding 150lb. for a first-class, and 100lb. for a second and third class passenger, without extra charge. The plaintiff's portmanteau weighed 105lb, and he was a first-class day-ticket passenger by an ordinary train. His Lordship said the above was a general enactment without any sort of exception, and it seemed to him that if the Company put on excursion trains they could not make an exception for themselves. Unless some contract was made by the plaintiff to pay, he would not be liable to pay the charge that was made upon him.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff: damages, 40s.

ENGLISH POLICE OFFICERS IN POLAND.—The correspondence relating to the "mission" of two London police officers to Warsaw has been published. On the 31st July last, Baron Brunnow, the Russian ambassador in London, wrote to Sir George Grey:—"The Grand Duke Constantine, during his former stay in this country, has been particularly impressed with the beneficial influence which your police regulations exercise for the maintenance of good order, legality, and public security. His Imperial Highness is desirous of establishing a similar institution in the kingdom of Poland, whose welfare is entrusted now to his care by his Majesty the Emperor. The Grand Duke is the more anxious to introduce a useful reform into this branch of the public service, as such a reform may enable him to put an end as soon as possible to the now existing martial law, and to replace the country under the rule of a regular civil administration. For this purpose the Grand Duke has thought it highly important to secure for a very short time (say two months) the presence at Warsaw of an intelligent and active police officer, who might communicate to the authorities there his practical views on the subject of the organization of this branch of public service on a similar footing as it is in this country. Taking into consideration the importance of the contemplated reform, I do not hesitate to apply to you in the hope that you will kindly lend me your assistance for carrying it into effect as far as it is in your power. The first step to be taken would be to allow Sir Richard Mayne to put himself into communication with a gentleman to whose care the Grand Duke has directly and privately entrusted this object, so intimately connected with the success of his own administration."—Superintendent Walker and Inspector Whicher were sent out to Warsaw; on 8th Sept. They sent home the following report to Sir R. Mayne:—"We beg most respectfully to report for the information of the Commissioner, that we are still in daily communication with the authorities, who appear to be well pleased with the information we convey to them. No change has been made in the existing police system at present, but we hope that by the latter end of the ensuing week our services will be dispensed with. Everything seems very quiet, and no further attempts at assassination have been made, although it is feared similar acts will be repeated; but every precaution is taken to prevent them. Indeed, the Government appears to be in constant apprehension. Our mission here is kept entirely secret, except to the three gentlemen we have been in communication with us—that being deemed the most prudent course under existing circumstances, as our personal safety might be endangered by a wrong construction being placed on the object of our visit." Sir R. Mayne, in a letter to Sir George Grey, says the only instructions given to Walker and Whicher "were verbal to the following effect:—That they were to take with them all the printed forms and reports showing the organisation of the metropolitan police, and the mode of carrying on their duties, and that they should give all the information in their knowledge on those subjects to the persons with whom they should be put in communication."

ACTION FOR SLANDERING A CLERGYMAN.—HAMPTON *v.* ALLEN.—In this case, which was heard at the Stafford assizes, the plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant in consequence of slander, alleged to have been uttered by the latter. Plaintiff is a clergyman, vicar of St. John's Church, Wolverhampton, and has been a clergyman for 35 years. In 1855 he gave up the charge of St. James's, Liverpool, where he had officiated for 14 years, and was appointed to the incumbency of St. Luke's, Holloway. Here he remained for about two years, when, in consequence of a charge brought against him by some of the members of his congregation, of misapplying certain moneys, he resigned. He was followed by many of his congregation to a chapel in the neighbourhood, where he preached without a licence until about nine months since, when, with the approbation of the Bishop of London, he undertook his present charge. Though refused a licence for the Holloway district, he had never been suspended. The defendant was at the time organist of the church to which the plaintiff was appointed, and was shortly afterwards, through the instrumentality of the latter, requested to resign his situation. He complied with the request, and a few days after the event, in conversation with a member of the congregation, was alleged to have utterred the slander with which he was charged. To this individual he was said to have made the following statement: "Mr Hampton will shortly be found out. He is now living in adultery with a person, whom he represents to the public as his daughter. He has also been charged with theft, and has been suspended by the Bishop, and is in consequence compelled to preach by licence." The plaintiff had in 1841 separated from his wife in consequence, of her intemperate habits. The daughter of the latter still continued to reside with her stepfather until 1846, when she was married. Four years afterwards she separated from her husband, and again returned to the plaintiff, over whose household she has ever since presided. The charge of adultery was of course denied, although it was admitted that reports to the same effect had been circulated in other localities. Respecting the alleged misappropriation of the monies, the plaintiff underwent a long cross-examination, in the course of which he admitted that out of a sum of money collected for the erection of a church at Holloway and placed in his custody he had, in a moment of embarrassment, used £200 for his own purposes, intending shortly to repay the amount. The money was required within a week, and in order to meet the difficulty a subscription amongst the friends was necessary. He had also applied £12 of the sacrament money to the payment of a poor clergyman's rent. It also transpired that a committee of inquiry, appointed before Mr. Hampton left the Holloway district, to investigate these and other matters, amongst which was the charge of adultery, had acquitted him of all blame. For the defence it was contended that the evidence of the principal witness for the prosecution was a fabrication. The defendant himself was placed in the box, and positively denied that he had made the charge of adultery. His words had, he said, only amounted to an assertion that the plaintiff had been charged with misapplying money at Holloway, and that he had been suspended by the bishop. This statement he believed to be perfectly true. Ultimately the slander was restricted to that part of the defendant's statement in which was contained the imputation of adultery. After addresses from the learned counsel on each side, and after his lordship had summed up, the Jury deliberated about half an hour, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing. The hearing of the case, which excited the greatest interest, occupied the attention of the court during the whole of the day.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is supposed that the Empress of the French will go to Jerusalem in September, and to Rome on her way home.

A Paris letter says that Rothschild has succeeded against Fould in his attempt to bring the Italian loan into the Paris market.

"The celebrated estate of Chateau-Margaux, the property of M. Aguado," says the *Pays*, "has just been purchased for 2,500,000f. by M. Cahuzac, a merchant of Paris. The domain was bought by M. Aguado in 1840, for 1,250,000f.

A second volume of Mendelssohn's Letters is in active preparation. Mendelssohn's eldest son is associated with Herr Paul Mendelssohn in the supervision of the new volume, which will bring down the letters to the time of the writer's death.

Mr. Koch, the English Consul at Frankfort, gave a public dinner on the 10th to the English residents in honour of the Prince of Wales's wedding. At Homburg also the British residents had a public dinner at the Kursaal in honour of the day. At Havre likewise the English residents dined together, the consul presiding.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* learns from St Petersburg that the relations between the Emperor and Prince Gortschakoff are so unsatisfactory that the latter is likely soon to be out of office. The Russian Premier is exceedingly self-willed, and it appears that he has recently taken steps which are not to the taste of the Emperor Alexander, who has a high sense of his sovereign rights, although he is a good-natured and tractable man.

From Ningpo accounts reach us of a contradictory nature. It seems that an attack was recently made upon Shaou-hing, about ninety miles from Ningpo, and held by the rebels. One report says the city was re-captured; other accounts say that it was almost taken, but that the accidental bursting of a gun killed M. Lebrethon and three other Europeans, which disheartened the besiegers so much that they desisted in the attack and retired.

From Shangai we learn that the Prussian treaty has been ratified. Owing to the Emperor of Cochin China having repudiated the new treaty with France, and the province of Saigon having revolted from French rule, all the naval and military forces of the French now stationed in China are being withdrawn. This leaves the safety of Shanghai city and district entirely in charge of the British.

A few days since a youth attending one of the schools in Berlin was reprimanded by his teacher for a trifling fault he had commited. The next day he was found, with his body frightfully mangled and cut to pieces, on the line close to a neighbouring village railway station. It is believed that he was so mortified at the correction he had received that he walked to the spot where his remains were found, and laid himself on the line as the train was passing. On the same day a shoemaker, seventy-two years of age, shot himself, through the heart on account of a disappointment in love!

NEW ZEALAND.—The news from this colony is of the most encouraging kind. Large quantities of gold are released from the recently-discovered gold fields, and new and more extensive districts of auriferous land are daily being found out. The great drawback to New Zealand becoming permanently attractive as a gold-field is the hardships which miners have to undergo in prosecuting their search for the precious metal. The climate is cold and wet, wood scarce, and provisions only to be had at fabulous prices. Notwithstanding this well-known hardship, numbers flock from all the other colonies.

A Paris letter announces the death, at St. Germains, of Mr. Edward Hughes Ball Hughes. In the days of George IV. Ball Hughes, or Golden Ball, as he was called, was one of the leading dandies of a period which immediately followed that of Beau Brummell. One evening, at the Italian Opera, the audience were disappointed at the non-appearance of the celebrated dancer of the day, Mdlle. Mercandotti, who had unexpectedly become the wife of Ball Hughes. They departed for the continent, and from that time the Golden Ball was heard of no more in the circles of fashion in London.

M. MARIO AND THE KING OF ITALY.—M. Alberto Mario, the husband of Miss White, sent in this day (March 11) his resignation of his seat in Parliament, to which he had been returned by the constituency of Casovia, in Sicily. The President of the Chamber announced that this resignation was grounded on the Republican principles of M. Mario, which did not allow him to take the oath of fealty to the King and the Constitution. He, however, declined reading before the Chamber the letter of M. Mario. It is understood that this letter is couched in language insulting to the person of the King, no less than to the existing institutions of the country. The letter, it is said, will be put into the hands of the judicial authorities for criminal prosecution.—*Turin Letter.*

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—The *Independance Belge* of Thursday evening says:—"If we are well informed, there was yesterday, at the palace of the Tuileries, a council of Marshals, the deliberations of which had reference to affairs in Mexico. The delays of the expedition, and the expense which it entails, are at Paris, in high governmental quarters, a subject of very marked discontent. This feeling is exhibited in all kinds of colours, which, if they are not well founded, do not the less disclose the state of things. The most remarkable of these are one about the recall of the army, and the conclusion of some kind of peace with Juarez; another, the substitution for General Forey of another chief, or at least the curtailment of his powers, so that M. Dubois de Saligny should resume the diplomatic functions of which he had been deprived."

JUVENILE CONSPIRATORS.—A trial of boys for political offences is a rarity in the criminal annals of the world. A few days ago Prussia enjoyed this extraordinary spectacle in the proceedings against fifty-eight youths instituted in the Justiciary Court of Posen. The boys, all pupils of the local grammar school, and varying in age from twelve to sixteen, had established a kind of society, bearing the name of Kosciusko, and having for its object the spread of patriotic, or, which is the same thing, anti-Prussian sentiment. In point of fact, it appears that, on entering the society, they took a kind of vow, binding themselves to co-operate in the restoration of Poland in after-life. Considering the tender age of the conspirators, the greater part of them were sentenced to imprisonment varying from between one and three days. The founder and secretaries of the society, who came worse off, and got a month in gaol, had taken the precaution to bolt, and add to the blackness of their former offences by a heroism as premature as their principles. They are now enforcing the compact under the auspices of General Langiewicz.—*Berlin Letter.*

THE POLISH DICTATOR.—The *Schlesische Zeitung* gives the following particulars of the Polish leader Langiewicz, and vouches for their correctness:—"Marian Langiewicz, a native of the Grand Duchy of Posen, is the son of a physician, and was entered at the University of Breslau, whence he went to Prague, in order to devote himself, under the guidance of Professor Czelknowsky, to the study of the Sclavonian languages. After a few months, however, he returned to Breslau, to study mathematics, and subsequently accepted a very advantageous situation as tutor in the family of M. von S. a Polish landed proprietor. Two years later he returned to Breslau to complete his studies, and then went to Berlin, where he returned his year in the Artillery. After that he went to Paris and to Italy, and made the campaign of Sicily and Naples under Garibaldi, and, at its conclusion, was appointed one of the instructors at the Polish Military School at Cuneo. He is of small stature, and about 34 years of age. His elder brother practises as a physician at Wiltkowo, in the Grand Duchy of Posen."

GARIBALDI AND THE POLES.—General Langiewicz, it is said, has received the following letter from Garibaldi:—"Caprera, March 1.—My dear Langiewicz,—May God bless you, and with you the sacred cause of your country! You will triumph by conducting your insurrection, as you do, in detail; and by propagating the movement through the whole of ancient Poland—and beyond those limits if you can. You will thus afford time to realise in fact the sympathies which you merit from all the world. You have already accomplished wonderful things—well worthy of the name of Poland. At the head of your youth you achieve miracles. We will all be with you—and soon. —JOSEPH GARIBALDI."—A false report got abroad that Minotti Garibaldi had passed through Berne, on his way to Poland; a Polish general did indeed visit Caprera to invite Menotti, but General Garibaldi refused his consent. Colonel Dunn, known as a Garibaldian in 1860, passed through here on Monday, on his way to join the insurrection. One Polish general, actually in the service of the King of Italy, has thrown up his commission, and left for his native country. Mickiewitz has just sent, through the deputies Mordini and Cairoli, a spirited address to the Italian Liberals, thanking them for having inaugurated the era of liberty. The Poles are naturally crying aloud for Garibaldi. "He belongs to no country, but is the apostle of freedom everywhere. We are now suffering for your cruelty and ingratitude." Such were the words of a Pole to one of the supporters of the late Ministry. I regret to say that at least two months more must elapse before Garibaldi can hope to be really well again. This is authentic, and the very last bulletin.—*Turin Letter.*

A FRENCH MURDER.—The Court of Assizes of the Cote d'Or has just tried a man, named Pierre Verriere, and his two daughters, Christine and Josephine, for the murder of Michel Verriere, the husband of Christine, at Dijon. After serving several years in the navy, Michel obtained his discharge, and went to Dijon, where he took up his residence with his brother in a cottage just outside the town. He soon fell in love with his niece Christine, and the girl's father consented to the marriage. Michel indulged in drink occasionally, and was very violent when intoxicated. The other inmates of the house were as bad as himself in that respect, and frequent quarrels ensued between them, so that they were often all fighting together. The wife soon got tired of a husband double her own age, and formed a connection with a young man in the neighbourhood. Her husband, on learning this, turned her out of doors in December last, and she then went to live with her father and sister; but having kept a duplicate key of her husband's room, she entered it on more than one occasion and took some of his money. Having found that her husband was about to draw some money he had in the savings bank, she appears to have determined to get rid of him, and, to effect her purpose, pretended to yield to his wish for a reconciliation. All the family met in the evening of the 1st January, and began drinking together. Shortly after a quarrel ensued, and blows were struck. At last Christine and her sister seized Michel by the arms and held him while his brother stabbed him four times in the back with a knife. Michel died before morning. The jury acquitted Josephine, but found the other two prisoners guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The court accordingly condemned the father to twenty years' hard labour, and his daughter to eight years of the same punishment.

CIRCASSIA AND RUSSIA.—The latest news from Constantinople respecting Carcassia is, that four envoys have been despatched by Russia to different parts of the country, seeking peace.—The answer of the Circassians was, "It was we who, four years ago, proposed peace, and you would have no peace; now you propose peace, it must be that you can no longer make war. Treaties with you are more dangerous than war with you."

TRIAL FOR MURDER, AT EDINBURGH.

On Monday, at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, before the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Lords Deas and Jervis Woode, Thomas Skirving, chimney-sweeper, was charged with the murder of his wife, on the night of Thursday, the 29th, or the morning of Friday, the 30th of January, by striking her with a besom or brush, several blows on the head, breast, back, arms, and legs, whereby several of her ribs and several of the bones of both arms and legs were broken, and she was mortally injured, and soon thereafter died. The prisoner, who had a haggard and careworn appearance, pleaded "Not Guilty." Thomas Cowie and his wife, neighbours of the prisoner, stated that about half-past eight to nine, on the Thursday night, they heard sounds like those of blows struck upon a soft substance, coming from the prisoner's house. At intervals the prisoner ceased striking, and came and shook the door, and abused his wife for having hidden the key. About nine o'clock they heard the deceased call "Murder!" "Police!" They went to bed about half-past nine, and heard no more. Deceased was a very violent and quarrelsome woman when in drink, and was very often in that state. She had been at the Police Court that morning about breaking their windows. Isabella Scott, a little girl who had been sent to the sweep's house to employ him for next morning, was answered from behind the door by Skirting, who said, "I canna come oot; the mistress isna in;" to which the woman replied, "Yes, she's in; but she's half killed." Witness went away in alarm, but ventured back again with a boy, when she heard some one moan, and heard a man's voice say "You'll need another drubbing yet." John Edwards, a milk-boy, deposed to hearing the prisoner say through the door when he rapped, that Mrs. Skirving was not in; on which she replied, "Yes, I'm in; but the dirty, low blackguard's murdering me." John Kemp, a little girl under 12, was sent with a message to Skirving's house a little before 11 o'clock, and was told to come in by the deceased, who asked her to loose her clothes, but witness could not get her to turn round so as to enable her to get at the fastening. She went out for beer, and then for whisky for Skirving; when she came back the second time Mrs. Skirving had moved a little, and again asked her to undo her clothing (she was lying above the bed-clothes), but witness got frightened at seeing blood on the face of the deceased, and was then told by the prisoner to go away. Mrs. Auld, wife of a night cab-driver, deposed to being called upon by the prisoner to come and assist his wife about one o'clock in the morning, but found the unfortunate woman dead. She said to prisoner, "You have murdered your wife;" to which he replied, "God forbid; she fell down the stair." He added that he had been asking her for a shilling, which she would not give, and he feared he had been striking her after she was dead. The prisoner and his wife had been drinking all Thursday afternoon and evening. Medical testimony showed that, though the injuries taken singly were insufficient to cause death, yet their number and severity when combined fully accounted for the fatal result. Evidence was led to show the extreme provocation the prisoner had received from his wife's violent temper and dissipated habits. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty of culpable homicide," and the Court sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held in Manchester Town Hall, on Monday; Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., the deputy chairman, presiding.

The Hon. SECRETARY stated that last week 29 bales of clothing, two hampers of wine, and five casks of provisions were sent out. The total receipts of money amounted to £5,189. The balance at the banker's is, on general account, £426,376 18s 2d; and on the employment and school account, £11,729 2s 6d, making a total of £438,106 0s 8d. Among the amounts received yesterday morning was £1,000 from Dublin; £165 from the British merchants of Rio Grande do Sul; and £70 11s 1d. being the third instalment, from Pernambuco.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall's weekly report, which was read, stated that "on the 7th inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the 27 unions in the cotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1,513. Although, however, this decrease has taken place, it is to be remembered that there are now 213,705 persons in the receipt of parochial relief in the unions adverted to, and that local committees of charity, resident in those unions, are aiding 226,452 persons who are not in receipt of parochial relief, making a total of 440,150 persons who subsist either on the poor rates or on charity; while, under ordinary circumstances, the total number of persons receiving relief is about 50,000. The total weekly cost of out-door relief on the 7th instant was £14,129 9s 5d; and the 150 local committees of charity in these unions are expending £22,785 per week in relief also, independently of the cost of clothing and of incidental expences; total, £36,914, while under ordinary circumstances the cost of out-relief per week is £2,320. The amount of money in the hands of treasurers of the 27 unions on the 7th inst. was £85,137 7s 10d."

Mr. FARNALL proposed the following resolution:—"That a letter be addressed to the various relief committees suggesting the propriety of considering to what extent able-bodied men who have hitherto derived their livelihood wholly from out-door labour can at an early period be removed from the lists of persons relieved by them."

Major EGERTON LEIGH seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Several grants having been made, the committee adjourned.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

BRITISH.—The past week has been fairly seasonable, with occasional light rains, while the temperature has been greatly reduced, and the ordinary winds have been prevalent. Field work, therefore, of all kinds, has proceeded favourably, and a salutary check has been given to vegetation. Wheat thrashing, too, has been more in favour of samples, and at many markets the corn has been improved in condition. Lent corn has been liberally sown, the land being, with few exceptions, in good order, and the young wheat, which was growing too fast for safety, gives less cause for anxiety. The return of cold weather here has found its counterpart in Northern Europe, four degrees of frost Rhaumer being reported at Dantzic; but we do not hear of any damage being done as yet by the fluctuations of temperature. The tone of the English markets has, in several localities, been more healthful, and the show of samples has begun seriously to diminish, either from the unremunerative prices or from the deficiency of last years' crop. As to the latter, our own forthcoming estimate will give us a better idea; but we have known of corn where the yield has been little more than half an average. Still, foreign imports have lately been on such a scale as to leave the nation unconscious of its dependence, and the heavy losses ensuing upon imports have given traders but little encouragement to renew their enterprises.

FOREIGN.—The Paris flour market shows very little change as having occurred during the past week, either in prices or the state of business. Barley was in less demand, but maintained its value for choice. Oats were not offering so plentifully as in the previous week, and there was still a demand for seed in fine qualities. Marseilles and Bordeaux remained calm. More wheat being offered at Rotterdam; prices were 6d. to 1s. per qr. lower. With very little doing at Hambro', prices were scarcely supported.

THE PALMERSTON INSTALLATION FESTIVAL.—We understand that the College authorities of Glasgow have resolved that the installation of Lord Palmerston, as Lord Rector of the University, shall take place at St. John's parish church, in the event of the building being granted by the magistrates and the minister and kirk session. That the church will be granted for this important ceremony no one can entertain any doubt. St. John's is easily accessible from the College grounds, and will accommodate twice as many persons as the Common-Hall, the usual place of installation. The banquet to Lord Palmerston, which takes place on the evening of the same day (Monday March 30) promises to be one of the most brilliant ever held in the west of Scotland. By appropriating the galleries, 800 gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated to dinner, and, although the public announcement of the banquet was only made in the middle of last week, applications, we believe, for nearly 700 tickets have already been made. The promoters have wisely discarded all party feeling on the occasion, and, accordingly men of every shade of political sentiment will meet on common ground to do honour to the veteran statesman. Among those who have as yet intimated acceptance of invitations are the Duke of Argyll, Lord Balantyre, Lord Dunfermline, Lord Belhaven, Sir Edward Colebrook, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P. the Lord Advocate, and Rear Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B. The application for tickets to the reception by the working classes, which takes place in the City-Hall on the evening of Tuesday, the 31st of March, is overwhelming.

COURTSHIP AND ROGUERY.—At Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, on Monday, John Osmond, *alias* John Seymour, who represented himself as being a commercial traveller, was charged with having obtained various sums of money, at least above £100, from Miss Susannah Bowden, under a promise of marriage. It would seem that the prisoner, whilst the complainant was living at Plymouth, had formed her acquaintance, and paid his addresses to her as a suitor. He, however, seems to have been short of cash, and being aware that his fair one was living in affluence, he soon made his pecuniary difficulties known to her. Having told her that he intended to make her his wife at no distant period, he was at once supplied with the "needful," and all things went on well for a time. Within six months it is said he had drawn upwards of £100. To assure his "beloved one" that he was in earnest, he had fixed the day on different occasions when they were to be united in holy matrimony, but no sooner did that particular time arrive than either he would be seized with some sad malady, completely incapacitating him, or else urgent and important business demanded his attendance at some remote part of the country. On one occasion he even took out a license (the lady paying for it, of course,) and they both went to Plymouth, and she with the belief that they were going to be married. She was again the victim of disappointment, for after he had obtained some £10 from her, he said the license would not permit of their getting married unless at Birmingham or Exeter. The marriage was therefore put off till the day when the Prince of Wales was to be married; but in the meantime, the fair one had discovered the deceitfulness of her pretended lover, and found that he had a wife residing at Torquay. Terrified at the thought of being so deeply duped, she obtained a warrant for his apprehension. The prisoner was remanded.—*Western Morning News.*

EXECUTION OF GEORGE VASS.

The unhappy culprit convicted at our last assizes of murder, preceded by rape, expiated his crime by his life on Saturday last on a scaffold erected within the south west corner of our borough gaol. It will be remembered that Mr. Baron Martin, before whom the prisoner was tried, in sentencing him to death, spoke of his crime as one of the most revolting he had ever heard or read of, and perhaps it is to the enormity of the offence which he had committed that we must attribute the remarkable circumstance that not the slightest effort was made in any quarter to obtain a mitigation of the extreme penalty of the law. Even those who are opposed to *all* capital punishments were silent, and a youth only 20 years of age was sent to the scaffold without any attempt being made, on any ground, to save his life.

It will be remembered that when Vass was sentenced to die (although so young) he preserved the same stolid indifference which he had manifested during the trial. Since his condemnation, however, he seems to have awakened to his true condition, and gave signs of sincere contrition. We are informed that he paid great attention to the ministrations of the Chaplain (the Rev. R. Shepherd, jun.) who has been unremitting in his endeavours to bring the young criminal to a state of mind befitting one who was so soon to be launched into eternity.

At an early hour in the morning a considerable number of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the gaol. Arrangements had been made to admit the representatives of the press at a quarter past seven, and they were thus enabled to obtain an accurate account of what passed immediately before and during the execution. There was then an immense crowd, a large proportion of whom were boys of a smaller or larger growth. There were a few women, but these were evidently of the lowest class, there not being (as was observed to us) "a single respectable face among them." The scaffold was erected at the south-west corner of the gaol and within its walls, the only portion of it visible to the spectators outside being two upright posts, with a cross beam, to which was attached a rope, dangling in the air, which was soon to strangle its victim. The Railway Bank, which has a slight ascent, thus securing a better view than other parts of the locality, was choked up with people and rendered quite impassable. Immediately in front of the prison, around the north-west side of it, and a great way down towards the Arcade, a vast crowd were gathered, having, for the most part their eyes fixed upon the scaffold. Now and then, lacking other excitement, for which their minds evidently craved, they got up a little amusement among themselves. One incident which we witnessed was the picking up of a little boy by a stalwart fellow, and throwing him over the shoulders of the packed mass—a feat which seemed to give much delight to a motley group in the immediate neighbourhood. Some persons had scrambled up to the top of a wall at the foot of the Railway Bank, and a blue-coated peace-preserver who interfered to remove them was hailed with a cheer. So the time was whiled away until the clocks struck the hour of eight.

Barriers had been thrown across the street in front of the gaol, which had the effect of preventing any serious pressure of the crowd when the criminal was brought out to meet his fate.

Meantime, what was passing within the gaol? At seven the Chaplain arrived, and at once proceeded to the condemned cell. The convict, who had retired to rest at a late hour on the previous evening, awoke at six, and on one of the turnkeys asking what he wanted for breakfast, he requested some coffee and toasted bread, of which he partook. The Chaplain subsequently informed the reporters of what had transpired at his interview with the miserable youth. To the rev. gentleman he had acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and when asked if he had still the same faith and trust in the Redeemer which he had previously expressed, he gave a reply in the affirmative. The Chaplain next asked him if he felt any terrors, to which he answered that he was "rather nervous," but full of joy at the prospect of being with his Saviour for ever. The Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, and Governor of the Gaol were present at this affecting interview, and were moved to tears. During this time the multitude without were getting very noisy and uproarious, and their loud voices were distinctly heard inside the prison.

All the officials then proceeded to a room at the north side of the gaol where Askerne, the executioner, was in waiting. Here the prisoner was brought in, walking firm and erect, between two gaolers. He was dressed in the same clothes which he wore at the trial, and there did not seem to be much change in his demeanour, although it was noticed that he wore a softer expression of countenance. The Chaplain, addressing him, asked him, in a very solemn manner, these questions:—Are you heartily sorry for the offence which you have committed? Do you sincerely, from the bottom of your heart, forgive every one that has done you any wrong? Do you put your whole trust in Jesus Christ, who died to take our sins away? To these questions the prisoner replied, feebly "yes."

He still maintained the firmness, which seems to have been a leading characteristic in his nature, but this time it cost him considerable effort to do so. After this profession of his faith, the Chaplain offered up a prayer, every one kneeling, which was indeed, under the circumstances, a very impressive act of devotion.

Askerne, the executioner, then went through the process of pinioning, fastening leather straps, which bound his body, arms and wrists, with the view of shortening his struggles. This operation lasted but a few minutes, and the convict remained unmoved. When, however, the executioner removed his neckerchief he gave some vent to his pent-up feelings by uttering a heavy sigh. The time having now fully arrived, the death procession was formed, and walked slowly to the gallows. The Sheriff (H. Parker, Esq.), and the Under-Sheriff (H. W. Fenwick, Esq.), and Chaplain led the way and attending them were the Governor (Mr. Robins) and the schoolmaster (Mr. Smith). The central figure was poor Vass, who walked again between two jailers, but did not require any support. On the way the Chaplain read a portion of the burial service beginning "I am the resurrection and the life," only some portion of which could be heard even by the reporters who were in the rear of the procession as it passed across an open space, where it could be seen, owing to the noises of the crowd outside.

Several steps had to be ascended to reach the scaffold, and when the culprit first appeared, he was greeted with a tremendous shout from a callous-hearted crew who were among the immense concourse. He gazed upon the scene with a sort of dreamy stare, while, from the scaffold, the pale faces and up-turned eyes of some thousand of persons had a very strange and striking appearance. Then the convict knelt down with his back to the crowd, and all assumed the same posture whilst the Chaplain repeated the Lord's Prayer. And now came the tragedy itself, to which all that we have recorded were preparations and preliminaries. Vass was at once placed under the fatal beam, a white cap was drawn over his face, the rope adjusted round his neck, his ankles bound with another cord, and the Sheriff, Chaplain, and others who had accompanied him to the platform retired. The executioner stepped behind, and touching a spring the drop fell, and the body of the culprit was, in an instant, swinging in the air! He stood firm on the scaffold until the cap was drawn over his face, and then his limbs trembled and his whole frame quivered.

An awful silence pervaded the whole assembly whilst the final preparations were going on, and when the deed itself was done. In about two minutes after the body fell life was extinct.

The greater portion of the concourse dispersed after the execution, but some remained until the body was taken down an hour afterwards. It will be interred within the precincts of the gaol, pursuant to the sentence.

ACCIDENTS IN THE CROWD.

Previous to, and immediately following the execution of the unhappy man, the crush in the main body of the crowd, and in the narrow lanes converging on the scene was truly terrific. In the Railway Bank, especially, the press after the execution was horrible. Hundreds who had witnessed the last act of justice, were madly pressed up the narrow lane, and equal numbers were as obstinately forcing their way down to obtain a view of the body. The shrieks of women and children were truly heartrending, and many were trodden under foot, and with great difficulty rescued from the jaws of death. As it is, many persons have been seriously injured, and the inference is that some at least have lost their lives in the terrible press. In the Railway Bank, we noticed at least three men in a pitiable state, borne along on the backs of more fortunate companions. They had been trodden underfoot, and were in a state of insensibility. Many women and children, too, are also reported seriously injured. When the crowd slackened a little, portions of wearing apparel and quantities of crinoline were to be seen bestrewing the ground, significant evidences of the life and death struggle that had been waged in this closely packed narrow lane. The injured persons were temporarily conveyed to the Manors Police Station, and Dr. Rayne was immediately summoned to their assistance.

THE CULPRIT'S FAMILY AND PERSONAL HISTORY.

GEORGE VASS was born on the 10th of March, 1843, and consequently was just twenty years of age at the date of the Prince of Wales's marriage. He was the eldest of nine children, seven of whom are girls. His brother, who is about seventeen years of age, was once committed for some offence to the Reformatory at Netherton. He was allowed to leave that institution in order to seek employment, and is now at home with his parents. One of the girls attends a night school kept by Miss Outhett in Salmon's-court. The father of the family, who is well known, is a cab driver in the service of Mr. Shanks, and is said to be a quiet inoffensive man. Mrs. Vass is said to be an industrious person, and is also a member of a provident club. Vass, it appears, has been at several schools, and seems to have been very changeable in his disposition. His mother states that he was two years at St. Thomas's day school at the time when Mr. Page was master, and when his parents removed to Stowell-street, their eldest son was removed from St. Thomas's School to the school of the late Mr. Daniel White, in the Green-court. From the statement of Mrs. White, we learn that when at her husband's school George Vass was the ringleader in mischief. He was frequently in scrapes; and becoming, in the judgment of his teacher, completely incorrigible, he was finally expelled from the school. After this he sought employment, and was sometimes sent in charge of one of the carts of Mr. William Winter, builder. Afterwards he was employed at the Elswick Engine Works, and continued there about three-quarters of a year. According to the testimony of the foreman under whom he worked there was nothing particularly reprehensible in his conduct; but the work at which he was engaged becoming slack, he

VASS' VISITORS.

It is worthy of mention that among other persons who took an interest in the sad fate of this unhappy youth was the Sheriff's wife, (Mrs. H. Parker) who, with a gentle heroism becoming her sex twice, visited him in his cell. She took him some tracts, which Vass told his mother he had read with interest. He spoke of her in high terms to his mother, after Mrs. Parker's first visit; and on being asked if he wished to see her again, he expressed his deep sense of the privilege of being visited by such a lady. He gave each of the younger children one of the tracts which had been supplied to him by Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Robson, the wife of his last employer, having heard of his condemnation, and having a strong desire to see him, succeeded in gaining admission to the condemned cell. A sister of Vass accompanied her. She asked him if he would like to see "Tom" (his late employer.) Vass replied he did not mind, and hence Mr. Robson was unable to carry out his kind intentions.

LIST OF EXECUTIONS THIS CENTURY.

1805, Aug. 16, Thomas Clare, murder, Westgate.
1816, Sept. 7, James O'Niel, highway robbery, Town Moor.
1817, Dec. 3, Charles Smith, murder, Town Moor.
1829, March 7, Jane Jamieson, murder, Town Moor.
1844, Aug. 23, Mark Sherwood, murder, Town Moor.
1850, Aug. 24, Patrick Forbes, murder, Gaol.

THE STRIKE AT MESSRS. STEPHENSON'S FACTORY.

At the Manors Police Court, Newcastle, on Monday, before E. N. Grace, C. F. Hamond, James Sillick, and J. Blackwell, Esqs., Henry Simpson and John Temple, boiler smiths, were placed in the dock, charged with assaulting George Barton.

Mr. Joel said in this case he appeared on the part of the prosecution, which was at the instigation of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Company, who considered it due to this man, as well as to others in their employment, that a charge should be preferred against the two defendants for having assaulted one of their workmen on Saturday last, and as he was instructed to ask the Bench to commit these men to gaol instead of inflicting a pecuniary penalty, it would be his duty to state the circumstances of the case. Messrs. Stephenson and Co. employed a large number of men at their works in this town. Sixty or seventy were boiler smiths, and these, for reasons known to themselves, had left. The firm could not complain of the men leaving, but, on the other hand, Messrs. Stephenson thought they had a right to take such men as they thought fit. The boiler smiths struck about a fortnight ago, and that strike had been attended with some considerable inconvenience, because not only had Messrs. Stephenson been deprived of the work of the boiler smiths, but some thirty or forty men in other parts of the business had been thrown out of employment. It therefore became the duty of Messrs. Stephenson to obtain men to fill the places of those who had left, and on Monday last they obtained the services of John Barton. At twelve o'clock, when he left his work, some 200 or 300 men were assembled, and as soon as he made his appearance they commenced to hoot and shout that unfortunate man. They threw stones at him, and so violent were they that one of the foremen thought it prudent to take him again into the shop. On the Monday night he was received in the same way. The Tuesday was a holiday, but on the Wednesday he went to his work as usual. Again it was thought prudent to keep him in the factory until he got his dinner; but when he left at six o'clock in the evening there were 300 or 400 men assembled in Forth-street for the purpose of meeting him on his way home. Some persons accompanied Barton, but as soon as they got into the street, the men commenced to hoot and shout and throw stones at him, and ultimately a number of persons attacked him in a cowardly way. One man knocked him down, another struck him on the cheek, and although the injuries inflicted on him were not of a serious nature, still the character of the assault was such that he should ask the magistrates to commit these men to gaol for such a period as they thought fit. Indeed, these men were banded together, and a pecuniary penalty would be a mere sham; the object of the prosecution was to show these men that assaults of that kind could not be committed with impunity.

John Barton, a young man apparently about 19 years of age, deposed: I am a boiler-smith, and have a mother and brother and two sisters to maintain. I engaged myself last Monday to work at Messrs. Stephenson's as a boiler-smith. I entered their service on Monday morning and worked until I went to my dinner at one o'clock. I left the factory by the street that leads down to the Close. There was a large number of men in the street, and Simpson was one of them. They hooted, shouted, and threw stones. I went home with Mr. Brown, one of the foremen. They followed me to the Cattle Market. There were about 200. After dinner, Mr. Brown called upon me and took me by a back way to the factory. On the Monday night I left at six o'clock, and there was a large number outside the gates, who obstructed and shouted me until I got to the Westgate Police Station. On Wednesday I went again and stayed until six o'clock, as there was a large concourse outside, and I dared not leave at noon. At night I went homewards to my house in Brunel-street, Scotswood-road. When we got to the bridge, near the Cattle Market, they rushed forward, and this man (Simpson) struck me with his fist, and the other man struck me and gave me a black eye. About a dozen struck me, and one kicked me in the small of the back. I was afraid they were going to kill me. I ran forward to the Westgate Police Station, and took the protection of the policemen, who had a man in custody. I am quite sure these are the men. Dr. Rayne has attended me.

By Mr. Bush: I am the prosecutor in this case, not Messrs. Stephenson. I have not been out of the house since. I was on the middle of the road when they came to me, passing the Infirmary. They made a rush to attack me at the bridge, but were afraid of two policemen who were there. When I was struck the police were taking a man into custody. I was struck on the left side by Simpson. I saw him; there was no other man near me. I saw him make the attempt to strike me. I gave a description of Simpson to the police-officers. I said he was a man with one eye, wore dark clothes, and was about the same height as myself. Simpson only struck me once that I know of. I came from Penrith, in Cumberland, but had been working at Carlisle last.

By the prisoner Temple: You struck me.

Anthony Schaefer: I am head draughtsman at Messrs. Stephenson's. I was standing at the end of the Cattle Market, and the crowd passed on after this workman. I saw the tallest of the two prisoners (Temple). There were 200 or 300. I saw Temple run across the street and kick the workman. I saw Temple in the next room to-day and picked him out.

By Temple: I saw you kick him at the end of the Pig Market.

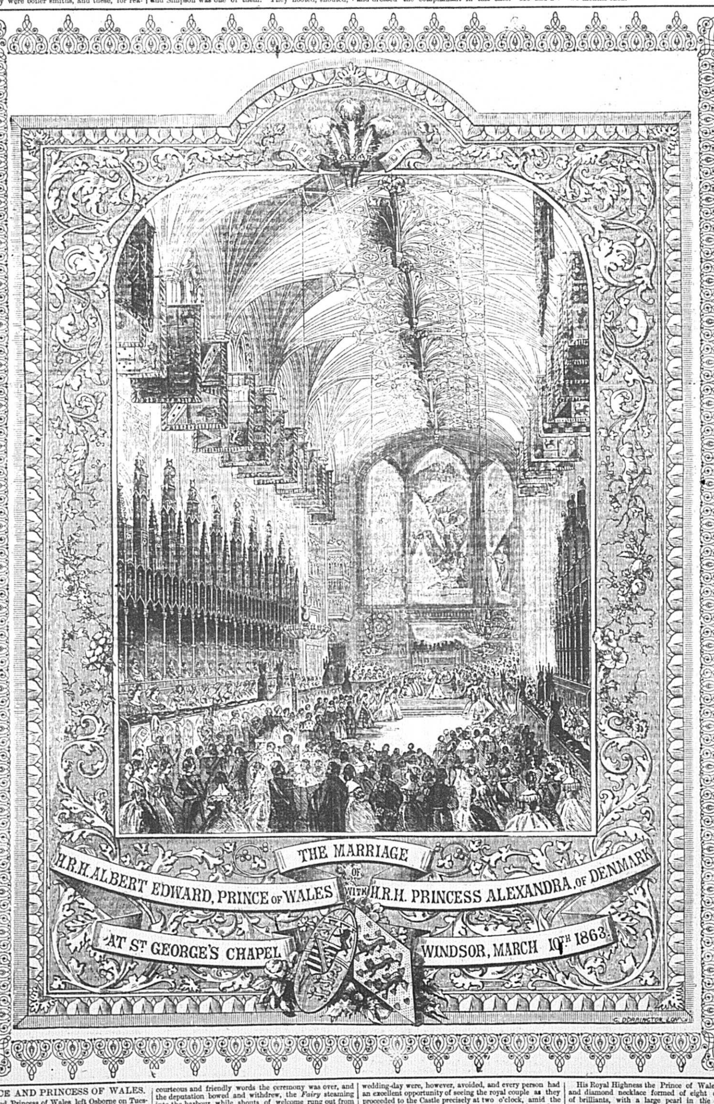
Mr. Bush, jun.: I am an assistant with Mr. Rayne, and dressed the complainant in this case. He had a cut over the eye, was cut in the mouth with the teeth, and he complained of a pain in his back.

By Mr. Bush: The cut on the eye had not been done by a fist, but might been have done by a stone.

Mr. BUSH, on behalf of Simpson, said the case was a very simple one, and was not of that importance which Mr. Joel had endeavoured to attach to it, but was an assault by Henry Simpson on John Barton. They would see nothing to justify them in deviating from the ordinary practice and victimising his client by sending him to gaol on behalf of Messrs Stephenson and Co., instead of fining him a half-a-crown for a blow, as was usually done in this court. The blow might have been given by some one else, and it was probable that the prosecutor had thought the prisoner, who had had the misfortune to lose an eye, was easily identified. They had nothing whatever to do with the case as a case of strike. The man left his work at Messrs. Stephenson's as he had a perfect right to do, and the defence he was instructed to make was that his client came from Carlisle, and that he went near the prosecutor to see whether he was an acquaintance whom he knew before. He denied most emphatically having struck the prosecutor, and, divesting the case of all unnecessary importance, he trusted that if the Bench, thought on the evidence of the prosecutor alone, that his client did commit the assault, they would not travel out of the ordinary course at the request of Messrs. Stephenson, but would inflict a simple fine. He dare say that if the magistrates discharged the defendants on their own recognizances it would be a very proper mode of getting rid of the case, while if a heavy fine were inflicted in this case it would not be attended with any good object.

The prisoner Temple gave an account of the part he took in the crowd, in which he denied having struck Barton at all.

The Bench retired and were absent about five minutes. On returning into court, Mr. Grace said the magistrates were unanimously of opinion that Henry Simpson and John Temple were the persons who committed an assault on that man. The magistrates desired him to say also that they were quite at liberty to use their own time as they liked, but they were not to deter other men from working. They were sent to prison for two months each.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Osborne on Tuesday morning *en route* for Windsor. The Corporation of Portsmouth had forwarded a respectful request to Osborne, that their Royal Highnesses would land at that port instead of at the Royal Clarence Yard, on the opposite side of the harbour, which is the route usually taken by Her Majesty in her journeys to and from Osborne. In consequence of the arrangements which had been previously made, this request could not be acceded to, but it was intimated that the Prince would receive an address from the Corporate body afloat, for which purpose the Fairy would be stopped off the Victoria Pier, at the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. The Victoria Pier was gaily decorated with flags, and the Mayor and Corporation repaired thither in their robes of office. The Royal

courteous and friendly words the ceremony was over, and the deputation bowed and withdrew, the *Fairy* steaming into the harbour, while shouts of welcome rung out from the crowds on shore and from the seamen on the yards of her Majesty's ships *Victory* and *St. Vincent*. At the landing-stage Major-General Lord W. Paulet, with Vice-Admiral Sir M. Seymour and Rear-Admiral Elliott, at once hastened on board to pay their respects to their Royal Highnesses, and a deputation from the clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of the borough of Gosport and the parish of Alverstoke were introduced to the Prince and Princess. This ceremony over, the Prince and Princess made their appearance on deck in readiness to disembark. As the Prince and Princess passed right through the centre of the crowd to the state carriage, one grand, hearty English hurrah burst forth. The guards of honour of the 6th Foot and Hants 6th Rifles presented arms, the band of the line playing

wedding-day were, however, avoided, and every person had an excellent opportunity of seeing the royal couple as they proceeded to the Castle precisely at two o'clock, amid the hurrahs of the multitude. The streets were decorated with flags and various devices, and looked as gay as on the day of the departure for Osborne. There was no guard of honour, and the Prince and his suite occupied only two carriages. Her Royal Highness wore a purple velvet mantle and white silk bonnet, with "blush" roses.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

The following presents were made to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of their marriage.

The presents to the Princess of Wales included: from—Her Majesty the Queen, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen, from designs by his

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—A fine pearl and diamond necklace formed of eight circular clusters of brilliants, with a large pearl in the centre of each, and connected by festoons of diamonds. From each of the three principal clusters is suspended a fine pear-shaped pearl.

A brooch of oblong form, with three very fine pearls set with large brilliants, and three large and fine pearls pendant.

A pair of earrings to match. (Garrard and Co.)

A diadem of fine brilliants; the circlet is formed of two rows, with ten large brilliants; it is surmounted by scroll ornaments, having in the centre of each a large drop-shaped brilliant; these are connected by Greek devices, also in brilliants. The various pieces are made to form separate ornaments at pleasure. (Garrard and Co.)

A waist-clasp, formed by two large turquoises, inlaid with

cypher, "L. A.," in diamonds on crystal. (Wondra, Darmstadt.)

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Prince Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice—An oval brilliant pendant, having in the centre five sapphires in the form of a cross, and a fine pearl suspended.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge—A flower pattern brilliant brooch, with emeralds forming the centres of the flowers and buds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge—A handsome bracelet, the clasp of enamel and diamonds.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—A broad wove gold band bracelet, with blue enamel and diamond centre and plume. (Garrard and Co.)

Her Highness the Princess Hohenlohe—A beautifully painted fan mount, representing an outdoor scene (skating), a ball-room, and a concert. A similar mount, representing a group in the costumes of Louis XV. period.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians—A dress of beautiful costly Brussels lace, with scarf and handkerchief to match.

His Majesty the King of Denmark—A necklace of pearls and diamonds in five divisions, with festoons of pearls, connecting ornaments of gold, with a large brilliant in the centre of each. The centre of the necklace is formed of scroll work in diamonds, with one round and two very large pear-shaped pearls, and suspended from it is the fac-simile of the cross of Dagmar, tastefully executed in enamel, ornamented with pearls and diamonds. The style of the necklace is Byzantine. (Jules Didrichsen, crown jeweller, Copenhagen.)

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg—A gold bracelet or locket pendant, with diamonds in the centre. (Friedeberg, Berlin.)

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia—A large vase of China, the middle containing a portrait of His Majesty; the base, the top, and the handles all richly gilt.

His Royal Highness the Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse and sisters—An antique gold parure, diadem, necklace, bracelet, brooch, and ear-rings. (Michelson, Copenhagen.)

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Glucksburg—An old enamelled watch, with diamond borders back and front.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh—A bouquet holder of carved crystal, with pearls and corals introduced. On the stem is a band of emeralds and diamonds, and a jewelled coronet. The foot is formed of a ball of crystal, with rubies and diamonds. By turning the ball the foot springs open into four supports, in each of which is a plume and cipher. Attached to the holder is a chain of gold and pearls, and a hoop ring of eight pearls. (London and Ryder.)

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Household—A very richly chased silver gilt toilet service in the Queen Anne style, consisting of a magnificent toilet glass, hand glass, a large casket, 10 toilet boxes, 2 large jars, 4 smaller jars, 2 large beakers, 4 large scent bottles with coronet tops, pair of toilet candlesticks, pin-cushion with handsome pin tray, ivory hair brushes with silver-gilt cipher and crown, a tortoiseshell comb, and a beautifully fitted instrument tray. The toilet glass, the principal object of the service, has a very richly chased frame, at the top of which is the cipher and Danish coronet of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra, surmounted by two winged figures bearing the Prince of Wales' plume, which they are about to place upon the cipher of Her Royal Highness; at the foot of the glass are the full arms, supporters, and crown of the Prince of Wales. The whole is fitted in a rosewood case, with a handsome cipher and crown on the cover, richly ornamented handles, and lock plate. The facing of the box when open presents a continuous twisted scroll, on each lap of which is engraved the name of a subscriber. (Garrard and Co.)

The Hon. Mrs. Bruce—A copy, by Mrs. Charles Newton, of the Raphael "St. Catherine," in the National Gallery.

The Bridesmaids—A coloured gold bracelet, richly set with brilliants; the bracelet is in eight compartments, each containing a portrait of a bridesmaid, with her initials in diamonds, on a garter blue cover. (Garrard and Co.)

Earl Spencer—Ewer and basin, of Majolica ware.

Chamberlain Schesstedt Juel and daughter, Baroness Juel Brockdorf and daughter, Master of the Hunt Lindegard, and Counsellor Lindegard—A suite of gold ornaments, of ancient design; a broad gold bracelet, with filagree work; and a brooch and earrings to correspond.

The Corporation of the City of London—A necklace of 32 very large and fine brilliants, a pair of earrings to correspond, formed of two large and fine brilliant tops and two equally fine drops connected by two smaller brilliants. (Garrard and Co.)

The Lady Mayoress—A bouquet-holder of cornucopia-form, with rose, thistle, and harp, in rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. (Garrard and Co.)

The Lady Mayoress of Dublin, and a number of ladies of title and distinction in Ireland—Several fine specimens of Irish lace.

The Duchess of Inverness—A gold bracelet with diamond centre.

Lady Buchanan—A handsome casket in imitation of Florentine work, made at Torquay.

The ladies of Liverpool—A cross of 11 large and fine brilliants, suspended from a row of pearls. (Mayer, Liverpool.)

The ladies of Manchester—An opal and brilliant bracelet, with small emeralds introduced; in the centre are five large opals, and 16 opals in the bands. (Hunt and Roskell.)

The ladies of Leeds—A handsome diamond bracelet, contained in an elegant white casket, ornamented with appropriate gold devices and inscription.

The ladies of Gravesend—A bouquet-holder, ornamented with pink coral and pearls, and having the Corporation arms on one side, and the arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of Denmark on the other. (Dod, Cornhill.)

The inhabitants of the two islands Laaland and Falster—A gold suite of Saxon design, diadem. Armlet, brooch, hairpins, three buttons, earrings, and ring. (Dahl, Copenhagen.)

The Highland Companies of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers—A Highland brooch, richly enamelled with Runic ornaments, surmounted by a crown and shield, with the arms of the Prince as Duke of Rothsay, and the Royal arms of Denmark; the shield rests in a plume; upon a scroll the motto, "In defence, God we defend." The brooch is enriched with Scotch pearls and cairngorms. On the back is engraved in Gaelic, "Welcome and hail to the Daughter of Denmark. From the land of the Mountain, 1862." (From designs by J. Drummond, Esq., R.S.A., executed by G. and M. Crighton.)

The Children of Windsor—A Bible and Prayer Book, the sides of the books of ivory, with torquoise cross in the centre.

The presents to the Prince of Wales were:—

From Her Majesty the Queen (in the name of his Royal Highness The Prince Consort and the Queen, from designs by his Royal Highness)—A tazza in silver, partially gilt. The group on the base illustrates Edward I. presenting his infant son (born at Carnarvon Castle, April 25, 1284) to the Welsh chieftains. The figures represent the king, the queen, holding the Royal infant in her arms, two chieftains, one of whom kneels and kisses the prince's head, the chancellor, a page bearing the king's shield, a herald, and a knight. The base is rich in ornaments, and bears shields for arms, &c., supported by infantine figures. Beneath the tazza are portraits of the following Princes of Wales, viz., Edward (afterwards Edward II.). Edward the Black prince, Henry afterwards Henry V., Edward, son of Henry VI., Arthur, son of Henry VII., Charles, afterwards Charles I., George Augustus, afterwards George II., and George, afterwards George III. The tazza intended for flowers is surmounted by a figure of St. David (Hunt and Roskell.)

In the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen.—Two vases in silver, partially gilt, of Etruscan form, one surmounted by a figure of Britannia, the other by that of a Welsh bard; the handles are formed of the heraldic rose, and on the feet are the arms and supporters of his Royal Highness in relief. (Hunt and Roskell.)

From her Majesty the Queen.—A candelabrum for seven lights, of rich foliage ornament; on two sides of the base are the arms of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent in high relief, on the other two sides are engraved the cypher and crown of her Royal Highness. Three large oval salvers, with the cypher and crown of her Royal Highness engraved thereon, with other articles of plate.

From the Duke of Buccleuch.—A finely-chased silver gilt and jewelled vase, in the style of Holbein. On the body of the vase are the heads, in high relief, of Holbein, Erasmus, Michael Angelo, and Raffaele; from the cover rises an elegant scroll-work supporting a medallion with the arms of his Royal Highness enamelled on both sides. This was manufactured for the International Exhibition, 1862. (R. and S. Garrard and Co.)

From the Duke of Newcastle.—A large silver inkstand, with richly-chased border and feet. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland—A china service, from Minton.

From the Duke of St. Albans—A very handsome mosaic paper-weight.

From Lieut.-Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., an elegant casket-shaped inkstand of silver, richly ornamented with raised scroll-work in the style of Queen Annie. (Garrard and Co.)

From Lieut.-Colonel Cavendish—An inkstand of Oriental alabaster.

The Lord Mayor has forwarded the following letter to the Newspapers:—

"Osborne, March 16.

"MY LORD—I have received the commands of the Prince of Wales to express to your lordship the deep concern his Royal Highness has experienced on becoming acquainted with the afflicting circumstances and loss of life which occurred in the City on the night of the illumination.

"His Royal Highness would be the last person in the country not to feel, as well as evince by every means in his power, sympathy on such an occasion, especially after the magnificent reception given to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their passage through the City, and the demonstrations of loyalty and affection which met them on every side. It will be an alleviation to His Royal Highness distress to contribute in any towards relieving the distress of those who have suffered when rejoicing only was the object, and his Royal Highness would, therefore, feel obliged by any further information your lordship would be good enough to furnish him with, through me, connected with the chief sufferers.—I have, &c.,

"W. KNOLLYS, Lieut.-General.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P."

ANOTHER VICTIM TO A LONDON MOB.—On Tuesday, Mr J. Humphreys, coroner, held an inquiry respecting the death of Mrs Amy Coomber, aged 53 years. Mr. G. Coomber, of No 11, Fan-street, coal meter, said, that on Saturday the 7th inst., deceased accompanied him to see the procession in the City. She complained of the rude treatment she received from four or five fellows in the crowd.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN,
ESTABLISHED 1860,
IS A WEEKLY PAPER,
PRICE ONE PENNY,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
And Printed at 65, West Clayton Street, Newcastle-upon Tyne, every Friday Afternoon, where Advertisements are received up to One o'Clock.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO GEORGE BRADLEY, PROPRIETOR.

The *Consett Guardian* is the only Local Newspaper published in a District embracing a population of considerably above 50,000, employed not only in the extensive iron works and collieries in Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and Weardale, but in the surrounding agricultural villages; and among all ranks and classes of the inhabitants. It is a popular organ of political and general information, devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge and the social and moral elevation of the people. Printed in Newcastle it has the use of the best machinery at its disposal, and whilst its local news is supplied by its own Reporters and Correspondents, the Proprietor has an arrangement with the Electric Telegraph Company by which its news is brought down to the hour of publication, so that its first issues on Friday evenings anticipate the Newcastle and other daily papers which only have the same news on the following morning. It thus combines all the advantages of which such a newspaper is capable, and affords a medium of the most extensive and beneficial publicity.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All Advertisements sent to the *Consett Guardian*, whether to the Offices at Consett or Newcastle, must be properly authenticated by the name and address of the Advertiser, otherwise their insertion cannot be guaranteed. The scale of charges for advertisements has been revised, simplified, and in some instances reduced, so as to be less than charged by papers of equal standing and circulation, and now stands as follows:—For a single insertion 3d. per line—it being understood that no advertisement shall be less that 1s.; for not less than six insertions 2d. per line; for not less than twelve insertions 1½d. per line, Contracts made with advertisers for larger periods.

☞ Small sums can be sent to the Office at Newcastle in postage stamps.

Terms: Quarterly accounts with regular advertisers.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, are inserted free.

All news communications forwarded to either office must be pre-paid.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

Local and District News.

CONSETT IRON WORKS AND THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—The following statement of the amount raised at the Consett Iron Works towards the relief of the distress in Lancashire will be of interest to our readers. In a former number we reported that £86 9s. 0d. had been raised, and since then £85 14s. 3d. has been received, making a grand total of £172 3s. 3d. The sum of £85 14s 3d. is the contribution from four pays as follows:—Pay ending January 10, £21 8s. 5d.; ending January 24, £24 9s. 6d.; ending February 7, £21 15s.; ending February 21, £18 1s. 4d. The subscription of the workmen is now closed.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH FOR £20 A-SIDE.—On Saturday last a match at 20 pigeons was shot between the once-famed Welshman of Berryedge and Thomas Davison, of Consett, a novice at pigeon shooting. The contest came off in a field belonging to Mr. Parker, of Crookhall, and the weather being fine, the attendance was large. Betting commenced at 5 and 6 to 4 on the Welshman, but the tables were soon turned. Davison proving himself as clever with the gun as he is in the wrestling ring. At the third shot the Castleside hero headed his opponent, at the tenth was two birds in advance, and finally won the match by three birds killing 18 to his opponent's 15.

SUDDEN DEATH AND INQUEST AT CONSETT.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of Barnard Burns, an infant seven months old, who died suddenly on Thursday morning about nine o'clock. The child was well and healthy when the mother brought it down stairs and placed it upon a shawl on the floor, to return up stairs for something or other, when the child almost instantly cried out and appeared as if in a fit; and the mother returned and took the child up in her arms and sent for the doctor, who, however, did not attend until four messengers had been out for him, and then he did not arrive till about ten minutes after the child was quite dead, although he lived within twenty yards of the house. Mr. Favell, the coroner, stated, having heard these particulars, that he had sent a note requesting Mr. Jenkins, the doctor, to examine the child, and give a certificate, which request Mr. Jenkins had refused to comply with. If he had done so (the coroner said) he might have saved the time of the jury, as he knew this was rather a busy day with the tradesmen of Consett. Susan Berry, who lives in the house and witnessed the whole affair, gave a very lucid description of the death of the child, and complained sadly of the tardiness of the doctor in his attendance, who, she alleged, would not hurry because he said he thought he had seen another doctor in the house a few days before, which was not the case. The coroner asked the jury, if they thought proper that he should issue a summons to compel the attendance of the doctor, but the jury, on view of the body and hearing the testimony of the witness and the mother of the child, thought it was not necessary, and returned a verdict, "died by natural causes," at the same time severely censuring the conduct of Dr. Jenkins.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—When the whole nation was actively engaged in celebrating the marriage of the Prince of Wales, an event worthy of record occurred in a small village not a hundred miles from here. The hero of our tale is a gentleman, well-known for his facetiousness and noted for his ability in presiding over the festal board. On this eventful occasion he had enjoyed himself during the day with a plentiful libation at the bacchanalian spring. As night approached he began to feel hungry and anxious for some substantial sustenance. He resolved to have a good tuck-in at the roast beef of Old England, and for that purpose repaired to a hostelry, famed for its culinary provision. Arrived here, our hero made his demand, and the worthy hostess placed before him a noble piece of beef and a splendid ham. A few friends were *impromptu* invited to this sumptuous repast, and every one was on tiptoe of expectation. "Now, gentlemen, how do you like it—well done or under-done?" was the question of our friend. The covers were removed, when lo! it was discovered that neither of the joints had undergone the process of cooking. Picture the chopfallen chin, the tear-bedimmed eye, when the good joke was developed. The rueful countenances and dismay of the guests were enjoyed by all present, saving this most droughty knight, whose bewildered brain was immediately, as if by magic, relieved of the fumes and stupifying influence arising from his copious potations at the shrine of Bacchus. [Our correspondent does not state who practised the joke.—ED.]

FATAL ACCIDENT AT IVESTON PIT.—On Friday morning, the 13th inst., about one o'clock in the morning, two young men respectively named James O'Neil and Robert Barrasford, were at work together at Iveston Pit, when they were alarmed by, what is termed by pitman, a "thud in the goaf." They used the usual precaution under these circumstances, and went to work again, but had not been long at work till they were again alarmed, and ran out into the board, where a large stone fell on O'Neil, and literally crushed him to a mummy, whilst Barresford was dashed on one side, with a slight injury to his ribs and other bruises, which rendered him insensible. On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of the deceased, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, and a respectable jury, at the house of Mr. Hetherington, Leadgate. Barresford was so far recovered as to be able to attend the inquest, and give the particulars of the accident. Mr. Leishman, the viewer, was in attendance, and produced a plan of the workings of the pit. Barresford, in addition to what has already been stated, said they were working back over, when they heard the second "shud." He said "had away, marrow, she's working." O'Neil "jowled," and they were in the board about two minutes, when they returned into the face again and "jowled." She was very strange. They went to work again, and filled seven tubs, when the rush came away off the trouble in the "judd." He took hold of O'Neil's arm, and they went out into the board, where O'Neil was knocked out of the groaf by the fall, he was also knocked down and I recollect nothing further. The witness said had they remained where they were they would have been safe, as after the second "broke" he took the precaution to put in some props. There could be no blame attached to any one for neglect; the deputy had visited the pit about nine o'clock, and all was safe at that time. The deputy said he would be back shortly and alter their way. The witness again stated that if they had only stopped where they were working, they would have been safe, but through fear they ran out of safety into danger. James Coxon, the deputy, stated that he visited the pit about nine o'clock, and all was safe at that time. He described the working of the pit, and said that a place "in-bye" had been drawn, and it began to work, and he supposed that had caused the hutch to give way. The stone which fell upon O'Neil was about two feet thick by six long, and would weigh between four and five tons. The deceased was completely crushed. O'Neil was much respected, and had worked in the pit about three years. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned. The deceased was interred on Sunday in the Brooms Cemetery, where upwards of two hundred persons, especially young men of his class, followed his remains to the grave. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and his early death is deeply lamented.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, an alarming accident happened at North Seaton Colliery. It appears the pit has been idle for a week, owing to the repairing of some of the machinery. A new roll was finished on Friday night, and work in the pit was resumed on Saturday morning. The lads had gone down, and the first cage loaded for bank, with four tubs of "muck," was in the act of being raised, when the rope suddenly broke close to the "drum," and the cage was precipitated to the bottom. The engine at the same time went "a main," breaking the other ropes and bringing the balance weight inside, doing a good deal of damage to the machinery and building before the brakesman, who miraculously escaped, could stop the engine. So great was the noise caused by the breakage, that the whole of the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers, with the impression that the shaft had closed, which, however, was not the fact, and fortunately no person was hurt. After a few hours of tedious delay the men were all safely brought to bank by the back shaft with the "monkey engine."

TEMPERANCE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the committee of the Temperance Society at Shotley Bridge intend holding their annual festival on Easter Monday. It is expected that Mr. G. Dodds, the champion of temperance, and several other friends from a distance, will take part in this meeting. This is the 28th festival, a fact which speaks well for the spirit and standing of the society.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Tuesday last, the annual festival of the patron saint of Ireland, passed off in this district with unusual and exemplary quietude. Scarcely a single drunkard was seen either in Consett, Leadgate, or Blackhill. The Catholic Temperance Band paraded the streets, and banners were displayed from several houses. In the evening a supper was provided at the house of Mr. William Jopling, to which about fifty gentlemen sat down. The proceedings were characterised by the utmost conviviality and good humour.

MESMERISM.—Mr. Morgan, the well-known mesmeric lecturer and phrenologist, gave some of his astonishing demonstrations during the past week in the Theatre, Consett. Mr. Morgan was highly successful in his operations, and his experiments were received with bursts of laughter by the audiences, which have been tolerably large. It will be seen by an advertisement that he continues his lectures for a few nights longer.

EBCHESTER BRIDGE.—One of the great wants of the district will be supplied on Wednesday next by the opening of the Ebchester Bridge to the public. By a reference to our advertizing columns it will be seen that this event is to be celebrated by a dinner at Ebchester. Mr. Fewster, the promoter of the scheme of building the bridge, has been indefatigable in his endeavours to bring together a number of influential gentlemen on that day.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday afternoon, at Minsteracres Hall, the domestic servants of H. C. Silvertop, Esq., presented Mr. Joseph Hopper, of Blanchland, with a handsome testimonial, consisting of an elegant teapot, cruet stand, &c., in acknowledgment of the very efficient manner in which he conducted the musical performance at the Minsteracres celebration of the royal marriage; and, also, as a token of their regard and great respect for him generally. Mr. Hopper, in acknowledging the gift, made a very feeling and suitable response.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEWCASTLE.—Tuesday was the annual festival of St. Patrick, and the day was celebrated by the holding of a public meeting in the Lecture Hall, Nelson-street. The room was decorated for the occasion, scrolls, half hidden with foliage, bearing devices in English and Gaelic, such as "Unity and Equality," "Erin-go-Bragh," "Caed mille failte," "Ireland—Her Legislative independence." There was a large and enthusiastic audience, over whom Mr. M'Anulty presided. There were also on the platform the Revs. Father Francis O'Brien, Mr. Dryasdale, Father Francis, and Father Portly, and a large number of lay gentlemen. In the course of the evening the Rev. Canon Eyre arrived, and, notwithstanding that engagements pressed him to leave, he remained until the close of the meeting. The excellent and effective brass band from St. Mary's Cathedral, under the mastership of Mr. W. Darling, and led by Mr. H. Thompson, was present, and played a variety of spirit-stirring national airs, that were loudly applauded. Mr. W. Stephenson, a skilful harpist, occupied a place on the platform with that fine instrument of romance and song; and with him in the rendering of the lays of Erin was Mr. Holmes, a vocalist whose interpretation of the sentiment of the national melodies addressed itself directly to the feelings of his warm-hearted audience, by whom he was cheered to the echo. Mr. Duffy delivered an address upon the conversion of Ireland to Christianity by St. Patrick, and upon her faith and fidelity to the see of Rome. Mr. O'Hanlon, in an animated speech, spoke of Ireland as she is and as she ought to be, and Mr. Flanigan made some observations on "The social position of Irishmen in England, and their requirements." The people present were enthusiastic, but were orderly, and the whole proceedings afforded great enjoyment until nearly eleven o'clock, when votes of thanks were passed to Canon Eyre and the rev. gentlemen present, and to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

THE LANCHESTER REJOICINGS.—From the paragraph in this journal last week, detailing the doings at Lanchester on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, it might be inferred that the committee, who collected the money for the public tea gave the inmates of the Workhouse the dinner and the children a ride to Durham. This, however, we are requested to state was not the case, as the expense of the dinner, &c., to the inmates of the Workhouse, was defrayed by a subscription at Consett, set on foot by three members of the Board of Guardians, viz.: Messrs. Charlton, Calvert, and Gledston. The tea, &c., was given by the Guardians collectively. The oranges which the children received at Durham were the present of the station master there. A half-chest of oranges, the gift of a gentleman near Lanchester, which was to be given to the children at the Workhouse was sent off but has not yet arrived at its proper destination.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT WOLSINGHAM.—We were unable last week to report the doings of the loyal inhabitants of Wolsingham on the Prince of Wales' wedding-day, the preparations for the celebration of which we had previously mentioned. The day so long looked forward to came at last, robed in white, bearing her mantle of snow, little expected the day before. However, on such an occasion all drawbacks had to be laid aside, for all had made up their minds for a gala day. The day was observed as a general holiday, the church bells rang during the day, cannon were fired at intervals, and flags floated on all sides, particularly in the Market Place, where three beautifully decorated triumphal arches, on either side of the Town Hall, were erected, while the whole east front of that building was similarly decorated with fir tops, ivy, evergreens, flags, banners, &c. In the afternoon a procession was formed in the Market Place, in the following order:—The band of the 17th Durham Rifle Volunteers; the members of that corps, followed by a sergeant with their flag; the Grammar School children, bearing flags with mottoes, and the names of our various colonies; the National School children, having flags with mottoes, Prince of Wales' feathers, &c.; the Wesleyan and Baptist School children, also with flags; then the Committee and their friends, with the royal standard, and "Long Live the Queen" as banners. The whole procession, led by the band, perambulated the town, and were loudly cheered on the route, particularly on passing through a beautifully-arranged arch, hung with flags, banners, &c., at Captain Bates' residence. On their return to the Market Place, by Angate-street, the procession wheeled round and formed one large circle, the band forming in the centre, when three cheers were given for the Prince and Princess, and three for the Queen, the band playing the National Anthem. At four o'clock all the poor people had tea and punch given them, and were entertained with the appropriate and happy remarks of the toast-masters. In the evening there was a pretty general illumination, but on account of the weather a beautiful transparency 12 feet by 8, containing portraits of the Prince and Princess, which had to be exhibited in the east front of the Town Hall, was unable to be shown. About eight o'clock a quantity of fireworks and balloons were set off from a platform in front of the Town Hall, put the torch-light procession of the Volunteers could not come off on account of the weather. Later in the evening there was a ball in the Town Hall, which, we must not forget to mention, was beautifully and tastefully decorated with ivy, holly, fir, evergreens, flowers, and flags of nearly every nation, two prettily arranged wreaths of flowers and evergreens being hung over each mantelpiece, and at one end of the room a very neat and well-arranged motto, "Albert and Alexandra, happy may they be," formed of ivy and holly leaves, &c. Altogether, it was such a day as there has not been in Wolsingham for many years, and great credit is due to the Committee for their perseverance and determination to give the poor people a treat, and to make it a day of rejoicing memorable to the inhabitants both of Wolsingham and the neighbourhood generally.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM ITS MOTHER'S INTEMPERANCE.—On Monday, Mr. Favell, coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mrs. Smart, Clipper Ship Hotel, Victor-street, Monkwearmouth, on the body of Catherine Hobson, aged three weeks, the child of Eleanor Hobson, wife of a foreman shipwright at Mr. Pile's yard.—A widow named Isabella Ramsey said she had attended the mother in her confinement, and though not at the house on Saturday morning, her daughter, aged 13, was there. Witness was sent for, and on going to Hobson's saw Mrs. Hobson lying on the couch in the down stairs' room. She appeared to be insensible, but witness could not tell whether she was drunk or asleep. In the room upstairs she found the infant lying on the bed quite cold and dead. Mrs. Hobson had nothing on but a skirt and loose jacket. When witness's daughter went in Mrs. Hobson was lying on the floor in front of the fire, and her jacket was burnt. But for the daughter going in the woman might probably have been burnt to death.—In answer to the coroner, witness said she knew Mrs. Hobson gave birth to the child without being attended to, and came down stairs immediately afterwards. She did not know whether she got drunk or not then.—Dr. Smith deposed to his belief that the child had died of convulsions. The mother being accustomed to take drink, her milk would become vitiated, and so produce chronic inflammation in the bowels of the child, and a tendency to convulsive fits. The mother nursed her child about six o'clock; it had died while she was down-stairs. The mother was quite insensible when he saw her, and did not know she had been burned till he told her of it. He did not think she was drunk. She might have been drunk the night before, and became dizzy or insensible while near the fire in the morning.—The Coroner said it appeared the child had died in a fit of convulsions arising from a chronic disease produced by alcohol conveyed through the medium of the mother's milk. There had, no doubt, been a want of proper care, and proper food in this case, but the neglect did not amount to anything criminal, and therefore the death must be returned as arising from natural causes. And what was most extraordinary, in the case of a still-born child, where there had never been any life, the Government return was still "died from natural causes." He supposed it must be considered a natural death among Englishmen to die from drinking, as he was required to return a death from excessive drinking as from "natural causes."—The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Police Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES, Esq.

OBSTRUCTING THE FOOTPATH.—*Peter Cunningham, Edward Conway*, and —*Hagan*, were charged with obstructing the highway and footpath at Blackhill, on the 3rd March. It appears that a number of men were in the habit of congregating at various points in Blackhill, and especially at Mr. Barkas's corner, obstructing the footpath and causing great annoyance by using coarse language and dancing on the trap doors of cellars, &c. Many complaints had been made of the practice, and to stop it the defendants were summoned. The bench informed them that they had rendered themselves liable to a fine of £2 or three months' imprisonment, but as Mr. Barkas only wished to stop the nuisance, the defendants were each fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Edward Kelly*, charged with being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the night of the 15th inst., was fined 5s. and costs.

* Mr. Surtees will be in attendance at the Justice Room on Monday next, at four o'clock, for the purpose of issuing summonses to be heard at the next Petty Sessions on the following Monday.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before A. E. TALMADGE, M. KEARNEY, and L. SMITH, Esqrs.

ASSAULT CASES.—— *Hughes* was charged with assaulting Mr. Jenkins, auctioneer, at Consett, on the 16th March. Mr. Compton appeared to prosecute, Mr. Patrick for defendant. It appeared that during a sale at Mr. Jenkins' shop on Monday a dispute arose between defendant and the auctioneer. Complainant then attempted to put defendant out, but was struck on the face with some knives and forks which defendant had in his hand. After considering the case, the Bench discharged the defendant on his paying costs.—*Mary Miller* was charged with assaulting Ann Stobart, of Quebec, near Lanchester. Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.—*Mary Sandeland* was charged with a nuisance upon her premises at Benfieldside. The property, it appeared, was built out of the Old Nag's Head Building Society. Defendant, through Mr. Jenkins, offered to conform to any order of the court. An order was made for the removal of the nuisance.—*John Heslop*, the proprietor of three cottages at Benfieldside, was charged with a similar offence. An order was made for the removal of the nuisance.

KILLING GAME WITHOUT A LICENSE—EXCISE PROSECUTION.—*John Forster* was charged with unlawfully killing game without a license. Mr. Compton conducted the prosecution; Mr. Patrick for the defence. Mr. Compton stated the case. It appeared that the defendant formerly possessed a licence, but, being twice convicted of poaching, had forfeited it, and thereby rendered himself liable to a fine of £20. Certified copies of these convictions were put in and the latter case again gone into, Mr. Cummins stating that he clearly saw the defendant take a pheasant on his father's land. Mr. Piper, revenue officer of Durham, produced his authority to prosecute. Mr. Patrick raised several objections to the information, and urged that proper notice had not been given. Mr. Piper proved the service of the notice, and the objection was accordingly over-ruled.—Mr. Patrick then appealed to the Bench for a mitigation of the penalty. Mr. Compton replied, contending that the defendant clearly knew he was doing an unlawful act.—The magistrates retired and, on returning into court, said that considering all the circumstances of the case, they had determined to inflict a penalty of £10.

BASTARDY ORDERS.—*George Gales* was charged by Catherine Taylor with being the father of her illegitimate child. Neither of the parties appeared more than sixteen years of age. Mr. Compton appeared for defendant. At the last court the case was dismissed for want of corroborative evidence. On this occasion it was again dismissed.—*Thomas Jobson* was charged by Margaret Brown with being the father of her illegitimate child. An order was made for 2s. 6d. per week and costs.

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, Thursday Morning.—The Canadian Mail s.s. Jura from Portland, on the 7th inst., arrived in Lough Foyle at midnight. Having landed all mails, except those for Liverpool, proceeded; all well.

NEW YORK, March 6, Evening.—A severe battle occurred yesterday, between General Van Dorn's command and a Federal force of five regiments of infantry, and about 500 cavalry and one battery, at Springsville, thirteen miles south of Franklin, Tennessee. Three Federal regiments were cut to pieces, or captured by the Confederate forces, but the cavalry and artillery got off safely. No reinforcements being received from the Federal General Gilbert, at Franklin, he is severely censured.

A serious riot had occurred at Detroit, Michigan, in consequence of an outrage committed upon a white girl by a negro. The mob, failing in the attempt to get possession of the negro, perpetrated horrible outrages on the coloured people residing in the district. Ten or fifteen lives were lost.

General Clay has been re-nominated to the Russian mission.

The Confederate privateer Retribution has burnt three Maine vessels. She encountered an unknown whaler in the Carribean Sea, which showed fight, but was sunk, with all on board.

The Alabama was at Canan Island on the 6th trying to ship men. Admiral Wilkes and four more steamers were outside blockading her.

NEW YORK, March 6, per Jura.—The Confederates under General Van Dorn, have advanced towards Franklin, Tennessee, but were driven back by the Federals. Fighting continues.

The skirmishing around Nashville is active.

The report of an attempt to assassinate General Banks, at Orleans, is said to have been a canard.

A secession demonstration occurred in New Orleans on the occasion of the departure of a large number of Confederate prisoners for the South. A large number of persons assembled on the Levee to witness their departure, and made various secession demonstrations. General Banks sent a regiment of soldiers to disperse the assemblage, and no disturbance occurred.

All the general appropriation bills were passed by Congress before the close of the Session, and have been signed by the President. These, together with other appropriations, amount to about 100,000,000 dollars. The miscellaneous appropriation bills, originally introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriated only 1,200,000 dollars, but before it passed through both Houses the sum was enlarged to 20,000,000 dollars.

The bill to admit Colorado and Nevada as States of the Union, which passed the Senate, failed to pass in the House of Representatives, the latter refusing to suspend the rules for its consideration.

Before the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Doolittle, Republican, of Wisconsin, urged that the last moments of the Senate should be passed in something besides recrimination. He stated that all events went to show that America would crush out the rebellion, and stand before the world greater, more powerful, more glorious than ever, and beyond what had ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. He wished to shew the traitors at home, and the men who talked of intervention, that America has just begun to fight, and would fight it through. America bought Louisiana and Florida in order to have that opening to the ocean, and he would say, in the name of the North-west, that before they allowed an independent Empire at the mouth of the Mississippi they would reduce Lousiana to what it was before America purchased it—a territory of swamps and crocodiles. It was his religious belief that the American Republic was that political power foretold by the Prophets, and for which good men of all ages looked and prayed, and to whose success and duration, Heaven, with all its omnipotence, was pledged.

Speaker Grow, in his valedictory remarks to the House of Representatives, has declared that no matter what changes were wrought in the social organism of America, its territorial limits would continue the same. The war must be prosecuted until the last armed rebel is subdued. Speaker Grow received an unanimous vote of thanks from the House—a compliment which was never paid to any speaker but once before.

A large meeting has taken place at Trenton, New Jersey, in response to a call to celebrate the death of a Congress which had trampled upon the liberties of the people. Speeches were made, declaring that the people were in a worse condition than the people of Austria, and hopes were expressed that the State Government would do its duty to protect the citizens. Resolutions were also passed, denouncing the unlimited control of the purse and sword of the nation, and the unrestricted power over the persons of the citizens, given to the President, and declaring that it was the duty of the States to resist firmly all encroachments upon their rights, and that the conscription bill was an aggression upon the sovereignty of New Jersey, and that the State authorities are called on take measures for the successful vindication of the rights of the State. The employment of negroes was denounced, and New Jersey was stated to be utterly opposed to the prosecution of the war upon any other than a constitutional basis. Both Houses of Congress passed the resolutions concerning mediation, as reported from the Committee of foreign relations.

At a meeting of the Democratic Association, President Lincoln's name was hissed.

The *New York Tribune*, referring to General Banks' arrangements with planters for negro labour, says:—The military authorities of the Gulf, who were charged to recognise and maintain the freedom of the blacks, have gone into the business of slave driving on the largest possible scale, and officers who went to suppress a slaveholders' rebellion are made overseers of plantations which the Government stocks with re-enslaved blacks. The *Tribune* charges General Banks with administering his department entirely in the hands of slave owners, and denounces his course as an oppression of the negro.

An influential meeting has been held at New York to forward the laying of the Atlantic cable. A committee was appointed to act, and five gentlemen have subscribed over £3000 to assist the enterprise.

The *New York Times* says, that 2000 Mexican troops had embarked at Mazatlan and Camiasez for a southern port of Mexico, in order to operate against the French.

It is considered probable that a conflict may have taken place at Vicksburg, and not impossible it may have been evacuated by the Confederates. General Joseph Johnson, who commands at Vicksburg, is the General who evacuated Manassas and Yorktown in such a wily manner, and at such moments as to seriously disconcert the Federal plans based upon his resistance at each point. He may have repeated the same move at Vicksburg, which is supplied by only one line of railway. If he has Fort Hudson strong enough to hold in check the Federal advance down the Mississippi, Johnson may throw himself northward on Memphis, or to the northeast upon Rosecrans, or even, by a rapid southward movement, in conjunction with the small but formidable Confederate fleet, attempt to re-capture New Orleans. By adopting either of these plans he would, of course, abandon for the time the Red River country, which lies between Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, and through which the Confederates receive immense supplies from Texas.

Much anxiety is felt in regard to Charleston. The expedition against that place is most formidable, and great efforts will be made to take it, but General Beauregard has been allowed time enough to complete all his fortifications—solid and floating—and to concentrate a powerful force.

There are growing symptoms at the West of popular dissatisfaction, and much is said of secret associations, organised both to support and oppose the Government.

In this city a State judge has declared his intention of executing his writ of *habeas corpus* against a Federal colonel, who, however, remains in his castle at Governor's Island.

In the Senate, seventeen members took their seats yesterday, nine of whom were returned for the first time. Of these nine, four may be ranked as Opposition members, one as extreme, and one, Mr. Morgan, of New York, as moderate republican.

The municipal elections in New York State indicate great gains for the Democratic party.

NEW YORK, March 6, Afternoon.—The reports concerning the condition of the steamer Indianola when captured are conflicting. Some say she is severely damaged, and others that she is in an effective condition, and that her surrender was unnecessary.

The Kentucky House of Representatives have passed the resolution calling a National Convention and a Convention of the Mississippi Valley States. It is supposed the State would concur in the resolution.

The Federal fleet at Port Royal numbers 123 vessels, including 3 frigates, 20 gunboats, and a force of 30,000 men.

The New York Legislature has appointed a committee to wait upon the President, in reference to the prisoners from New York State, confined in Fort Mochenry, who, it is alleged, have been cruelly treated.

NEW YORK, 7th March, Evening.—It is rumoured that the Federal Commander, at Baton Rouge, has refused to recognise the negro regiments. General Banks has issued orders that negro troops are to be regarded as equals with the white troops.

Imperial Parliamen.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

The Union Relief Act, 1862, Continuance Bill passed through committee.

POWDER IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The Earl of AIRLIE asked the Under Secretary for War if it was true that 100 tons of gunpowder were stored in Edinburgh Castle; and, if not, what was the usual quantity kept there?

Earl DE GREY and RIPON believed there were 2,700 barrels of gunpowder at present in store in Edinburgh Castle; but the magazine was perfectly secure, and no danger was apprehended.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE thought the powder ought to be removed from the Castle to the magazine at Leith.

The Earl of HARDWICKE said the magazine in Edinburgh Castle was the best and safest in Europe; and he trusted no steps would be taken to remove the powder.

The House adjourned at 5·30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE RIOTING IN CORK.

Mr. VANCE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if he had received any report of outrages perpetrated at Cork, on the evening of the 10th inst., and if the perpetrators had been made amenable to justice. If not, what steps Government intended to take for that purpose.

Sir R. PEEL said that some persons had been arrested, and would be tried in the ordinary course of law. Government had also offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of parties engaged in the affair.

CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAYS.

Mr. SOMES moved for leave to bring in a bill to close public-houses on Sundays.—Mr. PACKE protested against the introduction of such a measure.—Sir G. GREY said he was unwilling to take the unusual course of opposing the introduction of the bill; but he could hold out no hope of supporting it in its further stages, unless it was very considerably modified.—Mr. ROEBUCK would, in the event of the bill passing the second reading, which was very improbable, move a clause for closing club-houses on Sundays.—Mr. HORSFALL pointed out the inconsistency of the present law, which prohibited the sale of bread and meat, but allowed that of intoxicating liquors. He believed that the majority of publicans were in favour of the measure.

The House divided, and leave was given to bring in the bill by a majority of 141 to 50.

THE GAME LAW.

Mr W. FORSTER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the law relating to game, and to report whether, in their opinion, any, and, if any, what, alterations are required therein. Although he was unwilling to revive the animated discussion which took place last session on the Night Poaching Bill, he believed that it was the opinion on both sides of the House that an enquiry into the operation of the game Laws was desirable. That bill he would accept now as a fact, but the very fact of its having been passed was an additional reason for an inquiry; for on that very stringent act the House had embarked in an entirely new course of legislation, and it was desirable to consider whether it would persist in it. Last year, great difficulty was felt because game was not considered property in the usual meaning of the term, nor protected by the same laws as other property. This question in itself was well worthy of being enquired into, if only to see whether they could not place game on the same footing as other property, and do away with the obnoxious and demoralising Game Laws. The economical interests of the farmer, now that he was subjected to competition with all the world, were also worthy of being enquired into, to know how far they were affected by the preservation of game. And so, also, were the interests of the peasantry; for, although he did not say that in their interests game must not be preserved, he found that poaching was on the increase; and he believed that love of sport would always create poachers, in spite of any law they could pass, but there was no doubt that excessive preservation was most prejudicial to the surrounding population. Many persons doubted whether they were taking a right principle to put down poaching, and, considering the demoralising effect of the offence, which he believed was aggravated by the present state of the law, it certainly was the duty of the House to have the whole question carefully investigated.

Lord ENFIELD seconded the motion. He supported the second reading of the bill last year, because he believed that poaching had altered very much latterly, and was no longer the act of individuals prompted by sport or poverty, but carried on by organised gangs. The bill, however, had assumed such a shape in committee that he could not vote for it on the third reading.

Mr. H. S. THOMPSON said if the motion had been made last year, he would have supported it; but to legislate first, and inquire afterwards, was a most extraordinary course, unless it could be shown that the result of that legislation was prejudicial. Hon. members had not said a single word as to the results of that Act; the opinion of chief constables was that the Act had worked well; and as it had only been in operation seven months, or, practically, since the decision of Chief-Justice Erle, only two months, it was too soon to investigate an Act which really was an experiment for prohibition of a most dangerous and demoralising practice. He moved an amendment, that an inquiry was premature.

Mr. NEWDEGATE seconded the amendment.

Sir G. GREY said that last session he was asked by hon. members on both sides of the House to agree to the appointment of a select committee; but he felt that it was then too late in the session, and he replied that he would have no objection to one if moved for on either side of the House. In redemption of that pledge, he should support the motion, which he felt was not only reasonable, but called for. There had been many convictions under the act; and its provisions, which were very properly made very stringent against night poaching, were certainly producing some effect. Nevertheless, the whole question of the game laws was worthy of being seriously enquired into, more especially as a very large proportion of offences in the country were connected with them.

The House divided:—For the motion, 157; against, 176; majority, 19.

The motion was therefore rejected.

CHANGE OF SURNAME.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved for a variety of returns showing the number of applications for a royal license for the change of name; the results of them, and the principles on which the Home Office decided on them; also of the fees, and the disposal of the sums recovered. He referred to the case of Mr. Jones, of Clytha; and complained that any petty official could arrest the operation of the law.

Sir G. GREY said the practice arose 200 years ago; and when a reasonable ground was alleged, the royal license was granted; but when it arose from whim or caprice it was refused.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said there was no positive law on the subject; but it was a matter of usage and reputation. When a man had acquired a name by reputation, then all officials ought to recognise it,—but until that reputation was established, no one was obliged to do so. People might change their names if they liked, and get a recognition if they could; but there was no law to compel its recognition.

The motion with some modifications was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 8·20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

Mr B. FERRAND gave notice that on Friday he should ask the noble lord at the head of the Government, when he would grant a day, immediately after Easter, for discussing the question of the supply of cotton, and the causes why half a million of operatives were in a state of enforced and unwilling idleness.

INFECTION IN CABS.

Dr BRADY moved the second reading of his bill for the prevention of infectious diseases by the conveyance of persons to hospitals in street cabs in the metropolis.—Mr. AYRTON objected to stringent penal legislation being directed to such a matter, which for their own interests cab proprietors would be ready to guard against as far as they could without it.—Mr HENLEY said to make the bill effective, the infectious diseases ought to be specified, and the conveyance of persons attacked with them in street cabs prohibited. If the Government would take it up, and make the bill effective, he would support them.—Sir G. GREY said in his opinion the bill could not be made operative, and it was no use to go into committee. The subject was very difficult, and the object in view must be attained in a very different manner; and he believed the regulations had better be left to the local authorities.—The motion was then postponed.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1·20 p.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at five o'clock.—In the absence of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Redesdale took the chair as deputy-speaker.—The Salmon Exportation Bill passed through committee.—The Union Relief Aid Act (1862) Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquis of NORMANBY gave notice that shortly after Easter he should call the attention of the House to the case of James Bishop, an Englishman, at present confined in the citadel of Alessandra, under a commuted sentence of ten years' imprisonment.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE asked if the Government intendded to take any steps with respect to the consolidation of the metropolitan and city police.—Earl GRANVILLE said that an inquiry was being made both by the city authorities and the Home Office, and until the results of these inquiries were known he could not state what the Government would do.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said that he ineffectually pressed upon the city authorities to accept the assistance of the cavalry regiments which he had offered them.—Lord Taunton and Lord Overstone urged the necessity of amalgamating the city and metropolitan police forces.—Their Lordships adjourned at 6·25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to a question from Mr. Lewis, said that the adoption of an uniform dress amongst the women employed at the Royal Clothing Factory at Pimlico was purely optional. It was supplied at a cost of 3s. 5d., payable by instalments of 3d. per week. The average earnings were between 9s. and 10s. per week.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. Longfield, said that since the breaking out of the civil war in America communications between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, with reference to the island of San Juan, had been suspended. There had, therefore, been no correspondence recently.

Lord C. PAGET, in reply to Mr. Addington, said that the officers of her Majesty's navy who had been allowed to serve under the Chinese Government were not entitled to wear her Majesty's uniform, and no instructions had been given to them by the Admiralty. They were granted leave of absence on half-pay, and under the Order in Council were allowed to enter the Chinese service.

Mr. GREGORY expressed his regret that his observations with respect to the removal of Sir James Hudson from Turin, in favour of Mr. Elliott, the other night, had been misunderstood, and had given pain to the latter gentleman, whom he believed to be a most zealous and valuable public servant.

TOBACCO DUTIES BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Tobacco Duties Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made an appeal to Mr. Ayrton to waive his amendment for referring the bill to a Select Committee.—Mr. AYRTON contended that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was treating the home manufacturer with great hardship and injustice. He moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. The House then divided—For going into committee, 170; against, 87; majority, 83. The House then went into committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER briefly sketched the alterations which he had agreed to introduce into the bill, to meet the wishes of the parties interested in the trade, as far as he consistently could with due regard to the interests of the revenue. He had agreed to fix the duty on high dried snuff, as an article not likely to become of extensive use, at 4s. 2d., and to fix the line of distinction at 13 per cent., instead of 10 per cent. of moisture. The second change was relative to manufactured tobacco in bond, and he fixed the duty at 4s. instead of 3s. 8d.; and on imported manufactured tobacco, at 4s. 6d. Thirdly, he would slightly increase the drawback universally to 3s. 3d. all round, instead of 3s. 5d. per cent., and fourthly, with respect to the testing of tobacco of less moisture than 10 per cent., he had agreed that no tobacco packed in the ordinary manner should be liable to testing, unless by the special order of the Board of Trade, which would give them powers to protect the revenue if necessary, and also afford an opportunity for appeal to the Treasury, and from it to the House of Commons—After a tedious and desultory discussion, the alterations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.

The House then resumed the discussion of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill.—Mr. J. POWELL moved the omission of clause 11, which gives legislative authority to the practice of suspending the writs for boroughs reported universally corrupt by the Royal Commissioners or the Election Committees.—After a long discussion, the amendment was rejected by 113 to 48. The other clauses, which also underwent a considerable discussion of a very minute and detailed character, were eventually agreed to. A number of new clauses were brought up, but they were all withdrawn or rejected.

Mr. J. CHILDERS moved one providing, that in places declared guilty of bribery and corruption, the votes should be taken by means of papers placed in a box, and that afterwards they should be cast up, and the names of the voters published. By this means the evils of secret voting would be obviated, and the purity of the electors maintained.—Sir G. GREY said this was a question which ought to be the subject of a separate bill.—The House divided, and the clause was rejected by a majority of 131 to 55.—The bill then passed through committee.

Other business of little importance was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 12·50 a.m.

Sporting Intelligence.

SPORTING FIXTURES FOR 1863.

MARCH.			
Northampton	24	Cardiff	31
Croxton Park	27		
APRIL.			
Edinburgh	4	Thirsk	14
Newmarket Craven	6	Epsom Spring	16
Durham	6	Newmarket First Spring	20
Knighton	7	Llanboidy	21
Catterick Bridge	8	York Spring	28
Abergavenny	9	Salisbury	30
Liverpool Hunt Club	10		
MAY.			
Chester	5	Epsom	19
Bath	12	Radcliffe	25
Marlborough	14	Manchester	27
Harpenden	15		
JUNE.			
Ascot	2	Bibury Club	17
Newton	10	Stockbridge	18
Hampton	10	Chelmsford	23
Odiham	16	Newcastle	23
Beverley	17	Carlisle	30
JULY.			
Worcester	2	Pontefract	19
Newmarket July	7	Nottingham	21
Liverpool	13	Winchester	21
Abingdon	14	Cambridge	22
Hungerford	16	Southampton	22
Stamford	16	Goodwood	28
AUGUST.			
Brighton	4	Plymouth	20
Brighton Club	6	Egham	25
Lewes	7	Stockton	25
Reading	12	Oxford	27
York August	18	Lichfield	31
SEPTEMBER.			
Devon and Exeter	1	Brecon	21
Derby Summer	2	Richmond	22
Warwick	1	Monmouth	24
Leicester	10	Manchester Autumn	25
Doncaster	15	Newmarket 1st October	29

MANCHESTER BETTING.—THURSDAY.

This was almost a blank day upon future events. Small amounts were put on Canzonette for the Northamptonshire Stakes, who finished at 9 to 1 (taken and offered). No change upon and others.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

Knutsford ... 11 to 2 (offered) ... Cliff
Grimston ... 6 to 1 (offered) ... Kingsland
Canzonette ... 9 to 1 (taken and offered) ... W. Day

LONDON (CITY) BETTING.—THURSDAY.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

Knutsford ... 6 to 1 (offered) ... Cliff
Grimston ... 7 to 1 (offered) ... Kingsland
Canzonette ... 8 to 1 (taken) ... W. Day
Gorse ... 20 to 1 (taken) ... Hayhoe
Freeholder ... 20 to 1 (offered) ... A. Taylor
Oldminster ... 100 to 7 (offered) ... Fobert

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

11 to 1 on the field.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Hospodar ... 3 to 1 (taken) ... Jennings
Saccharometer ... 5 to 1 (offered) ... John Dawson
Michael Scott ... 10 to 1 (offered) ... J. Scott
Rapid Rhone ... 11 to 1 (taken) ... T. Dawson

THE DERBY.

Rapid Rhone ... 28 to 1 (taken) ... T. Dawson

NEWCASTLE SPRING MEETING.

STEWARDS—The Mayor of Newcastle, the Mayor of Gateshead, the Sheriff of Newcastle, Lieut.-Colonel Hawks. HANDICAPPER—Mr. Rich. Johnson, of York. STARTER—Mr. Thompson. TREASURER—Mr. John Hadlow.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

The Harriers' Hunt Cup, value 30 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each; the second to save stake; 12st each. About three miles and a half. (14 subs.)

Mayor of Gateshead na Town Councillor, aged	Capt. Milvain's Romeo, aged
Mr. Benson na Golden Pippin, aged	Mr. H. Lister's The Rover, a.
Mr. F. Lamb na Peggy Siddle, aged	Mr. A. Joel's White Hart, 6 yr
Mr. J. H. Gray na Young Pretender, aged	Mr. Stephenson's Ravenhill, 4 yrs
Mr. J. Grey's Spigot, aged	Mr. Hadlow's Gaylass, aged
Mr. Curry na Royal Oak, aged	Mr. Hogg's Black Doctor, 4 yr
	Mr. Hunter's Yellow Jack, a
	Mr. Scott's Fly-by-Night, a

Flat Races (over the Race Course).

The Tyne Spring Handicap of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 3 ft, for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to save stake. North Derby Course. (7 subs).

Mr. Moor na Eidolon, 6 yrs	Mr. Watson's Bohemian, 4yrs
Mr. Watson na Wetsail, 4 yr	Mr. Kelloe na Miss Chaytor, 4 yrs
Mr. Robson's Satinstone, a	Mr. Masterton's Robber, 3 yrs
Mr. Fobert's Retento, 4 yrs	

The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added; two-year-olds 6st 10lb, three 8st 8lb, four 9st 8lb, five 9st 12lb, six and aged 10st; m and g allowed 3lb. T.Y.C. (7 subs.)

Mr. Cunningham's Alcohol, 3 yrs.	Mr. Wintringham's Saltant, 3 yrs
Mr. Ridley's Benevolence, 3y	Mr. Osborne's Jamie Taft, 3y
Mr. Temperley na Unfashionable Beauty, 3 yrs	Mr. Garbutt's Sarah Ann, 3y
	Mr. Bates na Johnnie Gray, 6y

The Northumberland Hunt Plate of 30 sovs.; four-year-olds 11st 4lb, five 12st, six and aged 12st 7lb. Gentlemen riders. Two miles. (14 subs.)

Mayor of Gateshead na Spigot, aged	Mr. Robson's Young Jessie, 4y
Capt. Milvain's Romeo, aged	Mr. Hudson's Mayday, 4 yrs
Capt. Milvain's The Priest, 5y	Mr. Curry na Royal Oak, aged
Mr. C. Stephenson na Young Pretender, aged	Mr. Miller na Sir Charles
Mr. R. Lamb's Gabrille, aged	Mr. Hunter's Yellow Jack, a
Mr. Scott's Fly-by-Night, a	Mr. Henderson's Lady Clare, 6 yrs
Mr. Hadlow's Gaylass, aged	Mr. Lister's The Rover, aged

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY, March 7.—The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added. T.Y.C.

Mr. Temperley's Wetsail, 4 yrs ... Snowden 1
Mr. Osborne's Comet, 3 yrs ... Whiteley 2

The Doncaster Spring Handicap of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft, with 100 added; second to save stake. St. Ledger Course.

Mr. Temperley's Joey Jones, 5 yrs, 7st 11lb ... Snowden 1
Mr. Hodgman's Soothsayer, aged, 6st 7lb ... Morris 2
Mr. Fobert's Upperhand, 6 yrs, 7st 12lb ... Doyle 3
Mr. Osborne's Flytrap, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Whiteley 4

5 to 1 agst Joey Jones, 7 to 1 agst Upperhand, 10 to 1 agst Soothsayer. Won by two lengths. 15 ran.

The Hopeful Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 100 added, second to receive 20 sovs. out of the stakes. About five furlongs.

Captain Rennie's Starbeam, by Kingston ... Reeves 1
Mr. Drummond's f by Mountain Deer—Area ... Fordham 2

The Londesborough Plate of 50 sovs. for three-yr-olds and upwards. Red House in.

Mr. Gilby's Adventurer, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Noble 1
Lord Bateman's Peignoir, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb ... Fordham 2

TUESDAY, March 17.—Betting Room Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added; second to save stake. Red House in.

Mr. Jones's Stockman, 3 yrs, 9st ... Harrison 1
Mr. Osborne's Lord Adolphus, 2 yrs, 6st 12lb ... Whiteley 2

Scurry Stakes (handicap), of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added; second to save stake. Red House in.

Mr. Temperley's Wetsail, 4 yrs. 8st 12lb ... Snowden 1
Mr. Bancroft's Cronstadt, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb ... Whiteley 2
Mr. Cliff's Estrelda, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb ... H. Taylor 3

United Hunt Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added, for hunters. Gentleman riders. Two miles.

Mr. Swain's Miss Taft, 4 yrs ... Mr. Thompson 1
Mr. Hedley's Hetman, 6 yrs ... Owner 2
Mr. Wilkinson's Football, aged ... Mr. Boynton 3

Great North of England Steeple Chase of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft, with 100 added. Second to save stake. About three miles and a half. 34 subs., 7 of whom pay 3 sovs. ft.

Lord Coventry's Emblem, aged, 10st 6th ... Stevens w. o.

Innkeepers' Stake of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added. Second to save stake. Red House in.

Mr. Bancroft's Cronstadt, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb ... Whiteley w. o.

Don Steeple Chase of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added, for hunters. Gentlemen riders; professionals, 6lbs. extra. About two miles and a half, over the Steeple Chase Courre.

Mr. Fewson's Jack in the Green, aged, 12st 5lb ... Owner 1
Mr. Walker's Tarquin, 6 yrs, 12st 5lb ... Mr. Walker 2
Mr. I'Anson na Glautias, aged, 13st 8lb ... Mr. Wood 3

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers and the coast, and little from abroad; the trade ruled firm, and in some instances fine English and foreign brought an advance of 1s. per qr., while other descriptions met a fair demand at the prices of this day week. Fine rye had a retail inquiry, at full prices. English barley, being scarce, was quite as dear; but foreign moved off at late rates. Beans unchanged. Peas very dull, with a lower tendency. Malt had rather a better sale, at late rates. Oats sold slowly at a decline of 6d. per qr. Flour 6d. per sack dearer.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending March 14th:—Wheat, 1,448 qrs., at 46s. 6d.; barley, 70 qrs., at 30s. 0d.; oats, 26 qrs., at 25s. 2d.; beans, 4 qrs., at 40s. 0d.; peas, 1 qrs., at 39s. 0d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending March 17:—Coastwise — Wheat, 677 qrs.; barley, — qrs.; malt, — qrs.; oats, 689 qrs.; rye, 50 qrs.; beans, — qrs.; peas, — qrs.; flour, 366 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 24,426 qrs.; barley, 80 qrs.; oats, 130 qrs.; peas, 1,085 qrs.; flour, 221 sacks and 27,310 barrels.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The market for wheat was firm, at an advance of 1s. Barley dull, at 6d. decline. Peas, 6d. lower. Beans firm. Oats unaltered.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The supply of all sorts fair. Wheat met a slow sale, at about 6d. per qr. above last week's prices. Barley—Seed parcels in demand, but other sorts dull of sale, and prices unchanged. Beans dull of sale, but no change in prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The supplies from a distance consist of 105 head of cattle and 20 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; also 26 beasts and 406 sheep from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 47 beasts, but an increase of 610 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was about an average for the time of year, while sheep were seasonably good. The supply of beef comprised 1,052 head. The beef trade ruled steady, and the rates of this day sen'night were fully supported. There was a good attendance of South dealers, and several lots of splendid short-horned bullocks were driven off for the Yorkshire and Lancashire markets, and towards the close a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 3,670. The mutton trade varied a little. First-class butchers bought freely in the morning at about previous rates, after which trade became somewhat sluggish, without any material alteration in value, with a slow dull finish, and part remained unsold. Pigs: 685 were shown. There was little or no change in the pork trade. Most kinds moved freely off, and nearly all were disposed of.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,109; sheep, 3,060; pigs, 685; store cattle, 79.

Prices—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; first-class oxen, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; middling, 7s. 3d to 7s. 6d.; cows, 5s. 9d. to 7s. 0d.; pork, large, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 9d.; do., small, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 9d. to 0d.; large fat, 8½d. to 8¾d.; middling, 8d. to 8½d.; tups, ewes, &c., 0d. to 0d. per lb. sinking offal.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years.

Years.	Beasts.	Price per st.	Sheep.	Sheep per lb.
1860	1,129	5s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.	4,040	8d. to 9½d.
1861	1,213	6s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.	4,450	7½d. to 8½d.
1862	1,123	5s. 3d. to 7s. 3d.	4,150	7d. to 8½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

MARCH 3.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	3	0	0	to	4	12	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	3	6	0	to	4	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	3	5	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	7	to	0	1	10	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	1	1	to	0	1	8	"

Hay at market, 187 carts; straw, 53.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 7s. 6d.; hams, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 6d. Cumberland bacon, 6s. 9d. to 0s. 0d.; ditto, small, 0s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; hams large, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 0d.; ditto, small, 9s. 6d. per stone. Butter, 52s. per firkin.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Thursday.—At our market this morning there was a moderate supply, which met a good sale at about 6d per load cheaper. Regents, 10s to 10s 6d; rocks, 9s to 9s 6d; reds, 8s 6d to 9s per load.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

At Blackhill, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. William Stobbs, of a daughter.

At Burnhope, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Jobson, innkeeper, of a son.

At Newcastle, at 24, Ryehill, on the 17th inst., Mrs. C. R. F. Thiedemann, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Chester-le-Street, at the Parish Church, by the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, Mr. J. Greenwell, formerly of South Shields, to Mrs. Morris, of Chester-le-Street.

At Newcastle, at St. Nicholas' Church, on the 14th inst., Mr. John Turnbull, of Ebchester, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Bissit, of Sunniside.

At St. John's Church, on the 14th inst., Mr. J. Waugh, of Mickley, to Miss Cecilia Dobson, Swalwell.—On the 16th inst., Mr. J. V. Cheesman, Ebchester, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. Davies, Inland Revenue Office, Newcastle.

At St. Andrew's, on the 8th inst., Mr. John G. Anderson, to Jemima, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Whitfield Gardner, of Towlaw.

At Gateshead Fell, at St. John's Church, on the 13th inst., Mr. John Smith, waterman, Dunston, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Soulsby, publican, Teams.

DEATHS.

At Medomsley, on the 9th inst., aged 47, Mr. John Milburn, butcher.—On the 17th inst., aged 67, Jane, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Metcalf.

At Backston Burn, Benfieldside, on the 13th inst., aged 53, Mr. Thomas Wardhaugh.

At Redwell Mills, on the 15th inst., aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Mills Oliver, innkeeper.

At Newcastle, at 17, Picton-place, on the 15th inst., aged 12 months, John George, infant son of John Dobson, jun., Esq.

At Beech Grove, on the 16th inst., aged 76, William Mather, Esq.

At 112, East Elswick-terrace, on the 13th inst., aged 53, Mr. Joseph R. Miller, for 22 years in H.M. 71st Highland Light Infantry, and for many years sergeant-major in the Chelsea local pensioners.

At Westmoreland-street, on the 15th inst., aged 23, Archibald, son of the late Mr. James Aitken, plasterer.

At Dog-bank, on the 15th inst., aged 37, Mr. Peter Stafford.

At 4, Wesley-street, Shieldfield, on the 15th inst., aged 78, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Roseby, much respected.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The Liver and Stomach.—A sufferer states, "I tried medicines, prescribed by the best doctors, for Liver complaint, but they were of no service to me. I had only rubbed your ointment on my side ten days when the soreness there and in my breast abated, my appetite returned, and I felt quite cheerful. I have now left off rubbing, but continue the pills." This invalid steadily advanced to sound health. No means, heretofore known, to move stagnated blood from any over-gorged organ with the same ease and safety as friction with Holloway's Ointment, assisted by appropriate doses of his purifying Pills. All distressing symptoms arising from a disordered stomach are removed as by magic by this wonderful medicine.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.