Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street, Newcastle on Tyne, by the Proprietor G Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 97. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

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

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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

Wanted

TO COAL HEWERS.

TWELVE COAL HEWERS WANTED at PRESTON COLLIERY, near North Shields. Good encouragement given to regular workmen. Apply at the Colliery Office, near the Pit.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY. —An Old-Established Scottish Fire and Life Insurance Company is prepared to appoint a GENTLEMAN of influence and energy, as AGENT for Consett. Apply, with References, to B., care of Messrs. CAY and BLACK, Advertising Agents, Edinburgh.

Lost.

LOST, a SMALL BUNCH of KEYS. Any person who has found the same and will bring them to the *Guardian* Office, or the Parsonage, Benfieldside, will be rewarded for their trouble.

Money to Lend.

£1,000 TO LEND, on Security of Freehold or Copyhold Land. Apply to Mr LEWIS BELL, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge.
Shotley Bridge, March 18, 1862.

Public Notices.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
MORGAN,
THE GREAT MESMERIST,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 31,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

A PUBLIC BALL will be held at Mrs HUNTER'S, Colliery Dykes, on FRIDAY, April 11th, 1862, in consequence of Mr Donkin Stobb's closing his Dancing School for this Season. Dancing to commence at half-past Eight. Tickets 2s 6d each.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE UNITED BANDS OF HOPE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Committee will be held in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, Blackhill, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2nd, at half-past Seven o'clock, when representatives from each school are respectfully requested to attend.

"THE BOTTLE"! "THE BOTTLE"!

A LECTURE on Cruikshank's celebrated Plates of "THE BOTTLE," will be delivered by the Rev. G. WHITEHEAD, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, High Gate, on the EVENING of FRIDAY, April 11th. Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven. "The Bottle" will be Exhibited by a powerful Dissolving Apparatus.
Admission: Adults 2d; Children 1d. each.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT A MEETING of the RATEPAYERS of the Township of Ebchester, will be held in the Vestry Room, Ebchester, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of April, 1862, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Surveyor of Highways, appointing a Surveyor, with a Salary, and nominating Overseers of the Poor for the ensuing year.
Signed,
MARTIN BELL, JOHN CALVERT, } Churchwardens and Overseers
JOHN MOODY, } of the Poor.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY will be held March 29, 1862, in the BAPTIST SCHOOL ROOM, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, for the ELECTION of OFFICERS.

BELVEDERE ACADEMY, BISHOP AUCKLAND,

CONDUCTED BY MR. T. THOMPSON, ASSISTED BY EFFICIENT MASTERS.

THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION comprises the usual branches of a Sound English Education, with Classics, Mathematics, the Modern Languages, Drawing and Music, so as to fit Young Men for Commercial or Professional Pursuits. Prospectuses of Terms, &c, for Boarders, may be had on application to the Principal, or at the Office of this paper.
The Next Quarter will Commence on MONDAY, March 31.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN METHODIST BAZAAR.

THE TRUSTEES of WESLEYAN CHAPEL have resolved upon holding a BAZAAR (to take place about the end of June, of which due notice will be given) for the Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles.
Contributions in Money or Goods will be thankfully received by parties named below.
Parties wishing to purchase ready made, plain, useful goods at moderate prices, are invited to visit the General Repository, conducted by Mrs Smith, Misses Gray, Mrs Brown, and Misses Cheesman.
Rev. W. SATCHELL, Rev. J. BELL, } Ministers.
WILLIAM KEENLEYSIDE, Treasurer.
S. LEYBOURNE, THOS. CHEESMAN, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING of Mr. SMITH'S LOTTERY OF PICTURES, &c., will take place on TUESDAY, April 1st, at his Establishment, Leadgate, to commence at 4 o'clock. Holders of Tickets are invited to attend.
A few Tickets remain unsold, for which early application is requested.

EBCHESTER MAIN COLLIERY.

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

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

Orders for the above received at the Colliery, or by Mr P. OSBORNE, Grocer, Shotley Bridge, will meet with prompt attention.
West Wood House, Ebchester, 3rd March, 1862.

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

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose affections are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Organic or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

Business Addresses.

J. DAVISON,
IRONMONGER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS, &c.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

R. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers of Potass Water, Soda Water, Lemonade, and the celebrated Champagne Cider.
Middle Street, Consett, Jan. 30, 1862.

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

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the numerous favours conferred upon him since his commencement in business, and respectfully announces that he has just received a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of the NEWEST DESIGNS IN PAPER-HANGINGS for the Season—Extremely Cheap and of first-rate quality, and which he strongly recommends to his friends and the public generally who study elegance with economy.
Country Orders punctually attended to.
Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Plate and Common Glass, &c, on reasonable terms.

GOLDEN LION INN, LEADGATE.

MR J. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

THE above old establishment is NOW OPEN for the accommodation of Commercial and other Gentlemen. The house is well adapted for travellers, and every accommodation will be rendered for their convenience.
☞ Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter of the finest quality.
Good Stabling and Coach House. Well Aired Beds.
Hay, Corn, and Straw always on Hand, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

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

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JOHN A. HARRISON, ANATOMIST and GENERAL BONE SETTER, 280, Brick Flat Row, BERRY EDGE.
Bone Setting in all its Branches successfully treated in every Case.
N.B.—Patients attended at their Residence if required.

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

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, 14, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and
Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, (facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.
One of the Firm attends.

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square.
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the B.the April 16.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, April 8th.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at Mrs Bregan's, 101, High-street, April 2, 16.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place, April 1st.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, April 15.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, April 3.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, April 23.
KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, April 22.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Elair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, April 9th.
☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

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

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

		£	s.	d.	
	Black Glacie Silk Dresses, at	£1	3	6	per Dress.
270	Dozen Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, at	0	1	6	upwards per Dozen.
77	Pieces of Long Muslin CCurtains, beautiful Patterns, at	0	2	11	upwards per Pair.
120	Long Square Paisley Wove Cashmere and other Shawls, at	0	12	6	upwards each.
2200	Straw and Crinoline Bonnets and Hats, from	0	0	6	each.
	Broad Bonnet Ribbons, all Silk, at	0	0	4½	per yard.
	Women's Stout Leather Boots, Double Soles, at	0	3	6	per Pair.
	Several Hundred Pairs of Women and Children's Boots, very cheap, from	0	1	0	per Pair.
100	New Patterns of Best Light Prints, at	0	0	4½	upwards, per yard.
	Stuffs and Alpacas, at	0	0	3½	per yard, upwards.
	Men's Shirts, from	0	2	11	upwards.
	Stout Brown Holland, at	0	0	4½	per yard.
	Stout Drab Moleskin, at	0	1	4	per yard.
	Common Do, from	0	0	9d	per yard.

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

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

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

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

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

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett and Surrounding Neighbourhood that he has ENTERED UPON the PREMISES lately occupied by THOMAS WRIGHT, and will OPEN on SATURDAY, the 29th March, with an entire New Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY.
READY-MADE CLOTHES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., of the Newest Fashions and best Manufacture and Material.
Every article of Gentlemen's Apparel made to Order on the Shortest Notice and at the lowest remunerating profits.

SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND A-YEAR.

61,538 POUNDS OF TEA SOLD IN ONE YEAR, and a firm determination to sell more. Yes, we intend to bring to and keep in the Provinces the Trade that belongs to the Provinces. Our immense Tea Sales have placed us in a position to compete with any House in the Kingdom. At the commencement of the Year we threw down the Gauntlet, and announced to the County Families and Large Buyers our willingness to compete with any London House on equal terms. The challenge has been accepted, and decided in our favour, as the following results will show:—

During 1856 we Sold 21,209 Pounds of Tea.		During 1859 we Sold 44,058 Pounds of Tea.	
" 1857 " 26,076 "		" 1860 " 53,670 "	
" 1858 " 36,424 "		" 1861 " 61,538 "	

We have proved that Judgment and Energy will Open any Door, and determine that our TEA SALES of 1862 shall Exceed those of 1861. We offer no other inducement except QUALITY and PRICE.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
CATCHESIDE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,
PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTE-UPON-TYNE
☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex, Depression of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Nervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand the Proprietor has obtained permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all Vendors of Medicine.

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

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

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.

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

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.

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

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

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

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

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

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

ROBERT WALTON,
CABINET MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, UNDERTAKER, DEALER IN FLOCKS, FEATHERS, DOWN, &c.,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their kind and liberal Support during the Five Years he has been in Business as above, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and by supplying Articles of Superior Quality, at moderate Prices, to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.
N.B.—All Articles being manufactured under R. W's personal superintendence he can with confidence recommend them to the Public.

Please Note the Address,
ROBERT WALTON,
CABINET MAKER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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

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

Leadgate	Wednesday, April	16.
Berryedge	Thursday, "	17.
Blackhill	Friday, "	18.
Shotley Bridge	Friday, "	18.

☞ The following Parties have kindly consented to receive and take care of Parcels:—
Mr Matthew Hardy, Queen's Head, Leadgate.
Mr John Collinson, Berryedge.
Mr Isaac Murray, Blackhill; or
Mr. Wm. Raw, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

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

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY MILL.
FINE SPRING TARES, SEED PEAS, &c., &c.
Agriculturists Supplied with every Description of SEEDS, of the very best Quality, on the most favourable Terms.

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

MILLINER AND STRAW BONNET MAKER.

JANE LONSDALE, late with Miss LOVAT, Blackhill, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Blackhill that she will continue her business as above, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a share of public patronage.
Also, a DAY SCHOOL, to commence on the 1st of March, 1862, for the purpose of teaching Reading, Writing, Dictation and Spelling, Lessons in History, &c., Plain Sewing, Knitting, and Fancy Wool Work.
None admitted under 4 years old. Terms on application.
Back of the Chemist's Shop, in the house lately occupied by Thomas Lodge, Blackhill.

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES, "POLSON'S IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH" is prepared expressly for fine Linens and Muslins. It is thin, clear, and strong, and imparts to fine goods a clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.
To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.
WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.
Wholesale Agent: Mr R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

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.

EDWARD REED,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
N.B.—CLOTH and TRIMMINGS, &c., may be had.

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

JOHN FITZPATRICK & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
N.B.—Men's and Boys' Caps always on Hand.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.
THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY,
[THREE EDITIONS]
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IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
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Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c.
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WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
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TWO COTTAGES TO LET, at BENFIELDSIDE. Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Shotley Bridge.

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TO LET, and may be entered upon on the 13th day of May next, all that well-known INN, "THE DERWENT HOTEL," with Stables, Coach House, Blacksmith's Shop, &c., situated at Blackhill.
Tenders will be received up to the 1st. of April, 1862, by WILLIAM MOORE, Blackhill.
March 19th., 1862.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a DWELLING HOUSE, containing 9 Rooms and a GROCER'S SHOP attached, with Stable, Kitchen, Garden, &c., situate at Dipton, late in the occupation of Mr. Wm. WATSON. For particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge, or to Mr. ALLEN, Elvet Lodge, near Durham.

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PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON, Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.
July 3rd, 1861.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CONSETT, (BERRY-EDGE,) AND BLACKHILL, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

LOT 1.—TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that GROCER'S SHOP with DWELLING HOUSE attached and all suitable Conveniences, situate in Victoria Street, Consett, and now in the occupation of Mr. Leonard Gibson as tenant.
Also, SIX COTTAGES adjoining and annexed to the aforesaid shop, with all necessary conveniences attached, and let to respectable tenants, and which, with the above House and Shop, yields an aggregate rental of £67 per annum.
This property is advantageously situate in one of the most central Streets in Consett, in the midst of a dense population, in Good Repair and Condition, and affords an excellent situation for doing an extensive business in any commercial department.
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The whole of those two Lots are now in possession of the Trustees of the Derwent Building Society, and will be sold so as to yield a highly remunerative per centage to the purchaser. Further particulars may be known on application being made to Mr ROBERT MARSHALL, Highgate, Shotley Bridge; or to R. M. ALLAN, Esq., Solicitor, 23, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

Public Notice.

THOMAS SIMPSON.
Late of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, Yeoman, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons claiming Debts or Liabilities upon or affecting the Estate of the said Thomas Simpson, (who died on or about the 2nd day of November, 1860, and whose will was proved in her said Majesty's District Court of Probate, at Durham, on the 18th day of March, 1862, by Hannah Simpson, of Benfieldside, aforesaid, widow, the Relict, and Thomas Simpson, of No. 10, Kay Street, Hyde Road, West Gorton, near the city of Manchester, Yeoman, the Son, the Executors named in the said will,) are hereby required to send in their claims to me the undersigned Lewis Bell, the Solicitor to the said Executors, on or before the 30th day of April next, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Debts and Claims of which they shall have had notice as aforesaid; and the said Executors will not be liable for the Assets and Estate so distributed to any person whose Claim shall not have been previously sent in as aforesaid.
Dated this 20th of March, 1862.
LEWIS BELL,
Solicitor, Shotley Bridge.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s 1½d, 2s 9d 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.
Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.
Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Postoffice order, or otherwise, to 25, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.
NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, or other articles by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

EMERY'S MAGIC BEETLE POISON.—This celebrated preparation is certain death to Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Rats, and Mice. It is the original and only one to be relied on. Thousands may be destroyed in one night, without danger to household pets. In consequence of the immense demand, Agents are being appointed in every town in the United Kingdom. Obtainable through Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co, Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and through all Chemists, Oilmen, &c., in boxes at 1s, or sent free for 14 stamps, by Emery and Co. 25, Foley Place, London, W. Insist on none but "Emery's," as there are many dangerous and worthless imitations.

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(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

THE New Book on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the modern treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C. &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.
By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c, in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.
From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 25, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

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THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculte de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and these diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.
Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail Price 4s 6d and 11s. or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 25, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding everything hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.
The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies.

KNOW THYSELF! The Original Graphiologist MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own, and which can be but badly imitated by those who pretend a knowledge of this beautiful science. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut penny stamps, to Marie Coupelle, 69, Castle Street, London, W., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the everyday affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches establish the great utility of the science. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful." Miss Hall, Athenry, Co Galway. "I was much surprised at the clever way in which you describe my character."—Jane Bray, 105, Lansdowne Place, Brighton. "It is pronounced quite extraordinary."—Charles Hamilton. "You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better."—Louis Revier

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS!—Of the numerous preparations introduced for the HAIR, none have maintained such celebrity as EMILIE DEAN'S CRINILENE, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, and preventing its falling off. In the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles, containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., 69, Castle Street, Newman Street, London, W.
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My Hair was rapidly coming off but in a week after using your Crinilene it ceased."—J. Hickson Eldon Street, Sheffield. "In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful Moustache."—H. Adams, Wilsden. "I can now boast of a head of Hair, which many cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it."—W. B. "Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene."—F P. Jones, Chemist, 5 Paradise Street, Liverpool.
"HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, List of Agents, &c., sent post free for four penny stamps.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—For two stamps sufferers may avoid the sham captains, who generously caution the public against pills, &c.; the self-styled reverends; gentlemen of fortune; rupture-curing quacks; and other swindellers, who send their books for nothing, publish testimonials which they write themselves, fictitious reviews from journals which do not exist, profess to cure diseases by galvanism, electricity, instruments &c., instead of medicines, which they style "American treatment," and other absurdities as cruel as they are deceptive.
A physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental and nervous affections resulting therefrom, will send free on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage a pamphlet containing his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions by which sufferers may cure themselves at trifling cost. Address Mr Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

(From the Star Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—General M'Clellan, with the army of the Potomac, moved upon Manassas yesterday, the enemy having abandoned all his line of defences in a panic, including the chain of batteries on the Potomac. Commodore Dupont has raised the Stars and Stripes at Brunswick (Georgia), and Fernandina (Florida), and now possesses complete control of every foot of the Southern coast from the Cape of Florida to Charleston, South Carolina. General Curtis, following up the rebel army under Sterling Price through Southern Missouri into Arkansas, has brought him to bay and annihilated his entire force, with the divisions under Van Dorn, M'Culloch, and M'Intosh. The battle lasted three days. The rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac has steamed out from Norfolk, attacked the Federal fleet in those waters, sunk a 50-gun frigate, captured and burnt another, and promised to annihilate the whole force afloat, when she is stopped in her triumphant career by the new Ericsson battery, less than half her size, and, after five hours' engagement, forced to put back into Norfolk in a sinking condition. In the details of the above news I must necessarily be brief. The following particulars, with what you will extract from the American papers, will give your readers an exact idea of the situation. At three o'clock yesterday morning, all the hotels and boarding houses in this city were entered by the Provost Guard, and officers and soldiers ordered to forthwith join their regiments. Before daylight, the army had commenced its march towards Manassas. During the day, 27,000 troops of the reserve, mostly regulars, crowded the Long Bridge into Virginia; General M'Clellan followed after noon, and last night slept at Fairfax Court House. I am informed on authority that the advance of the army already occupies Manassas, the enemy having evacuted their works precipitately. As the army moves forward the telegraph wires move forward with it, and trains are being run from Alexandria to Vienna, on the London and Hampshire railroad, and as far as Fairfax on the Orange and Alexandria. The mud is still well-nigh impassable for waggons, and supplies are mostly carried by rail. The northern Virginian rebel army has fled from Winchester, where we know not, and the confident belief is expressed that, within a fortnight, there will not be a Confederate soldier in the Old Dominion. Many opinions are given as to what line of defence will now be taken up by the enemy. Not the Rappahanock, for Hooker's division has crossed the Potomac at Cockpit Point, and the Confederates are outflanked everywhere. We hear from the Southern papers that the seat of Government is to be transferred from Richmond to Raleigh, in North Carolina, and it is, therefore, probable that a stand will be made in that State. Anyhow, Virginia is irretrievably lost to them. I have just received intelligence that M'Clellan will return to this city, embark the main portion of his army at Annapolis, and take the enemy in flank from the coast. You have already learnt from me that an enormous amount of light-draught transportation has lately been taken up in the Northern cities; this fact would be corroborative of the above information. You will find complete details of the naval engagement at Hampton Roads in the New York papers. The Federal iron battery, built by Ericsson, and named the Monitor, was entirely uninjured. A gentleman here, who witnessed the conflict, states that, towards the close of the contest, three shots from her passed through the Confederate steam-ram Merrimac, raising a cloud of wood and iron splinters. Some apprehension is, however, felt that the latter merely put back to obtain more ammunition; but as she did not make her appearance yesterday, she may be seriously damaged. During the fight of Saturday, before the appearance of the Monitor, which occurred next day, the commanding officer of the French squadron lying at Hampton Roads declared that the Merrimac would sink any ship in the French navy, and that he should so report to his Government. I am informed that Commander Worden, of the Monitor, never fired his wrought-iron projectiles until the close of the action, fearing the strain on his guns, also that he only fired seven of them in all. Men are now working night and day upon another iron battery at New York, which will probably sail this week. She was built at Mystic, in Connecticut, is twice the size of the Monitor, and carries seven instead of two guns. Three others will be ready within a month. The Merrimac, partially burned and sunk at Norfolk, was the same tonnage as our Mersey. The Confederates cut her down to within three feet of the water line, then built her sides upwards at an angle of forty-five degrees, leaving a deck only nine feet wide. She is covered with railroad iron, draws twenty-two and a half feet, and must be very slow when the Monitor, whose speed is only some seven knots an hour, can sail round and round her. Another disadvantage lies in her wide portholes, exposing her gunners to the musketry of the enemy. I have just heard that the regulars are returning, and that the main portion of the army is to follow them. General M'Clellan, it is also said, has telegraphed to head-quarters not to make any arrangements with reference to a forward movement. It is therefore probable that the army will embark for some southern point, so as to cut off the retreat of the Confederates towards the Carolinas. Now they could scarcely get through the mud. The iron battery, Merrimac, has just been cooped up in Norfolk by the sinking of coal barges in the narrow channel. It is said that President Lincoln telegraphed orders to this effect, without consulting with any of his advisers. Lieutenant Worden, who commanded the Monitor in the late action, is now staying at the house of Lieut. Wise (author of "Los Gringoes") in this city. His face is blackened with powder, one eye closed, and the other but partially open. The President called upon him yesterday and complimented him upon his bravery.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT FORT MONROE.

NEW YORK, March 12 (Morning).—The news of the naval engagement at Fort Monroe, full details of which will be found below, caused intense excitement in New York on the night of Sunday last. The opportune arrival at Fort Monroe of the Federal steamer Monitor not being known when the news of the damage done by the Merrimac was first received, several influential citizens waited upon the mayor of New York, urging him to take into consideration the propriety of sinking ballast-laden ships in the channel inside of Sandy Hook to prevent the passage of the Merrimac should she attempt it. Later news of the arrival of the Monitor appeared to quiet the fears entertained. Nearly all accounts agree that the Merrimac when she retreated to Norfolk was disabled. Some statements, however, different from this have been published. The *New York World* gives the account of the pilot on board the Cumberland, and says:—That there is no certainty of any serious damage having been done the Merrimac. Her being taken off by the Jamestown and Yorktown is no proof that she was injured, as it may have been done to save coal, or to trap the Monitor into Norfolk harbour, where she might, perhaps, be grappled and captured. If injured, there is really nothing to prevent the Merrimac getting to sea, as she is a swifter vessel by three miles per hour than the Monitor. The guns of Fortress Monroe would fall short, and there is not one chance in fifty that the big Union gun at the Rip Raps would hit her. If it did of course the 450-pound ball it carries might stave her sides in, but it is not safe to calculate upon any such fortunate accident. It is demonstrated by the result of Sunday's fight that it is of little use to fire balls of less weight than 200lbs. at this naval monster. The Monitor's 180-pound balls were of but little more effect than the 100-pound shot of the Cumberland. Neither the Monitor nor the Merrimac can be boarded.

The following is the general account of the engagement:—

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—The long-expected steamer Merrimac has at last made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, assisted by two gunboats, made an attack upon Newport News and the naval vessels stationed at that place. The sides, bows, and stem of the Merrimac were covered with sloping iron plates, extending about two feet below the water line, and meeting above like the roof of a house. At her bows, on the water line, are two sharp iron points resembling ploughs, about six or seven feet apart. Her number of guns is stated at twelve, but she might not have had so many. At her bows was seen two guns projecting from long elliptical portholes. The design of the enemy did not become apparent until between one and two o'clock, when the Minnesota had got under way for the scene of the action. The alarm guns of Fortress Monroe being fired the whole garrison promptly turned out under arms. The rebel boats steadily pursued their way to Newport News. The first shot was fired by the frigate Cumberland at a little past two o'clock. The Sewall's Point battery then opened on the Minnesota which was passing, and the Sawyer guns from the Rip Raps replied with a few shots at Sewall's Point. A thick smoke was soon seen to rise above Newport News Point, indicating that the battery there as well as the Cumberland and Congress were engaged. The details of the action could not be seen from the fort, but a telegram was received, announcing that the Cumberland and Merrimac were in close quarters. As the latter approached the Cumberland, she did not pay any attention to the Congress. After firing two guns at the Cumberland, the Merrimac struck her with her sharp bows, making a jagged hole in her at the water line, seven feet in extent. The Cumberland immediately commenced to sink, when the Merrimac backed a short distance, ran into her a second time, making another terrible hole in her, which caused the water to run into her at a furious rate. The Cumberland continued firing until the water began to enter her portholes, when she careened over slowly, and finally sunk at about three o'clock. The Minnesota unfortunately got aground on the way up, and could afford but little assistance. Shortly before three o'clock the Yorktown and Jamestown arrived from up James River. The former was disabled

The *New York Herald* publishes the following details of the evacuation of Manassas:—

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11.—The advance of a portion of the grand army of the Potomac produced in the city and throughout the camp a scene of indescribable excitement. The reveille was sounded at two a.m., and the preparations for the march begun. Many who were on the sick list sprang from their beds and took their places in the ranks, although some, unable to sustain the fatigue of the march, were subsequently placed upon the baggage waggons. The movement was marked with an expression of cool determination and confidence, manifested in the step and bearing and perfect discipline of the men. Since Friday last the regular approaches have been made daily towards Centreville by portions of General Franklin's and General M'Dowall's divisions. On Sunday, the 2nd and 3rd New Jersey Regiments and a squadron of Lincoln Cavalry occupied Saugster's station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railway. On arriving at this point a detachment of rebel cavalry was surprised. Three rebels were killed, and a lieutenant and eleven men captured. On Monday a detachment of the 1st. New Jersey regiment and a company of Lincoln cavalry entered Centreville. The rebels had evacuated the place late on Sunday night. Extensive earthworks were found here, but all the guns had been removed. Before dark last night Colonel Averill, with a large body of cavalry, entered the rebel works at Manassas Junction. In their march from Centreville no signs of the rebels were discovered. The rebels had slit their tents with their swords, and set fire to everything inflammable. Nothing was left except bare and blackened walls, and the smouldering ashes of their tents, baggage, equipments, and stores, for which they could find no transport. Intelligence gathered at Manassas tends to show that the rebel army has retired to Gordonsville. It is not thought they will attempt to make a stand at that point as the country is open and level, and unsuited for defensive warfare. Gordonsville is probably simply the rendezvous, as it is the junction of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad. The only point at which they can with any confidence attempt to make a stand is near the junction of the Frederick and Potomac with the Central Virginian Railroad, in which neighbourhood the North Anna and South Anna rivers unite, and form the Pamankey river, about twenty miles north of Richmond. It is reported that in their retreat the rebels destroyed the railroad bridge across the north fork of the Rappahannock. The following despatch has just been received from Fairfax Court House:—"At Centreville the forts have been abandoned, but hundreds of log huts, ample to accommodate fully 30,000 men, were standing. The railway track was undisturbed, except the bridges, which had been blown up." Everything at Manassas indicates precipitate flight on the part of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and an immense number of canvass tents. Piles of bullets and cartridges were left in the tents, and an immense quantity of quartermaster stores. In one place were discovered about 30,000 bushels of corn, which had been set fire to, and were still smouldering. People in the vicinity state that prior to the evacuation there were 100,000 rebel troops at Manassas and Centreville. Covering the breastworks were what appeared to be cannon, but on examination they proved to be wooden affairs, got up for effect.

Miscellaneous News.

The Earl of Derby, at the present time, is said to have 125 persons employed in the preservation of game.

Mr Gye will open his opera season on the 8th of April.

The Poet Laureate has in preparation for the opening of the Exhibition an ode, commemorative of the virtues of Albert the Good.

A second and third edition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's new tale "A Strange Story," has been called for.

It is reported at Paris that the Pope has sent a brief to all the bishops in Christendom, ordering preachers rigorously to abstain from politics in the pulpit.

The Royal English Opera, Convent Garden, closed their season on Saturday night last. It is said that the company will transfer themselves to Drury-Lane, during the exhibition season, when Mr Wallace's new opera will be produced.

The *Cornhill Magazine*, it appears, is soon to lose its editor. Mr Thackeray has resigned it is said from a difference of opinion between himself and the publishers relative to the editorial control. The readers of this popular magazine will, however, be glad to hear that Mr Thackeray, though not the editor, will still continue a leading contributor to its pages.

Since the day when the New Bankruptcy Act came into operation, namely the 12th October, 1861, more than 390 petitions have been allotted to each of the five London Commissioners, making a total of nearly 2,000 in little more than five months. The result is that, during these five months, more than double the amount of business has come before the Courts than was transacted during the whole of the year preceding the new act.—*Gazette of Bankruptcy.*

NORTH RIDING ELECTION.—On Saturday morning, the high sheriff of Yorkshire, Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley Park, near Wakefield, made his official declaration of the poll for the election for the North Riding from the Castle yard at York. The numbers polled for each candidate were as follows:—Mr Morritt, 5,507; Mr Milbank, 5,041; majority for Mr Morritt, 466.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ROTHESAY, ON THE CLYDE.—On Friday afternoon, this favourite sea side resort was thrown into a state of gloom by the occurrence of a melancholy accident, whereby one of the best known townsmen, Mr James Turner, lost his life. With others he had been shooting fowl in the bay, but his left barrel missing fire they gave up the sport. On their return, as he was putting his hand into his coat pocket for his pipe, the rifle having been placed over his coat, the charge exploded and lodged the contents in his head. He has left a widow and five children.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A deputation waited on Lord Palmerston on Friday last, on the part of the Old Atlantic Telegraph Company, to solicit the assistance of Government to have fresh soundings made between Ireland and Newfoundland, and to submit the proposition of the United States Government of their readiness to co-operate with the British Government in every possible way. His lordship feared that unless backed by a Government guarantee the public would not be willing to subscribe their money in the undertaking. If a communication could be established the enormous commercial intercourse would be quite sufficient to pay a dividend without the assistance of Government. His lordship also promised that the matter should have the impartial consideration of Government.

SUSPECTED MURDER IN THE RIVER LEA.—On Saturday morning, Mr H. Raffles Walthew, the deputy-coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest at the Eve Tavern, Lower Homerton, upon the body of an unknown lady, of prepossessing appearance, and apparently about twenty-five years of age, who was found on Thursday evening in the river Lea. In the pocket of the dress there were a fine cambric handkerchief, unmarked, and a book of hymns, arranged by Howard. There was no purse or money, or any paper that might lead to identification. The silk dress was torn to ribbons in the front; and the hair, which was very profuse, was all in disorder. The river was dragged the next day, and a black crape bonnet, with a lace fall was brought up. In answer to the coroner, the inspector at the Homerton station said that the police had made every inquiry at Tottenham and elsewhere, but they could discover no clue to the identification of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was found dead in the river Lea, but whether her death was caused by drowning, or by what other means, there is not sufficient evidence to show."

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN A CAB.—A determined act of self-destruction was committed on Saturday morning, by John Gravatt, a youth 19 years of age, son of an official connected with the Post-office at Chiselhurst, Kent. It appears that the deceased had left home on Tuesday night for the purpose of seeking employment, and at three o'clock on Saturday morning he was at the Crown and Anchor public house, in the Old Kent-road, where he hired a cab, telling the cabman to drive to Chiselhurst. On arriving upon Chiselhurst Common, the driver was alarmed at hearing the report of fire-arms, and on jumping down and opening the cab door, he was horrified at seeing blood issuing from the right ear of the deceased, a pistol which had been recently discharged, lying near him. Medical assistance was immediately sought, but the deceased expired before its arrival. Inside the cab was found a letter written by the deceased, and addressed to his father, in which he alluded to his intention of committing suicide, and alluding to family grievances as the cause, expressed a hope of forgiveness.

A SINGULAR WILL.—The will of Alexander Buchanan Barret, Esq., merchant, of Kentucky, in the United States, was proved first in the Probate Court, at Richmond, New York, in the 85th year of independence; and now proved in London—the personalty in England being sworn under £120,000. The testator was a native of Virginia, was twice married—having by his first wife, a son and a daughter—and has left a widow, who is provided for by a marriage settlement, to whom he has bequeathed a legacy of £20,000, to enable her to take up her future residence in Ireland, to which country she has a preference; and that a liberal allowance is to be made to her annually "to live in the style of a lady." To his son he leaves his estate of Bon Harbour and White Farm, and to his daughter Virginia (a minor) his home farm of Henderson, bequeathing to them also the negroes on the estates, requesting his trustees to protect his daughter from the "fortune hunting crew." He has appointed his son and daughter residuary legatees, and, in contemplation of their remaining in America, it is his wish that they should live together at Henderson, and also that his residence, The Pines, Staten Island, should be retained as a pleasure retreat for his children. He has left directions that his tomb should bear this inscription:—"Honesty and Truth in practice is the policy to secure happiness both in time and eternity."

Parliament will probably adjourn for the Easter recess on April 12.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli gave a parliamentary dinner on Saturday, at his residence, Grosvenor-gate.

We are glad to learn that His Grace the Duke of Rutland is recovering from the fall he had a few weeks back. He has not yet been able to leave the Castle.

The *Daily Telegraph* hints that the story about a pretended confession of the Road murder by a man who is alleged to have jumped into the Thames from the Waterloo Bridge, is a myth—the invention of a penny-a-liner.

MURDER OF A GREEK SAILOR IN LIVERPOOL.—On the night of the 14th instant, a number of Greek and Italian sailors were drinking at Buggiani's Vaults, in Whitechapel, Liverpool, when a quarrel arose about a girl, and when they had left the house, an Italian named Antonio, stabbed a Greek, named Themistocles Constantine, under the ribs. The wounded man was taken to the Southern hospital, where he died on Friday night. A Coroner's jury, on Monday, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Antonio, and the police were ordered to arrest him forthwith.

MR. W. F. WINDHAM.—Mr. Windham continues a current topic of conversation in Norfolk. Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, a member of the eminent local banking firm of Harveys and Hudson, has advanced £35,000 upon a bill of sale upon the Felbrigg estate, and it is stated that the income derived from the property will now be wholly absorbed in the payment of interest on the advances made upon it, although Mr. Windham has still a reversionary interest in some other property to fall back upon. Mrs. Windam is now in Paris; she has separated from her husband, but it is now stated that terms cannot be adjusted as to the provision proposed to be made for her. Mr. Windham himself continues in Norfolk, where his chief amusement appears to be coach driving. On Saturday, as on preceding days, he "tooled" up to Norwich, taking up all the stray passengers he could collect on the way; and, as he carries persons gratuitously, he is actually said to injure the trade of a *bona fide* coach proprietor who works on the same line of road. Mr. Windham was proposed as a member of a local masonic lodge, in the course of last week, but the members present declined to admit him.

THE DERBY MURDER.—At the Derby assizes on Monday, Richard Thorley, aged 35, was tried for the murder of Eliza Morrow, at Derby, on the 13th day of February last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. It will be remembered that Thorley, who is a widower, had been paying the deceased attention, but had met with frequent repulses. At length his jealousy was aroused by seeing her in the company of a soldier, and he avowed, on more than one occasion, his intention of taking her life. On the evening of the 13th of February he went to her house, and asked to speak to her. She followed him out, and they stood against the wall in the court which leads into the street. They again quarrelled, and the prisoner cut her throat with a razor, almost severing her head from her body. There had evidently been a desperate struggle, from the fact that the back of the girl's left hand had three wounds upon it, evidently inflicted whilst trying to get the razor away. On the back of the right hand there was also a deep gash. There were three gashes in the neck. Thorley was apprehended in the street the same night. He was smoking a cigar, and said to the officer that he intended to give himself up. He stated that he had contemplated the deed for several days, and had carefully prepared a razor for the purpose. He was found guilty and sentenced to death.—He left the dock quite unconcerned.

DESTRUCTION OF CAMPDEN HOUSE, KENSINGTON, BY FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out at the mansion known as Campden house, the property of Mr. W. F. Woolley, in the Campden house-road, Kensington. The building in question was of considerable magnitude, and contained thirty elegantly furnished rooms, picture galleries, and the private theatre in which the Campden amateur artists used to perform for charitable objects. The building was of great antiquity, having been erected, it is stated, as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Adjoining this mansion was another almost as large, termed The Elms, belonging to Mr. Augustus Leopold Egg, A.R.A., who at the present time is away in Africa on business. Ultimately the fire seized upon the east end of Mr. Egg's mansion, the ground floor, with the first and second floors, at that portion being in flames, as well as a portion of the roof. The firemen, under Captain Shaw, however, succeeded in cutting off the further extension of the flames in the direction of the "Elms," but the main body of flame in Campden-house could not be extinguished for several hours, and not until the building and all it contained were reduced to ruins. The total loss must be considerable, the furniture, mirrors, &c., being of the most costly description, and some of the pictures destroyed were worth £1,000 each. As to the origin of the fire, not the least information could be obtained. It appears that when the family and the servants retired to bed, not so much as anything burning or even smouldering was noticed by any of the inmates.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF TWO MEN IN LONDON.—At the Marylebone police-office, on Monday, Walter Hill, aged twenty four, residing at 17, Hall-park, Paddington, paperhanger, was charged with wilfully stabbing Fred. Allen and William Richardson, with intent to murder. Allen was unable to appear. Wm. Richardson, a young man, who appeared with his right arm in a sling, said: I reside at No. 1, Church-lane, Portland-town. On Saturday night last, about half-past twelve, I was coming down New Church-street with Allen (the other man stabbed) and two friends. I was a little in advance, and as we passed the Marylebone Theatre I saw the prisoner in the company of two females. Shortly after I heard a disturbance, and on looking round the prisoner said to Allen, "What made you push my wife?" Allen denied having done so, when he (prisoner) said "You did; and I'll give you one that will do for you for a day or two." Allen went into the road, and put himself in a fighting attitude, and was followed up by Hill, who stabbed him in the face with a knife. There was no other blow struck. Allen called out that he was stabbed, and said, "For God's sake, go and stop him." I saw the knife in his hand. I ran after the prisoner, and threw him down on his back, and exclaimed, "I've got you." He replied "Yes, and I've got you, you b——." At the same time I felt myself stabbed in the arm. I said to my brother that he (prisoner) had stabbed me. My brother said, "You don't mean to say so;" and ran after the prisoner and overtook him in the Edgeware-road, when he threatened to stab my brother if he touched him or attempted to apprehend him. The police at this time came up, and he was given into custody. The prisoner was then remanded.

DARING ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF THREE CONVICTS.—An attempt was made on Saturday by three convicts, who are undergoing imprisonment in St. Mary's Prison, Chatham, to regain their liberty, which for barefaced impudence and recklessness is perhaps unprecedented. The names of the men were John Keen, *alias* Keenan, Joseph Jones *alias* Rothwell, and Robert Harwood *alias* William Burns. It appears that they were working at the lower extremity of this dockyard, in a gang of convicts who are employed in breaking up the old sailing sloop of war, Comus, 14; and about a quarter past two o'clock in the afternoon they managed to elude the vigilance of the warder, and to possess themselves of a boat belonging to a barge that lay close at hand, in which they directly made for the opposite shore. They were perceived immediately, but it was some time before boats could be procured to convey the pursuers to the other side of the river. Information of the occurrence was at once forwarded to the prison, and Captain Powell, the governor, promptly dispatched telegraphic messages to the neighbouring towns to put the police upon the alert. As soon as possible a large body of men belonging to the dockyard police force, the Kent county constabulary, and warders from the prison, started in pursuit of the fugitives, and a most exciting chase ensued. Harboard was quickly re-captured; he was found by one of the dockyard police, lying amongst some bushes, where there is no doubt he intended to remain until night. The other two, however, made over the country in the direction of the village of Higham; but the police quickly got scent of them, and fairly ran them down after a hard chase of nearly five miles. Upon coming up with them it was found that one of the convicts had carried with him an axe, with which he had been working, a most formidable weapon, with which he threatened to chop down any one who came near him. No heed was, however, paid to his threat, which he did not attempt to put into execution. They were conveyed back to the prison, which they reached shortly before five o'clock.

HOW MAJOR O'REILLY WON HIS SEAT.—Resident magistrates have collected a large body of evidence in the shape of sworn informations, which have been laid before the Government, in reference to the late Longford election. One of the local magistrates, a gentleman of high position in the county, in a letter which appeared in the *Dublin Daily Express*, gives a recital of some of the facts sworn to, which show that the worst was not told at the time. He states that for nights before the election the country was patrolled by bands of armed fellows, breaking into houses, swearing people not to vote for Colonel White, destroying windows, smashing doors, ploughs, and other implements of agriculture that came in their way. The savage attacks made on those who had the courage to "go against the people" were beyond counting. The Rev. F. Gregg and his son (a little boy) were stoned in the streets of Ballymahon in the presence of the police. Mr. Henry Newcomen and his band of voters were set upon by a furious mob, though escorted by a strong party of dragoons. Several of the people were severely injured with stones; their leader was cut in the head, one of his ribs was broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured. No polling place was free from numerous cases of assault and intimidation. The excitement in the chapels on the previous Sunday was something fearful. One priest prayed that God might shorten the days of any of his flock who should vote for Colonel White. In another chapel the curate was so excited while haranguing the people, that he went into a fit, and has since died. The supporters of Major O'Reilly went in armed bands through the country in the night, firing their guns and pistols, to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects. Another act is recorded, so atrocious that it is better to relate it in the words of a magistrate:—"An armed party broke into the house of a respectable man, living, I believe, on Lord Granard's estate. Not finding him at home, and failing to induce his wife to say where he was concealed, they took her infant out of the cradle and held it over the fire till the wretched mother confessed where the object of their search lay hid." Since the election, those who voted for Colonel White have been punished in a variety of ways. Some have had their seats in the chapel broken and thrown out; others have had guards set on their houses to prevent their customers from dealing with them; others were put in "Coventry," and no one dares to speak to them.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Times.*

"The Golden Precepts of Prince Albert," selected from his speeches, and printed on toned paper, will be published immediately by Messrs. S. Low, Son and Co.

Mr. Thorneycroft has lately completed a bust, larger than life, of the Prince Consort, executed, not from sittings, but long acquaintance with the features of the original.

The accouchement of the Crown Princess of Prussia is expected to take place in June.

On and after the 1st of April next the Money order system will be extended to the Cape of Good Hope.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—A very painful interest was created at Lloyd's and among the shipping interest, on Saturday, by the reported supposed loss of a large outward bound ship on the much dreaded Goodwin Sands during the heavy gale and snowstorm from the northward and eastward, which raged throughout the whole of Thursday night, and there appears but little doubt that every soul belonging to her perished. Divers from Whitstable were sent for, and no time will be lost in sending the men down to explore the wreck.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CHARLES KEAN.—On Saturday afternoon, a large number of the subscribers to the Kean Testimonial assembled in St. James's-hall, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of presentation. The attendance comprised ladies as well as gentlemen. The Duke of Newcastle, who was to have presented the testimonial, was prevented from attending by being summoned to attend Her Majesty at Windsor. His Grace's place was supplied by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Charles Kean met with a most enthusiastic reception. The testimonial consists of no less than four pieces, or series:—A vase in oxydised silver, two candelabra for five lights, four dessert stands, and two groups of oxydised silver. These are ornamented by various subjects from Shakespeare's plays.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A FARMER NEAR BRIDGEWATER.—At the Assizes held at Taunton, on Monday last, before Mr Justice Byles, William Chard, 40, farmer, was indicted for the wilful murder of Parnell Howe, at Weston Zoyland, on the 15th of February. The prisoner it appeared was an opulent farmer, living upon his own estate, at a farm called Andersea Farm, in the parish of Weston Zoyland, near Bridgwater. The deceased was 21 years of age, and had been in prisoner's service one year and nine months. He had been in the habit of illusing her frequently, and on the day in question he shot her—accidently it was alleged on his behalf, he being then under the influence of drink—with a double-barrelled gun, the injuries causing almost immediate death. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The details of the arrangements for the opening ceremony have not been finally agreed upon. This much, however, is certain, that neither her Majesty nor the Prince of Wales, and probably no member of the royal family, will be present on the occasion. As much will, however, be done, as possible to give eclat to the ceremony. Her Majesty will be represented, as in the case of opening or proroguing Parliament, by commissioners duly appointed to act on her behalf. These commissioners will consist of the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Palmerston, and the Earl of Derby. They will, after having made the tour of the building, declare, by order of her Majesty, that the Exhibition is open. All persons invited to take part in the ceremony will appear in court dress, or the uniform which they are entitled to wear. The commissioners will not, as has been stated, take upon themselves to invite the Emperor and Empress of the French, or any other crowned heads, to the opening; but it is probable that many eminent men from all countries will be present by virtue of their offices as commissioners. Prince Napoleon and the Crown Prince of Prussia are mentioned as among those who will be present on the occasion.—*Observer.*

HORRIBLE ACT OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—An act of the most revolting character has been perpetrated by a young woman named Eliza M'Dowell, a servant girl resident in a public house in Rosemary-street. It appears, from what has transpired, that the young woman was engaged as servant in the house about a fortnight ago; she complained of being unwell, and was accordingly permitted to retire to her sleeping chamber. During the day, her mistress, the sister of the proprietor of the house, went into the room to see her, and her attention was attracted by a very large fire, which she believed was somewhat detrimental to the recovery of the invalid. Acting on this conviction, she went forward and commenced removing the coal, when a scene the most repulsive and horrible was revealed to her view by the discovery of a newly-born child in the centre of the fire. The facts of the case immediately became apparent. The young woman had been *enceinte* when engaged as a servant, of which her mistress was not aware, and had retired to her room, where she gave birth to the child found, without a single individual being present. Advantage was thus taken by the cruel mother to place the infant on the fire, in the vain endeavour to destroy every vestige of its existence, and thus hide her shame and infamy. Dr. Patterson was sent to the aid of the suffering girl, and on his arrival corroborated what is stated. A constable was placed in charge of M'Dowell, and he will remain till the girl can be removed, in order to guard against the unfortunate girl making any attempt upon her own life.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

A NUPTIAL TRAGEDY.—A wealthy American merchant, of the city of New Orleans, married a Creole lady of fortune, and, with the estates and servants, came into possession of a mulatto seamstress, and her daughter, a child of seven years. The gentleman was so much struck with the extraordinary beauty of the child, which had the purest Italian features and complexion, that he resolved to save it from a life of degradation which was before it, and to free it and educate it. He sent the child to a Northern School, and there she remained until her 16th year—by all supposed to be a patrician Creole maiden. She herself knew not to the contrary, so young was she when sent to the North. Beloved by all her companions, the idol of the institute, and caressed by every one, she left it, to return South, as she supposed, to the roof of her uncle. A young Louisiana gentleman, who had seen her in Philadelphia, and loved her, and was beloved by her, sought her hand on her return. The marriage-day was fixed, nay arrived, when the mother who had been long sold away to La Fourche interior, in order that she might never appear as a witness against her child, re-appeared, and in the bridal hall, in the very hour after the ceremony had been performed, and claimed the magnificent, and new miserable bride as her own daughter—a bound slave by birth, and an African by blood! The scene, as described by one who was present, surpassed the power of pen to portray. That night, the bridegroom, after charging the adopted father of his bride with gross deception, shot him through the body, and disappeared, carrying, no one knew whither, his infamy and bitter sorrow. The next morning the bride was found a disfigured corpse in the superb nuptial chamber which had been prepared for her reception. She had taken poison. Education, a cultivated mind and taste, which made her better understand how great was her degradation, now armed her hand with the ready means of death. The unhappy planter recovered from his wound, and has gone to the North, where he resides, buried in the deepest seclusion—the residue of his years embittered by the keenest regret.—*Hoboken Newspaper.*

AN AFFAIR OF LOVE AND A BILL OF EXCHANGE.—At the Liverpool Assizes, on Saturday, a bill of exchange case, involving some curious incidents, was tried before Mr. Justice Mellor. George Wrigley, a young man who recently carried on business at Oldham as a timber merchant, a short time ago went to America, and on the voyage out met with the defendant, Janet Nuller, the widow of a naval captain, who had left her a considerable sum of money. An intimacy resulting in an engagement to marry was formed. The defendant returned with Wrigley to England, and after making some arrangements to take up her residence at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, as Wrigley said he was about to commence business in Liverpool, she consulted her solicitor, and was advised not to marry for six months, in order that she might see how things went on. Acting on this advice, she wrote to Wrigley, and said she wished their marriage to be postponed for some months, and should be obliged to him if he would advance her some cash, as she wished to remove from Glasgow to London, and was pressed for money. In answer to this, Wrigley wrote stating that he had no cash at his disposal just then, but said if she liked he would draw a bill for £50, at four months, upon her. She consented, and a bill for the amount was drawn up and negotiated. Although Wrigley had promised to forward cash, less discount, for the amount of the bill, he had never done so; and despite of her wishes to break off the engagement he retained her presents, and she could obtain no satisfaction from him; and the plaintiff Greaves, tailor, of Oldham, now sued her for the amount of the bill, as it had passed into his hands. Of course Mrs Nuller had accepted the bill, and Wrigley could not be come upon for it by Greaves.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

SEASONABLE PRECAUTIONS.—The winter season suggests the necessity of early and prudent precautions against the sudden attacks or insidious advances of affections of the lungs, chest, and throat. A simple and successful preventive and remedial agent is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which has been administered with the greatest benefit in incipient and confirmed Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Coughs, and other morbid affections of the organs of respiration. In noticing the remarkably beneficial operation of this Oil, the distinguished Physician, Dr. Sebastiani, states:—"I have found it most serviceable in cases of hereditary phthisis, where the patients were labouring under a susceptibility of the organs of respiration, and consequently subject to frequent attacks of cough; where the breathing was hurried on the ascent of stairs, or by running quickly, sometimes combined with palpitation of the heart; where, particularly in the morning, dry cough came on. If my advice in taking this Oil were perseveringly followed, I have never once known the disease to make any progress, or the patient to be laid up; but in all cases I have seen the cough lessen, and at last disappear, the susceptibility of the respiratory organs diminish, the appetite and nutrition improve, the strength increase, and a most favourable change take place in the general system and appearance."

A Cabinet Council was held at the official residence of Lord Palmerston on Saturday.

Mr. Frederick Flowers is to be recorder of Stamford, vacant by the death of Mr. W. T. Maunsell.

The sentence of death passed upon Ishmael Jones at the Welshpool assizes, for the murder of his wife, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The sentences of death passed upon Hall, the poacher, for the murder of a gamekeeper, near Oxford, and upon the boy Devereux for the murder of a Ratcliffe Highway crimp, have been commuted to penal servitude for life.

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE EXHIBITION.—We are sorry to say that the combination which we stated a short time since all the railways north of the Thames were about to enter into to avoid running excursion trains for the opening, or making any reduction of fares until after the middle of June, has been agreed to by the companies. The greed displayed by English lines in this respect appears doubly odious when contrasted with the liberality shown by the managers of Continental railways, who have made the most important reductions both for goods and passengers to and from the International Exhibition.—*Times.*

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, the Lord Mayor, and Sir Charles Eastlake—the Queen's Committee of Advice—met again on Friday. The consideration of the Committee was principally directed to the possibility of obtaining a monolith of adequate dimensions, and, if possible, within her Majesty's own dominions. As yet no stone has appeared to them more suitable for the purpose, in all respects, than that which lies in a granite quarry of the Duke of Argyll, in the Island of Mull, though they have arrived at no decision on the subject. They were informed that since their last meeting workmen had been busily engaged in uncovering more of the stone at Mull than had been previously revealed, that they have now dug round one of the extremities, and that though the other is still uncovered, this block of granite is now cleared to the length of 115 feet, or eight or ten feet longer than it was supposed to be. Within the last few days a letter has been received from the proprietor of a granite quarry at Balmoral, stating that it contains a single stone, about 100 feet in length, and nearly 50 feet broad. The letter was accompanied by a polished specimen; but the colour is not thought to be so agreeable as that of the Mull granite, while the cost of conveying it to the coast, it is said, would be incalculably greater than that of removing the block at Mull, which is distant about five hundred yards from the sea. Some conception may be formed of the magnitude of the work now in contemplation from the fact that in the partly analogous case of the Luxor, in Paris, upwards of five years elapsed in taking it down from its ancient site at Thebes, transporting it to France, and erecting it on the Place de la Concorde. On Friday evening the memorial fund amounted to £42,000.

A SURGEON CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—At the Derby Assizes on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Williams, George Flint, surgeon, Buxton, was charged with attempting to murder his wife on the 19th of September last, by shooting at her with a gun. There was a second count for attempting to do grievous bodily harm. Mr. Huish prosecuted; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Flint had resided a great number of years at Buxton; he held a most respectable position, and had a large practice as a surgeon. For a number of years, unfortunately, his life had been embittered with domestic troubles, and caused him to commit acts which, in his calmer moments, he deeply regretted. On the 19th of September previous, in an extreme state of drunkenness, he went to his brother's house, obtained the loan of a gun, which he loaded, and said he was going to kill a cat with it. Directly afterwards he was seen at his own house and his wife going from him. A shot was fired, and the prisoner's wife was wounded in the back and arm. Mr. Stephens addressed the jury for the prisoner. That he did fire at his wife there was no doubt, but could they say that, in the state of mind he was in, he intended to murder her, or to do her some grevious bodily harm? The man's home seemed to have been a sort of hell to him, and on the very morning in question she had smashed the front windows. If he had intended to murder his wife would he have stopped a man on the road and told him that he was going to shoot her? The learned counsel then ably contended that at the time the prisoner fired the gun he was not in a right state of mind. The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding. The Learned Judge said that he felt great pain in having to pass sentence upon a man belonging to a most respectable profession, and holding a respectable position. Although his wife had caused him great pain, yet it was no justification for him to take to excessive drinking. The jury had taken a lenient and proper view of the case, and the sentence was that he be kept in gaol for one month.

CONFLAGRATION AT THE CHISWICK INDIA-RUBBER WORKS.—On Saturday morning, at an early hour, a call was received simultaneously at the various brigade engine stations, of a dreadful fire raging at the West end of the metropolis, but the exact locality was unknown, for so great was the light thrown up that it was a work of no small difficulty for the firemen to tell on which side of the Thames they ought to pilot their engines. The towers of the Houses of Parliament being so brilliantly illuminated, led many to believe that the great legislative house, or else Westminster Abbey, was in flames. Capt. Shaw the superintendent of the fire brigade, at once gave orders for the powerful land steam-engine, by Shand and Mason, as well as numerous manual power engines of the establishment, to turn out; but upon reaching Westminster the fire appeared as far off to the firemen as when they left the City of London. They, however, proceeded on their journey, guided only by the intense light in the atmosphere, until they reached the usually quiet neighbourhood of Chiswick, and then they behold a scene such as has not been witnessed there for years, for immense sheets of flame were rising over thirty feet into the air, making a noise like the working of several water-mills, and scattering myriads of sparks over the surrounding gardens and dwellings near, to the danger of causing their instant ignition. It was then found that the conflagration was raging in the extensive manufacturing premises belonging to Messrs. Walton and Co., termed the Chiswick India-rubber and Waterproofing Works, situate in the British School-house lane. The property in question covered some acres of ground, on which stood the matting shops, the rolling rooms, the engineers' shops, the steam boiler houses, and sundry other structures. The whole of those buildings, or nearly so, were of substantial brick and timber, being two floors high; but such was the violence of the flames, that they quickly levelled with the ground the greater portion of the valuable plant. The injury to the property is valued at several thousand pounds sterling. The sufferers are insured in the Phoenix Insurance and other offices.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE.—PRETENDED CONFESSION OF THE ROAD MURDER.—On Friday evening a person of respectable appearance committed suicide by jumping from Waterloo bridge. Shortly before nine o'clock the man passed from the Middlesex side through the turnstile on the west side of the bridge, the gatekeeper noticing that he held in his hand a triangularly-formed letter, with some writing on the outside, containing apparently something more than a mere address. On reaching the recess he jumped hastily on the settle, and after giving a glance around, stepped on to the parapet and leaped into the water. Three persons, who were at the time near the spot, raised an alarm, and one of them, Mr. Garland, of 22, Russell court, Covent-garden, ran to the spot, but the man had of course disappeared. In the recess he found a common cloth cap, all the lining torn out, and in it a letter, of which the following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*:—"To the Governor of Nugat.—Dear Sir,—I beg of you to read my reched life wich I ave this nite, Friday, put a end to. Peraps your onner will reember of the Road murder wich took place about A 13 months Back. So I rite to you Sir to informe you that I was one wo don this awful murder wich I hope to be forgivin. About 4 years ago I took to gambling and got in det and ad to go away in the country where I done the fearful deed, and then cum to London wich I ave lived in misery. I ave nothing to say for wot I don this aweful deed for, for I was quite a stranger to the ole family. I ave nothing further to say, as my feelings will not allow me to say any moor only that the way I have put an end to my life is I ave flung myself of the Waterloo bridge.—Your respectfully, WM. MOOR.—I have no frends. But a uncul who is in France who this I would fane ceap from him." On the outside was the following superscription: "To the Govenor of Nugat. The profe of the Rode Murder To be given to a Pleace Man I have thrown myself off the bridge." We understand that the police attach no importance to the alleged confession of the deceased, and believe it to be the act of a madman.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the Taunton assizes, the case of Webber v. Wells was tried. It was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was the daughter of a farmer, at Creech St. Michael, of about thirty years of age, and the defendant was a small farmer in the same neighbourhood. Plaintiff and defendant had been acquainted with each other from childhood, and in the year 1860 they became engaged to each other. They were very intimate, and it resulted in the plaintiff finding herself in the family way. In May, 1861, the defendant wrote to her to say "she was not to mind the noise, she would find him as he had told her, and she was to make herself happy." Some time after that the plaintiff's mother went to him, and he said, "Do not trouble yourself about your daughter; she shall have a husband, and the child a father." After that arrangements were made for the wedding, and the defendant procured a licence and had the day fixed, but he wrote to say he could not perform the engagement, and a few days afterwards he wrote the following letter:—"Dear Elisa,—I am very sorry that this should happen, as I cannot be no otherwise than I always told you. There is no more marriage love in me than when I was six years old; so do not think anything about me marrying no more. I would sooner sacrifice any reasonable thing than think about marrying. If I was to marry you my happiness would be lost, and if I did not marry you your happiness would be lost. There is but one thing that my mind thinks on, so do consider and think on future happiness, not because I love another better, or for money, for I have often told you riches would not tempt me, but my mind does not lead me to married life. I am very sorry that it should happen, and the reason I have kept it on so long has been praying God to change my mind, but the nearer it came to marry I was against it. I may have reason to curse the day I was not married, but if I was to die a vagabond I cannot help it, so do let me have your mind as early as possible." The result was the engagement was broken off, the plaintiff was delivered of a still-born child, and the present action was brought.—Mr. Prideaux addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant in mitigation of damages. Mr. Justice Blackburn told the jury the question for them was simply the amount of damages, and they found for the plaintiff for £60.

The first book printed at Oxford was lately sold in London, and fetched the enormous price of £80. It is described as "Divi Hieronyme Expositio in Symbolum Apostolorum, impressa Oxoniæ, et finita, A.D. 1468. (bibliographers say 1478) a small 4to." This is the only copy which has occurred for sale this century.

FATAL AFFRAY AT WINLATON.

On Saturday night, a serious disturbance took place at Bleach Green, near the village of Winlaton, which in one case terminated fatally. It appears that a number of Irishmen are engaged at Mr Ramsay's colliery, and on the night in question had been indulging freely in drink, in a public house in Winlaton, when a quarrel arose which resulted in the breaking up of the company. The parties then left the house, and on the road home kept up the quarrel with a sort of running scrimmage. On reaching Bleach Green, the matter became more serious, a man named Edward Kelly having challenged to fight his two companions. Immediately after a tussel ensued with the contending parties, but which was not strictly confined to pugilistic science. The result was that Kelly, after some rather rough usage, was prostrated by a blow, which brought the affray to a somewhat unexpected and serious termination, the poor fellow only breathing once or twice after he was knocked down. The police proceeded to the spot, and finding that Kelly was dead, succeeded in capturing one Lawrence Brennan, but the other man had made his escape. The body of the deceased on being examined presented a severe contusion behind the ear, apparently the effect of a kick. Kelly was a very powerful man, about thirty years of age, and was married, his wife being still in Ireland, of which country he was a native.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday forenoon, J. M. Favell, Esq., held an inquest at the house of Mr. William Liddell, Commercial Inn, Winlaton, on the body of the unfortunate man. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, a considerable crowd of people, principally Irish, having assembled in the immediate vicinity of the inn, anxious to hear tidings of the progress and result of the inquiry. The young man, Lawrence Brennan, who had been apprehended as being a party to the death of Kelly, was brought to Winlaton in the custody of Mr. Superintendent Squire, and was present during the greater part of the proceedings. Mr. G. H. Ramsay, one of the magistrates of the county, was also present during part of the inquiry. The jury having viewed the body at Bleach Green, the following evidence was taken:—

Philip Brown, surgeon, of Blaydon, said—I first saw the deceased on Monday morning in his lodgings at Bleach Green, near Winlaton. He was then dead. His body was that of an exceedingly robust, well-developed young man. There were three bruises, one on the lower part of his person, another slight one on his forehead, and a severe one behind and below his left ear. I opened his chest and found his lungs and heart perfectly healthy, as were also all the organs of the abdomen. The stomach contained two or three ounces of fluid. It was simply gastric juice, the ordinary contents of the stomach. On examining his head and removing his brain I found the whole of the base of the brain, its ventricles, and the upper part of the spinal column covered with clotted blood. These organs otherwise were perfectly healthy. On dissecting the soft parts behind and below the left ear, corresponding with the bruise previously mentioned, the muscles and tissues were found to be excessively bruised to a great depth. I consider that death was occasioned by extravasion of blood on to and into the brain, and that this extravasion was produced by contusion. The injuries which produced that contusion behind and below the left ear caused death. There was no other cause of death to be found. It is my opinion that blows or kicks, and not a fall, would produce the injury named. A blow from a fist would not produce that bruise, but one from a loaded stick or a kick might do it. Blows with a stone would also produce it.

Patrick Britt, a pitman, working for Mr. Ramsay, Winlaton, said the deceased lodged with him at Bleach Green. Has two other lodgers, one of whom was at home, as also his wife. Kelly died about 8 o'clock on Saturday night last. He was killed outside the door, and was brought into the house dead. Witness got home from Newcastle about half-past seven o'clock. James McDonald, Lawrence Brennan, James Nash, James Keeley, and the deceased all came down to his house together. McDonald wanted to fight Kelly, and pulled off his coat and shirt for that purpose. Witness and his wife and Walter Welsh went out and brought deceased into the house to protect him. Heard them quarrelling in coming down the lane, but saw no blows struck. Deceased had had some drink, but knew quite well what he was about, and did not want to fight. About five minutes after deceased got into the house Brennan and McDonald came to the house, kicked at the door, and wanted Kelly to come out. Witness opened the door and let the deceased out. He took a poker with him, but witness's wife took it from him at the door before he got out. As soon as he went out McDonald took hold of him; but witness saw no more, as he went in and locked the door. In about four or five minutes he went out again and found Kelly lying dead in front of his house. The two Welshs were there and would have saved Kelly had it not been for the women, who, the Welshs had told him, had got hold of them and prevented them saving Kelly. After Kelly had been brought into the house, Brennan and McDonald came into the house and shouted for Kelly, saying that they would kick the b——s soul out. Mrs Britt told them to get out of the house as it was plenty for them to have killed the man without coming to do it again. They then threatened to strike her.

By the Foreman—When he went out the second time and found Kelly dead, Brennan and Welsh were fighting just above his window. When Brennan and McDonald came into the house the last time, they had neither coats nor shirts on.

Catherine Britt, wife of the last witness, corroborated her husband's statement.

George Hall, a hewer at Mr Ramsay's pit, said that he and the deceased lodged together with Britt, they having come over from Kilkenny together, about three months since. He was at a neighbour's house, and heard the disturbance. Went out and saw Kelly lying on his face, and McDonald kicking him. Also saw Welsh and Brennan fighting. Never saw the latter strike the deceased.

Walter Welsh, a pitman, also in the employ of Mr Ramsay, was in Patrick Kelly's on Saturday night, and heard the men arguing as they were coming down from Winlaton. As they came to the Green, McDonald said he would fight Kelly. When they got to the Green, McDonald and Brennan stripped. Witness prevented them from fighting, and assisted by the Britts, got the deceased into the house. McDonald and Brennan kicked at the door, and wanted Kelly out to fight. Witness said, "Any one that strikes Kelly will to have to strike me," upon which Brennan accepted the challenge, and struck him. When he got clear of Brennan, he looked round and saw Kelly had McDonald down, and saw him kick him; then he saw McDonald get Kelly down and kick him. The brother of witness shoved McDonald away, and then as Kelly did not get up people said he was dead. Never saw deceased move after McDonald kicked him. After Kelly was carried into the house dead, McDonald and Brennan came in and said they would kick his b—— soul out, "as it was only foxing he was."

Sarah Walker, wife of William Walker, residing at Bleach Green, described the row coming down the lane from Winlaton, also the disturbance which afterwards took place at the Green. During the melee saw either a stone or half-brick in somebody's hand; then turned her head and saw Kelly gradually falling down on his knees, and while in that attitude saw a foot kick him, which caused him to fall on his back. Could not identify any of these parties as there were so many of them, but saw McDonald come up immediately after Kelly fell, and kick the latter in the side. Kelly then gave a sudden leap up off his back, and fell on to his face and never moved again. Witness, therefore, thought he was dead.

Patrick Welsh corroborated his brother and the other witnesses as to the general facts antecedent to the affray, and with respect to the latter also, with the exception that, unlike the previous witnesses, he saw both McDonald and Brennan kicking at Kelly before he fell.

Joseph Walker, son of William Walker, said he saw the row on Saturday night. McDonald picked up a stone, and when he got a fair bat at Kelly he threw it, and hit him somewhere under the ear, and felled him. McDonald then commenced kicking him when he was down, but Johnny Nash came up to him and stopped him from kicking him any more. Never saw Brennan kick him after he was down.

Henry Barton, police constable at Winlaton, produced three pieces of stone found by him near the place where the body was found. One of the pieces has some human hair upon it of a colour resembling that of the deceased. Did not take McDonald into custody because he did not know the man. One man, named Michael Kavanagh, *alias* "Big Mick," said that he knew the men, but he would not tell witness who they were.

Michael Kavanagh, the person alluded to above, was next called, and said he saw three men quarrelling on the Green, and saw McDonald and Brennan strip off to fight. After a good deal of fencing with the Coroner, he at last admitted that he had said to the policeman that he knew the men, but would not tell the officer who they were. His reason for saying that was that he did not want to be the first to tell about them, when he knew it would be known soon enough. He saw McDonald kick the deceased, but not Brennan. He heard McDonald and Brennan accuse Kelly of being a Ribbonman, which Kelly admitted.

This concluding the evidence, the Coroner summed up the case to the jury, and having explained the law as to the distinction between murder and manslaughter, proceeded to state the nature of the evidence as bearing, first, upon McDonald, and then upon Brennan, and left it with the jury to say whether the crime was murder or manslaughter, and also whether they were of opinion that that was the joint act of both men, or of one, and which of them.

The jury retired, and, after a short consultation, returned with a verdict of manslaughter against James McDonald—at the same time expressing their opinion that the witnesses had withheld a great deal of important evidence.

The Coroner then issued his warrant for the apprehension of James McDonald, on the charge of manslaughter, and handed the same to Mr. Superintendent Squire for execution.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BENFIELDSIDE TOWNSHIP.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Benfieldside for the purpose of electing a local authority for the township, passing the accounts and the transaction of other parochial business, was held on Tuesday evening, in the New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, and was very well attended, there being a large attendance of the ratepayers, amongst whom we observed Messrs. John Ritson, Joseph Dickinson, and William Barkas (overseers); F. Snaith, Westgarth, J. Nicholson, W. Smith, J. Smith, J. Wilson, Thomas Ritson, J. Brodie, sen., Mews, Richardson (draper), N. Brown, Renwick, Marshall, Charles Mosley (surveyor), Martin Bell and Thomas Whinney (auditors), Christopher, Wm. Wilson, Carss (Cutlers' Hall), E. O. Tregellis, Moore, John Dickinson, Isaac Dixon, David Baker (Elm Park), and Hewitt. In the absence of the incumbent of Benfieldside, Rev. F. B. Thompson, J. Renton, Esq. (surgeon) was called to the chair, on the motion of Mr J. Ritson seconded by Mr Moore.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting. It stated that the annual meeting of the ratepayers of the township would be held that evening for the purpose of examining the accounts of the overseer, appointing overseers and an assitant overseer, and of nominating a guardian for the township for the ensuing year, and for transacting any other parish business that might be brought before the meeting. He then stated that the first business they would have to dispose of was to pass the accounts of the assistant overseer, Mr Mosley. He then read the following statement of the amount of money expended on the highways "for the township of Benfieldside for the year ending March 25, 1862:—Shotley Bridge and Benfieldside Road, £14 18s. 9d.; Snows Green and East Law Road, £11 14s. 9d.; Shotley Grove and Bridge Hill Road, £10 11s. 1d.; Toll Bar and Shotley Grove Road, £21 19s. 9d.; High Gate and Snows Green Road, £23 3s. 11½d.; Shotley Bridge Streets, £21 0s. 9d.; High Gate and Howdon Road, £15 5s. 10½d.; Elm Park Road, £29 3s. 5d.; Pemberton and Dean Burn Road, £15 16s. 4d.; Lobley Hill Turnpike Road, £20 15s. 0d.; Derwent and Shotley Bridge Turnpike Road, £15; Blackhill and Consett Road, 14s. 1d.; Tradesmen's Bills, £15 9s. 6½d.; Surveyor's Salary, £20; Bringing Water and forming Public Watering Place on Bridge Hill Road, £25 14s. 2d.; Bounding of Public Quarries, &c., £14 12s. 11d.; Incidental Expenses, £3 2s. 5d. Total, £279 2s. 9½d. The surveyor's balance-sheet showed an income of £281 15s. 9½d, and an expenditure of £280 1s. 3½d., leaving a balance of £1 14s. 6d. The accounts were passed.

Mr. MARSHALL had a question to ask before the resolution for the passing of the accounts was put to the meeting. He wished to know whether the township was charged with the making of the drain made before Mr. Dixon's house and the laying down of the the draining pipes from Benfieldside Lane down to that part of Shotley Bridge at the top of Swine Street, and also whether they were to bear the expense of the cutting of the extra depth?

Mr. MOSLEY, the assistant overseer, replied that the expense of the cutting was included in the item that appeared in the financial statement. He had got no account of the pipes.

Mr. MARSHALL: Is the township charged with these pipes?

Mr. MOSLEY: It will be charged with them when the accounts come to be laid before the ratepayers.

Mr. M. BELL here observed that with respect to himself and Mr. Whinney, as auditors, it was only just that he should state that they had certainly found all the accounts correct, but as to whether the money for the several items had been judiciously or injudiciously expended was a matter which they considered it no part of their duty to inquire into. And, therefore, so far as that was concerned the meeting was at perfect liberty to know and be informed as to the manner in which, and the purpose for which, the money had been laid out. The auditors would not be justified in instituting any inquiry as to how the items had been expended, their duty being simply to deal with and audit the accounts, and therefore it remained with that meeting to make these inquiries for themselves (hear, hear).

Mr MOSLEY, in answer to a ratepayer, stated that the drain in front of Mr Dixon's property belonged to the township, ever since he knew it, or at least since it had been made, and consequently if that drain became thoroughly gorged up he was bound to open it up and to put it right. He expected that at present it was made all right.

Mr MARSHALL did not by any means dispute the soundness of the work, or call in question that a good job had not been made of it. What he wished to direct attention to was the laying down of pipes instead of making a stone drain. He should think he (Mr Mosley) had at the lower part of the drain cut off some four or five feet.

Mr. MOSLEY explained the matter, and he said many others could speak as well as himself to the utility of the work.

Mr. MARSHALL did not ask the question in any hostile spirit, or from a belief that the work was derogatory to their assistant surveyor.

Mr. MOSLEY further stated that he had not received any directions from any parties whatever relative to these drains; he considered it his duty, when complaints were made about this particular drain, to open it out properly, and instead of putting in the stone again he put in pipes, which, he considered, made a vast deal better job of it. He did not think it would now be gorged up for some time. He was not instructed by any particular individual, either directly or indirectly, as to the course he should adopt with the drains.

Mr. MARSHALL though it would be well that their assistant overseer had the assistance of a surveyor in taking the proper level, &c.

Some desultory conversation here ensued, as to the drain pipes laid down near Mr. Dixon's property.

Mr. TREGELLIS, in allusion to the question of the pipes being substituted for the stone drains, was glad to find that his friend, Mr. Mosley, had adopted the former, in preference to the stone drains; the pipes were better and those which had been laid down were in every respect suitable, but as to the subject of the expenditure he supposed the township would have to bear that (laughter).

Mr. BELL said his opinion of the matter was that the question resolved itself into this, seeing that there was a drain made and pipes laid down, whether or not all drains might be so charged as the one in question—on the township,—or, seeing that the drain was on and for the benefit of private property, whether the expense incurred should not be charged to the owners of this property. The inquiry would perhaps ultimately come to that.

The CHAIRMAN thought that it was rather premature to be raising such a question at present.

Mr BELL said he was merely directing attention to the question, and not proposing it for discussion at that meeting.

Mr MOORE was proceeding to make some observations relative to his property and the Sanitary Board, but

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting) said that they were then merely passing the township accounts, and not entering into the question of the Sanitary Board.

Mr DIXON also thought that Mr Moore had introduced the question at too early a stage of the proceedings.

Mr. MOSLEY, in answer to a question, said that the drain belonged to the township, and it was properly opened out, and made a perfect job of. It was not done for any particular purpose, further than to carry away the water from one place to another, and not made for the benefit of any person's property. It was a township drain, and had been so for a long time.

Mr. BARKAS thought the explanation given by Mr. Mosley was very satisfactory.

Mr. MARSHALL expressed himself as being satisfied with the explanation.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion to the meeting, which approved of the passing of the accounts.

Mr. CARSS thought that he should have put the contrary to the meeting to see if any dissented from the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not at all necessary to do so.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business they had to consider was the election of overseers of the poor.

Mr. CARSS protested most emphatically against the hurried manner in which the former subject had been disposed of, as to whether the drain pipe should be charged on the township or the individual proprietors.

Mr MOORE was understood to say that if charged on the proprietors he should have the drain on his property made at his own expense.

Mr MARSHALL thought it was very likely that the subject of the drain pipes would soon find its own *level* (laughter).

The CHAIRMAN again reminded them that their business then was to elect overseers of the poor. It was generally customary to nominate half a dozen or so for the purpose of selecting three from the number.

Mr RITSON, as the senior overseer, begged to decline standing any longer; he had occupied the office for three years, and he was desirous now that some other person should have an opportunity of enjoying the perquisites and emoluments of the appointment (a laugh).

Mr DICKINSON wished that his resignation would also be accepted, he, too, having had three years of the situation.

Mr BARKAS, who had been an overseer for three years, declined allowing his name to be put in nomination a fourth time.

Mr RITSON proposed Mr William Wilson as a fit and suitable person for the office of overseer of the township.

Mr MARSHALL nominated Mr Tregellis as a person eligible for the office.

Mr. MOORE considered it would be advisable that they should have the services of their old overseers again, and he proposed that they should be re elected.

Mr TREGELLIS coincided in the opinion of Mr Moore, believing that the public business would be well transacted by the three gentlemen who had acted as overseer for some time, and who were in every respect ably representing the interests of the ratepayers. He seconded Mr. Moore's proposition.

Mr. P. OSBORNE thought that Mr. Barkas was not a proper person to be a public officer. (Loud laughter).

Mr. BARKAS: I shall be most happy indeed that my friend Osborne would accept my place, with all its emoluments. (Laughter).

Mr. CARSS proposed that Mr. P. Osborne should be nominated as an overseer.

Mr. BARKAS: I second that with great pleasure. (A laugh).

The CHAIRMAN: If it is agreeable to the meeting, I think it better, perhaps, that Mr. Moore's proposition should be put to the meeting. He then submitted the motion for the re-election of the three out-going overseers, who were unanimously approved of by the meeting.

Mr. BARKAS regretted that his friend Mr. Osborne had not been nominated in his stead (laughter).

Messrs. William Wilson, Tregellis, and Renton, were also nominated as overseers of the poor.

THE ELECTION OF ASSISTANT OVERSEER.

It was proposed and seconded, that Mr Charles Mosley should be re-elected as assistant overseer for the township.

Mr. TREGELLIS had pleasure in supporting the nomination of Mr. C. Mosley to be assistant overseer, and he would not have done so if he did not think that Mr. Mosley came within the scope of the qualifications required, as described in the law-book of instructions. The Act of Parliament required that the assistant overseer shall be a discreet man. Now, the word "discreet" comprehended a great deal, and every body that knew Charles Mosley for some time would be satisfied that he came within the meaning of that word. He believed that he was an eligible person to act as assistant overseer. If he had seen that he had availed himself of his position by easing himself of the burden of the rates, and did not charge himself with rates, which he ought to charge, he should consider him unsuitable for the office, but he (Mr. T.) never yet discovered, in looking over Mr Mosley's accounts, anything to justify such a suspicion. He should not think he was suitable to be assistant overseer, if he saw that he appeared lenient or was over favourable to his particular friends, or that he was partial in the drawing out of the rate-books; but he had yet to earn that Chas. Mosley had done any of these things. He had frequent opportunities, of every one of which he availed himself of, examining the rate-books, and he had examined them most carefully), and he should not deem Charles Mosley eligible to be assistant overseer, if he saw he had not acted honourably and fairly towards the township. He believed that during the five years he held the office no one had ever seen Charles Mosley drunk. Under these circumstances he had pleasure in supporting the nomination of Charles Mosley as a fit and proper person to serve the township as assistant overseer.

Mr MOORE: I beg leave to state that this is a teetotal meeting at present. (Loud laughter).

The CHAIRMAN put the motion to the meeting that Mr C. Mosley be re-elected as assistant overseer at his former salary. It was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS.

Mr WM. WILSON proposed the Mr Charles Mosley should be elected as surveyor of the highways at his old salary.

Mr RITSON seconded the motion.

Mr CARSS wished, before the motion was put to the meeting, to have some information from the surveyor with reference to the Blackhill footpath, as he saw in the accounts an item. He should like to know what repairs had been effected, for at present and for sometime past the water had literally covered that particular path. A good deal had been laid out for other public footpaths in the township, and he wished to know how it was that the residents in Cutlers' Hall had such a miserable footpath, in many parts of which it was absolutely dangerous to walk.

Mr. MOSLEY explained that the subject of the repairs to the place in question having some connection with the Shotley Bridge and Durham road trustees, it was referred to them, and it was expected that they would partly relieve the township of the expenditure incurred in repairing this particular road.

Mr. CARSS described the delapidated condition of the footpath, which was very dangerous and almost useless for want of proper repair, and his remarks were concurred in by several ratepayers present.

The nomination of Mr. Mosley as surveyor was then agreed to.

ELECTION OF GUARDIAN.

The next business was the election of a Guardian of the poor for the township in the Lanchester Union.

It was proposed and seconded that Mr. Robert Dickinson should be re-elected.

The appointment was confirmed, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Dickinson for his past services.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Charles Mosley was re-elected as Assistant Overseer and Surveyor of Highways, at his former salary. Mr. R. Dickinson was also re elected a Guardian for the township in the Lanchester Union.

A BOARD ROOM.

Mr. BARKAS rose and said that he held in his hand a paper, the proposition made in which, he hoped would be accepted by that meeting. It was well known that the township had been at considerable difficulty for want of a place to hold their annual and other meetings for the transaction of the parish business, and he then held in his hand an offer from the keeper of the Shotley Bridge new Townhall, dated March 25th, and was as follows:—"I hereby offer the township of Benfieldside the use of a room in the New Townhall for the transaction of all business connected with the township for the sum of £10 per annum. On behalf of the Company, "J. Wilson."

Mr. MOORE: I object to that offer being accepted or entertained by this meeting.

Mr. BARKAS: I propose that it be accepted. It must be also understood that Mr. Wilson provides gas, cleaning the room, and firing.

Mr. MOORE: We can get a room for a considerably less sum than that asked for.

Mr. WILSON asked how much the Sanitary Board paid for the use of a room, in which to hold their meetings?

Mr. MOORE: 4s. 6d. a night. It is too much to ask £10: it is robbing the township.

Mr SNAITH thought the offer very reasonable, considering that all their parish meetings could be held in the room for the sum proposed.

Mr CARSS thought that there would be no difficulty in getting a suitable room at a much cheaper rate in the village. He begged leave to propose that they offer a sum of £5 for the purpose.

On calculation, it appeared that a room for all the purposes of the Burial Board, Sanitary Board, and other parish meetings, could not be got at a cheaper rate than that at which the use of the room in the Town Hall was offered.

Mr BELL considered the offer very reasonable.

Mr WILSON wished to know where in the township Mr Moore could get a room for £5 a year which would answer equally as well as the Town Hall?

Mr MOORE: In any public house.

Mr BARKAS: I thought that a while since we were a teetotal meeting—(a laugh)—and therefore it would be as well that we should have nothing to do with public houses.

Mr. MOORE thought that the proprietors of the Town-hall should not have a vote in the matter.

Mr. CARSS would like to know how many of the proprietors of the Town-hall were present at that meeting prepared to support the motion.

Mr. J. BRODIE said that he was a proprietor of the Town-hall, but it did not, therefore, follow that he attended that meeting to ask them to grant £10 to the proprietary for the use of the hall. He thought that Mr. Carss had better look out before making these random statements.

Mr. BARKAS said he had nothing at all to do with the Town-hall.

The amendment and original motion were then put to the meeting, only three votes being recorded for the former and the majority for the acceptance of Mr Wilson's proposal.

Mr BRODIE wished to know if it was a fact that at a meeting of the Sanitary Board it was agreed upon that one of their body should go and solicit a gentleman to put himself in opposition to Mr Mosley as a candidate for Mr Mosley's situation, it being considered that the latter had not fulfilled his duty, and not complied with the rules laid down for his pursuance.

Mr MOORE could explain the matter, as he had been appointed by the Board to ask a gentleman if he intended making an application for the office, but he declined as he did not wish to engage in any public business whatever.

Several members of the Sanitary Board declared that they had never heard of such a motion made at any of their meetings, as that Mr Moore should go and ask any person to stand for the situation of Mr Mosley.

Mr MOORE: I did not tell you it was a motion.

Mr DICKINSON: Mr Moore was not authorised by the Board to make such a proposition to any person, he must have made it on his own individual responsibility.

Mr MOORE remarked that there was a difference in being nominated to do anything privately, by a board, and in being appointed to do so by a private individual.

The subject here dropped.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Mr MARSHALL proposed that the following gentlemen, constituting a local authority, should be re-elected for the ensuing year:—Rev. F. B. Thompson, F. Snaith, I. Dixon, Wm. Barkas, John Dickinson, Wm. Moore, John Ritson, Jos. Dickinson, Robert Christopher, E. O. Tregellis, A. Annandale, Henry Ritson.

Mr. MOSLEY seconded the proposition.

Mr. CARSS had a question which he desired very much should be answered, and it had reference to the Sanitary Board, about whom it had got bruited abroad that the members purchased copies of the Sanitary Laws at the expense of the township. He hoped that this was not true, for the credit of those connected with the Board, for if it were otherwise he was sorry to say that it would be very improper if these gentlemen had expended the money of the township for any such purpose.

Mr MOORE here made some *sotto voce* observations, which escaped the reporter's ear, but were heard by Mr. J. Dickinson, who turned round rather sharply on Mr. Moore, who was sitting behind him, and remarked: 'You are very narrow in your head (laughter).'

Mr. SNAITH was a member of the Sanitary Board, and denied the accuracy of the statement made by Mr. Carss.

Mr. J. DICKINSON said he had not got a copy of the Laws referred to.

Mr. BARKAS thought it was only right and just that there should be some appropriate law books, having especial reference to the duties they were called upon to discharge, provided for the use and guidance of the Sanitary Committee. (Hear, hear). How many such books had been purchased he did not know exactly.

Mr. DIXON said that three copies had been ordered by the Sanitary Board merely for their guidance.

Mr. BARKAS remarked that they were the property of the township.

Mr. BELL proposed that they should be devoted to the service of the ratepayers and distributed amongst them as a circulating library (laughter), adapted for light reading and relaxation hours. (Loud laughter).

Mr. MOSLEY thought it was necessary that the Local Authority should have some such guidance as would be found in these law instruction books. He read a minute from former proceedings, when it was agreed that six copies of the "Nuisance Removal Act" (the book referred to) should be ordered.

Mr R. DICKINSON said that these books could be handed over to the successors in office of the members of the Local Authority.

Mr BARKAS observed that he had brought his copy in his pocket, so that he might be prepared to hand it over to the gentleman who would succeed him in office (laughter).

Mr MARSHALL commented on the irregular manner in which the minutes of the previous meetings had been entered. After a meeting he had referred to the minute book, but could find no minutes of the meeting entered. He thought they should be on the table for any ratepayer who might be desirous of seeing them.

Mr TREGELLIS said that the ratepayers had such a privilege and opportunity, and if they did not avail themselves of it, they had only to blame themselves.

Mr MOORE thought that they could not be said to do everything in a public, candid, and above-board manner, when they would not allow the press to be present at their meetings (hear, hear, and applause).

Mr TREGELLIS: I have nothing to do with the reporters of the press.

Mr. MOORE said that on one occasion the reporter who attended the meeting could not remain in the room, seeing that his presence was not required, and that while he stopped there was no business transacted, the conversation being carried on in an under-tone and in a whispering manner.

Mr. RITSON: There was also plenty of loud talking going on.

Mr. MOORE: Aye, and plenty of whispering (a laugh).

Mr. MOSLEY said there was no public business for transaction at the meeting alluded to. The question was asked if there was any public business before the meeting, and it being answered in the negative, the reporter walked out of the room. There was some conversation carried on, but no whispering whatever. There was no other business, except the entering of the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. CARSS: I consider that public enough.

THE ADMISSION OF REPORTERS.

Mr BELL rose, and said that he had a notice to submit to the consideration of the meeting, relative to the admission of reporters to their public meetings (hear, hear.) He considered it absolutely necessary that the press should be duly represented at all meetings, of whatever kind and character, connected with the township (hear, hear.) He considered that, in this advanced age of intellectual progress, and in this boasted era of the 19th century, the members of the press should not be excluded from public meetings. They should recollect that they were not now living in the corrupting times of Charles II.; and, therefore, gentlemen should not attempt to revive and return to the customs and tyrannical enactments of the Star Chamber and Court of High Commission of that besotted monarch—(hear, hear)—by endeavouring to throw impediments and obstacles in the way of the press, and forbid them from attending their public meetings. He had risen to make a motion, and that was that the reporters of the press be admitted at all times to every meeting connected with the business of the township (cheers).

Mr MARSHALL seconded the motion.

Mr CARSS had great pleasure in supporting the resolution.

Mr BRODIE thought that meeting had no power to entertain such a motion.

Mr BELL: Read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN read, "And for the transaction of all other business belonging to the township that may be brought before them" (the meeting).

Some discussion ensued as to the power vested in the meeting to pass such a resolution, but it was ultimately agreed that the motion could be entertained.

Mr DIXON moved as an amendment that the press should be excluded.

Mr CARSS hoped that the Sanitary Board would take a hint from that meeting, and learn for the future that by excluding the press they did not coincide with the views of the ratepayers of the township.

Mr. BELL again alluded to the inconsistency and evident love for retrograde movements exhibited by the board in desiring that the press should not be admitted to their meetings. It seemed as if they wished to return to the ways of 200 years ago. There was nothing in the act to show the illegality of the motion he had before them.

After some desultory conversation, in which the subject of the alleged whispering was ventilated, Mr. Moore strenuously maintaining that whispering was carried on, and Mr. Ritson alleging an opposite opinion, the motion was put to the meeting and carried, the following three gentlemen being opposed to the admission of reporters at public meetings of the board:—Messrs. Baker, Tregellis, and Isaac Dixon.

Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to the auditors (Messrs. Bell and Whinney), and the Chairman, after which the proceedings terminated.

WASTE PAPER.—The waste paper of the Government offices, which is collected and sold by the Stationery-office, produced above £7,000 last year, and is expected to bring nearly the same sum this year.

ROBBERY OF £120 AT SUNDERLAND.

On Tuesday, the Police Court at Sunderland was crowded by people anxious to hear the particulars of a case of robbery of money from Isabella Ryder, and the magistrates were engaged with the case until five o'clock in the evening. The names of the prisoners are Isabella Newby, Mary Harris, and Mary Douglass, the latter being defended by Mr Cooper, and the two former by Mr Graham.

The prosecutrix, *Isabella Ryder*, said that on Tuesday she walked to Ryhope, between two and three o'clock, returning to Sunderland about eleven o'clock at night. She went into Coates' spirit shop, and there met Newby and another woman. After leaving, they followed and asked her to go home with them, and she did so, as it was late, and she felt wet and cold. She went to Newby's house, in Number's Garth, and undressed, assisted by the prisoner. She observed prisoner put her hand into the pocket of the dress, and asked her what she was doing. Prisoner said, "I am only counting the money, to see that it is all correct." She suspected nothing, and went to bed. Did not miss the money till the morning, and then Newby declared she had not got it. Was affected by the loss, and got into bed. Never dressed all day, but saw several parties in the house during the afternoon, including Harris and Douglass. Had no conversation with them, however. At night, Newby went out to the theatre, she pretended, and brought a man whom she called "Harry" home with her. They went out in the morning, and prosecutrix was left alone all day, until four o'clock. Some policemen then came, and she informed them of the robbery. Knew she had her money at night, when at Coates'.—Cross-examined by Mr Cooper: Removed to Sunderland two years since, in March, her husband having died on the 2nd of February. Had not been in lodgings all the time, but had been staying with acquaintances at Newcastle and other places. On the Monday previous to the robbery she slept all night at Sharp's, in the North Quay; her clothes were then at her lodgings in Dock-street. Left Sharp's between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, having gone there on the Sunday morning. Got the money, £146 7s. from the Union Bank a month last Friday. It was all in gold, and she carried it in her pocket for a month, but never let any one see it, unless she had told Sharp, but never let him see it.—By Mr Graham: Did not go as far as Ryhope; did not know how far she got; got past the cemetery, but thought she reached a turnpike gate on the road. Could not tell the time she passed the cemetery in going or returning, but on her return it was getting dark. Was in so many different places rambling about, that she could not tell how she passed the time. After leaving Coates' she did not go to Havelock's, on the north side of the Bridge, and get some whisky. When she was at Ryhope she must have been the worse for drink. In the sheets of the bed where they lay two sovereigns and some silver were found when the police came; on the Wednesday morning she found that two sovereigns remained in the pocket of her dress. Harry was a dark and respectable looking man, with a moustache. Did not sleep in the same bed with Harry and Newby.

George Asher, pawnbroker, said that Newby came to his shop on Wednesday and Thursday, and purchased £16 worth of clothing and furniture — silk dresses, blankets, shawls, quilts, chairs, and clock, a centre table, and some jewellery. Newby paid for everything, but the others were often with her, and helped her to select them. The principal portion of the goods were bought on the Thursday.

Matilda Chedley, shopwoman at Mrs Powell's, deposed to Newby, accompanied by the other prisoners, coming into the shop and purchasing a bonnet and two crinolines, which they put on in the shop.

William M'Millan deposed to the prisoners purchasing two pairs of boots.

Oliver Hind said: I am a commission agent, residing at Monkwearmouth, and on Wednesday evening I went on business, with Campbell, a furniture broker, to the public house of Mrs Atkin, in Number's Garth. Newby and Harris were in the house, and followed through into the same room. They claimed acquaintance with me, but I turned my back. A little girl came to Harris with a bag, and she took a bonnet out of it, telling me that it cost 1s 7d. Newby tapped me on the elbow, and whispered, "That's paid for out of my money." She has £23 of my money, and we have £80 in sovereigns amongst us. Newby and Harris quarrelled, and were turned out of the house. Later on the evening I was in the same house, and Harris said to me, "The other b—— that was with me in the afternoon, I believe, is in this house. She has upwards of fifty sovereigns on her, and I won't leave the place till I get my share of it." On both occasions Newby and Harris were the worse for drink. I expected that Campbell had paid for his drink and mine, but I found afterwards that Newby had paid for it. Newby took some money out of her stocking.

Detective Milne said he apprehended Harris on Thursday night last. She said, "I know all about the robbery, but I didn't get a farthing of the money."

P.C Peacock apprehended Newby, who had some jewellery and a new purse in her possession. When charged with stealing the money she said "I wish I had it." Apprehended Douglass, also, who said she knew nothing about it.

P.C. Nattrass went to the house of Newby on Thursday evening, and found the prosecutrix in bed. Found £2 5s. 5½d. wrapped in the corner of the sheet.

The Bench discharged Douglass, who is an old woman, as they considered there was not sufficient evidence to criminate her. The other two they committed for trial at the next sessions, which will be held at Durham a fortnight hence.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

A considerable number of petitions were presented against the Revised Code.

Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in presenting some of the above petitions, said, he did not agree with their prayer, on the contrary he wished the government well through its difficulty in doing its duty to prevent the enormous increase of the Education vote.

The Officers Commissions' Bill, the Writs of *Habeas Corpus* into Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (18 million pound) Bill were read a third time and passed.—The House adjourned 5·10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

In reply to Mr Ingham, Sir G. GREY said that he had received a report from the Royal Commissioners recently appointed to inquire as to certain classes of mines, and would lay it upon the table of the House.

Mr BAXTER having called attention to the subject of colonial fortifications, moved that the multiplication of fortified places in distant possessions involved a useless expenditure.—Mr CHILDERS seconded the motion.—Mr CAVE thought it would be imprudent to reduce the colonial fortifications in the present position of European affairs.—The motion was also opposed by Captain Jervis.—Sir GEORGE LEWIS thought great discretion should be used as to how they dispose of the important question introduced by the hon. member.—Mr ADDERLEY supported the motion.—Mr Haliburton and Mr A. Mills having spoken on the question, the motion was withdrawn by Mr Baxter.—The Enclosure Bill was read a second time.

Mr M. GIBSON moved to bring in a bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act (1854), the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act (1855), and the Customs' Consolidation Act (1853). He explained that the objects of the Bill were to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Merchant Shipping Committee of last year, and to remedy some of the evils which were alleged to exist under the present law. The proposed bill required that merchant vessels should carry lights or signals in order to prevent collisions; it defined who were the parties to pay damages in case of collision; it established machinery for the regulation of pilotage; and it abolished compulsory pilotage in the case of vessels passing through pilotage districts, but not bound for such districts, and in places like Hartlepool, Sunderland, and other important seaports.—Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned at 9·0 p.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.—The royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund (£18,000,000) and the Exchequer Bills Bill.—At the suggestion of Lord Chelmsford, the Earl of Carnarvon postponed his motion with respect to the state of the police.—The Indian Stocks Transfer Bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the Lunacy Regulation Bill. Clauses one and two were agreed to. On clause three a long discussion arose on several technical points.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then moved to insert words to alter the clause to the following effect:—"Nor shall the opinion of any medical practitioner, unless founded wholly or partly on facts indicating insanity, and observed by himself, be taken as proof of insanity."—The LORD CHANCELLOR objected to the amendment.

Lord CRANWORTH condemned the addition as introducing a dangerous innovation into the law of evidence when the liberty of a person was at stake.—The amendment was negatived.

Lord CHELMSFORD believed that under the influence of the late notorious trial they were being hurried into a most undesirable piece of legislation. He felt that the Act of 1853 had worked well, and it was unnecessary to alter it. This clause contained two provisions, first, that nothing done or said by the subject of the inquiry, nor anything relating to his demeanour at any time being more than two years shall be receivable as evidence; secondly, that the opinion of any medical practitioner shall not be admissable as evidence of the insanity of the individual subject of the inquiry. He contended that both these provisions were not only inexpedient but highly objectionable.—Lord CRANWORTH entirely objected to the exclusion of medical testimony.—The LORD CHANCELLOR denied that the clause excluded medical testimony.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY contended that in many cases it would be a positive cruelty to go back for a period of more than two years. There was not a single human being in whose case there could not be adduced extravagances of manner or conduct which might lead to the conclusion that he must have been insane.—Upon a division the numbers were—For the clause, 38; against it, 26; majority, 12. The clause was consequently agreed to. The remaining clauses, with various verbal amendments, were then agreed to, and the House resumed.—Their lordships adjourned at 8·40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Major CUMMING BRUCE moved a resolution to dispense with the standing orders in the case of the Edinbro', Dunfermline, and Perth Junction Railway, the bill having been rejected on the ground of non-compliance with those orders. He explained that it was of great importance to the north of Scotland that the bill should proceed *pari pass* with a competing scheme now before Parliament.

After considerable discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr MAGUIRE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill on an early day for amending the course of procedure in reference to the Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

Mr BAINES gave notice of a series of resolutions as an amendment to the resolutions of Mr Walpole in reference to the Educational Code, the object of which was to provide that no money should be granted to schools for educational purposes unless under a certificate that the schools could not be maintained without public aid.

Lord R. MONTAGU asked whether the post-office authorities had undertaken to act as agents in the International Exhibition for certain railway companies for the issue of tickets, and whether this had been done under the sanction of the Treasury.—Mr PEEL stated that such an office was to be opened, but not in connection with the post-office. There had been no communication with the Treasury on the subject.

Mr. VANCE asked if Government had any intention of amending the Bankruptcy Act of last session? The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was not intended to introduce a bill on the subject.

Mr. GREGORY asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if the attention of the Government had been called to the reported capture in Mexican waters of the British vessel Labuan, laden with cotton, by a cruizer of the United States.—Mr LAYARD said the attention of Government had been called to the matter. The circumstances had been made known to Lord Lyons, who would place himself in communication with Mr Seward on the subject. He was unable at present to state what course would be adopted.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland No 2) Bill, Mr GREGORY called attention to the hardships which Roman Catholic Chaplains in Ireland were subject to, in being liable to dismissal without the authority of their spiritual superiors.—Mr NEWDEGATE deprecated any attempt to supersede the authority of officials.—After some conversation, Mr. OSBORNE thought the House might advantageously inquire into the constitution of the Irish Poor Law Commission.—Sir R. PEEL believed that no dissatisfaction existed in Ireland with regard to the constitution of the commission, and stated that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, were moved without the concurrence of their ecclesiastical superiors.—After a short discussion the House went into committee, on clause 3, which provides for the establishment of hospitals in connection with the unions.—Mr CORRY moved an amendment to except those unions in which there were county hospitals.—Mr PEEL DAWSON seconded the amendment.—Sir ROBERT PEEL regretted that he could not agree to the amendment. He did not undervalue the county hospitals, but their advantages were not proportionate to what was to be expected from them. At a total cost of £24,245 only 1,690 beds were maintained, and their benefits were not within reach of the greater portion of the poorer classes, who lived at a distance from the hospitals.—Mr MACDONAGH said that the system introduced a great innovation in the system of poor-relief, for the funds raised for that purpose were for the first time to be diverted to another object, namely, of establishing hospitals for all classes, whether poor or not. It would seem the county hospitals, which were excellent schools, debar the people from the valuable medical aid to be obtained in them.—A long discussion ensued, in which Mr Maguire, Mr Blake, Mr Cardwell, Mr O'Brien, Mr McCann, and Dr. Brady supported the amendment, whilst Lord Claude Hamilton, Lord Naas, Mr Whiteside, Sir E. Grogan, and Colonel Dunne opposed it.—The amendment was negatived without a division, though the House was cleared for one.—On the clause, however, the committee divided, when there were—Ayes, 96; Noes, 69; majority, 27. The clause was then agreed to. Clauses up to 8 were also agreed to after considerable discussion, which related, however, only to minor details. Progress then reported.

The College of Physicians (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the Pier and Harbour Act Amendment Bill. Clauses up to 27 were agreed to; but on clause 27, which authorised the Board of Trade to issue provisional orders with respect to any pier or harbour irrespective of any local Act of Parliament the committee divided, and the clause was negatived by a majority of 71 to 35. Clause 29, on a division, was also agreed to by a majority of 71 to 25, and the bill passed through committee.

The House then went into committee on the Industrial Schools Act. Sir G. GREY stated that in order to give schools a full trial, the operation of the Act would be extended to 1867. The bill passed through committee.

The House went into committee on the Mutiny Bill, Mr WHITE moved to omit the clause authorising court martials to inflict corporal punishment.—Sir G. C. LEWIS explained the effect of the new regulation as very satisfactory, and contended that if flogging was abolished really worse alternatives must be resorted to.—Mr PEASE supported the amendment, but on a division it was negatived by a majority of 67 to 14.

The Marine Mutiny Bill passed through committee.

The Public House (Scotland) Acts' Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Bleachfields (Women and Children Employment) Bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at 1·40 a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

Viscount DUNGANNON gave notice that on Friday he should call attention to the case of Isaac Taylor and two other men, convicted at York Assizes of feloniously placing gunpowder in a house at Rotherham, and ask if Government had received any report of the affair.

Numerous petitions were presented against the Revised Code by the Earl of Derby, Marquis of Bath, Viscount Dungannon, Bishop of Worcester, Lord Kingstown, Earl of Devon, Lord Redesdale, and other Peers.

Sir John Soames' (Museum) Bill was read a second time.

The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the state of affairs in Poland. He said that last year the Russian Government, by reason of some hot-headed manifestation, had come into collison with the people, and scenes occurred which fired the indignation of Europe. Soon after, concessions were made by a circular of Prince Gortschakoff, but they had never been carried out, and the discontent of the people had been repressed in a manner which he strongly condemned, although he did not justify all the proceedings of the Poles, who had done all they could to irritate their oppressors. He wished to know if the circular of Prince Gortschakoff had been communicated to the Government, and if it could state what were the concessions which it offered.

Earl RUSSELL complimented the noble Earl on the ability and moderation which he had displayed; still, with his responsibility as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he felt that he was restricted by a sense of his official position from speaking as freely as he could wish, unless he was prepared to give effect officially to his words. He spoke favourably of the concessions proposed in the circular of Prince Gortschakoff, as calculated to prepare for a national government in Poland, and highly honourable of the Emperor of Russia, but in the unfortunate events in the autumn of last year the Poles, in their desire to manifest their attachment to their country, had not unnaturally aroused the apprehensions of the Russian Government. He, however, indulged in the hope from recent indications on the part of Russia, that the present state of affairs would only be temporary, and that considerable concessions would be made to Poland.—The House adjourned at 6·40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr Remington Mills took the oaths and his seat for Wycombe, and Mr Morrit for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Numerous petitions against the Revised Code were presented, and only one in its favour by Mr Lowe.

Mr HORSFALL gave notice that on Tuesday week he should move for a select committee to inquire into the practicability of re constituting the Inland Revenue Department.

Mr LAYARD, in reply to Mr Freeland, stated that communications had been received from our military and naval officers in China stations with reference to the character and operations of the Taepings, and they would be laid on the table in a few days.

Mr W. E. FORSTER asked the Government if they could give any information relating to the commercial treaty now negotiating between this country and Belgium.—Mr LAYARD said he regretted to state that the negotiations had been suspended.

THE REVISED CODE.

Mr WALPOLE then rose for the purpose of moving that this House resolve itself into a committee to consider the best mode of distributing the Parliamentary grants for education, now administered by the Privy Council, with the view of introducing the following resolutions:—Firstly, That where it is proposed to give Government aid to elementary schools it is inexpedient that the whole amount of such aid should depend on the individual examination of each child in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Secondly, That the system of grouping, by age, for the purpose of examination would be unequal in its operation, and an inadequate test of the work done in the schools, and specially disadvantageous for those children whose early education has been neglected. Thirdly, That the provisions of the Revised Code, in the points referred to in the foregoing resolutions would, if unamended, increase the difficulty of extending the benefits of the Government grants to poor and neglected districts. Fourthly, That the refusal of any portion of the Parliamentary Grant on account of any children who have once passed in the highest class of examination is likely to have an injurious effect, as tending to aggravate the acknowledged evil of the withdrawal of children from elementary schools at an early age. Fifthly, That it is inexpedient that the capitation grant on account of children under seven years of age should be made to depend on the individual examination of those children. Sixthly, That the provisions of the Revised Code with regard to evening schools are unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the master, in many cases, would be unable, after the labour undergone in the day, adequately to attend to the management and teaching of the evening scholars. Seventhly, That the regulations contained in the Revised Code with regard to pupil teachers are unjust and impolitic. Eighthly, That it would be unjust entirely to withhold the other benefits of the Parliamentary grant from such managers of schools as declined to undertake to provide and pay the stipends and gratuities now severally payable on account of pupil teachers during the continuance of their current apprenticeship. Ninthly, That it would be impolitic to run the risk of a return to the monitorial system by discouraging the employment of pupil teachers, and that such employment would be better promoted by pecuniary premiums than pecuniary penalties. Tenthly, That in January of each year, if the code be revised, or any material alterations in it be necessary, it shall be printed in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles. Eleventhly, That in the event of such revision or material alterations as mentioned in the last foregoing resolution, it shall not be lawful to take any action thereon until the same shall have been submitted to Parliament, and laid on the tables of both Houses for at least one calendar month. The right hon. gentleman suggested that the best mode of considering the question would be to view the Revised Code as a Government bill, which had been proposed for the sanction of the House. The whole question was one of the most important which could be submitted to Parliament. The system of education by Parliamentary grants, as it now existed, was established about twenty eight years ago upon two leading principles. The first was, that it was desirable to stimulate the private exertions of benevolent individuals, through means of public aid, in order to extend education as far as possible throughout every part of the country; and in the second place, they should never forget that unless education was placed upon a religious basis it would not answer the full purpose for which it was intended. The grant was established in 1833, and up to 1847 it was gradually progressive in amounts. It began at £20,000, and in 1846 it had reached £100,000, but the progress of education was more than gradual. In 1833 only one in twelve was sent to school, while in 1846, with a greatly increased population, the number of children at school was one in nine, and in 1861 the number was one in seven. The increase in money, between 1846 and 1861, had no doubt been enormous. In the first five years it only reached £150,000, but in 1856 it had increased to £800,000. His own opinion was, that the great object of educational grants should be economy, combined with efficiency; and he believed that the Revised Code failed to attain these objects. In point of fact, it had been too hastily adopted and too abruptly introduced. He referred to the advantages of the existing system, as detailed by the Royal Commission on Education, and asserted that every one of them were imperilled by the Revised Code. It destroyed the religious character of education by insisting only on the teaching of elementary principles. It discouraged private benevolence, and rendered the discipline which training colleges and the pupil teacher system had established entirely nugatory. With regard to the defects of the existing system, the Commissioners reported that education was not sufficiently provided for in the poor and neglected districts in the early removal of the children from school before education in elementary subjects was complete; that there was great disadvantage in irregularity of attendance; and that the junior classes of schools were not satisfactorily attended to; that in the masters there was no want of power, but a lack of motive, and that education in reading, writing, and arithmetic was therefore comparatively neglected. The Commissioners concluded their report, by observing that one-fourth only of the children educated arrived at a tolerably perfect knowledge of these three elementary subjects. What did the Revised Code do to remedy these defects? The only provision it made for the education of poor and neglected districts was a lower style of masters; and with regard to discipline, it entirely destroyed all incentives to exertion on the part of the pupil teachers. All the discipline and good management of the school went for nothing, unless the circumstances were favourable on the day of examination; and it was disheartening, depressing, and discouraging, to be forced to argue the ill effects which must follow from testing results from a single examination on a particular day. The Government asserted that it was impossible to control the due administration of the grant by a central authority. There were 9,000 certificated masters, 1,000 assistant teachers, 16,000 pupil teachers, and 2,200 Queen's scholars, all of whom were under the cognisance of the Privy Council, and he agreed with the Government that they could not leave such a system to a central authority, or work it except by local agency. But precautions must be taken not to increase unduly the liability of the managers, and, in their endeavours to economise, they must not strike at that part of the system which was admitted to have been successful, in such a manner as to run the risk of subverting it altogether. Hitherto the managers and the Government held a sort of partnership, sharing the expense and also the responsibilities, but now it was proposed that there should be a dissolution, and in terms so oppressive that all the liabilities of the retiring partner would be thrown on the shoulders of the continuing partner. That part of the question he felt satisfied the House of Commons would never assent to. With regard to the pupil teachers, it was said that the agreement with them was not stamped; but he contended that it was an honourable understanding, that it was an obligation on the Government to maintain it, and that they had no right to transfer the obligations to the managers. The resolutions he wished the House to adopt negatived the motion that the whole amount of the aid given by Government should depend on the individual examination of the child in reading, writing, or arithmetic. The system of grouping by age should be continued, that when children were once classed in the highest class by examination, they should be entitled to no portion of the grant; and that the non-examination aid should not be extended to children between six and seven years of age. He was told that these were negative resolutions, but every one of them involved a positive inference that a portion of the grant might be given on examination and upon inspection. He proposed no affirmative resolution, for the simple reason that that was a duty which most properly devolved on Government. He strongly condemned the mode by which the Revised Code had been prepared and issued, and said the object he had in view in proposing the concluding resolutions was to ensure that important changes of this nature should not again be concerted in private, and that legislative authority should never in future be allowed to be assumed by the Privy Council. The right honourable gentleman concluded his speech, which lasted for upwards of two hours, by moving that the House should go into committee.

Sir G. GREY, on the part of the Government, assented to the motion, and said he should reserve any observations he might have to make upon the details of the resolutions until they got into committee. At the same time, he expressed a hope that their deliberations in committee would extend to something more tangible than the negative motions contained in the resolutions which had been placed on the table by Mr. Walpole. He reminded the House that Government had been called on to administer a system, the machinery of which was of a most complicated description; that there had been a loud demand for greater economy in the administration of the educational grants, and that there was also a strong desire to diminish the power of the central authority in favour of local exertion and control. These objects the Government had endeavoured to attain in the Revised Code, and there had been no desire on their part to foist on the country a measure prepared secretly, without Parliament having previously the power of discussing it. He contended that the principle on which the Revised Code was based was deserving of the approval of the House, and he expressed a hope that it would receive their assent.

Mr BANKES STANHOPE criticised at some length the provisions of the New Code, and complained that the Vice-President of the Committee of Council had not dealt with the subject in a fair spirit. He observed that the attendance of children at school was a matter beyond the control of the managers, yet the grants both to them and the teachers were made dependent on the examination and attendance of scholars, a result equally illogical, unreasonable, and unjust.

Mr BUXTON stated that he was one of the managers of a school, and at one time was under a cloud of uncertainty, but he had now come to the conclusion, after having considered the question fully, that the Revised Code, while it would not throw a damp on religious teaching, would stimulate secular instruction, and induce the friends of education not to relax their efforts.

Lord R. CECIL admitted that there were evils in the existing system which required amendment, but he objected to the Government scheme, that it not only did not remedy those evils, but left them where they were, or deepened their intensity and increased their range, and had evils of its own ten times more extensive and perilous. The system now in operation did not reach poor districts, new schools, and dull pupils, and in all these particulars the Revised Code would be worse than its predecessor.

Mr W. E. FORSTER said he was convinced, from experience, that reform was required, but the great and sweeping change contemplated by the Revised Code would not be a reform so much as the entire destruction of the present system. Its effect, for instance, so far as the town of Leeds was concerned, was that the middle class schools and the schools of very rich mill-owners would be fostered, while the poorer schools, which required assistance most, would be neglected. As to the question of economy, he had been brought much in contact with the working classes in the manufacturing districts, but although he had heard them condemn many items of taxation, he had never heard a single word of objection raised to the Educational vote. He implored the Government not to insist on the adoption of the obnoxious provisions of their scheme, which he characterised as not only unjust, but most impolitic because unjust.

After some observations from Mr Puller and Mr Leatham, the debate on the motion of Mr Whiteside was adjourned till Thursday.

THE WEST HARTLEPOOL RAILWAY AND DOCK.

Mr ROEBUCK moved for a select committee to inquire into the truth of the allegations contained in the petition of Benjamin Coleman, presented on the 18th day of March, charging fraud on the part of the directors of the West Hartlepool Railway and Dock Company. The charges were, that in certain returns presented to the House the company had falsified their financial position.

Mr FARRER opposed the motion.

Mr M. GIBSON said the matter was already in the Court of Chancery, which would be a much better tribunal for conducting the inquiry than a committee of the House of Commons.

After a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn.—The House then adjourned at 12·45 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—The House went into committee on the Register of Voters Bill.—Mr LOCKE KING moved an amendment on clause first, limiting the bill to boroughs having more than six parishes.—The amendment was opposed by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr Lowe, and other members.—The committee divided—For the amendment, 43; against, 46. The amendment was therefore negatived.—The committee then divided on the clause, which was agreed to by a majority of 64 to 28.—The bill then passed through committee.—The second reading of the Small Houses Exemption (Scotland) Bill was postponed for a fortnight.—On the motion for going into committee on the Chancery Regulation Bill.—Mr SELWYN said the bill was very objectionable and calculated to delay the progress of the legitimate business of the Court of Chancery. If the bill gave discretionary powers to the judge he would waive his opposition.—Mr HADFIELD supported the principle of the bill.—Mr ROLT said that the object of the bill was to save the expense and delay of sending questions of law and fact from the Equity Courts to the Common Law Courts. The former was quite as well able to decide the question as the latter.—The SOLICITOR GENERAL was favourable to the object of the bill, but suggested that a discretionary power should be given in matters of concurrent jurisdiction.—Mr WALPOLE thought, if any alteration was made in the present practice, it ought to be carried out generally without any exception.—Mr MALINS and Sir F. KELLY expressed a favourable opinion of the bill, which, after some discussion, passed through committee.

The Smoke Nuisance Metropolis Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Whipping (No 2) Bill passed through committee.

Mr. DUNLOP moved that the House go into committee on the Turnpike Tolls Exemption (Scotland) Bill.—Mr. BLACKBURN moved, as an amendment, that the House go into committee that day six months. The bill extended the exemption now enjoyed by clergymen visiting their own parishes to all other pastors of congregations visiting in all parts of Scotland. He thought it would be impossible to define who was to be considered a pastor of a congregation. He would rather vote for doing away with exemptions altogether.—Mr. DUNLOP said that the object was to place ministers who had seceded from the Established Church upon the same footing with regard to exemptions as the clergy of the Established Church.—Mr. STIRLING thought that if dissenting ministers were to be exempted from toll, they might be called on to exempt country doctors, lawyers, farmers, and landed proprietors. It was hard to say in Scotland what a minister was. After some further discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 61; against 86. The bill is accordingly lost.

On the motion of Sir F. KELLY, the Law of Property Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The House then adjourned at 4·25 p.m.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

J. Dickinson, Portsmouth, publican.—J. Batter, Long Lane, grocer.—H. W. Manser, Rotherhithe, postmaster.—J. T. Fitchew, Bridge Road, saddler.—C. Bradford, Camberwell, floor cloth manufacturer.—R. Squirrell, Pimlico and Calthorpe Place, corn dealer.—T. Powell, Bishops Hatfield, publican.—T. Robson, Water Lane, ammunition manufacturer.—J. S. Leighton, Lambeth, hat manufacturer.—W. Fiddler, Bermondsey, grocer.—J. Johnson, Birmingham, leather dealer.—J. Ellis, the younger, Wolverhampton, coal merchant.—H. Keel, Wolverhampton, hat manufacturer.—M. Marshall, Alrewas, draper.—C. F. Smart, Leinster, piano-forte dealer.—L. B. Bertram, Bristol, dealer in sewing machines.—G. Stevens, Newton Abbot, builder.—E. Edwards, Rawmarsh, grocer.—G. Mitchell, Huddersfield, cotton spinner.—S. Kirk, Great Grimsby, coal merchant.—J. Dalton, Falstow, publican.—P. Beriman, Beverley, cab proprietor.—J. Coleman and F. Pope Hull, coal merchants.—R. Clarke, the younger, Nottingham, miller.—R. G. Banks, Liverpool, seed crusher.—J. Dawson, Manchester, beer retailer.—A. Dalziel, Bolton, draper.—J. Kirkman, Bolton, tea dealer.—J. Greener and T. Capstaff, South Shields, printers.—H. Clasper, Sunderland, whitesmith.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—James King, Glasgow, flesher.—Alexander Fraser Gardiner, North Glastullich, by Tain.—Samuel Inglis Redpath, Dunse, commission agent and grocer.—Lockhart Dow, Gilmerton, baker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—W. P. Pape and D. Turnbull, West Hartlepool, general drapers.—Spence and Green, Stockton-on-Tees, rope manufacturers.

Business Addresses.

"THE REASON WHY."

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR

Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agents supplied, at the Guardian *Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.*

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

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

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

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

Lanchester and Neighbourhood early on Saturday Morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

Local and District News.

EXTRAORDINARY EGG. — A Spanish hen, the property of Mr. Johnson, Delves Lane, laid an egg on Monday last, weighing 1¼ oz. and measuring 8¼ by 7 in. in circumference.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—This society is progressing most favourably. The rules have been certified by J. T. Pratt, Esq., registrar of friendly societies; several new members have been proposed, and a resolution passed that a general meeting be held on Saturday evening, March 29th at Seven o'clock for the election of officers, &c.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANK.—Our readers will be glad to learn that deposits are regularly received at this office by Mrs. Leslie, and that the working classes can lay by a pound for a rainy day. Deposits can be made from a shilling and upwards—it is not too much to expect from our regularly employed artizans to invest a shilling per week, while the rollers, shinglers, and others earning large sums, with ease may bank 5s. per week.—*Correspondent.*

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—Some time ago, Mr. P. Osborne's house was broken into, and amongst other things stolen was a small box, containing a number of letters, deeds, and papers, of little value to any person but the owner. On Sunday morning last the box was accidentally found, buried near the river side, with the whole of the deeds, letters, &c, as when taken away. The box had evidently been forced open; but the parties finding no money or jewels, as they had anticipated, had taken the step to bury the box to get quit of it. The deeds, &c., although quite wet, are not much injured for the time they had been in the water. The burglary took place in September, 1861.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT LANCHESTER. — On Thursday last, at noon, Mr Favel held an inquest, at the house of Mrs Proud, Lanchester, touching the death of Thomas T. Reed, veterinary surgeon, who was found dead in bed about noon on the 25th of March instant. In consequence of Mr Reed laying longer in bed than usual some of the family requested a lodger to go up stairs and bring Reed down to dinner. On his approaching the bed side he found that he was dead. After a thorough investigation as to the cause of death, and upon the deposition of Mr Lyon, surgeon, the jury returned a verdict "that deceased had died of apoplexy." Mr Reed was well known in the district as a veterinary surgeon and horse clipper, and generally respected as a useful man. He was in his 50th year.

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY PARISH MEETING.—The annual meeting of this parish was held, according to announcement, in Mr Seymour's long room, Consett, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, to pass the surveyor's accounts, and to nominate officers for the ensuing year. J. Renton, Esq., surgeon, was called to preside. Considerable delay was experienced in the proceeding to business from the non-appearance of the overseer's books, which it was found had been miscarried, Mr M. Spencer not being able to attend personally from illness. The chairman having read the notice convening the above meeting, proceeded with the first business of the meeting. The surveyor's statement of the expenditure, &c., having been read, the accounts were passed unanimously. The nomination of Overseers of the Poor was then proceeded with. Proposed by Mr. Mark Whitfield, and seconded by Mr. John Gledstone, that Mr. John Routledge and Mr. John Gledston be overseers. — Mr. Marriage proposed that the present overseers, Mr. John Dickinson and Mr. H. Ritson, be re-elected.—Mr Thomas Dolphin and Mr Robert Taylor were also proposed as overseers. — As the surveyors of highways had given notice to retire,—Mr. John Dickinson proposed and Mr. John Brodie seconded, Mr. M. Spencer as surveyor. Mr. Gledston proposed, and Mr. Routledge seconded, Mr. Robt. Taylor and Mr. Thos. Dolphin, as surveyors. These having been put to the vote, there appeared for Messrs. Dolphin and Taylor 20, for Mr. Spencer 10. The salary to be £20 per annum.—The auditors were re-elected, viz., Messrs Almond, Brown, and Gledston.—The salary of the assistant overseer was then freely discussed, some of the ratepayers being of opinion that he was too liberally paid for the duties performed. Mr. Collinson proposed that the salary be reduced to the same as the year before last. The Chairman thought that they had no power now to rescind their former motion; they might add, but he did not think they could diminish, nor could they dismiss that officer unless he was guilty of some flagrant breach of the law.—Mr. Dickenson spoke at some length on the duties of the assistant overseer and the efficient manner in which they had been executed by Mr. Spencer. The 10s. 6d. per journey, complained of, had been allowed by Mr. Radford on all occasions without dispute. Instead of the expenses being larger, they were considerably less than any other parish he had ever been connected with.—Mr Marriage then read a report of the expenditure, &c., of the Nuisance Removal Committee, which was passed.—It was proposed and carried that the following gentlemen be the committee for the next year:—Messrs John Gledston, Robert Almond, Robert Telford, Joseph Marriage, John Seymour, Robert Taylor, John Dickenson, John Routledge, John Collinson, John Murray, John Calvert, and John Davison.—On a suggestion being thrown out that a salary should be given to the committee as remuneration or acknowledgment for their loss of time, &c., Mr M. Ward rose and said he hoped, before the question of a salary be discussed, that the Nuisance Committee should attend a bit better to their business for which they are appointed. He spoke of some nuisances of which he had complained, but they remained as bad as ever.—Mr John Gledston said that the Nuisance Committee was too much shackled to do much good, and it would be to them an advantage to adopt the Act of the Local Board of Health. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting broke up.

MESMERISM.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Professor Morgan, the grand mesmeric lecturer, will give a series of lectures in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, next week. Mr Morgan speaks with that simplicity and confidence which denotes his belief in his subject, and has nothing of the quack about him. We express no opinion on the causes which produce the effects exhibited on the platform; but we must say that if it is acting, it is the most perfect acting we ever witnessed, and more amusing than any dramatic performance. To see the group of eight or ten working lads selected from the audience, marching up in rank and file like soldiers with military step and bearing, preparing to charge, advancing to the attack, and falling down wounded; precipitating themselves into the sea to save drowning sailors from the horrors of shipwreck, and falling under the platform in the attempt; singing, dancing, and reciting, imitating the Ethiopian serenaders, acting as auctioneer, horse, and groom, or imitating animals in the farm yard, is something amusing. All the phenomena attributed to witchcraft—loss of sight, speech, and hearing he produces by mesmerism. We would recommend all to take the present opportunity of hearing him.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The usual meeting of this Board was held on Thursday last, Rev. J. Thompson in the chair. At the last meeting of the Board a resolution was carried to the following effect,—That the children of permanent paupers be properly educated. This important resolution was, through some inadvertence, omitted in our last report. Mr. Bolton's account, amounting to £2, for visiting Siddle, a lunatic, at Sedgefield, was allowed. A communication was read from A. Linden, better known in Shotley Bridge as *Lady Linden*, endeavouring to make arrangements with the Board for the permanent relief of her mother, Mrs. Bell. The letter was handed to the clerk to answer. Some strong remarks were made on the subject of the doctors' written certificates, as a resolution stands on the books that none are received except those that are printed and ordered by the Board. A great number of overseers were in attendance. The call upon the various Townships amounts to £1,345 15s.

Newcastle and District.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. J. H. McChesney, as Consul at Newcastle for the United States of America.

The *Manchester Examiner* satisfactorily proves that the gallant General Curtis, who has won the victory over the Confederates in Missouri, cannot be the person whose wife and children have been left chargeable to the Sunderland Union.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA. — On the 3rd instant, the brig Traveller, of Blyth, while off Lisbon was struck by a heavy sea, which washed overboard the carpenter, Josiah Carley, of Blyth, and a cabin boy belonging to London, both of whom were drowned.

THE QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES' BILL.—The Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society have petitioned Parliament in favour of the Qualification for Offices' Abolition Bill at present before the House of Peers.

THE INFIRMARY.—The treasurer has to acknowledge having received from Mr E. Ridley a donation of £5, in lieu of a collection from St. Paul's Congregational Chapel, where, from several other claims, it is found to be inconvenient at present to give a collection.

SUDDEN DEATH AT GATESHEAD.—On Sunday morning a blacksmith, named Septimus Watson, aged thirty-five years, was found dead on the floor of his house in Melburne-street, Gateshead. He had been separated from his wife some time, and had given himself up to dissipated habits. He was in a state of intoxication on Friday morning, and in the evening he was heard by some neighbours moaning. The next morning he was found lying dead on the floor of the room which he occupied.

A WEALTHY NEWCASTLE BEGGAR. — The Stepney parochial authorities, (says a London contemporary) have advertised for the heirs of a travelling beggar, named John Denham, supposed to have belonged originally to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who died lately in a lodging house in High street, Stepney, and was buried at the expense of the parish. The parochial officers found in the pocket of the coat which had been worn by the deceased a coarse leather pocket book, containing six bank deposit receipts for sums amounting in the whole to £700.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.—We had, a few days ago, the pleasure of an inspection of two magnificent works of art by Winterhalter, the fashionable court painter of Europe. We allude to the portraits of our beloved Queen and her lamented Consort, now on view at Mr Turner's Fine Arts' Repository, Grey-street. The pictures have been painted by royal command, and are to find a resting place in Buckingham Palace. They are painted in the artist's beautiful and matchless style, and with a grandeur and yet a delicacy of colouring peculiar to Winterhalter. Her Majesty is seated in her royal robes, and has in her left hand some state documents, whilst her right hand rests gracefully on the ermine. The foreshortening of the Queen's right arm is a marvellous piece of painting. There is a quiet and gentle expression in her eyes, yet there is dignity in her royal person, and she is "every inch a Queen." The Prince appears in the rifle uniform, in the attitude of "stand-at-ease," and with his hand placed gracefully on his sword. The accessories are in excellent taste, a few elegantly bound books being introduced, along with some portfolios of prints. Nothing could be more apropos. Thus in the last portrait of the Prince we have him in the midst of mementos of literature and art, which he loved so wisely and so well. Let us add another sentence. The exhibition at Mr Turner's of the royal pictures will close in two or three days.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday, in the saloon of the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh—Mr Richard Hodgson, M.P., in the chair. The chairman was glad to say that the Border Counties section of the North British Railway was all but complete, and that in the course of a very few days that railway, extending from Hexham to Riccarton, a distance of forty miles, would be ready for the inspection of the officer of the Board of Trade, and it would be open for public in a short time after that inspection. As regarded the Border Union line, only a few weeks now would be required to complete the works, and but for the uncertainty arising from the weather, he might calculate upon the number of days that might intervene before the completion of the line. Mr Hodgson proceeded to refer to the negotiations with the North Eastern Company in respect to the opening of the route by Hexham to Newcastle on the south, and the opening of the route from Carlisle to Liverpool and Ireland on the west, in consideration of the North Brritish Company withdrawing from the hostile position which they always assumed in regard to their application to Parliament for the amalgamation of the North Eastern and the Newcastle and Carlisle Companies. He believed he might say that they would be able to complete those negotiations now in progress, whereby the North Eastern and Carlisle might be permitted unopposed to amalgamate, and the trade over Newcastle and Carlisle should be as open as any part of the system with which the North British was in connection. He hoped if these negotiations were concluded, that they would be able to work cordially with the North Eastern Company.

LOCAL LAW CASE IN COURT OF CHANCERY.—The case of Fenwick *v.* Clark in the Court of Chancery, on Saturday last, was a bill for the purpose of obtaining a declaration by the Court that the trustees and executors of the testatrix in the cause were not liable, under the circumstances of the case, to make good a loss occasioned to the estate of the testatrix by the failure of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, and for the administration of the testatrix's estate, and that the several legatees whose legacies remained to be appropriated might abate proportionably to the extent to which the personal estate of the testatrix was insufficient to meet the above loss. The Vice Chancellor said that, as the executors had paid the legatees whose legacies were not settled, as well as the residuary legatee, without making any appropriation for the payment of the settled legacies, the payment so made to the legatees whose legacies were not settled, and the residuary legatee, was an admission of assets sufficient to pay the legacies which were settled, and declared that the executors were liable for the loss in question, and that the plaintiff must pay the defendant's costs of the suit.

GATESHEAD SATURDAY READINGS.—The room was crowded on Saturday evening last on the occasion of these readings, Mr. Ald. Smith in the chair. Mr. Jos. Swan read "The town pump," Mr. Garland, "The poor traveller," and Mr. R. S. Watson, Macaulay's "Virginia." Several admired songs were given by Miss Thynne, and Messrs. N. Hurst, Gregory, Ferry, and Charles Bulmer.

A BOY FOUND DROWNED.—On Thursday, the dead body of a little boy was found a little above Swalwell Bridge. It is supposed that the deceased had been playing near a stream of water which proceeds from the Axwell Park Pond, and empties itself into the Derwent, and that the child had fallen in. He was discovered by Miss H. Adamson, of Winlaton Mill, in a hole about two and a half feet deep. Deceased was the son of Mr. James Gray, shoemaker and toll keeper, Swalwell Bridge. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday afternoon, at Mr. E. Hedley's, Crow Trees, by the coroner, J. H. Favell, Esq., when a verdict of "Found Drowned" was returned.

GATESHEAD DISPENSARY. — At the sermon preached last Sunday morning in St. John's Church, Gateshead Fell, on behalf of this institution, by the Rev. W. Atkinson (rector), a sum of £14 19s. 6d. was collected.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN SANDGATE.—On Friday night last, Ebeanor Frame, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Watson, keeper of the Lord Nelson Inn, Sandgate, Newcastle, attempted to commit suicide.

CLARK'S CASE. — On Monday morning, the Mayor of Newcastle (Joseph Armstrong, Esq.), received a letter from Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the communication from the Borough Justices in reply to Sir George's "remonstrance." The letter from the Home Office was a mere formal document, and contained no expression of opinion or indication of future proceedings being taken in this vexed and long-debated question.

THE HOSTILE MEETING IN THE CORN MARKET.—A rather novel *fracas* between a young farmer and one of our corn merchants, which took place in the Newcastle Corn Market on Saturday, much to the enlivenment of the "dull" business usually transacted in that mart, eventuated in a hearing before the borough magistrates at their sitting on Tuesday. The case will be found reported in our police news of that day.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Duke of ARGYLE, in reply to the Earl of Airlie said he believed that the Indian Government had rather abstained from collecting the License-tax than agreed to abolish it altogether. He believed it was intended to modify the Customs' duties, and the financial condition of India was most hopeful at the present moment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. F. SMITH gave notice that to-morrow he should call attention to the recent naval engagement between the Confederate iron-plated frigate and the Federal gunboat Monitor, as illustrating the comparative merits of these two classes of iron-plated vessels.

The adjourned debate with respect to the Revised Code was resumed by Mr. WHITESIDE, who supported the resolutions, and considered the elaborate scheme of the Council as visionary and impracticable.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the present system, if fully developed, would in a few years cost five million pounds. It was a disgraceful system, and in his opinion the Revised Code did not go far enough.—Mr. LIDDELL condemned the Revised Code as holding out the prospect of Government aid which would be practically unattainable by a majority of schools in the country.—Mr. BAINES was of opinion that the greater portion of the £800,000 now voted by Parliament for education was expended on the classes which could well afford to pay for the education of their own children. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, supported the resolutions of Mr. Walpole, and opposed the plan of the Government. Mr. LOWE expressed his gratification at finding that the main facts of the scheme were so generally admitted. Mr. WALPOLE having replied, the House went into committee, but only formally. The House then adjourned.

THE ANGLESEA MURDER.

At the North Wales assizes held at Beaumaris, on Saturday last, before Mr Justice Keating, Richard Rowlands, 45, was charged with the wilful murder of Richd. Williams, on the 1st of November last. It appeared that the prisoner was deceased's son-in-law, and that they both resided in the parish of Llanfaethen, in Anglesea. The deceased, who had arrived at the mature age of seventy, rented the Garuedd farm, and the prisoner's wife to whom he had been married four months, lived at home with her father at that place; the prisoner likewise living with his father a short distance off. On the evening in question the deceased went out to see a neighbour, about a quarter of a mile from Garuedd. The village he repaired to is called Gaerwen, and he remained there until nearly eight o'clock. On leaving some of the witnesses watched him out, and he went across a field towards the boundary separating the two farms. Here a scuffle ensued, and one witness swore he heard the old man say "Richard," but he did not follow him. The prisoner on this night went to Garuedd to see his wife. He asked where her father was, and shortly after he had ascertained that he had gone to Gaerwen he went out. That was between seven and eight. He returned in about two hours, and asked for water to wash himself with. He appears to have passed a sleepless night, and the following morning he set out to apprise the deceased's son, who has another farm in that locality, of his father's death. He informed the son that his father had died in a fit. But prior to this he had an altercation with a witness named Jones, who was one of the first that saw the dead man's body. This witness saw blood on prisoner's whiskers. He also mentioned some footmarks to the prisoner that were around the old man's corpse, but the prisoner maintained that they were fresh, having been made that morning. It had been raining heavy during the night, and Jones mentioned the fact that they were "rained over," when the prisoner was observed to rub some of them out with his boot. He subsequently had an interview with his wife and the children (by a former husband), when he said they were "talking ugly things about him, and saying he had killed the old man." He impressed upon them all the necessity of concealing the fact of his having gone out about the time the murder was perpetrated.

The prisoner was found guilty, and the learned judge passed sentence of death in due form.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

WEDNESDAY.—(Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL.)
Re DAVID DONALD BUCHAN, Cattle Dealer and Potato Merchant, Newcastle.

This was a sitting for last examination and discharge. Mr. Joel appeared for Mr. Middleton, of Aberdeen, a creditor; Mr. Bush for the assignees; the bankrupt was unrepresented.

Mr. Joel said he appeared to oppose the passing of the bankrupt on behalf of his client.

The bankrupt was then examined by Mr. Joel as to a debt of £100 which he was alleged to owe to Mr Middleton, for a consignment of potatoes, in 1856. The bankrupt admitted that the potatoes were consigned to him for sale, but that Mr. Middleton sent his brother, who sold them and received the money. Mr. Middleton afterwards brought an action against him to recover the money received for the potatoes. He was not served with a writ.

Mr Bush explained the circumstances under which the bankrupt had come there. The bankrupt had left this town to reside in London, and after he left letters addressed to him were delivered at his former residence here, and were not received by him. He had left his address with him (Mr Bush), but not being a correct one he was unable to find him, and, therefore, did not appear for him in the action brought by Mr Middleton. The consequence was that the plaintiff got judgment by default. If the bankrupt had known anything about the action, he would have set up his defence, which was that the brother had got the money.

Mr Joel said that his client felt aggrieved at the bankrupt's conduct in putting him to the expense (£17) of an action. Mr Joel also pointed out that the balance-sheet had been prepared in the most fallacious way. The bankrupt, amongst other things, had not charged himself with any profits in his business. He merely made a statement of his liabilities and a list of his creditors and debtors.

His Honour: Do you require him to file another statement?—Mr Joel thought it would be more satisfactory to his client.—Mr Bush reminded him that the bankrupt had kept no books.—Mr Joel thought that taking into consideration the circumstances under which he became bankrupt His Honour would not think it a case in which an immediate certificate should be granted.—Mr Bush said the assignees had no objection whatever to the bankrupt passing. There was no estate. The assignees were satisfied that the bankrupt had been a very unfortunate man.

In reply to His Honour, the bankrupt reiterated that Mr Middleton's brother came and sold the potatoes and received the money, but he had brought no witnesses to prove it, as he was not aware there would be any opposition.

His Honour: I think that taking all things into consideration, I shall suspend your discharge for three months from this date without protection.

Re LIDDELL, of Dyke Nook, near Berry Edge, butcher.—Mr. Joel appeared for the assignees, and offered no opposition to the bankrupt, who applied for a certificate. He was afraid, however, that very little would be got from the book debts. His Honour said it had been suggested to him by the official assignee that there was an account due for labourers' wages, and the late Commissioner had expressed an opinion that he would not grant a certificate until this were paid.—Mr. Joel understood that the bankrupt was now working as a labouring man.—His Honour said that considering the time the bankrupt had been without a certificate, he would grant him an immediate certificate.

Re H. T. SCRIVENER, mustard manufacturer, Newcastle. This was an application for discharge.—Mr. Ingledew, on behalf of the assignees, did not offer any opposition. There was a very small estate. Mr. Joel asked for a short adjournment, in order that the meeting might be advertised.—His Honour adjourned the case accordingly.

THE DUBLIN COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial on Captain Robertson, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, was brought to a close on Monday. The prisoner was tried on the following charges:—

First charge—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, after being grossly and publicly insulted by Colonel Dickson, in London, in the Army and Navy Club, on the 17th of October, 1860, after not succeeding in his endeavour to obtain an apology or redress for the same and to have the difference adjusted between them, failed to comply with the provisions of the 17th Article of War in not submitting the matter to be dealt with by the commanding officer of his regiment. Second charge—For having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having stated in a letter, addressed by him to Major General Forster, Military Secretary, and bearing date the 4th of October, 1861, that he had submitted his application to retire from the army by sale of his commission "entirely through intimidation" he, the said Captain Robertson, then well knowing the said statement to be false.

The evidence has been of a most voluminous character, and the trial has been marked by a series of extraordinary episodes. It appears, according to the case for the prosecution, that Colonel Dickson, of the late Swiss Legion, was in some way connected by marriage with Captain Robertson, that certain differences had arisen between them in regard to marriage settlements, which were the subject of litigation in the law courts, that Captain Robertson on one occasion sought an interview with Colonel Dickson at the Army and Navy Club, and that Colonel Dickson at first refused to see him, and afterwards, on encountering him in the hall of the club-house, called forward a military friend, and said, "This is Captain Robertson, of the 4th Dragoons—he is a blackguard, and I will horsewhip him in the presence of his regiment;" that Captain Robertson thereupon remarked that two could play at that game, and subsequently took steps to obtain an explanation or satisfaction by placing the matter in the hands, first, of Captain Henry, then of the 4th Dragoons, and, afterwards, in those of Mr. Owen, an officer of militia, but, according to Captain Robertson's statement, without being able to obtain either; that Colonel Dickson stated that he would have nothing to do with Captain Robertson till he had settled with him legally, and that then he would settle with him altogether; that the matter came to the ears of the commanding officer of the 4th Dragoons, Colonel Bentinck, who took measures to induce Captain Robertson to vindicate his honour as an officer and a gentleman; that Captain Robertson declared his determination to have either an apology or a "satisfactory explanation;" but that, after the lapse of several months, he having still failed to do so, a feeling of dissatisfaction with his conduct arose among his brother officers, and that Colonel Bentinck felt it to be his duty to bring the matter under the notice of higher military authorities; that thereupon the affair was represented to General Wetherall, commanding the forces in the northern and midland districts of England, the 4th Dragoon Guards being then stationed in Birmingham; that General Wetherall declined to order a court-martial, but did not thereby approve Captain Robertson's conduct; that at a later period, the regiment having been removed to Ireland, Colonel Bentinck brought the matter before the notice of Sir George Brown, commanding the troops in Ireland; and that, at an interview, that officer and Colonel Brownrigg, the deputy adjutant and prosecutor in the case, had with Captain Robertson, the latter consented to withdraw from the service by the sale of his commission; and this consent he subsequently recalled on the ground that it had been extracted from him by intimidation; and that thereupon Captain Robertson, after being allowed leave of absence in order that he might take the proper steps to clear his honour, and still failing to do so, was placed under arrest and a court martial ordered upon his conduct. In the course of the trial a great deal of matter was stated which incidently bore upon the case, and a good deal that had no direct connection with it at all. Some points, however, may be mentioned. For instance, Col. Dickson denied that he ever refused to give Captain Robertson "satisfaction." Captain Henry asserted that Captain Robertson made it a condition of his meeting Colonel Dickson that the latter should deposit the value of his commission in the 4th Dragoon Guards. On the part of the prisoner, it was alleged that Colonel Bentinck had conceived a dislike to him, and wished to force him out of the regiment; that, with this view, Col. Bentinck subjected Captain Robertson to continual annoyance and undue severity, in order to compel him to resign—among other things threatening him with trial by court martial for some transactions which had taken place between him and some brother officers several years ago; and, that Colonel Bentinck refused Captain Robertson leave of absence, and otherwise treated him in a manner calculated to humiliate and degrade him in the eyes of his brother officers and the men of the regiment. Captain Robertson further alleged, and called witnesses to prove that he had been ordered to bring in his papers and leave the regiment; that he had been ordered to attend morning and evening stables, which no officer but the subaltern on duty is required to do. He complained to Sir George Wetherall, but he believed his complaint was never forwarded. He was ordered out of the messroom in presence of his brother officers: an officer four years his junior was placed over him on one occasion, and he, an officer of 15 years standing, was obliged to exercise in the riding school with a back board. A "round-robin" had been got up and signed by a number of officers, for the purpose of compelling him to leave the regiment, but when this document was called for, Adjutant Hamon stated that he had destroyed it. It was alleged as a reason why many of his brother officers declined to associate with him that he had been guilty of ostentatious immorality, although one or two witnesses—officers of the regiment—stated that further inquiry satisfied them that these charges were unfounded. Captain Robertson accused Colonel Bentinck of having been concerned in the setting-up of the "round-robin," but this was denied on the part of the prosecution, and it was urged by Colonel Brownrigg, that the prisoner had been kindly and courteously treated by his commanding officer. Some time however will, in all probability, elapse before the finding is made public, as, before being approved, the evidence must be reviewed, and the whole question well considered at head-quarters.

Sporting.

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLE CHASES.

TUESDAY.—Erdington Plate (handicap) of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. Two miles and a half.

Mr Adey's Emily Harris, 9st 2lb	Knott	1
Mr Nightingall's Catherine, 9st 3lb	Owner	2
Mr Amie's Silver Star, 5 yrs, 9st 2lb	Maco	3

Hunt Cup of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each for hunters, 12st each. Three miles.

Mr Amie's Lincoln	Mr Thomas	1
Mr Steven's Piff Paff	Owner	2
Mr George's Pactolus	Palmer	3

Sutton Handicap Steeple Chase of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 30 added; winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. About two miles and a half.

Mr Heath's Wee Willie, 9st 4lb	White	1
Mr Sington's Sunflower, 9st 12lb	Stevens	2
Mr Poll's Peeping Tom, 9st 10lb	Maco	3

Hunters' Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added, for hunters; Gentlemen riders, winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Three miles.

Mr Richards na Lady Agnes	Mr Dexter	1
Mr Charner's North Warwickshire	Mr Parker	2
Mr Black's g by Comet—Elmley's Dam	Mr Gross	3

WEDNESDAY.—Licensed Victuallers' Plate of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 30 added. Two miles and a half.

Captain Brooke na Piff Paff, aged, 10st 7lb	Owner	1
Mr Land's Ascot, 6 yrs, 10st 10lb	Martin	2
Captain Dixon's Dunboyne, aged, 9st 11lb	Knott	3

Welter Cup, value 160 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, 5 ft. Three miles.

Mr E. Smith's Tom Random	Owner	1
Captain Ibbys's The Flat	Mr Wood	2
Mr Black's Elmley	Mr Gough	3

Birmingham Grand Annual Steeple Chase of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, with 100 added. About three miles and a half.

Mr Cartwright's Penarth, aged, 10st 4lb	Holman	1
Mr Markey's Wee Nell, aged, 10st 12lb	Knott	2
Mr Baker's Johnny, aged, 9st 12lb	Mr Langton	3

Scurry Handicap of 3 sovs each, with 30 added. Two miles.

Mr Nightingall's Catherine, 6 yrs	Owner	w.o.
Mr Poll's Peeping Tom, 6 yrs	Maco	-
Mr Wood's The Martyr	Mr Wood	3

SHREWSBURY SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY.—The Corporation Plate of 5 sovs each, with a plate value 30 sovs. About three quarters of a mile.

Lord Hill na Commander, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb	Pearson	1
Captain Lane's Rosalind, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb	Fordham	2

The Cleveland Handicap of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added; second to save stake, and winner to pay 20 sovs towards expenses. About a mile and three-quarters.

Lord Uxbridge's Prince Imperial, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb	French	1
Lord Hill na Violet, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb	J. Grimshaw	2

The County Members' Plate of 50 sovs, for two-yr olds. About half a mile.

Mr Smythe na Marmion, by Rataplan	Challoner	1
Mr Drummond's f by Mountain Deer—Ibis	W. White	2
Mr Barber's Bonny Lad, by Drummer	Entwhistle	3

The Queen's Plate of 100gs. Three miles.

Lord Uxbridge's Prince Imperial, 4 yrs	Challoner	1
Mr Sargent's Paul Clifford, 4 yrs	F. Adams	2

The Herbert Handicap of 3 sovs each, 1 ft, with 30 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards; second to save stake. Half a mile and 200 yards.

Mr Steven's c by Birdcatcher, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb	Pearson	w.o.

The Hurdle Race Handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 50 added; second to save stake. About two miles and a quarter, over eight flights of hurdles.

Mr T. Wadlow's Shropshire, 4 yrs, 11st 3lb	White	1
Mr Wright's Nosegay, 6 yrs 10st 7lb	Palmer	2

FOUR MILE CHAMPION RACE.—A most exciting and extraordinary race took place on Monday, at the West London Cricket Grounds, Old Brompton, between Jones, of Islington, and J. Brighton, of Norfolk, for the four-mile champion belt and £50. There was the more interest attached to the race from the fact that Brighton had held it the stipulated time against all comers, and obliged Jones with a chance of trying his speed. The race was set down for five o'clock, and shortly after that hour the men appeared with their attendants, umpire, and referee, and Brighton was made the favourite at 6 to 4, and ultimately 10 to 4. Upon being started, Brighton at once took the lead by about two yards. Both men looked in first-rate condition, and they kept the same positions for the first quarter of a mile, which was done in 1 min. 1¼ sec. They continued in this position for the next half-mile, only two yards dividing them, when Brighton began to play with Jones and spurt away, allowing the latter, who was evidently tiring, to come near him again, and they finished the first mile in the extraordinary time, for a first mile of 4 min. 22 sec. They continued at the same terrific pace for another mile, Brighton again and again playing with and forcing his opponent, and they finished the second mile in 9 min. 36 sec., Brighton still leading. The pace now began to tell upon Jones, who let his head go back, and twice dropped his arms, and before another half-mile had been done he was run to a dead standstill, and Brighton was left to finish by himself, doing the last quarter even quicker than the first. He left the ground loudly cheered.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

A virtuous or vicious act to-day, by strengthening our good or bad habits, may determine our good or bad fortune a year hence.

After you have made your progress through a course of virtue imitate the industrious bee, and gather from the flowers those things which afterwards may be the most useful and serviceable to you.

THE HOME AFFECTIONS.—Instead of teaching daughters how to squander fortunes, mothers should instruct them in habits of economy, frugality, and self-discipline; it should be their chief study to impress upon their children's minds that the only real happiness of life is constituted by the cultivation of the home affections. Great mansions, many horses, and splendid equipages are not necessary for that.

SHARKS.—The negroes boast that they can swim the river without danger if only they have nothing red about them; and, in fact, all my men swam across without accident, first carefully concealing those parts of their scanty dress which might have the obnoxious colour. They also offered to take me over on their backs; but this I refused, from a fear that the sharks might make an exception in my case to their general rule. These fish are here held sacred—which may have something to do with their harmlessness. The natives believe that if they should kill one there would be no safety from their attacks thereafter. It is certainly very singular that they should not attack men in the water, for on any other of the numerous points on the coast where they abound a man would be instantly killed did he venture among them.—*Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa.*

CANADIAN LADIES.—I cannot help saying that it seems to me almost a pity ladies at home should not, when they are young, be brought up with a better knowledge of practical housekeeping—a knowledge of cookery; and even the ability to cook need not be derogatory to, or interfere with, accomplishments, or refinements, or intellectual attainments in any way. The advantages derived from a practical knowledge of a housewife's duties would, in many cases, it may be hoped, be never so fully tested as in my own; but even in the heights of prosperity, such knowledge is not without its use, for none can tell what the future has in store—when adversity may come, or how soon their riches may take "wings" and "fly away." How sensible does the system in Canada appear. Every young lady is brought up, and trained in all that in after life may prove useful. The opportunities I have had of judging show me, that all who have received an average education play well, sing well, ride well, skate well, and dance well; some, too, are well read, and good linguists, and yet with all this they know how to compound a good cake, and make better home-made bread than many of our best cooks in England. When married, they have the knack of managing their houses, and with the aid of a single servant girl they have everything around them conducive to happiness and comfort, neatness and order, and do quite as well as an English couple with three servants.—*Canada: Why we Live in It, and Why we Like It.*

ICHTHYOPHAGI OF THE AMUR.—Towards the end of September, at the approach of winter, another kind of fish called Tamara appears in the Amur and Ussuri. It comes from the sea in shoals of several thousands, and weighs from ten to fifteen pounds. Its shape, and especially the flavour of its flesh, gives me reason to suppose it a small kind of salmon. God, in his paternal providence, mindful even of those who do not glorify Him, gives it to the poor inhabitants of this country as an excellent preservative against the rigours of winter. I state what I found by experience. Without wine and without flour, supported by very little millet, and a morsel of this dried fish, I have suffered less from a continued cold of 51 deg., and which, during many days reached 65 deg., than I did in the south of Leatong, with better food and a temperature of some four degrees below zero. To the Yupitatse the fishing of the Tamara is of the same importance as the gathering in of the harvest is to our rural districts and cities; a deficiency in one or the other will bring a famine along with it. The two fish I spoke of are more frequently eaten raw than cooked. I followed this custom without any very great repugnance, and scarcely believed I might become a savage at so small a cost. You can conceive, gentlemen, that this exclusive regimen of fish, like everything else exclusive, has its inconveniencies. The heat which it imparts to the blood, so beneficial in winter, is the cause of severe diseases during spring and summer. Among these maladies I would particularise the small-pox. Its ravages are horrible. The most aged persons dread its attack as much as infancy and youth. The same individual may suffer from it four or five times in the course of his life.—*The Russians on the Amur.*

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.—There are, as all of us know full well, two kinds of consultation medical, different as black and white, and wider than the poles. There is the consultation real, and the consultation formal. In the first, the Messrs. Gully consider their patients; in the second, they think only of themselves, and of their patient's friends. In the consultation real the "Yes and No" of scientific information are brought to bear upon the individual problem of disease; in the consultation formal there is often nothing but the "yes" of hasty and easily uttered dogma. In the first real case assistance is sought from some clear-headed man who will give time, and thought, and knowledge to find out the malady, and who will do his best to restore him who is under the strong hand of disease, or to solace him who is grasped by the stronger hand of death. But the consultation formal is a very different affair, and everybody comes off triumphantly from the feeble contest with death. Dr. Great Name, with Royal Fellowships to enforce his authority, with reputation large enough to include all little errors, and strong enough to stand any assaults from a scientific battery, is the godsend whom the sorrowing family have been fortunate enough to secure. He never worries the patient by any tedious examination, he sees some trifles at a glance, and takes everything he does not see upon Mr. Gully's showing. He never troubles himself with scientific nonsense about the adaptation of particular means to particular cases; he knows well the books that were written forty years ago; you have but to pull the trigger, and his prescriptions go off like a gun. He has every confidence in his friend Mr. Gully, who has done everything that could be done up to the last step of calling Dr. Great Name in. Dr. Great Name takes his fee, and the *onus moriendi* is thrown upon Nature, and upon the fact that it is appointed unto all men once to die."—*First "Yes and No;" or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict.*

A SOUTHERN HOUSEHOLD.—Mrs. Flint, like many other Southern women, was totally deficient in energy. She had not strength to superintend her household affairs; but her nerves were so strong that she could sit in her easy chair and see a woman whipped till the blood trickled from every stroke of the lash. She was a member of the Church, but partaking of the Lord's Supper did not seem to put her in a Christian frame of mind. If dinner was not served by the exact time on that particular Sunday she would station herself in the kitchen and wait till it was dished, and then spit in all the kettles and pans that had been used for cooking. She did this to prevent the cook and her children from eking out their meagre fare with the remains of the gravy and other scrapings. The slaves could get nothing to eat but what she chose to give them. Provisions were weighed out by the pound and ounce three times a day. I can assure you she gave them no chance to eat wheat bread from her flour barrel. She knew how many biscuits a quart of flour would make, and exactly what size they ought to be. Dr. Flint was an epicure. The cook never sent a dinner to his table without fear and trembling; for if there happened to be a dish not to his liking, he would either order her to be whipped, or compel her to eat every mouthful of it in his presence. The poor hungry creature might not have objected to eating it; but she did object to having her master cram it down her throat till she choked. They had a pet dog that was a nuisance in the house. The cook was ordered to make some Indian mush for him. He refused to eat, and when his head was held over it, the froth flowed from his mouth into the basin. He died in a few minutes afterwards. When Dr. Flint came in, he said the mush had not been well cooked, and that was the reason the animal would not eat it. He sent for the cook and compelled her to eat it. He thought that the woman's stomach was stronger than the dog's, but her sufferings afterwards proved that he was mistaken. This poor woman endured many cruelties from her master and mistress; sometimes she was locked up away from her nursing baby for a whole day and night.—*The Deeper Wrong: or Incidents in the life of a Slave Girl.*

THE SORROWS OF CHILDHOOD.—I daresay you know that one of the acutest of living men has maintained that it is foolish to grieve over past suffering. He says, truly enough in one sense, that the suffering which is past is as truly non-existent as the suffering which has never been at all; that, in fact, past suffering is now nothing, and is entitled to no more consideration than that to which nothing is entitled. No doubt, when bodily pain has ceased, it is all over; we do not feel it any more. And you have probably observed that the impression left by bodily pain passes very quickly away. The sleepless night, or the night of torment from toothache, which seemed such a distressing reality while it was dragging over, looks a very shadowy thing the next forenoon. But it may be doubted whether you will ever so far succeed in overcoming the fancies and weaknesses of humanity, as to get people to cease to feel that past sufferings and sorrows are a great part of their present life. The remembrance of our past life is a great part of our present life. And, indeed, the greater part of human suffering consists in its anticipation and in its recollection. It is so by the inevitable law of our being. It is because we are rational creatures that it is so. We cannot help looking forward to that which is coming, and looking back on that which is past; nor can we suppress, as we do so, an emotion corresponding to the perception. There is not the least use in telling a little boy who knows that he is to have a tooth pulled out to-morrow, that is absurd in him to make himself unhappy to-night through the anticipation of it. You may show with irrefragable force of reason, that the pain will last only for two or three seconds during which the tooth is being wrenched from its place; and that it will be time enough to vex himself about the pain when he has actually to feel it. But the little fellow will pass but an unhappy night in the dismal prospect; and by the time the cold iron lays hold of the tooth, he will have endured by anticipation a vast deal more suffering than the suffering of the actual operation. It is so with bigger people, looking forward to greater trials. And it serves no end whatever to prove that all this ought not to be. The question as to the emotions turned off in the workings of the human mind, is one of fact. It is not how the machine ought to work, but how the machine does work. And as with the anticipation of suffering, so with its retrospect. The great grief which is past, even though its consequences no longer directly press upon us, casts its shadow over after years.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

It is a curious fact in natural history, that not merely birds, but insects, reptiles, and fishes, are oviparous animals, the ovum being excluded from the body entire, thus far illustrating the saying of Harvey, "Every animal is born from an egg."—*Python Hatching: a Sight in the Zoological Gardens; in Cassell's Family Paper.*

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of farmers' wheat, and a moderate coasting and foreign arrival; the trade ruled dull, and where business was done in foreign a decline of 1s to 2s per qr on the rates of this day week had to be submitted to; but fine English, being scarce, was held at late rates. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley for malting brought 6d to 1s advance; grinding sorts unaltered. Malt as before. Oats slow, and rather cheaper. Flour 6d to 1s per sack lower.

STOCKTON PROVISION MARKET, Wednesday. — This morning there was again a very small of wheat from the growers, which met with a fair demand, at last week's prices. In the value of barley, oats, beans, and peas there is no change to note.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; red, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, 5s 0d to 6s 6d; barley, 8s per bushel; peas, 10s per boll. Beef, 6d to 7d; mutton, 7d to 8d; veal, 7d; pork, 7d per lb. Eggs, 16 for 1s. Potatoes, 10d per peck. Butter, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb.; chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d. each; pigeons, 1s 2d per couple.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET. — Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ended Saturday, March 22:—Wheat 51 qrs 0 bushels at £3 0s 3½d; barley, 142 qrs 3 bushels at £1 7s 1½d; oats, 12 qrs 4 bushels at £1 4s 0d; peas, 2 qrs 9 bushels, at £1 18s 2d.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—107 head of cattle were from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 119 sheep were from Hamburg, and 170 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 99 beasts and 760 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were fully an average for the time of year. A few shorn sheep were on offer to-day, being the first this season. The supply of beef comprised 1,024 head. A better feeling pervaded the beef trade to-day than for some weeks past. The south dealers bought more freely, and a prime lot of polled Scots were purchased for the London market. Prices advanced 3d per stone on the rates of last week, and a clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 3,290. The mutton trade was in an active state, at a rise of ½d per lb. on last week, and all sold. Pigs: 528 were shown. A good demand was experienced for all kinds, and in most instances 3d per stone more money was obtained, with a good finish.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; secondary sorts, 6s 9d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; middling, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; stags, 53s 3d to 6s d; pork, large, 5s 3d to 6s 3d; smaller weights, 6s 6d to 7s 3d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good, vendable wethers, 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 8d to 8¼d; tups, ewes, &c., 7½d to 7¾d per lb. sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 24.

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

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	No. of Sheep.	Prices. per lb.
1859	936	5s 9d to 8s 3d	3,760	8d to 9d.
1860	1,264	5s 9d to 8s 0d	4,210	8d to 9½d
1861	1,0 2	6s 0d to 8s 3d	4,790	7½d to 8½d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £3 0s 0d to £5 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; old land hay, £3 6s 0d to £5 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; oat straw, 1s 2d to 1s 6d; barley straw, 1s 3d per thrave. Hay at market, 89 carts; straw, 28.

NEWCASTLE SPRING FAIR.—This annual fair for the sale of horses, cattle, &c., was held on Wednesday. The show of young cattle was small even for a spring fair, with a fair demand for anything promising, and prices were much about the same as those obtained at Hexham and Morpeth, on Monday last. Prices:—Short horns, two year-olds, from £8 to £12 per head. A good show of milk cows, with a good demand. Prices ranging from £13 to £21; in-calvers, from £12 to £20; Irish heifers, from £5 10s to £8 per head. In horses, there was very little business doing previous to the fair day. A few animals of the better class were sold at the inns and private stables, and brought from £40 to £60. A pair of draught horses brought £100, but those of an ordinary description met with a dull inquiry, and a very large number were sent off to Durham fair.

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

Hides 95lb and upwards, 4½d per lb or 5s 3d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 4¼d per lb, or 4s 11½d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 3¾d per lb, or 3s 11½d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3d per lb or 3s 6d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 2½d, or 3s 2½d per stone; 55lb and under, 3d per lb, or 3s 6d per stone. Cows, 2½d per lb, or 3s 4½d per stone. Bulls, 2½d per lb, or 0s 0d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 1½d, or 0s 0d per stone. Calf 17lb and upwards, 4d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads 5½d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 6d per lb; 8lb and over, without heads, 6d per lb; under 8lbs, without heads, 6½d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 4d per lb per stone; kips, 3½d to 4d per lb. Horse hides, 10s 6d to 13s 5d each. Wool skins 4s 2d, to 15s 0d each. Scots, 2s 6d to 6s 3d. Mules, 4s 3d to 9s 2d each. Lambs 1s 4½d to 1s 9d each. Tallow, 4s 4½d per stone; do. Saturday, 4s 4½d.

ROBERT STORY, BROKER, High Friar-street, Newcastle.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, in Puddlers' Row, on the 21st inst., Mrs John Lindsay, of a son.

At Leadgate, on the 5th inst., Mrs Postle, of a son.

At Gateshead, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr H. L. Munro, chemist, of a daughter.

At Western Hill, Durham, on the 25th inst., the wife of William Jocelyn Shaftoe Orde, Esq., of a son (stillborn).

At Herrington Hill House, Durham, on the 23rd inst., the wife of William Forster, Esq., of a son.

At Durham, at South Bailey, on the 21st inst., the wife of Major Armstrong, First Battalion 16th Regiment, of a daughter.

At London, at 24, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, on the 24th inst., the wife of William James Farrer, Esq., of a son.

At North Sunderland Sea Houses, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr William Wilson, mason, of a son (stillborn).

At West Chirton House, on the 23rd inst., Mrs Addison Potter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Benfieldside Church, on the 22nd inst., Francis Sproats, of Dunlow Ford, near Lanchester, to Isabella, second daughter of the late George Stokoe, blacksmith, Consett.

At Shotley Bridge, in the Catholic Chapel, Highgate, on the 23rd inst., by license, Mr T. H. Kasher, grocer, to Mrs Willey, both of Lanchester.

At Paris, at the British Embassy, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. Swale, T. Naylor Leyland, Esq., late 2nd Life Guards, only son of Thomas Leyland, Esq., of Haggerstone Castle, Northumberland, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Charles Charisbrick, Esq., of Scarisbrick Hall, and Wrightington, Lancashire.

At Kensington, Adelaide, N.S.W., on the 2nd of January, Mr Henry C. Swan, late of Newcastle upon-Tyne, to Sophia, daughter of the late Captain Hay, of Adelaide.

At Tynemouth, on the 22nd inst., Mr William Chambers to Miss Isabella Harrison.

At Easdon, on the 25th inst., Mr William White, joiner, to Jane Ann, eldest daughter of Mr John Burn, builder, both of Blyth.

At Brooklyn, America, on the 8th of February, Mr Thos. Reveley, of Gosforth, to Miss Charlotte Louisa Kavannagh.

At Castlemaine, Australia, on the 16th of January, by the Rev Archdeacon Crawford, Mr William Thompson to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Captain William Johnston, both of North Shields.

DEATHS.

At Consett, in Brickflat-row, on the 25th inst., aged 12, Thomas Wilson, youngest son of George Thompson, superintendent of police.

At Lanchester Workhouse, on the 24th inst., aged 74, James Smith, much respected.

At Newcastle, in Harper's Court, Newgate Street, on the 26th inst., aged 27, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr Charles Beswick, compositor.—At the Quayside, on the 23rd inst., deeply regretted, aged 24, Margaret Ann, and on the same day, John, the wife and infant child of Mr John Clegborn.—In Grainger Street, on the 23rd inst., aged 4, Rhoda, youngest daughter of Mr Adam Pigg.—In Terrace Place, on the 21st inst., aged 23, Ann, daughter of Mr Francis Graham.—In Rudhoe Street, on the 23rd inst., William, son of Mr Wm. Davington.—Same place, on the 24th inst., aged 79, Ann, widow of Mr John Davidson.—In Oxford Street, on the 24th aged 78, Mrs Ann Armstrong.—At Jesus Hospital, on the 25th inst., aged 83, Mrs Ann Moulds.—In Gibson Street, on the 23rd inst., Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr Benjamin Piddick, mariner.—At the New Road, on the 23rd inst., Thomas, son of Mr William Lowery.—In Blenheim Street, on the 22nd inst., aged 79, Catherine, widow of Mr Matthew Tempesley, formerly of Haydon Bridge.—In Great Blagdon Street, same day, aged 16, John, son of Mr Patrick Boyle, hawker.—In Stockbridge, on the 21st inst., aged 3, James, son of Mr Jeremiah Geynor, mason.—At the Black Bull Inn, Waterloo Street, on the 26th inst., aged 39, Mr Robt. Bell, deeply regretted.—In Newgate Street, on the 26th inst., Mr Wm. Humble Lamb, enginewright, son of the late Mr Wm. Lamb, painter, of Newcastle.—In Pilgrim Street, on the 22nd inst., aged 71, Ann, widow of Mr John Gray, painter.—At North Shore, on the 24th inst., aged 1, James, son of Mr Wm Gibbons.—In Great Blagdon Street, on the 22nd inst., aged 70, Anne, daughter of Mr Alexander Smottem.—In St. Mary's Street, on the 24th inst., aged 68, Mrs Sarah Rogers.—In Melbourne Street, same day, aged 10, Matthew, son of Mr Wm Bright.—In Franklin Street, on the 23rd inst., aged 87, Mrs Elizabeth Britton.—In Tyne Street, on the 27th inst., aged 2, Margaret, son of Mr Fredeick Bodger, mariner.

At London, on the 21st inst., aged 38, Mr John Lawson, formerly of Newcastle.

At Tweed Hill, Berwickshire, N.B., on the 22nd inst., Miss Olive Riddell, only surviving daughter of the late Thos. Riddell, Esq., of Bessborough.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Effects of cold.—In many periods of the year, almost every current of air is pregnant with sore throats, influenza, and a similar host of other disorders. All may be readily subdued by rubbing Holloway's Ointment externally over the affected parts, which quickly penetrates any diseased or disordered part of the body; and whatever, or wherever the seat or nature of the malady may be, searches out its cause, and safely effects the precise remedial action required, without weakening the system, or leaving behind any particle of the disease. Holloway's Pills greatly assist this curative action. The sick of all nations have voluntarily bore testimony to the extraordinary cures performed by these medicaments.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by GEORGE BRADLEY, of No. 21, Leazes-terrace, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood: Mr DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.