Print & Published at 65 West Clayton Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne by the Proprietor, Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 26.

CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost.

Wanted.

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an ACTIVE LAD, as an APPRENTICE, or a SECOND ASSISTANT to the DRAPERY BUSINESS. Apply to Mr Hetherington, Linen and Woollen Draper, Blackhill.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

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

A FEW respectable DISTRICT AGENTS wanted for a MANURE which is highly recommended and sold carriage free. Liberal terms given. Address, with occupation and references, E. G., No. 18, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Public Notices

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

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY, TO BE HELD IN THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CONSETT.

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

Terms: 4d. per Month, in advance.

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

DANCING ACADEMY.

THE inhabitants of this place and its vicinity are respectfully informed that

MR. JOHN WILLIAM ATKINSON, PROFESSOR AND TEACHER OF DANCING,

Has opened a DANCING SCHOOL at Miss Medcalf's, Railway Tavern, Consett, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, to commence at Seven o'clock.

☞ Ladies are requested to attend at half-past Six o'clock.

Mr. A. confidently hopes, by strict assiduity and attention to the Pupils committed to his care, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

TERMS.

Entrance	1s.
Lessons after Entering	6d.

THEATRE, CONSETT.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING MARCH 2, 1861,

THE NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS AND COLOURED OPERA TROUPE

WILL give their UNRIVALLED ENTERTAINMENTS illustrative of Negro Life, in the above place, accompanied by the INFANT DANSEUSE From the Theatre Royal, Newcastle.

Doors open at half-past Seven; Performance to Commence at Eight precisely.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

For Particulars see Programmes.

DURHAM AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE TURNPIKE ROAD.

LEADGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, WHITESMOCKS, WITTON GILBERT, AND FENHALL GATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TOLLS arising at the above-mentioned Toll Gates on the said Road, will be LET BY AUCTION, to the best bidders, at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, in the county of Durham, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of March next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, in the manner directed by the General Acts "For Regulating Turnpike Roads," which Tolls produced last year the several sums following, that is to say:—

LEADGATE	£260
SHOTLEY BRIDGE	246
WHITESMOCKS	179
WITTON GILBERT	138
FENHALL	36

And will be put up at such respective sums, and subject to such conditions as the Trustees present shall think fit.

No person will be allowed to bid unless he gives seven days' notice to the Clerk previous to the day of letting, of the names of the sureties he proposes; and also, previous to bidding, deposit into the Treasurer's hands, or to such other persons as the Trustees then present shall think proper, the sum of five pounds for each Gate, as a security for the due execution, by himself and sureties, of his lease or leases.

Notice is hereby also given, that Joseph Davison, Esq., of Greencroft, gentleman, will be proposed as a Trustee of the said Road, in the room of William Reed, Esquire, deceased.

By Order,
THOS. CHRIS. MAYNARD,
CROFTON MAYNARD,
Clerks to the said Trustees.

Assurance Notice

ESTABLISHED 1717.

INSURANCE.

WESTMINSTER FIRE AND WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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

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

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

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES on liberal terms.

Life Assurances, with or without participation in Profits. Division of Profits every Five Years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

LOOK HERE!!

A GRAND TREAT FOR EASTER MONDAY.

NO. 2 LOTTERY.

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

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

600 MEMBERS, AT 1s PER LOT.

Tickets to be had of Mr HESLOP and Mr THOMAS BROWN, Innkeepers, Blackhill; Messrs STERLING and ARMSTRONG, Consett; Mr CARTER, Golden Lion, Leadgate; Mr BECKWITH, Shotley Bridge; and of W. H. REA. The Prizes can be seen at the Shop of W. H. Rea, Clock and Watch Maker, Blackhill.

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

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1746.

DICKINSON, MANUFACTURER OF TOBACCO AND SNUFF IMPORTER OF HAVANNAH CIGARS, 32, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WOOD TURNER AND JOINER.

JOSEPH REED

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business as TURNER and JOINER, in the premises situate in the corner of Back Middle-street, Consett, where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to his charge, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

BENCH and HAND-SCREWS made to Order.

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

GOOD STABLING. WELL AIRED BEDS.

W. H. REA, CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, from Newcastle, begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Blackhill and surrounding district, that he has commenced the above Business, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to meet with that encouragement and support which it will be his constant endeavour to merit.

N.B. All kinds of Jewellery, Clocks, and Watches Cleaned and neatly Repaired, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

A Large Assortment of WAX FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS on Sale.

☞ Front Street, Blackhill, adjoining Shop to J. B. Waugh, Hair-dresser.

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

T. N. CATHRALL, ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR, 63, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

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

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

J. CARPENTER, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c., LEADGATE.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WATCHES ACCURATELY REPAIRED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED, &c.

JEWELLERY NEATLY REPAIRED.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

Dealer in WEDDING RINGS, &c.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

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

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

The Trade supplied on the most eligible terms.

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

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES, OR AN OVERCOAT, GO TO GEORGE BROWN'S, TAILOR and DRAPER, TOW LAW, where fit and superior quality of article are guaranteed.

N.B. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOUR TAILORS. None but first-rate workmen, and of temperate habits, need apply. Highest wages given, and constant employment.

WILLIAM COLLINSON, LICENSED POST-MASTER, BLACKHILL.

RETURNS his most sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public in general for past favours, and begs to inform them that, in addition to Dog-Carts, Gigs, Phaetons (with Hoods, for One Horse or a Pair), that he has Purchased a nice

CLOSE CARRIAGE,

Which he intends to Let for Hire. Ladies or Gentlemen requiring such, can be accommodated with the above on reasonable terms and with despatch.

A superior STUD of HORSES.

DENTISTRY.—NOTICE.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. 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, &c.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.

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

DURHAM—Every alternate Saturday, Feb. 23, at 81, New Elvet.

DARLINGTON—March 26, and every alternate Tuesday following, at Mr Baker's, 4, Horse-market.

STOCKTON—March 27, and every alternate Wednesday following, at 10P, High-street.

HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, March 5, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.

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

BERWICK—On Saturday, January 16th, and every alternate Saturday, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.

Business Addresses.

THE CHEAP FRUIT CAKES OF ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

Manager—Mr S. USHER.

A HINT FROM THE COUNTY.

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

WHY GO TO NEWCASTLE FOR YOUR GROCERIES?

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

W. G. MORELAND, 26, WESTGATE, NEWCASTLE, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

PRIME CHESHIRE CHEESE, HAMS, BRITISH WINES, PICKLES, SAUCES.

AGENT FOR JONES' PATENT FLOUR.

BLASTING POWDER IN ¼ and ½ BARRELS.

IRISH MOSS FOR FEEDING CATTLE.

AGENT FOR GARBUTT'S SPICED VINEGAR.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE, FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS, PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.

THOMAS POTTS, LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, TAILOR, &c., BERRY EDGE.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public in general, his GREAT ANNUAL SALE, commencing on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1861, when the whole of the Valuable Stock will be offered at prices that cannot but convince each purchaser of the Great Reduction that has been made, and the desirability of embracing this rare and important opportunity. As it only falls to the lot of his numerous customers once in the year, he wishes to impress on them the necessity of an early call.

As each article has been separately gone through, and re-marked cost price, and in many instances considerably under, the Sale will not be prolonged at the end of the 28 days, as at the expiration of that time Stock Taking will commence.

The Stock consists of Furs, Shawls, Mantles, Cloaks, Dress Materials, Mohairs, Winseys, Coburgs, and French Merinos; Prints, Blankets, Green Quilts, Flannels, Ginghams, &c. Bonnet Ribbons, and General Fancy Goods.

Ready-made Department all reduced to cost price.—Gentlemen's Cloth Coats, Over ditto, Pilot Jackets, Trousers, Vests, &c. Men's Mole Trousers, Vests, and Jackets.

T. P. will also clear out Gentlemen's *Fancy* Wool Shirts, Shirtings, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c. All Soiled Goods, particularly in Bonnets, to be nearly given away.

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

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

ADAM LITTLE, BUTCHER, Victoria-street, Consett, returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the favours conferred upon him for the seventeen years he has been in business, begs to announce that he will in future conduct his business upon the READY MONEY PRINCIPLE, and trusts that, by adopting this plan, he will carry out the often-expressed idea of selling cheap.

Cattle of superior quality may be relied upon as always being killed and retailed out at the lowest remunerating profits.

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

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

Carriages and Conveyances of every description neatly Decorated and Varnished.

☞ Country Orders punctually attended to.

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

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dyson, where he will have always on hand an excellent assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOGS,

Of the best manufacture and material, and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

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

Repairs neatly executed.

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

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

REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

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

THE NEW SHOP.

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

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

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

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

OBSERVE!

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

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

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

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

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

I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,
WM. BLACK.

THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing, has created an entire change and thorough revolution in the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained, a process so un-English, unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous, as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and the present domestic-happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap! Flannels become white and soft like new; colored articles retain their original brilliancy, and white fabrics are greatly improved!—Only boil the clothes 20 minutes, and hang them up to dry. NO RUBBING is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!!!

Patentee:—Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow London, E. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

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

Public Singing Classes are in course of formation.

Private Parties attended.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

N.B.—Wanted to PURCHASE, a Quantity of FAT PIGS.—Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Provision Merchants, Shotley Bridge.

THE NEW YEAR!

ROBERT SURTEES, FAMILY GROCER and TEA DEALER, has already purchased a Large Stock of Goods suitable for the approaching festive season, and would wish to draw the attention of the public to the fact, that they are not only First Class, but Cheap, as under:

LUMP SUGAR, 6d. to 7d. per lb.
FINE COFFEE, 1s. to 1s. 8d. per lb.
MOIST SUGARS, 5d., 5½d., and 6d. per lb.
FINE TEA, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per lb.
CURRANTS, 3½d. to 5½d. per lb.
NUTMEGS, 4d. per oz. RAISINS, 4½d. to 6d. per lb.
LEMON PEEL, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
BRITISH WINES, 1s. 4d. per bottle.

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

BEGS respectfully to announce that he has ENTERED UPON THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. SIDDLE, Painter,

HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

and in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support already accorded to him, assures them, that by strict personal attention to the execution of all orders, moderate charges and punctuality, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support, which it will ever be his study to deserve.

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

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

WAGGON INN, WHITELEYHEAD.

ROBERT THOMPSON, WHITELEYHEAD, NEAR TANFIELD, DURHAM.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has now occupied the above Inn for upwards of Six Months, and hopes by assiduity and attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of public patronage and support, which it will ever be his endeavour to deserve.

DRAUGHT & BOTTLED PORTER, SCOTCH, BURTON, & BITTER BEER, SPIRITS, &c., of Superior Quality.

R. T. hopes by conducting his house in such a manner as to command respect he will meet with that support he seeks.

BAILEY'S IMPROVED £ s d 5.5.0. PATENT LEVER WATCH.

For STYLE, QUALITY, and CORRECT TIME-KEEPING, this Watch is unequalled.

BAILEY, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c., No. 6, SIDE, NEAR THE QUAY.

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.

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

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS; OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

The Fortieth Thousand. Free for Four Stamps.

THIS is a true guide to the self cure of all diseases arising from the excesses of youth and maturity, the causes of mental and physical decay, impediments to marriage, &c., with plain directions for their speedy removal. Let no young man enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS. Let no one suffer from the long list of fearful diseases known as nervous complaints, resulting from the errors of youth and mankind, many of which had been given up by the doctors as quite incurable. Be not another moment without consulting the Æsculapius. Have the married, or those about to marry, any impediment, read this wonderful book, it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death. Sent Free for Four Stamps by H. MILLAR, Esq., No. 7, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, London, W.

Business Addresses.

JOHN YOUNG & CO., (LATE HALLEWELL), BREWERS OF THE CELEBRATED LEEDS ALES ALBION BREWERY, LEEDS.

AGENT: GEO. PAWSON, 17, ADDISON STREET, SUNDERLAND.

HEARTS OF OAK, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PETER WATSON, EATING HOUSE, ALES, PORTER, &c.

GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, &c., &c., considerably below Prime Cost, at W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

The whole of the remaining Stock must be cleared out without reserve.

ANOTHER GRAND LOTTERY ON EASTER MONDAY.

W. H. REA, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, BLACKHILL.

W. H. REA begs most respectfully to return his Sincere Thanks to those Friends and the Public who purchased Tickets for his last GRAND LOTTERY, and for their entire satisfaction begs leave to Publish the following List of Successful Prizes, with the Name and Address of the Parties Winning each Prize:—

No.	Prizes.	Name.	Address.
58	Gold Watch	Mr John Surtees	Berryedge.
123	French Time Piece	Mr James Hurd	Berryedge.
26	8-Day Clock	Mr John Brown	Blackhill.
342	"	Mr F. Dewitt	Berryedge.
361	Pair of China Vases	Mr Edward Robley	Blackhill.
388	A Basket of Fruit	Not Claimed*	
343	Pair of Wax Flowers	Not Claimed*	
127	A Basket of Wax Fruit	Mr Edward Harrison	Berryedge.
57	2 Pair of China Vases	Mr John Hodgson	Berryedge.
147	Pair of Wax Flowers	Mr Bullock	Leadgate.
363	A Swiss Clock	Mrs Shaw	Blackhill.
232	Pair of Wax Flowers	Master Gordon	Blackhill.

*There are Two Prizes yet unclaimed, and parties holding the Successful Numbers will oblige by calling at the Shop.

On account of the immense success of the above, and at the solicitation of his numerous Friends and the Public of the surrounding neighbourhood, W. H. REA intends having another GRAND LOTTERY, to be drawn on EASTER MONDAY, to consist of 20 PRIZES. The first prize will be a GOLD WATCH and GOLD GUARD CHAIN, of which full particulars will be given in future advertisements and bills. Early application for tickets will oblige, as a considerable number are already sold. Dont forget, a GOLD WATCH and GOLD GUARD CHAIN for 1s, on EASTER MONDAY. Tickets to be had as before, and every information given by

W. H. REA, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, BLACKHILL.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

T. W. MURRAY, (Late Foreman and Manager to Mr J. McKane), MERCHANT TAILOR and DRAPER, Front-street, Blackhill, respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has now commenced Business on his own account, in the Premises lately occupied by Mr GEORGE COOK, Shoemaker, and hopes from the many years' experience he has had in the trade, to be able to meet the wants of his Friends; and trusts, by strict attention to the execution of all Orders entrusted to his care, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Blackhill, February, 1861.

LIVERY STABLES, BLACKHILL.

R. CHRISTOPHER respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has added to his Establishment a handsome

NEW CARRIAGE,

Which can be used either as an Open or Close Carriage, suitable for Family Visits and other Private Purposes.

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

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

PICTURE FRAMES.

JOHN LESLIE, DECORATIVE AND HOUSE PAINTER, GILDER, &c., WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS to call attention to his STOCK of COMPOSITION and GILT FRAMES, all of a First-Class description, and suitable for Pictures of every size and variety. Exquisitely tasteful in style and workmanship, they are admirably adapted to the magnificent Engravings of the Art Unions, including Landseer's "Stag at Bay," "The Trial of the Seven Bishops," &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

REMOVAL.

JOHN BELL, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, respectfully acknowledges the kind favours conferred upon him for the many years he has been in business in Shotley Bridge, and begs to announce that he has Removed to his New Premises,

FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,

(Adjoining Mr. J. Nicholson's, Grocer), where he hopes by always supplying a first-rate article of the best Workmanship, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto so liberally contributed to him.

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

JOHN MOLE, (LATE A. MOLE,) BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, CASTLESIDE.

TENDERS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends for favours conferred upon him and his late father for 42 years, and trusts, by continuing to make articles of first-class quality, punctuality and attention to all orders entrusted to him, combined with moderate charges, to ensure a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. guarantees every article of first-class quality, and not to be excelled.

N.B.—J. M. attends Consett, Blackhill, and Crookhall, every Saturday and Monday.

VICTORIA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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

Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street.

THOMAS WARDHAUGH, HIGH GATE, BENFIELDSIDE,

BLACK and WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, HORSE-SHOER, &c.

PLUMBER, BRAZIER, and GAS FITTER.

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

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

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

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

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

DOMESTIC ENGINEER.

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

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

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

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

To be Let.

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

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

TO LET, and may be entered upon at May Day next, the FARM known by the name of GREENFIELD.—The place will be shown by Mr WILLIAM PROUD, South Shields, near Tow Law; and for further particulars application to be made to Mr G. PICKERING, Hedley Hill.

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

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

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

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

Apply to Mr FRANCIS SMAITH, Builder, Shotley Bridge.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

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

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

TO LET,

TWO ELIGIBLE COTTAGES, with every Convenience and Appurtenance, situate in Post-row, Leadgate.—For further particulars apply to Mr GEORGE HAWDON, Butcher, Leadgate.

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

Sales by Private Contract.

TURNIPS FOR SALE.—Apply to JAMES EDWARDS, West Law Farm.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, TURNIPS, in excellent condition. Apply to Mr BALLANY, Little Greencroft, near Consett.

FOR SALE.—ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES, situate in a pleasant and airy situation on the Durham Road, near Blackhill.

For further particulars apply to TAYLOR and ARMSTRONG, Builders, Consett.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

TWO HOUSES and TWO SHOPS, situated in Consett.—For particulars apply to WILLIAM PARKER, Consett.

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

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

For further particulars apply to Mr ROBERT WHITFIELD, Berry Edge.

Feb. 12, 1861.

Sales by Auction.

SALE OF DRAPERIES CONTINUED AT LEADGATE.

TO BE SOLD, at Mr HARKER'S Shop, Leadgate, on SATURDAY, March 2, and MONDAY, March 4, 1st, 1861, the remaining Stock of Draperies, &c., belonging to a party declining Business,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising Prints, Ladies' Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed, a Large Stock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Cock's Feathers, Men and Women's Gloves, do. Stockings, Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Lace, Stays, Tapes, Threads, Ladies' Collars and Sleeves, Silks and Velvet, Ladies' Caps and Hat Fronts, with several other Articles in the Trade.

Sale to commence each day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for SALE by AUCTION, at Staffordshire-row, Consett Ironworks, on Monday, March 4, 1861, belonging to Mr Fairbridge, Sergeant of Police, who is leaving the neighbourhood,

H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising one Eight Days' Clock, one American ditto, one Press, one Oak Writing Desk, one Mahogany Turn-over Tea Table, one small Tea Table, one Dressing Table, one Kitchen Table, two Four-pole Bedsteads, half dozen Cane-bottomed Chairs, four Kitchen Chairs, one Arm Chair, two Feather Beds, four pairs of Blankets, Cotton Sheets, Quilts, one Carpet, eight Pictures, one Poss Tub and Staff, two Looking Glasses, two Fenders and Fire Irons, one Coffee Mill, one Mattrass, one set of Antique China, one dozen Knives and Forks, Glasses, Metal Pots and Pans, one Tea Kettle, Earthenware, with a variety of other useful articles.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

VALUABLE COPYHOLD ESTATES, DWELLING HOUSES AND SHOPS, SITUATED AT BERRY EDGE, BLACK HILL, AND BACKSTON BURN, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PROPERTY consists of the following Lots:—

Lot 1. A Valuable COPYHOLD ESTATE, called the Berry Edge Farm, situated near Consett, in the townships of Benfieldside and Ebchester (detached), in the county of Durham, comprising a recently and substantially-erected Farm House, with Stabling and suitable Out-buildings, together with seven closes of Arable Meadow Land, and Plantations, containing in the whole 56 acres or thereabouts, 23 acres or thereabouts of which are ancient copyhold; 26 acres or thereabouts are copyhold allotments (subject to an out-rent of 2s 9d); and 7 acres or thereabouts are held under a lease for a term of 21 years, from the 5th day of February, 1847, at the reserved rent of 2s 6d per annum, and at present in the occupation of Mr Robt. Telford, as tenant thereof from year to year.

Lot 2. A SHOP, BACK-SHOP, and a DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, yard, and other conveniences, situated at Black Hill, in the occupation of Mr Robert Christopher.

Lot 3. Two adjoining SHOPS and a DWELLING HOUSE, containing five rooms, a small stable, yard, &c., in the occupations of Mr F. Richardson and Miss Lovet.

☞ A Plot of Ground behind each of the above lots suitable for Warehouses, Stables, or Gardens, will be sold or let to the Purchasers, if required; and a road 15ft. wide leading to each will be allowed.

Lot 4. A COTTAGE, Yard, &c., situated at Black Hill, in the occupation of John Scott and H. Simpson.

Lot 5. TWO small COTTAGES, situate at Black Hill aforesaid, with Yard and conveniences, both in the occupation of Robert Christopher, as tenant.

Lot 6. A DWELLING HOUSE, with large Garden, well adapted for Building Sites, situate at Backston Burn, and occupied by John Nichol, as tenant.

The several tenants will show the lots; and further particulars may be obtained from Mr JOHN BECKINTON, Shieldfield; and Mr JOHN BENSON, Grainger-street.

George Hume and David Gustard, bailiffs, were, a few days ago, sent to prison for a month, for having whilst "in possession" of the house of Mrs Barbara Coltman, of South Shields, stolen some of the property so placed in their charge.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Newcastle battalion of volunteers had a general muster on Monday night. The ten or eleven companies assembled in the Corn Exchange, 600 strong, including the Engineers, who afterwards marched out at the head of the battalion, and the company of Guards brought up the rear. The battalion was headed by Sir John Fife and the new regimental band—33 performers; and of the new band it is but justice to say that they are very efficient performers, and give promise on a little further acquaintance with each other, to become one of the best regimental bands in the district. The regiment marched in column of companies, the drum and fife band of the regiment taking its place in the centre of the column. The bandmaster of this band has introduced the use of field bugles,—a capital idea, giving great effect and novelty to his corps. The men marched uncommonly well, and were accompanied in their journey to Bulman's Village by a crowd of spectators.

NEWCASTLE & NORTHUMBERLAND ASSIZES.

These assizes were commenced on Wednesday, Mr Justice Hill and Mr Justice Keating arriving in town soon after one o'clock. Their Lordships were received at the Central Station by the High Sheriff of the County, William John Pawson, Esq., of Shawdon; and the Under-Sheriff, Benjamin Woodman, Esq., Morpeth; the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle, H. Ingledew, Esq.; the Sheriff of Newcastle, T. Hedley, Esq., and Under-Sheriff of Newcastle, G. W. Hodge, Esq. Entering the carriage of the High Sheriff, Mr Justice Hill was driven to the Moot Hall, where the commission for the County was opened, his Lordship afterwards attended the Guildhall where the same formula was observed. During the afternoon their lordships attended divine service in St. Nicholas' Church, at which the Rev. T. C. Brutton officiated.

At half-past three, Mr Justice Hill took his seat on the bench at the Guildhall. He was accompanied by the Mayor and Sheriff and Under-Sheriff. The usual preliminaries having been observed, the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—

E. W. Hodgson, *foreman*,
Collingwood Forster Jackson,
James Leithart,
James Potts,
Theodore Bernier,
Christopher Dove Barker,
Benjamin C. Lawton,
Frederick Holme Lamb,
Augustus Liebenrood,
John George Abbott,
Clement Lister,
Collingwood Tulley,
Richard Neal M'Allum,
John Joseph Hunter,
Thomas Aynsley Burton,
Geo. C. F. Christiansen,
William Dickinson,
E. W. Glaholm,
John Gaillard,
Peter Hanson,
Wm. J. V. Hemingway,
Adolphus F. Barrisson, and
Joseph Fairs,

In charging the Grand Jury, his Lordship said,—Although the calendar contains a list of sixteen prisoners, yet no one of the cases mentioned therein involves any legal difficulty, or any difficulty in fact. The cases are plain, straightforward cases, such as have often been brought before gentlemen of your experience. There is only one case to which I feel it necessary to draw your attention in any way whatever, and that is the case of a woman who is charged with the murder of her infant child. Now, it is very rare, indeed—I was almost going to say it is a thing that never occurs, but certainly it has very rarely occurred within my recollection—ever to hear of the conviction of a woman for the murder of an infant child. Somehow or other such cases always terminate either in an acquittal or a finding guilty of concealment. Therefore it behoves the Grand Jury, in inquiring into such cases, to be particularly careful not to send the case for trial before the public, unless the evidence is such as to support a conviction. I believe that in this case the evidence is unanswered, unexplained. The first matter to which you will direct attention will be to ascertain whether the child was really born alive or not; for unless the child was born alive the charge of murder falls to the ground. The next material point is to examine whether death can have been occasioned by the agony of the woman in parturition, and whether she, being desirous to conceal her shame, may not in her agony have done an act which caused the death of the child which is now imputed to her as a wilful and unlawful act. You will exercise your judgment in the matter, and if upon inquiry you think that the case ought to be tried in this court of justice, you will of course find a true bill.—These were all the observations his Lordship addressed to the Grand Jury, who then retired, and having sent in a true bill.

Francis Deighton (22), painter, was arraigned on a charge of street robbery on the 26th January last. Mr Headlam prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended the prisoner. The prosecutor, George Gow, is an engineman, working at Hawthorn's factory. On the morning of Saturday, the 26th January, he was returning home, and walking up Bath-lane, when he was met by two men, of whom the prisoner was one. They invited him to go with them to have some drink, but Gow considering that it was time to go home, declined the invitation but offered the men 6d. Upon that he was seized by the other man, who garotted him, and the prisoner put his hand into the prosecutor's pocket and took out 7s 6d. The prosecutor got up and secured the prisoner holding on to him, whilst he called for the police. Sub-inspector Allinson came up and found the prosecutor struggling with the prisoner and took the latter into custody. The prisoner was searched but no money was found upon him. The prosecutor then found a half sovereign in his pocket which he had previously supposed the prisoner had secured among the plunder. In cross-examination Mr Blackwell elicited from the prosecutor that *he* had been in trouble, which he readily admitted, but denied that on the night prior to the robbery he had been indulging in one continuous revel. The proof to the contrary was that from eight o'clock on Friday night to two on Saturday morning he had only spent 2s 6d. The Sub-inspector said that the prosecutor was slightly "concerned" in drink, but knew perfectly well what he was doing.—Mr Blackwell, in defence, commented on the fact that this man was first charged with having stolen 17s 6d, and afterwards with stealing only 7s. He submitted that, in his cups, the prosecutor did not know what he was doing or what money he had; that after "treating his mates"—as the prosecutor admitted he had been doing—from eight to twelve at night, he was not likely to have more than ten shillings left out of *about*, or less than a sovereign; and that as to the assault, he submitted that both men were drunk, and that meeting in this lane, a squabble took place, in which the prosecutor was knocked down. The prosecutor, he reminded the jury, admitted that he had a conversation with the prisoner, and was unable to say that they had not a row. He submitted that it was nothing more than a drunken row, in which the prosecutor, being "in a state of beer," got knocked down. He warned the jury against placing implicit reliance upon the evidence of a man who must have been drinking all night, notwithstanding the officer's evidence to the contrary, and who admitted that he himself had been tried for a criminal offence.—His Lordship, after reading over the prosecutor's evidence, very briefly commented upon the case as one in which the jury must say whether they could rely upon Gow's evidence.—The Jury, after some consultation, said, "Not guilty of the robbery; but guilty of a common assault."—His Lordship: You cannot do that, gentleman; he is not indicted for a common assault.—The Foreman: Then *Not Guilty*. The prisoner was discharged.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PAPER DEALER.

John Holmes (30) a very respectable man in appearance and dress, was charged with having, during the latter end of last year, broken into the premises of Robert Ormston Lamb, and others, on the Quayside, and stolen about 50 stones weight of paper, the property of John Francis Hair. Mr Bruce prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. Mr Bruce said there is a house on the Quayside occupied as the Hartley Coal Company's office. At the top of this house is an attic in which were deposited a great number of old ledgers, old colliery accounts, &c., some of which belonged to Messrs. Lamb and Co.; some to Messrs Hall Brothers; and others to Messrs Hair. The key to this attic was kept by the clerks of Messrs Lamb, and therefore the prisoner could have no access to the place. About five months ago the prisoner went to a Mr Davis, who hawks medicaments, and sold him five stones' weight of paper, at 2s 9d per stone. A second, third, and fourth time he sold other lots, varying in weight, bringing the transactions down to within about a fortnight or three weeks ago. On the last occasion on which the prisoner presented himself Mr Davis refused to buy. There was another individual, named Abbeshan, having a place of business in the New Market, who had also on several occasions bought large quantities of paper of the prisoner—the last transaction in this case occurring only a fortnight ago. Witnesses were called from Messrs Hair's office, but they failed to identify some paper produced. They discovered in the bundles, however, two indentures which they *did* identify. They also proved that about four or five months ago the prisoner called at their office and said, "You have a lot of old paper in your attic; will you sell it?" He was told they would not. When taken into custody the prisoner said, in answer to this charge, "Well, but the paper was taken after the bell"—meaning a bell which had been stolen from the same place.

The prisoner, in defence, said—I had marked out for myself a path—a line of defence, but now that I am in this box, I feel myself unable to say what I had intended. However, I must do the best I can, and I will be as brief as possible. I need not, then, allude to the charge of breaking into this place, because that has altogether failed; there is no evidence, not a particle, to point to me as the party who broke into this place—there is, in fact, nothing to connect me with it. The key is found in the door, but does that connect me with the unlawful breaking in? I think not. As to the charge of being found in possession of paper, there is nothing in that. I have been in the habit for a number of years of dealing in waste paper; and what is more rational than that I should sell it to Mr Abbeshan. As to Davis, I might have objected to his evidence, because he is a Jew, and yet to-day he has taken the oath of a Christian; but I did not, nor shall I now. His evidence, however, goes for nothing. It only proves that I was following my lawful business as a paper dealer. (Here the Grand Jury coming into court interrupted the oration for a few minutes). Prisoner resuming: Gentlemen, here I am again, interrupted and lost in the thread of my address. However, I hope you will try to follow me. The witness Hargraves says that I called at the office to buy paper. What so natural? I had called at every office on the Quay; it was my custom to do so. But not one of the witnesses point to me as being connected with the housebreaking) or even that I had illegal possession of this paper. But you will agree with me that the man who turns housebreaker must have some motive worth his while doing so. What motive had I? I can buy paper in the condition in which I received this at 8s 6d a cwt. Every man has his price, but that is not mine. When I buy it at that figure, it takes two of us a whole day to sort it and put it into the condition in which you saw those bundles. Then I sell it for 11s per cwt.; and I think you will admit that that is not too much for our trouble. I ask you, then, would it be worth the while of any man, for the sake of a bit of paper, to risk his reputation and liberty? You will say "no." Gentlemen, if a man is to be brought here upon such evidence, there is no telling who will be the next victim. Any of you gentlemen, sitting in that box may at the next assizes occupy this. Gentlemen (concluding his address with emphasis and fervently)—Gentlemen, I hope and pray God that you never may occupy the position which I now occupy; but if it ever should be your misfortune to stand here, I hope that you will have the same support that I have—not the support of counsel—not the support of lawyers; for with the support I have you might scorn the seat of mail of the barrister's gown and the bombast of the barrister's wig—but the support I have here (slapping his breast) is in knowing that I am innocent of the charge brought against me. I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience with which you have heard me in these rambling remarks. The evidence—the evidence (emphasizing these words) if such you would call it,—the evidence brought against me is most flimsy; it is a rope of sand. I entreat you, then, to allow the wave of your judgment to pass over it; and if you do so it will be no longer even a chain of sand. I thank you.

His Lordship: Have you any witnesses to call?

Prisoner: No; if I had thought it necessary, I could have called fifty.

His Lordship: I don't mean witnesses as to character—as to facts—as to where you got this paper?

Prisoner: None; but the second charge of illegal possession is made against me to-day for the first time.

His Lordship, in summing up, reminded the jury that, if the prisoner had come honestly by this paper, all he had to do was to call the persons of whom he bought it.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving, knowing the property to have been stolen.

His Lordship: Prisoner, I very much regret that a person possessed of your ability, and who has had the advantage of the education that you have received, should have abused both the one and the other, so as to be now standing at a bar of justice to receive sentence for a crime. This is not the first time that you have been convicted. You have been previously convicted under the Criminal Justices' Act, and been imprisoned for that offence. I was well aware of that when you talked of producing witnesses as to character. The jury have found you guilty, and I am bound to say that they could not well have arrived at any other conclusion. They have justly discriminated with regard to the evidence, and acquitted you of breaking into the warehouse, (though it is by no means clear that you were not one of the parties who did actually break in), and found you guilty of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. It is quite clear that you have been in the habit from time to time of receiving this stolen property, and carrying on a trade in it. That trade must be put a stop to. Those who are possessed of property and are carrying on a trade in Newcastle must be protected; and every person who, like you, affords facilities for disposing of stolen articles, must be punished. The sentence upon you is that you be kept at hard labour for six months.

The Court then adjourned.

MOOT HALL, Thursday.

Before Mr Justice Hill.

Catherine Butler (70), was charged with having, on the 28th January, stolen a woollen shawl, the property of Mr Scott. Mr Shield prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. The prosecutor keeps the "Nag's Head," public house, Cloth Market, and on the day named above, the prisoner went in there and finding a shawl convenient to removal, placed it under her dress. She was detected, and begged for forgiveness. The prisoner now repeated her prayer, hoping that "the gentlemen would deal mercifully by her." The jury found her guilty, and a previous conviction was proved. His Lordship in sentencing the prisoner said I grieve to see an old woman like you, who are reported to me to be 70 years of age, once more before a jury; for during the last 26 years you have been 18 times in gaol, —13 times you have been convicted, and only three times acquitted. It is a melancholy thing to see an old woman like you here now to receive the sentence of the Court. Most probably this imprisonment will be your last, for I now sentence you to 12 months' imprisonment.

Dennis M'Kenna (16), and John Burdis (14), were charged with having stolen two loins of pork, the property of John Baker, pork butcher, Dean Street, on the 9th February last; and William Curry (45), landlord of the "Cross Keys," Sandgate, was charged with having received the same well knowing it to have been stolen. Mr Davison prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended Curry; the other prisoners were undefended. The facts of the case will be gathered from the evidence.—

Mary Rafferty said: I know Mr Baker's shop in Dean street, and on Saturday the 9th of February, I was opposite to Mr Baker's shop, and soon after 11 o'clock I saw the two boys, Burdis and McKenna, standing against Mr Baker's door looking in and out of his shop. I saw them take up two pieces of pork which were hanging outside of the door, and run up the Painter Heugh stairs. I know M'Kenna before, and am sure that Burdis is the other boy. The pork produced are like the two pieces I saw them take.—*John Baker*, pork butcher, Dean-street, said on the 9th of February these two pieces of pork were hanging at my door. Soon after 11 o'clock that night, somebody made an alarm, and then I missed these two pieces.—By Mr Blackwell: I have a large business. Four or five persons were assisting me on that night. There is no mark on these loins of pork. They are cut like any other loins of pork.—By Mr Davison: They had not been sold. Their worth is 15s.—The Judge: How do you know these to be yours? Witness: I had a pig you know, and I cut it in two you know, and just made a nice cut of it you know (laughter). I am quite sure this is mine.—A boy named Stephen Harrison said on the 9th I was in Painter Heugh. Burdis came there about 11 o'clock, accompanied by M'Kenna. Burdis had one piece and M'Kenna had the other piece of pork. Burdis gave me his piece of pork and said "take a had'en that." I gave it to Quin. M'Kenna gave his piece to the other boy who got off. Quin and me and M'Kenna, and Burdis and the t'other boy then went to Sandgate where M'Kenna left us, stating that he was going to bring a man to buy it. We were left standing near to some carts. When M'Kenna returned, he was accompanied by Curry. M'Kenna said that Curry had come to buy it. Curry took away one piece of pork in the flap of his trowsers, and the other under his arm.—By Mr Blackwell: I am a glass maker. I was taking a walk on this night. I didn't take the pork. I didn't carry the pork down—Quin did. I went down to Sandgate to see them sell it. I was to have 9d out of the 6s they got for it.—By the Judge: I was with them in Dean-street when the pork was taken. By Mr Blackwell: Curry keeps a public house, they say; I never was in it.—M'Kenna here made a statement to the effect that there were six of them in at the robbery, and that the witness stole the pork and afterwards sold it to Curry.—*Francis Quin* gave confirmatory evidence of that given by the last witness.—*Selby Fawcett* said, on the night in question he and another officer were in Sandgate, and saw the two boys at the bar and the two boys who had just been examined as witnesses. He took M'Kenna and Burdis into custody on this charge. M'Kenna said, "It's not us; we have just come out of the theatre." I took them, he continued, to the witness Rafferty, who said they were the two who stole the pork. Upon M'Kenna, I found 2s 10½d; and 1s upon Burdis. I asked M'Kenna how he came to have so much money upon him having so recently come out of Gaol, and he said his father gave it him. Then I said I should have to enquire about that, upon which M'Kenna said, "I got it for the pork." Between 12 and 1 we went to Curry's house. Parker called him to one side. I did not hear what Parker said.—Detective officer Parker said: I and Fawcett took the four boys into custody. We then went to Curry's, and I asked Curry if he had bought any pork, telling him that we had the boys in custody who said they had sold him two loins of pork that night? He said he had not bought or seen any pork. I took him into custody. At the Station Harrison, McKenna, and Burdis said Curry was the man they had sold the pork to. I returned to Curry's house, and found the two loins of pork produced, in a room up stairs, between the bed and the bed clothes.—This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr Blackwell, for the defence, contended first of all that the identity of the pork was not made out; and next that if the jury were satisfied that it was the pork, it was not safe to convict Curry upon the evidence, for, as he put it, Curry's house was not a private residence but a public house, and it was probable that the lads had hidden it there.—His Lordship said it would not be safe to convict upon the unsupported testimony of accomplices; but here the evidence of Harrison and Quin was supported by that of the girl Rafferty who saw the boys take the pork. One of the boys admitted that the money found upon him was the produce of the sale to Curry. When at the station the boys said he was the man, and Curry did not deny it.—The jury found the whole of the prisoners *Guilty*.

His Lordship: Dennis M'Kenna, and John Burdis, you have been convicted of larceny. With regard to you, M'Kenna, I regret that your age prevents me sending you to a reformatory. Sending you to gaol for a short time does you no good. You will be sent this time for a long term of imprisonment, in the hope that it may teach you that if you are to live at all in this country it must be as an honest man. You will now undergo two years' hard labour. Upon you, Burdis, you being under age, the sentence of the Court is that you be sent to prison for 14 days; and at the end of that term, to a reformatory for four years. With regard to you, Curry, I can hardly express the indignation I feel at your conduct; for were there no receivers such as you are, boys such as those now standing at your side would not be there, for it is the fact that [illegible] like you being ready to receive their plunder does in fact encourage them in their nefarious courses. You have their guilt as well as your own to answer for; and I am only sorry that the enforcement of mercy for receiving stolen goods I cannot pass a heavier sentence upon you than that I now pass upon you of two years' hard labour. I can only say that it is a sentence you most richly deserve.

Michael Melville (30) and George Grey (18), were charged with having on the 16th assaulted and robbed Robert Kitchen of Seaton a gold breast pin. Mr Blackwell prosecuted; the prisoners were undefended. The facts of the case were reported in the Guardian last week, and appear again in our police news this week, in the case of Grey who is there charged as the accomplice of Melville. The facts then proved were not at all varied to-day, though the prisoner Melville endeavoured to show by cross-examination of the prosecutor that he was too drunk to know where he lost his breast pin. Grey in defence again said that Kitchen invited him into Stobie's house to see fair play between him and the landlord, who were playing at dominoes until half-past three o'clock in the morning; and that afterwards when they had all come outside, Kitchen called out "police," upon which Melville ran away and he ran after him.—Melville said he found the breast pin in the bar, and asked the landlady "is that yours?" "No," she replied; and he said "Then I'll put it in my pocket," and he did so.—His Lordship said this case would require great care, because at the time of the transaction the prosecutor was undoubtedly drunk, and was consequently unable to give a clear account of the affair, so much so that he could not tell whether he had 5s, 6s, or 9s. He was, however, corroborated by the woman; and Melville is afterwards taken with Kitchen's breast pin in his possession which he then said was his own, and not as he now says that he found it in the public house. Commenting upon that part of the case which took place in the public house, his Lordship said "The conduct of the landlord is very unsatisfactory. What business he had with his house open at that time of the morning I cannot tell—it will be for the authorities of Newcastle to see to that—but he had his house open until three o'clock that morning, and according to the statement of the police drinking was going on, and the landlord and Kitchen were playing at dominoes. Stobie denies that, but the prisoners say it was so, and that he was winning Kitchen's money."—The Jury found the prisoners *Guilty*.

His Lordship said that Melville had twice before been convicted, but instead of trying to redeem his character, had committed this robbery. As a lesson to others and a warning to him (Melville) he sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour; as to Grey, he, not having been previously convicted, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

THE POST OFFICE LETTER ROBBERY.

William Noble (26), letter carrier, was charged with having on the 14th Feb., stolen a letter containing £1 10s the money of Mr Riddell, grocer, Mosley-street. The prosecution was conducted by Mr D. Seymour, Q.C., and Mr West; and Mr Blackwell defended. The facts of this case were fully reported in the Guardian a week ago. Shortly, the facts may be thus stated. Letters had been for some time missing from the Newcastle Post Office, in consequence of which Mr Mulock, of the Missing Letter Department of the General Post Office, came down here to make investigation. He made up a letter for Shotley Bridge, on the 14th, which never reached its destination, and on the 15th the prisoner was called to account respecting this letter. It was not found, nor did it appear he had got it; but upon the prisoner was found a letter which had been sent from Ryton on the previous day, and addressed to Mr Riddell, grocer, Mosley-street, containing £1 10s. Another sum of £1 was also found upon the prisoner, and he was given into custody.

Mr Blackwell's defence was that the prisoner in the course of his duty received this letter to deliver, but that its owner not residing in his district, he put it into his pocket with the view of returning it to the Post Office.—His Lordship in summing up said that if that were so the prisoner ought to have accounted for it at once, but instead of that he put it into his pocket, and when asked if he had any letters he said "No."—The jury found the prisoner *guilty*, and his Lordship sentenced him to four years' penal servitude, remarking that as it was found necessary to frequently send valuables through the Post Office, the public must be protected.

Terence Coyle (29) was charged with having, on the 28th January last, uttered a base 5s piece to a general dealer named James Robson, residing in Cowgate. Mr Hogg prosecuted. On the day named, the prisoner called at Robson's shop, and bought a pair of shoes for 1s, for which he paid with a crown piece. Robson and he then adjourned to a public house to have a glass of ale, and there the spurious nature of the coin was discovered, upon which the prisoner ran away. On the same day he went to the house of Mrs Ormston, publican, Pandon, and calling for a glass of rum, tendered in payment a florin piece which also turned out to be bad.—On being apprehended in Gateshead the prisoner said "You've got the right man this time." On the way to the police-station the prisoner threw away another bad florin. At the station 1s 9d in good money was found upon him.—Mr Thomas Sewell proved that the coin was bad.—This was the case for the Crown. Mr Sewell said that the coins were of the same die, date, and material.—The prisoner said he must have got the bad money in change somewhere where he had been drinking.—The Judge said the question was did the prisoner know that this was false and counterfeit coin—base as to the material; false as to the die. Bear in mind that the prisoner received 4s good money out of his first transaction, and yet he passes a second bad coin. Did he know that these were counterfeit?—The jury found the prisoner *guilty*.—The Judge said the evidence had been clear beyond all doubt, so that the prisoner was telling the truth when he said to the officer "you have got hold of the right man."—Twelve months' hard labour.

(Continued in our 4th page.)

BLYTH HARBOUR AND DOCK COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at the company's offices, Pilgrim-street; Mr. Hodgson Hinde in the chair.—The report stated that the works had been completed for securing a straight and uniform channel from the shipping berths to the sea. These works include a pier 4,474 feet in length, on the eastern side of the harbour; a timber wharf 1,662 feet, and half-tide breakwater 2,516 feet in length, on the western side; besides a large amount of dredging, necessary to form a channel 100 feet wide, and 16 feet deep in ordinary spring tides. The expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to £89,818 11s 0d; since which, further payments have been made to the extent of £1,730; making a total of £91,548 11s. The directors have entered into further contracts for deepening the present shipping berths, and upper harbour, and the formation of a new stone quay, 800 feet in length, on the north side, to accommodate the large traffic which may be expected from the export of coal from the new colliery at Cambois, and the extensive mineral district beyond. This contract has been let at £12,757. The revenue account for the half-year exhibits a balance of £1,109 3s 10d in favour of the company, after payment of salaries and expenses, interest on borrowed money, and dividend on preference shares. The balance is equivalent to a dividend for the half-year at the rate of upwards of £8 per cent. per annum; but the directors strongly recommend that no dividend shall be made on this occasion, but that the amount shall be carried forward, and the net earnings for the twelve months divided at the next half-yearly meeting.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said, that in the course of two or three days the contractors would make a commencement with the works on the northern side of the harbour, and they expected that the northern portion of the channel would be deepened to the same extent as the channel between the berths and the sea, viz., 17 feet, by the end of June, 1862. In the meantime, the contractor would take opportunities when there were few ships in the harbour to proceed also on the south side with the deepening operations. These could not be carried on to the depth they could be on the other side, in consequence of the shallowness of the foundations of the quays; and the depth, at all events, would be made uniform, instead of there being a bank outside the berths as at present, which prevented laden vessels from getting out except at high water. As regarded the present berths, considerable improvement would be made, and the shipping berths on the north side would be of a first rate character. They hoped to make additional berths, with a greater depth of water, lower down the river. With regard to the recommendation in the report, that no dividend be made for the half-year, Mr Hinde said that while the coming half-year was generally the worst of the two, there would be a larger sum to pay on preference shares, in consequence of the larger sum that would be absorbed in works, so that, except there should be a considerable increase in the trade of the port, they should divide a smaller sum in the next half-year than at present. The directors, therefore, had thought it better to keep what they had, and divide it at the end of the year. It would have a bad effect if they made a dividend on the present occasion which they could not maintain. He believed their ultimate prospects were extremely good. They were deriving a considerable additional revenue under the Act of last Session. In fact, they had more than doubled their revenue under that Act; and, if the trade increased, as he hoped it would do, there were few speculations in the North of England which would turn out more profitable than Blyth Harbour and Dock.

Mr J. Straker seconded the motion, which was agreed to *nem.con.*

The retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE CASE.

A trial of considerable interest is pending in Dublin, in which the Hon. Major Yelverton, heir to the Avonmore peerage, is the defendant. The nominal plaintiff is Mr Thelwall of Hull, who claims a certain account for the maintenance of a lady, and the question is whether that lady is Major Yelverton's wife. The case for the plaintiff is, that this lady, who is a young and still fascinating woman, highly educated, a member of an ancient family, was married in 1857, to the Hon. Major Yelverton, who, owing to pecuniary and family circumstances, persuaded her to keep their marriage a secret from his family. Mrs Yelverton was a Catholic, and refused to be married by any clergyman save one of her own church. Major Yelverton repeatedly attempted to persuade her to be married by a Greek priest, while she was devoting herself, in company with the Sisters of Mercy, to the service of the sick and wounded in the Crimea. But she would not consent; and the marriage was postponed till they afterwards met in Ireland, when the Major, according to the evidence, called himself a Catholic, attended mass with his bride elect, and was married by the parish priest of Rostrevor. For months the lady kept the secret. At length the approaching birth of a child compelled her to plead that the promise of secrecy be removed. Major Yelverton, was, however, obdurate, and at length he abandoned her and married the widow of the late Professor Edward Forbes. The legality of the first marriage is denied,—it being alleged for the defendant, that though they were married by a priest, inasmuch as Mr Yelverton was a Protestant at the time, the marriage is a nullity. On Friday, Mrs Teresa Yelverton, the repudiated lady, was placed in the witness box. After answering one or two questions, however, she fell back in the box, apparently fainting. Restoratives were applied, but she trembled violently, keeping her eyes fixed on a gentleman sitting at the table opposite.—Mr Whiteside said the agitation of the witness was caused by the presence of the defendant. He would ask his Lordship to request the defendant to withdraw.—The Chief Justice: I cannot do that; it is all a matter of taste.—Mr Brewster, Q.C.: Of course, the defendant will withdraw.—The defendant then got up to go away, but delayed some time; and, the agitation of the witness continuing, a Juror said: We are of opinion, my Lord, that the defendant ought to withdraw, seeing that his presence discomposes the witness.—The defendant then withdrew, but the witness was unable to answer Mr Whiteside for some moments, owing to her continued trembling.—Examination resumed: I was living for three months at Mr Stalker's house in Edinburgh after the marriage. I was always addressed and spoken of as Major Yelverton's wife. At the Highland Inn, at Linlithgow, he asked the waiter to "bring down his wife's things." When abroad the letters were addressed to "Madame Yelverton."—Cross-examined: Mr and Mrs Thelwall are no relations of mine. Mr Thelwall is an ironmaster at Hull. He does not keep lodgings. I first became acquainted with him some time before 1852 in Derbyshire, at Mrs Allsopp's house, his wife's mother. My father was alive in 1852. He resided at Streatley in 1852, and I resided with him when I was at home. I was often abroad on visits. My mother has been dead seventeen or eighteen years. I was at home when my mother died at our house in Manchester. We had also a country house, which my father gave up some time before his death. My father was supposed to be a wealthy man. Mr Thelwall offered to bring this action for me. It was discussed between him and his solicitor and myself. I went to his house because I had nowhere else to go to. I went there for the purpose of being maintained, in order that my husband could be made to support me. I gave my marriage certificate to Thelwall, and he went to Edinburgh with it. Mr Stephens, a barrister in London, said I should make my husband support me, and that I should go and live with some one, and then that a bill should be sent in to my husband. I went to Mr Thelwall in pursuance of that advice. I think "odic force" is a kind of animal magnetism. I believe in it as a science which is not yet fully understood. I think I have felt the influence. We feel an attraction towards some people, and repulsion towards others. I met Major Yelverton at first in the steamer. The captain asked two ladies on board to take charge of me, and I joined them. Major Yelverton and another gentleman were with those ladies. The ladies remained on deck all night, which was a very warm one. My sister threw a shawl to me from the shore. Major Yelverton caught it, and placed it upon my shoulders. Major Yelverton sat opposite to me on a chair, and placed a plaid over both our knees. The plaid did not go over the shoulders of either of us. I took no fancy to that plaid that night. He subsequently described it as infected with the magnetic influence it caught that night, and then I took a fancy to it. I don't think we sat the whole night in that posture, because we walked about and changed our places. We arrived in London at daylight; the ladies wished me good bye, and they went away; Yelverton got a cab for me; I went home by myself; I saw him the day following; I swear positively that he did not go home to my house and dress himself there; I went that morning to the house of the Marchioness La Vecsill, in Nottingham-street, London; she is dead; I told him where I was stopping; I did not invite him; he asked me might he come; I am not certain whether I saw him that day or the day after because I heard my sister say that he called twice; I will not swear I saw him twice in London; I saw him once, I think, the day after my arrival; he remained two hours; my sister and I received him; he told me he was an officer, and I thought him an agreeable person; I do not know that I fell in love with him on that occasion; I do not think I fell in love with him on board the packet; it is difficult to tell when love commences; I had a vague desire, not a positive desire, to have further acquaintance with him; I think it was the banker, Mr Backer, opened the next communication between us; I remember writing that it was through the intervention of St. Anthony that the communication was opened, but I must explain that in Italy St. Anthony is regarded as the patron saint of letters, messages, &c. I afterwards went to Naples, and wished to open communication with a relative who held a consular appointment. I was told by Mr Turner, the banker, that it was necessary to direct the letter to a person in Malta or it would not go; I was told by Yelverton, in London, that he was quartered in Malta; and when I mentioned this to Mr Turner he said he knew Yelverton, and that he was at Malta. I saw Mr Roe, a friend of Yelverton's, at Mr Turner's, and I knew of him therefore before I heard of him from Yelverton. I do not recollect writing to Yelverton that I made Roe's acquaintance (letter handed to witness, dated 22nd June, no year); this is a letter from me to Yelverton, and Mr Roe is mentioned in it. I think after Mr Roe was introduced to me he cultivated my acquaintance; he had a yacht at Naples, and asked me to go on board, but I did not; he was unmarried. I see in the letter that I say he exercised an "evil influence over me"—the expression was unfortunate, as what I meant was that he was disagreeable; it is a description of Mr Roe's manners; he said very disagreeable things, but not wrong things; he never said anything to me that it was not proper for a gentleman to say to a lady; he says in the letter that I was "a prude"—I did flirt with him; at times he was agreeable, and we talked a good deal; at other times he was disagreeable, and I would not speak to him, and then he would say I was a prude; it was arranged that I was to go on board his yacht with a *chaperone*, but he was not to go.

The witness read several of the defendant's letters to her and her letters in reply. In reference to a passage in one of them, where she said she got into trouble by not keeping her secrets, she said two Italians, one a prince, were thinking of fighting a duel about her. The prince was paying (she said) his addresses to me, and I did I not like him—he was short and broad—(laughter.) Another Italian gentleman that I said that to told the prince, and added that I could not think of him. They quarrelled, and were about to fight a duel. The Chief Justice—But did they?—(laughter.) Witness—Oh, no; they made a great fuss, but did not fight. I do not think they intended to fight at all—(laughter.) Several letters were then read which had passed between the lady and Major Yelverton in the early stage of their courtship, all breathing of sentiment and mutual affection. Cross-examination continued:—Major Yelverton came to visit me at the convent and hospital at Galata, and proposed. I said I would not be married until after the war; that until that time I would remain with the nuns. He said one day he was deeply in debt, and could not marry unless he found a lady to pay his debts; he said he was a few thousand pounds in debt; I said I only had my income of £200 a year, and he said, he would remain single until something favourable occurred, and that he would marry no one but me; I said the same to him, and he said he would not pledge me; he said there was no chance of retrieving his difficulties; he took an affectionate leave of me on that occasion. He came afterwards several times, and said he could not keep away from the General's house, and that he should have me. He proposed a secret marriage, and I refused. I will swear that he never said, "There is one word, and that is 'marriage,' which never must be mentioned between us." When leaving General Straubenzee's Major Yelverton asked me to get married in the Greek church, but I refused.—Did you ever tell the Rev. Mr Mooney, at Rostrevor, that Major Yelverton was a Protestant? No.—Now, I put it to you, did you ever tell him so under the seal of confession (great expressions of disapprobation). Witness: I will answer the question if your Lordship wishes. Chief Justice: I have no wish on the subject. You may answer it if you please. Mr Brewster pressed the question. Sergeant Sullivan: The question is now pressed, my Lord. I will release the seal as far as I can. Witness: I have no objection to answer the question; I never did say so, in confession or otherwise. (Here there was loud and prolonged applause in court.) Mr Brewster: Well, my Lord, if this is a court of justice——Sergeant Sullivan: But when such a question as that is put. Chief Justice: I confess I have never before heard that question put. Mr Brewster: I admit that, but in a desperate case——Chief Justice: It may be a desperate case, but I never heard such a question asked of a clergyman. Chief Justice: If a clergyman is asked what was told him under the seal of confession, the rule is that he is not pressed if he declines to answer; and I think the same rule applies to penitents.

The case was again adjourned, and the lady was loudly cheered by the crowd outside as she drove away to her carriage.

On Saturday, Mrs Yelverton was again examined at great length; and very many letters of her own to Major Yelverton were put in and read. She admitted all these, and explained portions of some of them. From these, it appeared that for a long time the defendant kept the lady in a state of suspense as to his final intentions; and in one of her letters she speaks of her "determination to look upon his face once more. I thought he might then speak to me, and that possibly something might be brought about. * * * If he would have decided, and said we must part for ever, then I would at once go into a convent." Afterwards, they met at Balaklava, and he wished her to be married there in a Greek church, but her religious scruples interposed; and Yelverton, subsequently writing to her, said "that was the best chance, and she lost it." After that, they met on board a steamer, and were together on deck all night—sometimes pacing the deck together and sometimes sitting together. He placed a scarf over her shoulders, which scarf was afterwards torn in two—each taking half. After the marriage, she wished to sew the two pieces together, but Yelverton would not part with his portion, which he had cut a hole in, and, putting his head through this hole, wore his half of the scarf around his neck. A letter was put in from defendant to Mrs Yelverton, in which he said, in Italian, "Be the welcome one.—Yours, dearest, Carlo." He was evidently fond at one time of calling himself her "Carlo."

At this stage of the proceedings the witness burst into tears, and leaned over the witness-box for some minutes. There was an adjournment in the court for some moments. When the court resumed, the cross-examination was continued: When I went on a visit to Edinburgh with my friend, Miss M'Farline, I sent Yelverton word to come to visit me. There was a talk of marriage very soon after. Was in Edinburgh for about three months. Yelverton was not there the whole of that time. Major Yelverton, on the 13th or 14th of April, read the marriage ceremony to me, and I think went to Hull about the 21st. I objected to the Scotch ceremony proposed to me. I saw Major Yelverton twice at most in Edinburgh. He did not come home from the chapel with me. Mrs Gamble objected to his visiting me on Sunday. I proposed to Yelverton at Edinburgh to have the marriage celebrated according to the Catholic rites. He declined to have the marriage so celebrated unless he could do it with safety. He told me part of his people were Catholic, and part Protestants. He said his father and mother were Protestants. I would have married him just as soon if he were a Protestant. I asked him if he believed in the doctrine of confession. He said he did. He also said he believed in absolution. It is not an absolute rule of the Catholic Church that persons before marriage should confess. In speaking to the Rev. Mr Mooney, I said, "I fear he (Major Yelverton) must go to confession," and Mr Mooney said he might pass it over. I did not receive communion the day of my marriage. I received it the morning after. I thought that, so far as the law of Scotland was concerned, I was bound to Major Yelverton. He said the reading of the marriage service was a perfect marriage between us. I said it required the performance of the sacrament. He replied that parties conferred the sacrament on themselves, and I was opposed to that idea. He insisted, after that ceremony, on enjoying the rights of a husband, and I objected to it.

[Then followed another letter from Mrs Yelverton to the defendant, which like all the others was entirely void of all frivolity, and evidenced great ability on the part of the writer, along with the expression of a woman who feels that she has cause to doubt the sincerity of the man to whom she has committed her life. In this letter, its coldness, it appears, has brought on illness, and friends are treating her for physical ailments whereas it is mental suffering that is afflicting her.] As to this letter she said:—Owing to my being half-married, and not married, I was in a very miserable state of mind. My impression was that the Scotch marriage ceremony extended only to Scotland, and that it had this effect, that if he met me there he could claim me as his wife. He importuned me so very much to live with him after the Scotch marriage, that I had to leave Edinburgh to avoid his importunities; and when I wrote that letter, I felt that if he forced me to commit what I considered a mortal sin and brought shame upon me, I could not survive it. (Letter produced.) I believe half of this letter now handed to me was destroyed by my husband and myself at Rostrevor. This half commences, "You shall have a lump of sugar after it, especially if you do not make too many faces, and cry for it like a naughty little girl." Another letter was read, in which the witness offered to send Yelverton some of "the necessary," meaning money. She had sent him money once, at least.

Here the defendant's counsel read a letter addressed by Mrs Yelverton to Father Mooney:—

> Dear and rev. father. I trust that you have not forgotten the lady who, last autumn, had the pleasure of making your acquaintance, and to whom you rendered such inestimable service and deeply valued kindness. I can never forget you, my dear sir, for in you I recognised one of those true ministers of the Almighty who tried in the ever charitable, kind, and merciful steps of our Saviour, rejecting none who come with a sorrowing heart. You made mine a happy one in your little church at Kilone, last 15th August, the Feast of our Lady. In our rambles on the continent how often have we thought and spoken of that day. I have now the arrival of a little stranger to look forward to, and finding some little difficulties about the baptism abroad—they requiring a certificate from the priest who united the parents—I wish to take my precautions in advance, feeling sure that you will rejoice to bring another lamb to the sheepfold, which, but for your kindly help last year, would otherwise have gone astray. I must now confide to you my husband's surname, which I was only allowed to do under the seal of confession (though I never doubted for a moment that a secret was and is perfectly safe with you.) My maiden name was Marie Theresa Longworth. My husband's name is William Charles Yelverton. You will please to add the surname to your own private register, as, of course, the child must be registered under the father's name. But I need not entreat you to allow no one to see it but yourself, unless you had a witness to the marriage. However, I rely implicitly on you, and you will find when the time comes to proclaim this marriage that you have not only saved two individual souls, but rendered an incalculable service to the Catholic church. I dare not tell you more at present, but some day I shall come to see you and tell you all. You will be glad to hear that I have much hopes of my husband. With the most grateful remembrance, accept the expression of my perfect esteem, and believe me, ever dutifully yours, M. T. Yelverton.
>
> Please address to "Miss Longworth, 30, Spring-street, Hull, Yorkshire. It will be forwarded to me at Lonenbach, Germany.

The case was then adjourned.

As on the previous day a large crowd collected outside the court, and when Mrs Yelverton came forth she was greeted with loud cheers. The lady with whom Major Yelverton contracted his second marriage is said to be a constant attender at the trial.

On Monday, Mrs Yelverton was called again into the witness box, but was not detained long, and left the box amid the suppressed applause of the spectators. Mr Thelwell, iron-master, of Hull, proved that Major and Mrs Yelverton resided at his house in Hull for ten days, as man and wife; that the Major treated her as, and called her, his wife.—Mr John Goodliffe, merchant, London, proved that he was staying at an inn in Dunkirk in 1858, at which the Major and Mrs Yelverton were staying; that he was familiar with them; and that the Major told him he and Mrs Yelverton had been privately married, and he was obliged to keep the marriage a secret from his family, because Mrs Yelverton was a Catholic.—Miss Arabella McFarlane proved that Major and Mrs Yelverton stayed at her house in Edinburgh in 1857, and were married in that city, Mrs Yelverton and the Major both requesting her to keep it a secret, on account of Yelverton's family connexions.

The Rev. Mr Mooney was then examined:—When did you first see Mrs Yelverton? Some time previously to the 16th August, 1857.—Did you take her to the bishop of your diocese? I went with her.—Did you and she see the bishop? We did.—Had you her and a gentleman with her on a festival day in your church—the festival of the Assumption? Yes. I was in the side rails of the altar.—Mr Whiteside: Did they kneel down before you? They did.—Did they consent to be man and wife in your presence?—Mr Brewster objected to the question.—Mr Whiteside: Did you ask the man whether he would take the woman to be his wife, and did you ask the woman would she take the man to be her husband? I asked him first as respected his religion.—Did you ask the man would he take the woman to be his wife, and the woman would she take the man to be her husband, and did they agree to it? Yes.—Was there a piece of money produced? I have no knowledge of a piece of money having been produced.—Was there a ring produced? I have no knowledge of seeing a ring, more than when I was giving a short exhortation after they had given their consent. I looked down and saw him having his hand on her finger.—Mr Whiteside: What did you see him do with the ring? I saw him just turning his fingers round on her fingers.—Did you pronounce the benediction? I pronounced the benediction.—Had you conversed with the lady several times before you saw her kneeling at the altar? I conversed with her on two previous occasions.—Mr Whiteside: Before Major Yelverton knelt down and agreed to be her husband, and put the ring on her finger, did you ask him or her any question such as "Are you free to marry?" I did not put the words "free to marry" to him.—Did you put questions of that sort to them? The question I put to him was what was his religious belief.—What was his reply? He said, "I am not much of anything." I asked him what did he mean by that, and I said, "Are you a Roman Catholic?" "I am not," he said. "What are you?" I said, and then the lady said, "Don't mind; he is not confirmed yet; he went with me frequently to places of Catholic worship, but he is not confirmed yet." I said, "What are you?" and he said, "I am a Protestant Catholic." It was before he said this that she interposed.—Was it after what you have stated that they agreed to be husband and wife? Yes; they agreed to be husband and wife.—At the altar after that? Yes.—And you were within the rails? I was.—Are you sure the word Catholic was used? I am.—Are you sure the word Protestant was used? Protestant Catholic.—Did you ever meet a man that gave you such an answer as that? I never did.—Did you get your fee? As the lady was leaving the church she turned back and gave me two £5 notes. I asked what that was for; she said, "for you."—Did the gentleman appear to you to be a military gentleman? He was dressed in plain clothes.—Did he speak audibly and distinctly, as you bid him? He did, audibly and distinctly.—He repeated the words in the language of the ritual of the church? I repeated the words before him in order to enable him to do so. I said the words from memory, and he repeated them distinctly after me.—Kneeling at the altar? Yes.—And she by his side, kneeling at the altar? Yes.—And you married them? I renewed the consent that was given in the Scotch marriage. I did not marry them, it was solely to remove ——— Mr Whiteside: I object to this gentleman giving that answer. I ask you whether you told a gentleman that you had celebrated a marriage ceremony? They asked me, and I said I did not do so.—Did you say to them that you had married two Catholics? I did not.—Did you say they appeared before you as Catholics on that occasion? I did not; I told them they appeared before me as man and wife, from a previous marriage in Scotland, and that I renewed the consent.—On your oath, did you tell those gentlemen that the two persons who came before you appeared before you as Catholics? I don't remember any such thing.—Will you swear that you did not? I will swear I have no knowledge of it.—Will you swear you did not say it? I will swear I don't remember.—But you won't swear positively. Do you know a Mr. W. Burroughs in your neighbourhood? I do.—Did you state in his presence that no trouble could come on you, for that the two persons you married declared themselves to be Catholics? I don't remember stating that to him.—If he swore you did say that, would you believe him? I would say certainly that I have no recollection that I ever told him.—Did anyone say anything to you about a prosecution? Yes.—Did you say, if any one did speak to you on that subject, that no prosecution could be maintained, for that the two persons that came before you appeared as Catholics? I did not say it to anybody I remember.—But you can't say you did not say so? Not that I remember.—You sent that certificate now produced? Yes.—Who wrote it? My curate.—By your authority? Yes.—Cross-examined by Mr Brewster: An officer of the Court of Scotland was sent for me, and I was examined as a witness by the Procurator Fiscal. I saw the lady some days before I saw Major Yelverton, and I went with her to the bishop. I never saw her produce any paper or document.—Did she not tell you that the gentleman was a Protestant? She did.—Chief Justice: What way were you dressed when celebrating the ceremony, whatever you call it? I wore a soutane.—Mr Brewster: Was that all the clerical dress you had on? That was all.—Was there any other person in the church but you and the two when this ceremony was performed? No one, to my knowledge; Betty Brennan, the woman who has charge of the chapel, was in the vestry, but did not witness it, to my knowledge.—Mr Brewster: Was Richard Sloane in the chapel on that day? He was not, to my knowledge; it was expressly agreed upon between Mrs Yelverton and myself that no person was to be present, lest the secret might be exposed.—A Juror: What was the secret? Witness: The secret was that it should not come to the knowledge of the family, who were Protestants, lest his father should disinherit him.—Chief Justice: But what the secret? Their renewal of consent.—A Juror: I wish to know what you took the £10 for? She gave it to me. Juror: What did you take it for? For being present on the occasion.—Juror: Upon what occasion? Upon the occasion of renewing her consent.—Mr Brewster: Do you keep a registry of marriages in the parish? I do (registry produced).—Chief Justice: Is there any entry in reference to what occurred on the day in question? No entry of that kind, and the lady would not allow me to make an entry; she asked me to enter it in my private register; I told her I had no register but a public one, and she said that would expose their secret.—Re-examined by Mr Whiteside: When did that take place? In the chapel after the ceremony.—And the gentleman was standing beside her? He was.—You have refused, and very rightly, to relate anything that occurred in the confessional, but you say she told you the gentleman was a Protestant? She did. That was before we went to the bishop. I never heard her say she was a Catholic until she said so in the presence of the bishop.—And the bishop gave you authority to marry? He gave me authority to renew the consent.—Of marriage? *Not of marriage*; to renew the consent of the previous marriage.—A Juror: A marriage consent? A previous marriage consent contracted in Scotland, to satisfy the scruples of the lady.—Mr Whiteside: Are not the words "lawfully in marriage" in that certificate? Yes; but I have a right to explain why I gave it in that form; the reason was this:—I received a letter from the lady telling me that she expected the arrival of a little stranger, asking me for a certificate; and I gave it for the purpose of proving that she was validly married, and that her child might be baptised legitimately. That was the reason; and if I had thought it would have been used for any other purpose than that for which I gave it—to have the child baptised legitimately—to satisfy the foreign clergymen into whose hands I thought it was to fall—if I thought it was to be used for this purpose, I would have cut off my right hand sooner than have given it.—Before you go back to Rostrevor answer me a question—Is it the practice, or is it usual for Catholic priests to certify falsehoods under their hands?—No.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

On Tuesday the case was resumed. Sergeant Sullivan read the certificate sent to Mrs Yelverton by the Rev. Mr Mooney, which was in Latin, and gave the translation thus:—

"From the book of marriages of the parish church of Killrony, in the diocese of Dromore, in Ireland, it appears that William Charles William Yelverton was lawfully joined in matrimony with Maria Theresa Longworth, according to the rites of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, on the 15th August, 1857; the witnesses being Richard Sloane and Elizabeth Brennan.—This I testify—Bernard Mooney, P.P.—Given at Rostrevor, 15th June, 1858."

Sergeant Sullivan said he would read the letter of the reverend gentleman accompanying the certificate.—"Rostrevor, 15th June, 1858. Dear Madam,—I had great pleasure in receiving your long expected letter, communicating the good news of the expected arrival of a young stranger. You exactly state the truth when you say that I took a great interest in your spiritual welfare, and I assure you I shall always do so when any opportunity may occur. I feel very great pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed certificate of your marriage, and I need not assure you that your secret is quite safe in my hands. Faithfully yours, in Jesus Christ, Bernard Mooney."

The formal documents in proof having been handed in, Mr. Whiteside said the case for the plaintiff had closed.

Mr Brewster then addressed the jury for the defence. Its gist (so far as can be compressed into a few lines), was this:—No condemnation that any man of any religious persuasion thought proper to bestow on the defendant, for his conduct in trifling with a holy ceremony could be too strong. He did an act which was as bad as man could do. The question they had to try was, whether this contract was entered into in fact, and under circumstances which made it, according to the law, an invalid ceremony. That depended not upon whether the defendant told the lady he was a Protestant or Catholic; but whether he was, and had been for twelve months previous, a professing Catholic, and it was next to impossible to get out of the fact that he was not a Roman Catholic.

On Wednesday, the defendant himself was under examination, and perhaps the electric telegraph will enable us to give the close of the case in our later editions.

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP. MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN.

A frightful tragedy was perpetrated on Monday evening off Point Lynas, on board the American ship General Parkhill. Captain Pike was murdered, and the first mate so severely stabbed that his life is dispaired of. He now lies at the Northern Hospital, at Liverpool. The General Parkhill sailed from Liverpool for Charleston on Monday morning, with a cargo of salt, and all went well until about eight o'clock on Monday night, when the vessel had got to the westward of Ormeshead, the pilot who took the ship out having left about three o'clock. At this time a dispute arose as to turning out the second mate's watch. The dispute speedily ripened into an open mutiny, and knives were used with such freedom that the captain was almost instantaneously killed, he having received a stab a little below the breast on the left side, which penetrated deep. He had also been seriously stabbed in the neck. The first mate was also stabbed in eight different places, and was so completely disabled as to be incapable of doing anything to restore order, or guide the ship. Under these circumstances, the second mate, arming himself with two six-barrelled revolvers, took possession of the wheel, and, hoisting a signal of distress, turned the ship, and proceeded towards Liverpool. The signal soon attracted attention; the vessel was boarded by Pilot Owen, of No. 2 boat, who, being immediately furnished with two revolvers, the ship, under his command and that of the second mate, was brought into port. The captain, who was an American, has left a wife and several children. The mate is stated to be an Englishman. These particulars we believe to be correct.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Prince Napoleon who is known to be a brusque outspoken friend in the cause of Italian freedom, is said to have received a rebuke from his Imperial cousin on account of his recent speech as a senator in the senate against the temporal power of the Pope, and has forbidden him to make his intended journey into Italy at the present moment. The Committee of the Senate have presented an address to the Emperor in reply to His Majesty's speech on opening that House of Legislature. This address congratulates the Emperor upon his decree of the 24th of Nov., and upon his foreign policy. It then continues thus :—"In reference to the affairs of Italy, two interests which the Emperor wished to reconcile have clashed against each other. The liberty of Italy is in conflict with the Court of Rome. Your Majesty's Government has done everything to arrest this conflict, and all equitable ways have been opened. You have only hesitated before the employ of force." The address pronounces itself in favour of non-intervention, and says—"Italy should not agitate Europe by the exercise of her liberty, and should remember that the Catholic world has consented to see the Head of the Church—the highest representative of moral force. But our most steadfast hope is in your tutelary hand and in your filial affection for the holy cause which your Majesty will not confound with the cause of intrigues which assume its guise. The Senate does not hesitate to give its adhesion to all the acts of the Government. As regards the future, we shall continue to place our confidence in the monarch who shelters the Papacy beneath the French flag, who has assisted in the most vigilant and faithful sentinel of Rome and the Pontifical Government."

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel has assumed the title of "King of Italy." The intention of his Majesty to take upon himself this title was announced in a recent sitting of the Italian Senate, by Count Cavour, who after glancing at the events of the past two years said :—"The kingdom of Italy is now a fact. This fact we must affirm before the Italian people and Europe. By the order of His Majesty and upon the advice of the Council of Ministers, I have the honour, then to present to the Senate measures by which the King, our august sovereign, takes for himself and his successors the title of the King of Italy. Faithful interpreter of the national will, already manifested in a thousand ways, parliament, on the solemn day of the royal sitting, with the enthusiasm of gratitude and affection, saluted Victor Emmanuel the Second, King of Italy. The Senate will be happy to be first to give a prompt sanction to the wishes of every Italian, and to salute with a new title the noble dynasty, born in Italy, illustrious by eight centuries of glory and virtue, for which has been reserved by divine providence the honour of avenging misfortunes, closing wounds, and terminating the era of Italian divisions. By your vote, gentlemen, you will put an end to the recollections of provincial jealousies, and you will write the first page of a new national history."

The capture of Gaeta is succeeded by a temporary lull in warlike proceedings, though preparations are making for the reduction of Messina which still holds out. General Cialdini has addressed his troops on the recent victory at Gaeta. The siege of that fortress occupied 90 days; and though in the early part of the century "it resisted for four months the first army in Europe," and though it was much stronger before the late siege than it was then, "the brave army of Sardinia captured it." Cialdini concludes his address thus :—"History will tell the exertions you made, the fatigues you went through; your constancy, abnegation, and valour. History will tell the gigantic work accomplished by you in so short a time. The King and the country applaud your triumph; the King and the country thank you. Soldiers! We have fought against Italians. It was a sad but necessary duty. I cannot therefore invite you to joyful demonstrations—to the insulting merriment of the conqueror. I think it worthier both of you and me to unite you to-day in the isthmus, under the walls of Gaeta, where a funeral mass will be said. There we shall pray for those gallant soldiers who during this memorable siege have fallen, both amongst our ranks and upon the enemy's bastions. Death covers with a sad veil human wrath, and the dead are all equal before the eyes of generous men. Our anger should not live beyond the fight; the soldier of Victor Emmanuel fights and pardons."

As to the results of the late siege a spectator of Gaeta since its fall says: You may walk the streets upon nothing but iron—shot and shells. The wounded are not yet rescued from the ruins. "But the worst scene of all is the Transylvania battery, which was blown up by the explosion of the powder magazines. The walls thrown down, the very rocks riven, and the ground strewn with shells and grenades, present a sight which really makes one shudder. The fine Gothic church is ruined internally, its outer walls alone remaining. Many other edifices are extensively injured, and it is evident that if the siege had lasted another month Gaeta would have been utterly destroyed. The number of sick and wounded in the town was 1,700.

The index finger of passing events points to Rome as certain to fall into the hands of Sardinia shortly, and thus will the kingdom of Italy be completed.

THE UNITED STATES.

The latest news from this quarter of the globe represents the border states of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky as opposed to Secession, and favourable to compromise. The Southern States, however, are proceeding with their work of secession and have framed a constitution which is very similar in most respects to that of the original States. The most important piece of intelligence is the President-Elect's speech at Indianopolis. Mr. Lincoln, at the latest dates, delivered from the balcony of the Bate's House, to an assemblage of at least 20,000 :—

"Fellow-citizens of the State of Indiana,—I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which, I think, is the true and just cause of the whole country, and the whole world. Solomon says, 'There is a time to keep silence,' and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they mean the same thing while using the same word it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words 'coercion' and 'invasion' are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they would represent by the use of the words. What then is 'coercion'? What is 'invasion'? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people and with hostile intent towards them, be 'invasion'? I certainly think it would be 'coercion also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on on foreign importations, or even withold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be 'invasion' or 'coercion'? Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist 'coercion' and 'invasion,' understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be 'coercion or 'invasion' of a State? If so their idea of means to preserve the object of this great affection would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homœopathist would be much too large for it to swallow. In their views the Union as a family relation would be no regular marriage, but rather a sort of 'free love' arrangement to be maintained on passional attraction. By the way, in what consits the special sacredness of a state? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the constitution, for that by the bond we all recognise. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself. If a State and a county, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory, and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of right? Upon principle, on what rightful principle may a state, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionately larger subdivision of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State? Fellow-citizens, I am not asserting anything; I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell."

CANADA.—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.

On the 9th, the fugitive slave Anderson was brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Chief Justice Draper of the Common Pleas. All excitement in the case seemed to have died out. The points urged on behalf of the prisoner are these. First, that the prisoner was entitled to the writ on which he was brought before the Court, and upon the return to that writ to have inquired into the matters charged against him. Second, that the evidence was not sufficient to put him upon his trial for the crime of murder, assuming that he was entitled to the protection of British law. Third, that the treaty requires that a charge under it should be first laid in the States, and that the evidence did not show that any charge had been laid against the prisoner. Fourth, that even if we are bound to administer this law of Missouri, the evidence did not show that this State of Missouri had any right to pass such a law, and it cannot be presumed that she had that power, inasmuch as she is but a municipality in relation to other governments, and the law is against natural justice. Fifth, that the word "murder" mentioned in the treaty, means murder according to the laws of both countries, and if not, that by the treaty itself and our statute the crime charged is to be determined by the laws of Canada—that it is the criminality that is to be determined by the laws of Canada. Chief Justice Draper remanded the prisoner to the 16th, and said that if the Court came to a decision in his favour he should be discharged on that day. The decision has not yet come to hand.

THE WHITTLE DEAN WATER COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at the offices of the company, Market-street, Mr W. Kell in the chair.

Mr D. D. Main, secretary, read the annual report, from which we make extracts :—The revenue of the past year had been £32,071 4s 5d—an increase over the previous year of £892 6s. The number of annual tenants now amounts to 26,463, being an addition of 1,028 during the same period. It will thus be seen that notwithstanding the large number of new tenants, the addition to the revenue falls short of the average increase, acquired year by year since the Company was established. This, however, is readily accounted for by the effects of the wet season, in diminishing the quantity of water taken by meter for manufacturing purposes, and for street watering, and by the interference of the late intense and long continued frost with the trade of the district. With the removal of the causes alluded to, the Directors have no doubt that the Company will now experience a rate of progress in the annual revenue more in accordance with that of previous years. The extent of new pipes laid during the year has been of 4 inch pipe 2,166 yards; of 3 inch pipe 1,357 yards; and of 2 inch 2,913 yards—the revenue from which has come only partially into operation. The quantity of water brought down during and since the late frost was, however, greater than that of any former period. The directors are glad to state that the expenditure of capital on the western works may now be considered at an end, as the whole were fully completed and brought into operation during the past summer. It is almost needless to add that they furnished an additional supply of water immensely beyond the requirements of the Company during the past year. The stability and soundness of these extensive works have been severely tested by the long continued wet weather which followed their construction, and very satisfactorily proved by the absence of any failure or damage. Their completion has enabled the directors to dispense with the services of Mr Tone, as engineer of the Company; and it is but justice to state that the directors consider that the design and execution of the works do very great credit to that gentleman, whose advice as consulting engineer they should be glad to avail themselves of, if occasion should hereafter require. The directors have also reason to express themselves highly satisfied with the manner in which the contract for the construction of the works has been performed by Mr Cail, the balance of whose account, as finally adjusted and discharged, is included in the present statement. Debentures to the extent of £31,000 having fallen in during the year, the directors succeeded in renewing them at the reduced rate of 4½ per cent. It is intended during the present year to have detailed survey and inspection of every house and place to which the Company's water is supplied, similar to that made in 1854, which was attended with such favourable results, not only to the Company's revenue, but in checking waste of water. Any parties found wilfully or negligently wasting the water by allowing their pipes and fittings to continue out of repair, without giving notice to the Company, will render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the Act of Parliament. Out of the available balance of £7,145 10s 2d, the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the half-year, which will require £6,938 6s 8d, and leave a small amount to be carried to the credit of the current year's account.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, adverted to the increase of consumers as being far above the increase of revenue; but said that this was altogether owing to the late season of long-continued wet. Last year the increase of revenue was £1,334 on the previous year; and he sincerely hoped, when the directors met the shareholders next year, they would be able to report an equally large increase. Dwelling upon the frost and the wet as having interfered with the revenue of this Company, he remarked with regard to the frost that the principal damage to the pipes was not in the Company's mains but in the tenants' pipes. He heard an old plumber, engaged in making some repairs, say, "When I was a boy, I was required never to lay down a water-pipe within three feet of the surface." So many years had elapsed since they had a severe frost that that rule had been neglected; and the consequence was the large amount of damage that they were now required to repair. The only extensive damage the Company sustained was on Tyne Bridge, where the pipe was one complete mass of ice from one end to the other. That might be accounted for from the frost having reached the pipe from below as well as from above. In consequence of the large number of tenants' pipes bursting, the waste was greater than had ever been experienced; and the consumption was proportionately large, although tenants had not the benefit of that consumption. The waste of water was the plague of directors of all water companies. There was no little difficulty in supplying the water; but it was very difficult, indeed, to supply the waste. At the meeting of the British Association, Professor Rankin, in discussing the subject, said that notwithstanding the enormous quantity of water which they could now receive into Glasgow, and which they received from the Loch Katrine, a large proportion was wasted or used. The consumption in this town was now supposed to amount to 50 gallons per head per day. Therefore, it was intended, as mentioned in the report, that another survey of the town should be made. Seven years had elapsed since a regular survey was made; and they hoped that they should derive as much correction of abuse from the survey which was now intended as was derived before. He congratulated the shareholders on the completion of the western works—works which had placed them in a position that they had nothing to dread, either from excess of drought or excess of water. At the present time the reservoirs contained as much water as it was safe to put in them—in fact, a larger quantity than they ever contained since the works were established. It was true that the reservoirs could contain a larger quantity; but, at this season of the year, it was not safe to fill them to the brim, or such gales as they had lately experienced might cause very serious damage. The result that they had sustained no damage in these gales of wind, he thought, was a proof that the directors had acted with sense and discretion. The waste of water, to refer to that again, was inseparable from the constant supply. In London, they had not a constant supply; but every provincial town which had had an Act of Parliament for some years was required to give it; and it was a very great boon to the tenant, if the tenant would only be sensible of it, and take care of the blessing conferred upon him. The application of meters to manufacturers had effectually prevented waste in their works; and some instances could be given where the waste, by the meter, was discovered to be enormous; and as it was all registered against the consumer, leaky pipes and taps were soon put in order (hear, hear, and a laugh). It was only in private houses that the waste now took place, and the directors would be obliged to take stringent measures to prevent it.

The MAYOR OF GATESHEAD called the attention of the meeting to the supply of water for extinguishing fires. In Carr's Hill, within the borough of Gateshead, last Monday night, there was a fire, and there was no supply of water, nor any means of getting it. Within some 300 or 400 yards where the fire occurred, there was a lage manufactory for the manufacture of glass and pottery ware.

Mr MAIN believed the defect arose from the smallness of the pipe into the glass-house. There was plenty of water in the main pipe.

The CHAIRMAN said, although the Water Company supplied the water gratuitously for extinguishing fires, they considered it their bounden duty to take all the means in their power, consistent with their duty to the shareholders, to render that supply efficient (hear, hear.)

Mr WINGRAVE, among other questions of minor importance, asked what would be the saving by dispensing with the salary of the engineer?

The CHAIRMAN : The sum is some £300 or £400.

Mr WINGRAVE : Why is that salary included in the present expenditure?

Mr MAIN : It is charged against the new works.

Mr WINGRAVE, having been assured that the salary had ceased, moved the adoption of the report.

Mr W. BROWN seconded the proposition, and expressed a hope that means would be taken to reduce the temporary loans.

Mr R. LAMBERT; You may depend upon it we will attend to that.

Mr WINGRAVE asked what amount of interest was given on these temporary loans.

Mr R. LAMBERT : Five per cent.

Mr MAIN : But the average amount of interest we pay for the whole borrowed capital is not quite 4½ per cent. It is between 4¼ and 4½.

After some further conversation, the resolution was put and carried.

On the motion of Mr W. DOBSON, seconded by Mr G. ARMSTRONG, the retiring directors, Mr William Kell, Mr George Cruddas, Mr Richard Lambert, and the Rev. William Hawks, and the auditor, Mr Wall, were re-elected.

The dividends recommended in the report were agreed to, and the meeting separated.

The accounts of Dr. Humphreys, late schoolmaster of Cheltenham, and of elopement notoriety, show the following extraordinary results. Amount of debts £26,579 18s 0½d. Total assets received (subject to expenses of audit and dividend meetings) £11 11s.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In reply to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, who moved for the correspondence connected with certain events in Syria, Lord WODEHOUSE said a conference was now sitting at Paris to inquire into the affairs of Syria, and under these circumstances Government did not think it would be consistent with the public interest to produce the papers.—After a short conversation the motion was negatived, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In reply to Captain Jervis, Mr M. GIBSON said the Government felt that it was very desirable to establish a reciprocal recognition of salvage claims between different countries, and they would take steps if possible to adapt the Maritime Law of this country to it.

In reply to Mr G. Langton, Mr M. GIBSON said that the report on submarine telegraphs was being revised, and would be ready in a few days.

Mr MURRAY asked the Attorney-General whether it was the intention of Government to introduce this session the bill brought forward from the House of Lords last session, for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of trading companies associations; and if so, whether he does not think it will be advantageous to the House to discuss such bill in connection with the bill for amending the law of bankruptcy and insolvency?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he believed the President of the Board of Trade would bring in a bill.

In reply to Mr E. James, Lord J. RUSSELL said it had not been decided that the occupation of Syria should be prolonged beyond the time stipulated. The representatives of the Sublime Porte had not made any protest against the occupation being prolonged; he had expressed the opinion of the Sultan's government that it was unnecessary to do so; but if the Powers of Europe thought that a short and definite period of occupation was desirable he would refer the matter to his government. No decision whatever had yet been come to.

The house then went into committee on the Bankruptcy Bill. Clauses up to clause 130 were agreed to, and the house resumed.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved the second reading of the Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill. He trusted as there was no objection except to the manner in which the seats were proposed to be distributed, that an opposition to the measure would be reserved until it came into committee.

Mr BAXTER hoped, when the bill came before committee, that Scotch members would support Mr Sterling's amendment, by which it was proposed to confer one of the vacant seats upon the universities of Scotland.

Mr CARNEGIE and Mr BRUCE expressed similar opinions.—Mr PEACOCK regretted the bill contained no proposition for conferring direct representation upon the working classes. He thought the hives of industry, such as Liverpool and Manchester, should return members by persons occupying houses below the value of £10, leaving the present members to be returned by persons occupying houses above that value.

Colonel DUNNE thought the landed interest inadequately represented, and put in a claim for an additional member for Ireland.

Mr JACKSON thanked Government for having recognised the claims of Birkenhead.—After some remarks from Lord Enfield, Mr Blackburn, Mr Locke, Lord W. Graham, Lord J. Manners, Mr Collins, and Mr Roupell, Major PARKER, amid considerable laughter, read a communication from the Mayor of Sudbury, setting forth the claim of that place to the members of which it had been deprived.—The bill was then read a second time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the second reading of Houses of Ill-fame Bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said it imposed a new tax upon the revenue, and could not therefore be originated in their Lordships' House. — The bill was then withdrawn.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the second reading of Protection of Female Children Bill, the object of which was, in certain cases, to extend legal protection to children of thirteen years of age — Earl GRANVILLE opposed the bill, and on a division it was rejected by a majority of 48 to 27.

Lord MONTEAGLE applied to the Marquis of Normanby to postpone his motion in reference to the case of Mr Turnbull, as the papers in connection with it had only been laid upon the table to-day. — The Marquis of NORMANBY acceded to the suggestion, and postponed the motion to Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY.

In reply to Colonel Dunne, Sir C. WOOD said the Indian prize money would be distributed as soon as a list of those entitled to receive it was completed.

In reply to Mr V. Scully, Mr CARDWELL said his attention had been called to the case of Thelwall against Yelverton, now pending in the Irish Court of Common Pleas. The law in reference to mixed marriages in Ireland was very unsatisfactory, and he hoped he should be able to carry a bill through Parliament for amending the law relating to the registration of marriages.

In reply to Major Gavin, Mr T G BARING said the Government had received reports from the officer in command of the Armstrong guns, but it was inadvisable to publish them.

Mr D. GRIFFITHS moved the following resolution :—"That this house will to-morrow resolve itself into a committee to consider a humble address to be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that the stoppage from pay of cavalry and artillery officers be discontinued." — Captain JARVIS seconded the motion.

Mr BARING objected to the motion, the carrying of which would involve an increase in the pay of cavalry officers to the extent of £20,000. The officers were quite aware of the conditions on which they entered the service. — After a short discussion, the motion was negatived by 217 votes to 56.

Mr HODGKINSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent frivolous defences to actions for the recovery of debts.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr CAVE moved the following resolutions :—That the means hitherto employed by this country for the suppression of the African slave trade have failed to accomplish that object. That this failure has mainly arisen from our having endeavoured, almost exclusively, to prevent the supply of slaves, instead of to check the demand for them. That the true remedy is not to be found in countenancing immigration into those countries where slavery exists, but in augmenting the working population at those in which slavery has been abolished. That, therefore, while repressive measures should be continued, and rendered more effective, every possible encouragement and assistance should be given to the introduction of free immigrants, and especially, of settlers from China, into the British West India colonies.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Government had done all in its power to arrest the slave trade, and to a great extent its efforts had been successful. That it had not been more so, was owing to the American Government, which denied us the privileges of search in time of peace. He regretted that the American Government, for the sake of the character of the republic, had not been induced to remove this great blot upon its flag, which protected nine-tenths of the slave trade. He quite agreed with the general objects of the resolutions; but as he could not see their practical advantage, he moved the previous question.

Mr BUXTON feared that the Southern States would re-establish the slave trade. He hoped that Government would never recognise a Southern Confederacy without express stipulation against the revival of the slave trade.

Lord A. CHURCHILL highly approved of this plan. It would be most advantageous in establishing a legitimate trade, which was the only effectual method of destroying the slave traffic.

After some further remarks from Mr Kinnaird, Mr Macmahon, Mr Slaney, Mr Fortescue, Mr Ewing, Sir M. Farquhar, and Mr Gregson,

Lord PALMERSTON said that the House was much indebted to the hon member who had raised this discussion. There was no practical difference between him and the Government, but it was a calumny to this country to say that it encouraged the slave trade after the great, and, indeed, successful efforts she had so long made to put a stop to it. The noble lord, in the most indignant language, condemned the shameless and profligate conduct of Spain, and complained strongly of the United States, who, from a mistaken sense of national honour, allowed the prostitution of its flag to the purposes of the slave trade. He hoped the hon. member would be satisfied with the result of the discussion, and not press his resolution.

Mr CAVE agreed to withdraw the resolution.

Mr LINDSAY moved the reappointment of the Select Committee on the transport department.—Agreed to.—The Locomotive Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. TRELAWNEY moved the second reading of the bill for the abolition of Church-rates. In urging the old argument's against the rate, he said he was not indisposed to a compromise, if such were possible; but he warned the House that, if they rejected this bill, they would give great encouragement to those who had ulterior views, while, if it passed, the principal grievances now felt by the dissenters would be removed. — Lord FERMOY seconded the motion.

Sir H. HEATHCOTE, in moving to defer the bill for six months, admitted that the question could not be permitted to rest in its present state, and it was with a view to an amicable compromise that he opposed the present motion.—Mr PACK opposed and Mr MARSH supported the bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that they had been attempting to legislate on the subject for twenty years, and he hoped they would not be equally unsuccessful for twenty years longer. He could not support the proposition before them, believing the present law was not only an old and good one, but thoroughly consonant to the spirit of our constitution.

Mr BRIGHT quoted the recent Essays and Reviews to show the divided state of opinion in the church, and contended that nothing short of total abolition of Church-rates would satisfy the people and meet the necessities of the case.

Mr DISRAELI repudiated the charge of having turned the Church-rate question to party purposes. This rate, he contended, was laid in strict accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, being imposed entirely by the vote of a majority of the parishes. It belonged to the system of local administration and free action, which form the basis of English liberties; and to abolish it by a tyrannical act of the legislature would violate the privilege of the Vestry, and destroy the integrity of the Church.'

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the question was, whether they would place the Church in the same position with regard to Church-rates as it now stood with regard to tithes and landed property. If this could be done, the Church would be assured in a career of prosperity hitherto unknown. He referred to the old story of Lord Stanley and the vestry rights of Ireland, which had been abolished without injury to the Church. He argued from the voluntary keeping up of churches in the towns, that the owners and farmers in country districts would be liberal in their efforts to support the parish church. Voluntary ecclesiastical structures were rising up in all directions in the country, and he could not believe that the churches of the nation would fall into decay from the withdrawal of £260,000 a year. He, therefore, urged the removal of this grievous subject of contention between the Church and Dissenters. The Dissenters had shown in other matters their steadfastness of purpose in persevering till they had carried their point, and the continuance of the present agitation would do nothing but injury to the Establishment.

Mr WALPOLE admitted the welfare of the Church of England did not depend upon the church-rates, but they had no right to require from the Church a total surrender of its dues. That requisition was contrary to all previous proceedings, and he called upon them, for the purpose of preparing the way to the settlement of the question, that it be negatived at once. This demand of unconditional abolition, he repeated, showed that the object of the measure was the total severance of Church and State; and he reprobated the indolence of the Government which abandoned the Church to its danger, and would not take upon themselves the responsibility of the proper regulation of the question. It was no reason for giving up legitimate endowments, because they could be supplied by voluntary contributions. These last were wanted for other purposes. They were applicable to special and contingent objects, but not to fixed and certain requirements. Why, he again asked, should they not grant a fair remedy to the grievances of the Dissenters, while they at the same time provided a just equivalent for the wants of the Church.

Sir J. TRELAWNEY replied, and on a division, the second reading was carried by 281 to 266—majority, 15.

Mr NEWDEGATE gave notice that on the motion for going into committee on the bill, he should move a resolution substituting a charge on the occupancy in the place of the existing rate.

The Law of Foreign Countries Bill passed through committee. Leave was obtained to bring in the following bills. By Mr D. Seymour—A Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to Costs in Actions in Superior Courts of Common Law. By Mr Clive—A Bill to Relieve certain Trusts on the Holyhead Road from Debt. By Mr Childers—A Bill to Amend the Local Government Act. By Mr Black—A Bill to Amend the Valuation (Scotland) Act. By Mr Dunlop—A Bill to Amend the Act for the Abatement of the Nuisance Arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in Scotland.

The House adjourned at 5:30.

Miscellaneous News.

The Countess of Roden died suddenly on Monday afternoon, at her residence in Cavendish square, from a stroke of apoplexy.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday the Committee of Privileges decided that the claim to the Berkeley peerage had not been made out.

A new story by the author of "The Mill on the Floss" is said to be now completed. It will be published immediately after Easter.

An English company is at present negotiating with M. Lesseps for the land in Egypt which belongs to the company for cutting the canal to Suez. It appears that this land is well suited to the cultivation of cotton.

A few days ago Earl Ducie, who is well known as one of the best shots in England, while wood-pigeon shooting, on his preserves, killed the extraordinary number of 51 birds on one day, and 30 on the next, all being shot flying.

Of some half-dozen candidates that were in the field at the election for the county of Cork, but two remained. On the Liberal side Colonel Roche, nephew of Lord Fermoy; and in the Conservative interest Mr Leader. The polling commenced on Monday, when the election terminated in a majority of 2,500 for Mr Leader.

The Rector of Drinkstone, the Rev. Dr Maul, died suddenly whilst on a visit at Captain Shreiber's, near Ipswich. He was heard to fall in his bedroom and was found dead by his bath. The deceased, who was only thirty-five years of age, was, on a *post mortem* examination, found to have been suffering from disease of the heart.

The Bishop of Ripon, in the course of a speech at Bradford, on Monday evening, condemned, in the strongest language, the opinions embodied in "Essays and Reviews." He described them as "blasphemous," "infamous," and "infidel;" and he asserted that he would quit his high office in the Church rather than ordain any candidate for the ministry who held "to any extent" the views propounded by the Essayists. The right rev. prelate remarked further that he believed he was speaking the sentiments of every member of the Episcopal Bench.

The official returns of the produce of the various Customs' duties, during the past year, show a falling off of £1,899,302, or rather more than 8 per cent., from 1859, and of £990,088, or rather more than 4 per cent. from 1858. The articles which show an increased yield are tobacco, tea, spirits, corn, coffee, and hops. The instances of decrease have occurred from the reduction or removal in March last of the duties on wine, wood, fruits, spices, provisions, tallow, silk, and leather manufactures, &c. Sugar also shows a reduction, although it still maintains its place at the head of the list.

In the parish of St. George's-in-the-East there is a curious custom. On the 1st of May next certain young women, previously approved of, will have an opportunity of drawing lots for a marriage portion of £100, and the lucky drawer will be entitled to receive that amount as soon as she can obtain a husband to share it with her. The dispensers of the bounty are Raine's Charity Trustees, and the young women who offer themselves as candidates must have been educated in Mr Raine's school, and have attained the age of 22 years. They must also have continued members of the Church of England since they left the school.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—Since 1850, the London and South Western Railway Company have carried 52,000,000 passengers, and although the line has been opened since 1838, only five fatal accidents have occurred.

UNEXPECTED LEGACIES.—When the late Mr T. M. Johnson, of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, died some years ago he expressed a wish that a sum of money should be distributed among his workpeople, but did not add any provision to his will, which had been made some years. The executors, one of whom was his brother, were not legally required to pay this money, but determined that it should be paid, though from various circumstances they could not carry out their intention for a considerable time. At length, however, they obtained from the Court of Chancery the necessary authorisation; and on Thursday last the workpeople, numbering 130, were convened, and, to their great joy, received sums varing from £2 to £100, according to length of service, &c., the total amount distributed being about £3000.

A DOWRY OF DEBTS.—A peep in the schedule of an insolvent who appeared at the Canterbury Court a few days ago will serve as a hint to young men to inquire into the circumstances of their betrothed one before the nuptial knot is tied. The insolvent was George Henry Ayling, a clerk in the dockyard at Portsmouth, and he married a Miss Spry. The schedule contained debts to the amount of nearly £3,000, contracted by the wife previous to her marriage, and these included £700 owing to silk mercers, £20 for music, £50 for prints and pictures, £251 to a china and glass dealer, £131 to a looking-glass manufacturer, £11 for boots, upwards of £100 for jewellery, £11 to an artificial florist, £206 to an ironmonger, £480 to upholsterers, £70 to booksellers, and a variety of other items "too numerous to mention." One of the most remarkable features in the lady's accounts was that her "milliner's bill" amounted to £3 12s 9d only; but there was £74 owing to a lady who keeps a Berlin wool shop, which might in some degree account for it. The insolvent's debts contracted by himself amounted to about £170, and £170 was stated to be the amount of his income as a clerk in the dockyard.

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

THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM.—"In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity; and in no instance is this more clearly seen than in the history of those beautiful inventions which have from time to time been brought to bear upon the science of Horology. Trace its history from the time of the Romans with their clepsydra or water-clock, and Alfred with his candles, from hour-glasses and sun-dials, down to that miracle of ingenuity, 'The Watch,' and see how improvement has succeeded improvement, until at last those manufactured by Benson, of Ludgate Hill and Cornhill, London, have been characteristically described as 'the perfection of mechanism.'"—*Standard*. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet, post free for two stamps, is descriptive of every watch now made. Watches safe by post to all parts of the globe.—ADV.

In the Army Estimates there appears, for the first time, a vote for a "Superintendent of Gymnastics" at Aldershott.

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

The Lord Chancellor has conferred the rank of Serjeant-at-Law on Dr. Wheeler, Judge of the Salford Court of Record.

The Hon. Captain Seymour, now in command of the Royal yacht, is named as first head of a department at the Admiralty in charge of the manning and discipline of the navy.

The Council of the Art-Union of London propose to set apart the sum of £500 every year for "the cultivation of Fine Art, and the practice of Design as applied to Manufactures," and especially with reference to the schools in connection with the Department of Science and Art.

Mr. Lack, secretary to Mr. Cobden, has prepared an account of the French treaty and tariff for 1860, with ample lists of the duties on commodities. It was desired that Mr. Cobden should undertake this publication; but, worn out with his weary labours, he gave it over to Mr. Lack.

Sir Charles Fellowes, whose personalty has been sworn under £200,000, has bequeathed the watch of Milton to the British Museum, in the following terms :—"I give and bequeath Milton's watch to the trustees of the British Museum, to be deposited in the Museum, upon condition that the watch may be placed under glass, or in some other way be always kept exposed to public view."

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—On Saturday morning were issued the Board of Trade returns for the month and year ended December 31, 1860. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and year, including only the "enumerated" articles :—For the month : 1858, £9,477,041; 1859, £10,190,274; 1860, £11,474,802. For the year: 1858, £108,695,371; 1859, £122,779,921; 1860, £126,768,762. Including the "unenumerated articles," the aggregate exports stand thus :—For the month: 1858, £10,858,134; 1859, £10,877,282; 1860, £12,128,541. For the year: 1858, £116,608,756; 1859, £130,411,529; 1860, £135,842,817.

ROBBERY OF JEWELS FROM LADY OTWAY.—A most daring robbery of jewels, &c., at the residence of Lady Otway, 14, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, took place on the 22nd Feb., at night. The thieves not only removed all the valuables which came within their reach in the different rooms, but actually took a costly gold watch and appendages from the pocket at the bed's head, and a diamond ring from off her ladyship's finger whilst she lay asleep. With the key attached to the watch they opened a desk in the drawing-room, and took out a large sum in cash and bank notes. The property carried off is valued at £1,700. A reward of £150 is offered for the discovery of the thieves.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the number of Her Majesty's steam and sailing ships afloat, building, and converting, on the 1st of February. Of steam ships afloat there are 392 screw and 113 paddle, making a total of 505, and 57 are building or converting. The effective sailing ships afloat are 129, making the total of steam and sailing ships, 634. Of the steam ships afloat 55 are ships of the line, screw; 31 are frigates, screw, and 9 paddle; 9 block ships, screw; 1 iron-cased ship, screw; 19 corvettes, screw; 24 sloops, screw, and 25 paddle; 8 small vessels, screw, and 21 paddle; 183 gun vessels and gunboats, screw; 8 floating batteries, screw; 17 transports, troop ships, tenders, yachts, &c., screw, and 48 paddle; and 4 mortar ships, screw. The steam ships building or converting are 14 ships of the line, 13 frigates, 6 iron-cased ships, 4 corvettes, 14 sloops, 4 gun vessels and gunboats—all the foregoing are screw vessels; 2 despatch vessels (paddle); 1 transport. The effective sailing ships afloat are divided into 10 ships of the line (8 of these and 2 from the non-effective list are fit to be converted into block ships); 17 frigates (4 of these are fit to be converted), 18 sloops and 1 small vessel, and 83 mortar vessels—floats.

FEARFUL LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—A fearful explosion occurred in the little seaport of Blyth, Shields, on Saturday morning, and has occasioned much mischief. A locomotive engine (the Wasp) was standing at the Blyth and Tyne-station, waiting to take away the first train to Percy Main for Shields and Newcastle, when its boiler suddenly burst. The engine-man, Richard Charlton, was lifted into the air and forced a distance of fifteen feet from the engine. The fireman, Jeremiah Hall, was badly scalded. Another man standing on the engine had his cap blown off his head, but he escaped comparatively unhurt. The boiler divided into three parts; one portion was hurled against the end of a house occupied by a joiner named Dixon, which it burst open, and did a large amount of injury. Another portion was carried into a mill belonging to Mr. Robinson, which it damaged considerably. The third was lifted into a stake covered by the tide, and hurt no one. The carriage in the train, near to the engine, was completely smashed to pieces, but, as it fortunately happened, the explosion occurred before the time announced for starting the train, and there were no passengers at the station. One of Charlton's thighs is broken, and as he is otherwise badly hurt, he is not likely to recover. Hall is also very ill. The "Wasp" was a fancy sort of engine, with a seven feet drive, and had been employed in the passenger traffic on the line some time. The engine is a complete wreck.

ALLEGED GARROTTE ROBBERY OF £500.—A robbery of a mysterious nature was alleged to have been committed between twelve and one o'clock on the night of Friday, Feb. 22nd, in Walker's-croft, leading from the Victoria Railway-station to Corporation-street, Manchester. The victim of the affair gave his name as Mr. Robert Bragg, and stated that he was a tailor and draper, from Sedberg, near Kendal. He came into Manchester on Friday night, between twelve and one o'clock, and proceeded down the Croft. A few minutes elapsed, and then he returned to the Railway-station, and complained to the officials that he had been attacked in the Croft by three men, one of whom knocked him down, a second knelt upon him, the three then pulled open his top coat, and from the breast pocket of it took a bag containing £300 in gold and £200 in £10 and £5 Bank of England notes. After some delay, Mr. Bragg was taken to the Swan-street Police-station, where he repeated his story. The inspector on duty questioned him very closely as to the men who had committed the robbery, but he could give no description of them whatever. He did not even know whether they had hats or billycocks on. Mr. Bragg's clothes were dirtied, as if he had been rolled or knocked down on the ground, but there were no marks of violence on his person. A little mystery is thrown about the matter by one strange fact, that Mr. Bragg cannot tell the number of any one of the notes, or that any one of them was endorsed or even marked. The gold and notes, he stated, were fastened up in a brown canvas bag, which was in his breast coat pocket.—*Manchester Examiner*.

LOSS OF AN ITALIAN BARQUE AND EIGHT LIVES AT WHITEHAVEN.—Early on Friday morning, Feb. 22nd, a lamentable shipwreck occurred under the very walls of the port of Whitehaven. On Thursday evening a barque, evidently a foreigner, was observed some miles wide of the harbour, tacking to and fro in a manner which showed she was out of her reckoning. The night closed in with a strong north-west gale, and the vessel was lost to sight. About two o'clock on Friday morning, the coastguard espied her close in-shore, bearing up for the west pier, where she cast anchor in five fathoms water. The crew paid out too much cable, and she drifted past the harbour entrance, and struck the ground near Redness Point. Two men were put off in a small boat, and reached shore in safety. The harbour officials were aroused (it being low water), and the lifeboat was manned and proceeded to the vessel, when it was found that the captain and crew, twelve in all, had left her, and, as was afterwards ascertained, they attempted to gain the shore in their long-boat. Unfortunately they rowed in towards the most rocky part of the shore, and the boat capsized, and out of the twelve men only four reached the land. There were thus eight lives lost out of a crew of fourteen, officers included, and this, too, in a way most deplorable, as, had they remained in the rigging of the ship half an hour, all would have been rescued by the lifeboat. The barque proved to be the Gheata, outward bound with coals from Cardiff for Malta. Six of the bodies, amongst them the captain's, have been cast on shore, and scarce a vestige of the unfortunate vessel remains.

A LONDON BANKER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, the case of Holton and Wife *v.* Bevan was tried. It was an action to recover damages for an assault. Holton was a butler in the service of the defendant, who was a gentleman of fortune and a magistrate in Northamptonshire, and a banker in London. Mrs. Holton was engaged as a laundress by the defendant, at a salary of £80 per annum, with a cottage. Mr. Lawrence Levy wrote to the defendant, asking for compensation for the brutal and savage attack on Mrs. Holton, or for the name of Mr. Bevan's solicitor. Mr. Bevan answered the letter in these terms :—"Mr. Bevan presents his compliments to Mr. Levy, and in answer to his courteous communication, begs to say he should be glad to postpone till after the hunting season the consideration of the matter of Mrs. Holton's charge of brutal and savage attack, and then to take Mr. Levy's opinion on the subject. Mr. Bevan has not set up an attorney at present—in short, he can't afford to keep one, but will be happy to receive anything from Mr. Levy personally. Mr. Bevan's engagements taking him much from home, begs to say he may be found at two places where the hounds meet, and as a friendly hint advises any one wishing to hold communication with him on those days to come well mounted on something that can jump high. Mr. Levy will understand this, no doubt." After this the writ was issued. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Holton that she was under notice to quit the cottage, and the defendant brought a woman named Good to see it, but she (Mrs. Holton) refused to allow him to enter her bedroom. She continued :—"He then opened my door, and told me to go down. I said I should not, as I did not like gentlemen in my room. He said then he should push me down, and he took me by the arms and pushed me down. I was on the top of the stairs at the time. He threw me down, but I broke my fall and fell on my back; he followed me down, and pushed me down the rest of the stairs. I was in the family way at the time, which the defendant knew. His hat fell off, my hands and mouth bled. When I reached the bottom of the stairs, I locked the front door. The defendant struggled with me very violently to get the key. He got the key from me. He went out, and I followed to fetch my husband. He stood talking to Mrs. Good at the gate. I went towards his gate, he ran to prevent my entering, and said he would not have such a bad wicked woman on his premises; he jammed the gate against my leg. I suffered very much, and consulted a doctor, who saw me in an hour. I was in a dreadful state of excitement. I had a black eye, and my arm was much bruised. I suffered very much internally, and do now. I was bruised all down my right side. My arm was useless for two days.—The defendant gave quite a different version of the affair, making it appear that Mrs. Holton was the attacking party, and that she was not thrown down stairs as she described.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

The Queen and Court have left Buckingham Palace for Osborne.

At Woolwich, in consequence of a signal defeat of a Church-rate, the voluntary system was tried last year. The result has been that subscriptions and collections have not only defrayed all the expenses, but have left £100 surplus, which has been given to parochial charities.

The fleet now at Lisbon will not return to England for three months.

The sudden death of Francis Danby, associate of the Royal Academy, is announced.

Mr John Fishwick, of Manchester, who suspended payment in October last, and whose creditors accepted 10s. in the pound, has now paid them in full.

The *Morning Herald* states that Lord Stanley, though appreciating the kind wishes of his friends in South Lancashire, has explicitly declined to disturb his connexion with the constituency of King's Lynn.

The Government has decided upon dividing the Channel fleet into two portions—one to be denominated the Portsmouth division, and the other portion the Plymouth division. Each division, it is expected, will be commanded by a junior admiral, and a commander-in-chief will be unnecessary.

DOUBLE BIGAMY.—At the Westmorland assizes, William Murdoch (out on bail) surrendered to take his trial for marrying Elizabeth Preston, at Liverpool, on the 19th November, 1858, his former wife, Janet Murdoch, being then alive. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and said he did not do it with a guilty knowledge. He heard that his former wife was dead. She left him in 1854 with two children, and was married to another man in 1856, by whom she had children. His lordship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

THE FAMOUS "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—The seven writers of the "Essays and Reviews," which have recently called down the sweeping censure of the Episcopal body, are the Rev. Dr. Temple, chaplain to the Queen, and master of Rugby; the Rev. Dr. Williams, vice-principal and professor of Hebrew, St. David's College, Lampeter; Baden Powell, Savilian professor of geometry in the University of Oxford; the Rev. H. B. Wilson, vicar of Great Staughton, Hants; C. W. Goodwin, M.A.; the Rev. Mark Pattison; and B. Jowett, regius professor of Greek in the University of Oxford. Mr. Baden Powell has died since the publication of the "Essays and Reviews," and Mr. Pattison has been promoted to the rectorship of Lincoln.—*Observer*.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA RAILWAY.—GRAVE CHARGES.—The report of the committee of shareholders appointed last year to investigate the proceedings of the management of the Great Western Railway of Canada has been made public. The document contains a sweeping indictment against those entrusted with the conduct of the undertaking, and Mr. Laing, financial member of the Calcutta Council, is specially singled out as having, as representative of the shareholders of the Hamilton and Toronto branch, entered into "a partnership agreement with Mr. Wythes, the contractor, by virtue of which he and Mr. Wythes were to share the profit or loss" upon the contract for the construction of the work. This, it appears from the report, is admitted by the hon. gentleman himself, but he states that he "afterwards relinquished all share in the contract, and never took any profit from Mr. Wythes." It is estimated that about a million sterling of the shareholders' money has been misappropriated or wasted, and the committee assert that "transactions have come to light of so questionable a character that in their opinion the best legal advice should at once be had as to the proper proceedings to be instituted against the persons concerned."

ABANDONMENT OF THE SHIP ECHO.—The loss of this ship has been telegraphed at Lloyd's, where insurances have been done upon her and cargo to the extent of nearly £50,000. She was 1,189 tons register, and sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday week, for Calcutta, with a general cargo. The Bremen ship Roland, Captain Wicks, which arrived at Holyhead on Thursday night, with the officers and crew of the Echo on board, supplies the following report :—On the 18th, at three o'clock a.m., the Roland was off the Tuskar light; the ship under close-reefed main-top sails; the wind blowing a hurricane with a tremendous sea. The light bore south, distant about twelve miles, when they saw a large ship in distress, which afterwards proved to be the Echo, Captain Orr, of and from Liverpool, for Calcutta, apparently in an unmanageable state, her sails nearly all blown to pieces, braces, lifts, and other gear gone, and her fearful rolling the ship was almost submerged. For hours they laid by her, Captain Orr having reported she was in a sinking state, and it was not till seven o'clock at night that the crew could be rescued. Two of the Roland's boats were stoved and rendered useless, and the men were at length taken off by the small boat, which would only contain eight at a time. Captain Orr was the last to leave the ship. She then had six feet of water in her hold, and there was no prospect of saving her. Owing to the captain of the Roland being provided only with provisions for his own ship, and far from the port of her destination, he put into Holyhead to land the crew of the Echo. It is supposed the Echo foundered in the course of the following night.

NEW FRENCH CANNON.—The following are further particulars relative to the mortar cannon to which I alluded on Thursday last :—The tube or barrel is formed of several cylinders or rings of cast or wrought iron, its longitudinal cylindrical parts affording the means of uniting the rings. The interior of the tube is rifled by means of a certain number of projecting spiral rods, shaped in triangular prisms. The tube can be lengthened at pleasure. The breech of the gun is a mortar, to which the tube is attached, and from which it may be detached, either for the purpose of loading it at the breech or of making use of it as a mortar. It is alleged that this cannon cannot become heated, that the process of cleansing after each discharge is unnecessary, except as regards the breech, and that it may be fired five times during the space now required to fire any other gun once. Another consequence said to follow from the non-heating of the barrel of the gun is, that there is no danger of bursting, either from defect in the metal or from over-charge. The gun may likewise be lengthened or shortened at pleasure. The inventor states that a gun throwing a shot of 120lb weight might be taken to pieces and conveyed on the back of a horse or mule over roads impassable for carriages. He shows that there is a considerable saving in the construction of this gun in consequence of the tube being of open work, and of iron, in place of bronze. It may be as light as is consistent with the resistance which its weight must necessarily oppose to the recoil produced by its discharge. The inventor expects that this gun will supersede mortars, and that every cannon mounted on a ship's deck may be used both as a cannon and a mortar, and that a ship which carries 40 guns may be said to carry 40 guns and 40 mortars.—*Paris correspondent of the Times*.

A FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON.—At the Cumberland assizes, on Saturday, William Beaty, aged 26, was charged with the manslaughter of his father, David Beaty, at the parish of Kirklinton, on the 2nd of August last. The offence was committed while the summer assizes were being held in Carlisle; and as six months would elapse before the prisoner could be tried, he was admitted to bail, after the coroner's jury had found a verdict of guilty. The old man, his son, and the mother of the latter, lived together on a farm. On the day named the father was milking the cows, and the son cleaning out the stable. The old man was heard talking in a loud tone, and presently ran out of the cowhouse, saying he would knock the son's brains out. The mother went out to see what was the matter, and found the old man lying on the ground. The milk stool was near his right hand, and the son was five or six yards off. She said to her husband, "David, your own tongue has done this." She helped him up, and he walked into the house, and when there, she noticed blood running down his head. The bleeding was stopped, and afterwards the old man went out. When he returned he began to smoke, but complained of sickness, and in ten minutes he was dead. The son ran to a neighbour and said he believed he had killed his father. He explained that the old man was going to strike him with the stool, when he defended himself by striking his father with the coalrake. A surgeon was sent for, and he found a wound on the right side of deceased's head. It was two or three inches wide, and penetrated through the skull into the brain. There was no doubt the old man died from it. It was deposed that the father and son had often quarrelled, the father being passionate. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment.

THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS.—The schedules for taking the census according to the provisions of the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, and which received the Royal assent on the 6th of August, 1860, are now in the course of distribution to the superintendent registrars of the United Kingdom, previous to general delivery to every householder to make the proper return. It intimates that persons refusing to give correct information are liable to a penalty of £5, besides the inconvenience and annoyance of having to appear before two justices of the peace. The schedules contain columns to be filled up of the name and surname of each individual relative to the head of the family, whether married or unmarried, sex, age last birthday, where born, rank, profession, or occupation, and whether blind or deaf and dumb, and if so, from birth or not. With respect to the return as to "rank, profession, or occupation," the superior titles of peers and other persons of rank are to be inserted, as well as magistrates, aldermen, and other important public officers. To the members of the army and navy to be added, "Army," "Artillery," "Royal Navy," "Royal Engineers," "Marines," "East India Service," half-pay or retired. In the civil service the department to be stated. Clergymen to state the name of the church or chapel in which they officiate, and whether as rector, vicar, or minister. With respect to the members of the legal profession, barristers are to state whether or not in actual practice, and attorney or solicitor to be confined to those whose names are actually on the roll. Members of the medical profession to state the university, college, or hall of which they are graduates, fellows, or licentiates, and whether physicians, surgeons, dentist, oculist, general practitioner, or not practising. Professors, teachers, public writers, authors, and scientific men to state the branch of science or literature they pursue or teach; artists the art they cultivate. Persons engaged in commerce, as merchants, brokers, &c., to state the particular kind of business in which they are engaged, or the staple in which they deal. The term "farmer" to be applied only to the occupier of land. Farm servants to be specially described. An out-door labourer working on a farm to be described as "agricultural labourer," "shepherd," &c. In trades and manufactures, the employer always to be distinguished. In the case of workers in mines and manufactures, the particular branch of work and the material are always to be distinctly expressed. Artisans and mechanics to state the branch of art or business, and weavers to express whether in silk, wool, worsted, cotton, &c. A person following more than one distinct business to insert the several occupations in the order of their importance. Persons following no profession, trade, or calling, and holding no public office, but deriving their incomes from land, houses, mines, dividends, &c., to describe themselves a landed proprietor, proprietor of mines, proprietor of houses, fundholder, &c. Persons in almshouses to state their previous occupations. The return is to be made for Sunday, the 7th of April.

The Rev. Dr. Raffles entered on Sunday upon the fiftieth year of his pastoral labours in connection with the Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool; and the sermon preached on that day may be considered as the close of the rev. gentleman's official career as pastor of the congregation, although, if strength permits, he will continue his services until his successor is appointed.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPORTING FIXTURES TO COME.—All matters of this nature are advertisements, and as such we shall be glad to insert them.

Weekly Retrospect.

Monetary and commercial affairs are depressed. A considerable amount of gold is being shipped for New York which affects adversely the exchanges, and operates injuriously upon the money market. Stocks are accumulating in the manufacturers' hands, which must affect traffic returns, and this depresses the value of railway shares. In the colonial and foreign produce markets the transactions are more limited than usual. As the spring advances, and discounts are lower, brighter prospects will doubtless appear.

The only parliamentary event of the week which calls for notice is the division on the Church Rate Bill on Wednesday, when total abolition was carried in a house where 547 members voted by a majority of 15, being six more than last year. The principal speakers were Sir John Trelawney, Mr Bright and Lord John Russell on one side, and Mr Disraeli, Mr Gladstone, and Mr Walpole on the other. We have been compelled to insert only a condensed report of the debate, but the arguments on the question are almost too familiar for repetition. Orators on the Tory side were fertile in suggestions for compromises, but with a majority in the House of Commons adverse to this impost, it is obvious that it cannot be long maintained. As Mr Bright said, in his masterly speech, "any attempt to settle this question by leaving any shred of church rate unrepealed will be a failure, and the Nonconformists themselves will never abandon it till a complete victory is won."

A serious charge has been brought against Mr S. Laing, until recently one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, and now appointed Finance Minister to India. The charge is that in 1852 he (on behalf of the Board of the Canadian Great Western) entered into a contract with a Mr Geo. Wythes to construct a railway from Reigate to Toronto for the sum of £328,000; that on the completion of the work Mr Wythes preferred an account for £418,672, which Mr Laing urged should be allowed, he (as it was subsequently ascertained) being a partner with Mr Wythes in the transaction. This accusation is preferred by a committee of investigation, and Mr Laing has not yet been heard in explanation or defence.

One of the most impudent of the many frauds and forgeries lately committed has just been practised on the Religious Tract Society. The branch society in Edinburgh remitted to the head office in London a draft on Glyn and Co., in favour of Mr Richard Jones, for £665. By some process, as yet unexplained, the draft fell into the hands of a swindler, who presented it boldly at Glyn and Co's office, endorsing it by forging the signature of Mr Jones on the back of it. Receiving some notes in exchange, he went to the Bank of England and asked for gold for three £50 notes. The teller, having some suspicion, requested the man to write his address on the back of the notes, and, in order to test its reality, looked in the Directory. Whilst he was doing so the prisoner became alarmed and made off, leaving the notes for £150 on the counter.

The new Government in South Italy has made its first great change. It has abolished the two concordats with Rome, and suppressed the monasteries, except a certain specified number. The individual members of the religious houses, male and female, are pensioned off; and the confiscated property is devoted to purposes of public utility, connected chiefly with religion and education. This is an important revolution, but Piedmont led the way in the change, and it does not seem that it will be attended with any danger. Political rather than religious motives may have prompted the suppression of the religious houses, for these have been found strongholds of loyalism.

The French Corps de Legislatif, for the first time during the new *regime*, has power to respond to the Emperor's speech. Like the graceful spaniel it licks the hand of its master. The address humbly thanks the Emperor for his goodness in granting constitutional reforms, approves and extols everything he has done at home and abroad, and expresses the fullest confidence that he will continue to display the same wisdom and magnanimity, undiscouraged by "the injustice which he has suffered," and which has pained his faithful legislators. After this, Napoleon may venture to lengthen the parliamentary cord a little further.

Abraham Lincoln will be inaugurated at Washington, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March. His difficulties will then commence. Six of the Slave States have definitively withdrawn from the Federal Government; constituted themselves at Montgomery into an independent power, under the name of the "Confederated States of America;" appointed their own President and Vice-President; and adopted a provisional constitution. Texas, which has already seceded, is about to join the new confederacy, and by this time Arkansas has thrown in its lot with the seven seceding States. When Mr Lincoln takes the Presidential chair, he will, *de facto*, exercise no control over the whole of the Gulf States; and the entire of that vast extent of coast, and some 500 miles of the great Mississippi will be in the hand of a foreign power, with the exception of Fort Sumter, at Charleston, and Fort Pickens, at Pensacola. We apprehend there is no prospect of winning these States back to their allegiance, and coercion and invasion are acts which it would be dangerous to use or even threaten. To find a sound and satisfactory basis for compromise seems also impossible, for the Southern planters will listen to nothing which does not admit their right to hold slaves, and to catch and kill such as are "runaways" wherever they may find them within the Union. How can any Northern republican lend himself to such a tacit sanction of the horrible traffic in men? A break-up in what hitherto has been the United States appears inevitable.

Local and District News.

BENFIELDSIDE.—The Lord Bishop of Durham is announced to administer the rite of confirmation on Friday next, to the youth of both sexes in this district, who have passed the requisite examination by the clergymen of the various parishes to which they belong. The Rev. J. B. Thompson, incumbent of Benfieldside, has been assiduous in preparing upwards of fifty young people for the rite.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The annual meeting of the Sword Cutters' Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 1,987, M.U., was held on Saturday, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Benfieldside-lane, when the accounts were read over by the secretary. From these it appeared the income for the past year had amounted to £94 1s 8d, and the gross outlay to £40 15s 10d, showing a clear gain of £53 5s 10d. The total fund in hand is £897 8s 7d, showing the lodge has been exceedingly prosperous. During the evening the officers and brethren presented P.G. Robert Hunter with a scarlet sash in acknowledgment of his great services.

NEW BUILDING SOCIETY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The success which has invariably attended properly conducted building societies has induced some of the promoters of the Town Hall to endeavoured to establish another, in which they have so far succeeded as to obtain the promise of support to the amount of upwards of 80 shares. The society will be under the auspices of the solicitor to the Town Hall Company, and some of the directors. It is hoped that their efforts will meet with success. The benefits of prudently conducted building societies cannot be over estimated.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONSETT STREETS.—According to previous arrangement a meeting of the owners of property situate in Middle-street has this week been held at the house of Mr Jos. Armstrong, Railway Hotel, to take into consideration the best manner to improve that street. Mr Collinson, shoemaker, was called to preside. Various plans were discussed, and it was finally agreed that Messrs Seymour, Whitfield and Parker should repair the street in an efficient manner, the expense to be borne in proportion to the rateable value of the respective properties. This is the first true step towards the sanitary improvement of Consett.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon visited Newcastle on Thursday, and preached in the morning and evening in the New Town Hall. The spacious building, which holds nearly four thousand persons, was densely crowded on both occasions. The gallery (holding about 800) was free; for the body of the hall charges were made, 1s 6d for reserved, and 1s for unreserved seats. The net proceeds which will probably amount to from £200 to £220, are to be divided between the funds of Mr Spurgeon's Tabernacle and New Court (Baptist) Chapel.

GREAT PLOUGHING DAY.—On Thursday upwards of 73 draughts assembled on the farm lately occupied by Messrs House and Head, Toft Gate, near Barnsfield, on the occasion of Mr Gouch becoming tenant. The ploughing was commenced and carried out in grand style, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The spectators were plentifully supplied through the day with beef, bread, cheese and ale. This was one of the largest meetings that has been held in the neighbourhood for some time, and shows that the good old spirit of mutual assistance still reigns amongst the tillers of the soil.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.—On Thursday week the remains of Mr George Forster, late manager of the Consett Iron works, were interred at Medomsley. The corpse was brought a considerable distance and orders were given to the sexton for the grave, which he began to dig on the morning of that day, but from his frequent visits to an adjoining public-house, the grave digging proceeded very slowly. The body on arrival was taken into the church, but the grave was not yet dug, and the part dug was found to be too small. Two men volunteered to finish the grave and the service was completed when the old sexton staggered forward to fill in the earth. He had scarcely got one shovelful of soil thrown in, however, before he went in full length himself upon the coffin. Endeavouring to gain the surface again he slipped his knee from the edge and went back over flat on his back with great force upon the coffin. He was then assisted out, but immediately decamped, leaving the others to finish the work.

BODY FOUND AT BLANCHLAND.—On Sunday, the body of a boy, unknown, apparently about 12 or 13 years of age, was found near the Mill Chimney, at Sykehead, Derwent Mines, by Mr Joseph Glendinning, of that place. From its appearance he had been dead a week or two, so that it is probable that he had been lost during the late severe storm, and it might be inferred that, from being found near the Chimney, he had been seeking shelter, but being a wild and bleak part of the moor, had not been able to find any, and then had unfortunately come to a pitiable death. The body has been removed to premises occupied by Mrs Robson, Jeffries Rake, and the coroner duly informed. The following is a description of deceased:—Dark brown hair, fresh complexion, stout made; had on a striped cotton shirt, corded trowsers, and a short brown cloth jacket, strong boots, but no hat or cap on his head.

SPIRIT-RAPPING AT CONSETT.—Mr. Morgan, the mesmerist, has been giving demonstrations of his art in the Theatre at Consett during the last week, and on Friday night he introduced Mrs Porteous, of Blackhill, "the great spirit-rapping medium." The house was crowded, and after Mr Morgan had given an address which lasted upwards of an hour, Mrs Porteous proceeded to show the process. A common deal table was placed upon the stage, upon which Mrs Porteous and others placed their hands, and after a few minutes Mr Morgan said, "Will it please the spirits to raise the table?" when up the table tilted on two legs. Then followed a set of questions to be answered by one or two knocks as the case might be—also the table was requested to follow an individual round the stage, which it also did. The question was then put, "Will the spirits be kind enough to allow the table to dance a polka?" The music struck up and away went the table, keeping time famously. To crown all, the spirits were asked to let the table "shake hands" with the chairman. The table tilted up a leg and forced it into the chairman's hand, who gave the table such a hearty pull that he almost pulled it away from the hand of the medium. Mr Morgan also displayed some large drawings which, he said, had been drawn by spiritual influence—that he had been moved by an insurmountable impulse to draw something, but that when he commenced he had no idea what it was to be as, he never was able to draw anything in his life before. His hand was moved with great rapidity over an elephant sheet of drawing paper and the various dashes and strokes turned themselves into a beautiful plant and flowers! Our correspondent says that, in a financial point of view, this "demonstration" was a great success.

BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY.—The main facts in the report of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company's half-yearly report, issued a few days ago, are these:—The gross revenue for the half-year is £43,175 19s 8d; and the expenditure £28,574 14s 11d; leaving a balance of £14,600 15s 9d, applicable to dividend. Out of this balance the directors recommend the payment of dividends at the same rate as last half-year, viz.:—10 per cent. on the original preference shares, 9½ per cent. on the ordinary and extension shares, and 5 per cent. on the A and B preference shares, which will leave £1,215 4s 7d to be carried to the reserve fund. The Tynemouth branch was formally opened in October, and it is proposed to open the line through for passenger and general traffic on the 1st of April next. The intention is, if parliamentary leave can be obtained, to construct an independent line to Newcastle, from Hotspur's place upon the Company's main line.

MINERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.—At a late meeting of miners and others interested in the progress of this association, Mr Langley made a report of the difficulties which had been thrown in the way of the registration of the rules by Mr Tidd Pratt. A resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting Mr Langley to communicate with the Registrar, and to bring his conduct under the notice of the Government. There was the utmost cordiality in the meeting, and great hopes expressed that the masters and men would, ere long, see that their mutual interests would be promoted by the success of the association.

THE BURRADON DEFENCE FUND.—The balance sheet of the Working Men's Contribution to the Burradon Defence Fund has been laid before a meeting of miners and others. The principal item of expenditure was that arising from the engagement of Mr W. P. Roberts, of Manchester, to appear at the inquest, and his expenses. The subscription consisted of small sums, the larger contributions having been paid to Mr Hugh Lee Pattinson. It was unanimously resolved that the balance of the working men's contributions to the Burradon Defence Fund, after the payment of outstanding claims, should be presented to Mr Langley as an acknowledgment of his services.

The following sums were awarded on the 22nd inst. to the North Shields branch of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, namely, for shipwrecked men, £44; to the widows and orphans of the men lost belonging to the brig Wansbeck, of North Shields, £38 18s 9d; in all, £82 18s 9d.

The appeal of the Archbishop of York to the Churchmen of his diocese is meeting with a hearty response. Already upwards of £12,000, in donations, and above £800 in annual subscriptions, have been poured into the treasury of the York Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Aid Society.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A SEA OUTLET.—Amongst the vessels that sailed on Monday afternoon from the South Dock, at Sunderland, was the Malakoff, Jago, for St. George's Sound, with a cargo of upwards of 1,600 tons of coals, and though drawing 21 feet 6 inches, she got to sea with perfect ease and safety by the South Outlet.

CHEESE AND BREAD.—Impromptu, on hearing that the Bishop of Durham had presented his son-in-law, the Rev. H. Cheese (three years in orders) to the rectory of Houghton-le-Skerne, value £1,300:—

Has the Bishop of Durham not acted quite right,
How many soe'er he displease;
For is it not plain, at the very first sight,
That he ought to give bread to his Cheese!

D. L. J., in the *Manchester Guardian.*

The Hartlepool magistrates, on Monday last, sent to prison one Elizabeth Watson, for three months for deserting her family. The little flock consisted of nine children. The delinquent is or was in respectable circumstances. She was formerly landlady of the "Royal," the largest hotel in Hartlepool, and through her conduct was deserted by her husband two years ago. Since that time she has been landlady of other two inns, but a young man with whom she became intimate having left the town, she went after him leaving her family totally unprovided for.

Some time ago the wife of a labouring man named Cowley, was injured by a wringing machine in the Sunderland Corporation's baths and wash-houses, and the husband recovered £50 damages. That Corporation have been seeking to set aside this verdict, but the Court of Exchequer has held that it was a proper one.

A boat containing Mr Stuart and two other custom-house officers, when sailing up the river on Friday last, was run into by a steamer and sunk. The crew were saved, but the boat was cut to pieces.

On Friday, a sailing-boat, containing John Borthwick, provision dealer, came into collision with two keels, when the occupant of the former received injuries of which he died the same night. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. On Friday last Mr Hardcastle sold 467 £5 shares in the Company at £8 12s; 581 at £8 11s 6d; and 452 at £8 10s. The shares were in great demand.

A NATURAL CONCLUSION.—A Dutchman, the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words—"The meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the latter, so he referred to his dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when Houtz said, "Dey must have werry hot wedder dere in New York. I ret an account of a meeting vere all de peoples had melted away."

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of this Board was held on Thursday last, the Rev. J. Thompson, chairman. The other guardians present were Mr Calvert, vice-chairman, Messrs Hutchinson, Joyce, Smith, Bellamy, Dickinson, Elliott and Moore. The various cases of relief were discussed seriatim and passed. An application was made for a man, who was hurt on the 13th ult., and up to the present time has received from the company £2 8s; this case showed the manner in which the working men of Consett provide for a rainy day and it would be well if the company made arrangements with their employes for some provision to be made for such cases as the above. Mrs Haines also applied for relief but was ordered into the house, which she declined. A family named Thorpe have been receiving relief; a letter was read from the relieving officer at Shotley Bridge, stating that they had been so extravagant that they had consumed within a fortnight more than 18lb of sugar; 7lb or 8lb of butter, and other things in proportion. Some other applications were discussed; one in which a tradesman, who ought to have been able to pay his own surgeon, applied for the assistance of the parish doctor. A conversation then took place relative to the burial fees, the chairman stated that the union was not empowered to pay burial fees. Several personal applications were most liberally treated by the board. A man applied to have his wife out of the Workhouse. He had gone away to seek work, and his wife had gone into the workhouse. As he had now work he returned to claim his wife; but seemed much depressed when told he must pay the amount of her maintenance. Ultimately he promised to do so, and was allowed to take away his wife. The amount paid for the fortnight £75 11s 8d—corresponding week last year, £63 5s 1d.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF WALTER SCOTT DOUGLAS.

This notorious convict, who was recently sentenced in London to two years penal servitude for a burglary in the capital, and was to have been brought down here for trial at these assizes for two burglaries and prison breaking, has tried to disappoint his friends in Newcastle,—he having about a fortnight ago stabbed a warder of the prison in which he was confined. At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday the prisoner was arraigned under the name of *Thomas Andrews* with a man named Allen to answer this charge. They both pleaded guilty.

Mr Poland, who appeared for the prosecution, said that these charges had been preferred by the direction of the Visiting Justices of the House of Correction, the prisoners being confined in that prison at the time the offences were committed—Allen under a sentence of 18 months, and Andrews to two years hard labour. It appeared that while a portion of the prisoners were being removed from one part of the prison to another Allen contrived to stop behind and secrete himself, and when the prosecutor, who was one of the warders of the prison, went up to him, he made a most savage attack upon him with a large shovel, and struck him a violent blow on the head, and would, no doubt, have occasioned him most serious mischief if another officer had not fortunately come up and assisted to secure him. After this, and when the prisoner had been placed in a cell, upon some of the warders going up to him he assaulted them in the most violent manner, at the same time making use of the foulest language and threats; and upon the governor of the prison remonstrating with him, he struck him in the face and gave him a black eye. With regard to the other prisoner, it seemed that he had secreted an iron spoon with which the prisoners ate their food, and that he sharpened it in a very ingenious manner, and, by tying oakum round it to give a firm handhold, he created a most dangerous weapon, with which he stabbed one of the warders, and very seriously injured him. He had also, it appeared, made his escape from Newcastle Gaol, where he was in custody on a charge of burglary, and the Secretary of State had ordered his removal to Newcastle, to be tried for the offence of prison breaking, but, in consequence of the offence with which he is now charged, that order had been cancelled. The learned counsel stated, as an instance of the ingenuity of the prisoner in making dangerous and offensive weapons, that while he was confined in a cell with handcuffs on, he actually contrived to wrench down a piece of iron, sharpen it, and tie something round it, so as to convert it into a most dangerous weapon.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that the prisoners had been guilty of a most gross outrage, and that without any provocation, but merely actuated by malignant feelings against the persons who had charge of them, they had assaulted them in the most brutal manner. It was very necessary that it should be known that persons in their position who were guilty of such acts were liable to very severe punishment, and the sentence he should pronounce upon them was that they be kept in penal servitude for the space of ten years.

The Recorder, at the close of the case, expressed an opinion that it would be advisable in future to substitute wooden spoons for iron ones for the use of the prisoners.

Family Companion.

A COMPANY THAT REALLY SHOULD BE "LIMITED."—A Company of Crinolines. With not the slightest additional "power to added to their number or extent."

A WARNING TO BACHELORS.—A young gentleman from the "rooral districts" lately advertised for a wife through the papers, and got answers from eighteen husbands, stating that he could have theirs.

A BARRISTER INSTRUCTED BY HIS CLIENT.—Once upon a time, at a Circuit Court in Stirling an ingenious advocate conducted the defence of two lads accused of theft. The evidence was a little incomplete, chiefly owing to the sum of money found upon their persons not exactly corresponding with the amount which had been stolen. The advocate was proceeding with a spirited defence, which was eagerly listened to by his clients. "If these lads had taken the money," said he, "where were they likely to put it? Not in their pockets, for these were likely to be first searched. Not in their bonnets." And after enumerating other portions of their dress, he proceeded:—"I ask, then, was the money likely to be found on their persons?" As he paused to gain effect for his appeal, one of the panels, supposing him to be at a loss, called out, "I put the siller in here," pointing at the same time to an opening in his coat.—*Familiar Illustrations of Scottish Character, by Dr. Rodin.*

GRIEF.—Who meets Death or bears its visitations in the same manner? Piety and Faith oft await its coming, shrinking and terrified; while sceptic cynicism turns its face to the wall, smiling. Nothing is there so unjust as to judge of man's or woman's reality by the way they die, or undergo the bereavements in which Death is for ever dealing. Judge not from the dried-up eye; from the commonplace remark at the very grave's brink; from the solicitude for petty things while yet it is in the house. Judge not from the floods of tears, from the agonising wailings, from the days and nights passed crouching on carpets, or on stairs; from the hands that are rung, the eyes that stream, the hair that is disheveled. From earliest time men have set up a conventional standard of sorrow to be observed at the death of their fellows. But it so rarely is the nature of humanity to act exactly up to the standard: there is so much grief that cannot be seen, and so much that is simulated and over-acted, that it is the rather a commendable convenience than a hypocritical formula to have professional howlers and mourners—hirelings who will tear their hair, and blacken their faces, and rend their garments; or their modern substitutes, who will carry staves in their hands and trays of feathers on their heads for a given sum. Let them do their office for the sake of the world and its usages, and we shall have time to grieve, each in our own fashion.—*Mr. G. A. Sala in "Temple Bar."*

KISSING IN JAPAN.—A correspondent writes from the celestial land. Do you know that kissing is, in Japan, one of the lost arts? In what a frightful state of ignorance have the young men and maidens of the sunrise isles been brought up, not to have known the thrilling pleasure, the rapturing ecstasy, of a kiss! That meeting of bedewed lips, so simple, abstractly considered, but in which "souls meet and mingle," as the poets tell us—and they know. Alas! it is even so. When matronly ladies rush into each other's arms and kiss like lovers, the simple natives are astonished. Indeed, I have been rather astonished at it myself, before now. Youth meeting youth, husbands giving osculatory welcomes to long absent wives, cooing cousins, kisses fraternal, astonish no less. They cannot understand it; they do not do so in Japan: it is not the thing proper; what does it mean? Kissing is *tabooed* in Japan. It is a practice held too vulgar—too indelicate for any respectable person to be engaged in; and, as everbody in Japan, as elsewhere, wishes to be respectable, so it comes to pass that kissing is a thing undone—I should say unsmacked, and one of the sweetest, simplest of pleasures is blotted out. Who would be a Japanner in the spring-time of life? No doubt the treaty powers, while intent upon introducing the other blessings of civilization, will not neglect to set them right on this point; meantime, unaccredited individuals may do something on their personal responsibility, to restore to this *un kiss-tian* country one of the divinest of arts.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No family should be without these Pills.—Their long-tried efficacy in removing indigestion, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, have secured them imperishable praise throughout the globe. Whatever the disease, a few doses will relieve the more urgent system, and thereafter completely control all disordered action, rouse the torpid liver, empty the engorged spleen, cleanse the obstructed kidneys, assimilate the food, improve the blood, and thereby confer on the brain and every function healthful vigour, natural activity, and wholesome regularity. In cases of indigestion, dimness of sight, headache, mental and physical lassitude, these restorative Pills act as a charm; they expel rheumatism and gout, while they infallibly correct female complaints in young and old, delicate and robust.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OF DRAINING LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

SIR,—1. It is important to landowners to know the following plan of draining land. To construct a level so that the bottom of the main drain be one foot higher than the bottom of the open ditch, to prevent back-water and sand. And a solid stone a foot higher under the tile of the main drain mouth will hinder the growing of weed and all danger of wreck.

2. It is in vain to depend on any one to keep them clean, because it is well known by experience they are in general neglected; and in consequence the work much injured. But the plan here given is independent of damage.

3. No apology need be given for want of level: for this can be gained in the drain and ditch; or in the drain itself. And besides the author of these remarks, by this method, can give proof, for perfect and lasting cures on different estates for thirty years past, without any show of fail. By the common way drains are often rendered useless in very few years.

SILAS WILLEY.

THE NEW CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

SIR,—With your permission I would call the attention of the ratepayers to the ecclesiastical phase of the new cemetery. From report I learn that the Burial Board propose to consecrate half, or two acres, of the ground. Now I contend this is unjust to Dissenters in the highest degree. If we take the number of chapels in the ecclesiastical district of St. Cuthbert, with the average attendance on a Sabbath day, as a criterion, we have the following:—

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—2 Primitive Methodist, 120; 1 Conference ditto, 120; 1 Baptist, 100; 1 Friends', 30—370.

BLACK HILL.—1 Roman Catholic, 300; 1 Presbyterian, 180; 1 Conference Methodist, 34; 1 Primitive ditto, 80—600.

CONSETT.—1 Primitive Methodist, 230; 1 Conference ditto, 200; 1 Baptist, 60; 1 Episcopalian, 120—580. Total, 1650.

These figures represent each service, allowing two services per day. The difference between church and Dissent, is about 12½ in favour of the latter. Supposing then, that one acre be consecrated (which is a liberal allowance), I would remind Dissenters that if the unconsecrated portions be filled first, we will be deprived of the privilege of selecting our own minister to officiate at the interment of our friends, as well as be saddled with extra fees, which in some cases, are exorbitant. Subjoined is a specimen from the Farnham Board Table:—

CONSECRATED.	£	s	d	UNCONSECRATED.	£	s	d
Brick Grave 8ft. deep	£4	12	0	Ditto	£3	1	0
Ditto 2 Bodies	6	19	0	Ditto	3	7	6
Re-opening same	3	19	6	Ditto	1	8	6
Vault for 4 bodies	10	14	6	Ditto	8	1	0
Ditto for 6 ditto	17	8	0	Ditto	11	14	6
Ditto for 8 ditto	22	2	0	Ditto	15	7	6
Ditto for 10 ditto	26	16	0	Ditto	19	8	0
Re-opening vault	5	0	0	Ditto	2	9	0
Ditto Tombs	6	11	0	Ditto	3	8	0
Iron Railing	4	9	0	Ditto	2	7	0

I presume you will grant there are pretty pickings here for the sons of mother Church. What is still more galling is that we have to pay for their rite of consecration. I hope this will make us more in earnest about the separation of Church and State. Here we have the Church making a division of the ground to keep Churchmen and Dissenters apart in this world, as though there was some particular place prepared for them in the next. I would respectfully urge upon Dissenters to look after their own interest in this matter. I don't advise to raise the cry of dissent; but to do it as a matter of justice to yourselves. Remember that on that Burial Board are two churchwardens, with the incumbent, who will look after Church interests; though in so delicate a matter as that of fees I think the incumbent ought not to have been on the Board, particularly as his interests are so well looked after by the Act of Parliament.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
OBSERVER.

Shotley Bridge, Feb. 23, 1861.

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND ASSIZES.

THURSDAY, February 28.
(Continued from our 2nd page.)

JAMES QUIN (29) was charged with having, on the 10th February, uttered a base half-crown. Mr Hogg prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. The first case preferred against the prisoner was that of uttering two half-crowns at the house of Mr Summers, "The Swan-with-two-necks," Painter-heugh, both on the same day, and both bad coins. On the same day, 10th Feb., the prisoner called at the house of Mr Lundie, High-bridge, and asking for a glass of whiskey, tendered in payment a half-crown, which turned out to be spurious. In all, six distinct utterings were proved against the prisoner.—The prisoner raised the point, not as making in his own favour, but against the prosecution, that they had sold him drink within the prohibited hours; for, said he, if they had not been open (the houses) I should have had to knock at the door.—*Young Lundie*, recalled, admitted that he let the prisoner in a few minutes before one on Sunday afternoon.—Mrs Morrow, wife of John Morrow, White Swan, Cloth-market, and her servant, proved two utterings by the prisoner on the same day.—*Mr Sewell* was called to speak to the quality of six coins produced, and proved to have been uttered by the prisoner. He pronounced the whole to be counterfeit.—The prisoner said in defence that somebody must have put the bad money into his pocket.—The Judge said the essence of the case was, did the jury believe that the prisoner knew these coins to be bad? His changing his dress (proved in the case), in passing two coins at the same house, was a suspicious circumstance taken in connection with two base utterings at that place.—The jury found the prisoner *guilty*.—The judge sentenced him to 12 months' hard labour.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A TRAVELLER.

THOMAS BAINBRIDGE (36), was indicted for embezzling several sums of money the property of Messrs Carrick, spirit merchant, &c., Haltwhistle. Mr. Davison and Mr Shield prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. The facts of the case will be gathered from the evidence given below:—

Robert Mulilean Carrick said, I live at New High Town, Haltwhistle, and am a partner in the firm of R. Carrick and Sons, spirit merchants. The prisoner was engaged by our firm in August last, as clerk and traveller. The prisoner went on a journey on the 1st of January last, and on the 17th of January I gave information to the police in consequence, of which the prisoner was apprehended, and I afterwards saw him at Newcastle. His hair and moustache were dyed and his face had quite a yellow cast. He is of a fair complexion and very light brown hair. When he went on the journey he had to go to Newcastle, Crook, Willington, Durham, Bishop Auckland, and back to Newcastle. His duty on that journey was to collect moneys due to the firm, and receive orders. The money he received he should have paid into Lambton's Bank, if he were here in banking hours; otherwise he was to return home and give an account on arriving of the cash so received. There was a book at home for him to make the entries of money received and also of orders. Then his accounts were balanced. He left on the 1st of January, and was to return on the 8th. We received this letter from him, dated the 4th January, (Letter put in and read. It contained several orders). Since then we have received no money from the prisoner.—By the Judge: The amounts named in that letter have not been accounted for to us by the prisoner. He did not return. On the 10th January we received this letter from him:—

Durham, January 10th, '61.

Gentlemen, I am sorry to inform you that I've not been able to proceed on my journey home, having been taken ill here on Monday last, but I will endeavour, please God, to leave here to-morrow, for Burradon Mill.—Yours, &c.,
THOMAS BAINBRIDGE.

The book now produced was the prisoner's order-book. It contains also the money he has received for the firm. Mrs Richardson, of this town, residing in West Clayton-street, owes us money; as did also Mr Bell, of the Neville Hotel. The latter paid the prisoner £50 5s 6d. We have not received that amount.

Mary Richardson said: I keep a public-house in West Clayton-street in this town. In January the prisoner called on me, and I paid him £3 on account of money I owed Messrs Carrick [receipt produced]. This was signed by the prisoner in my presence.

W. J. W. Bell said: I keep the Neville Hotel, and have had dealings with Messrs Carrick. The prisoner came to my house on the 1st January and left on the 2nd, returning again on the 10th. On the 10th he said he was going to Berryedge, and thence home. He gave me my account, and I paid him £50 5s 6d for Messrs Carrick and Son, New High Town. He gave me the receipt now produced. The colour of his hair was then light red. It is now a great deal darker. [It was quite black]. He left my house on the 11th, leaving a carpet bag and walking-stick.—*Charles John Arundel* said: I am a cashier at Lambton's bank. Messrs Carrick have an account there. No money has been paid to their credit between 4th and 17th Jan. last. *James Garland*, assistant with Messrs Lister, silversmiths, &c., said: I remember the prisoner coming to our shop on the 17th January. He came in a cab, and had three women with him. The appearance of the women was anything but respectable. The prisoner bought three pairs of earrings and several other articles, amounting to £8 6s. The prisoner paid for them.—*John Ford Smith*, in the employment of Messrs Joseph and Co., tailors, said the prisoner came to our shop on the 16th January in a cab. He bought a whole suit of clothes, a Tyneside wrapper, and a pair of braces. He was then quite sober.—*Inspector Greaves* said: On the 17th January, I went to an eating house in High Friar-street, and found the prisoner at the bar there. He gave his name "Mr Kneeton, iron merchant, Yorkshire." I examined his leg and found a mark, upon which I charged him with this affair, and he said he was no Thomas Bainbridge. I took him into custody. There was a placard hanging against the wall of the Prudhoe-street station, describing him; at which he looked and said, "It's no use denying it; I'm the man." I found upon him about £3 in gold and silver. In a house in Seaham-street, I afterwards found the pocket book now produced, containing seven £5 notes and five £1 notes. He at that time wore a new suit of clothes. I also found a letter on the prisoner [letter read]:—"Sir, if this reaches you before you leave Newcastle, I think you had better take the coach to go to Berry Edge, to see after Tilley and Hall and Pickering. I trust you will get Tilley's money. Leave Hall's notice to pay interest and press him for the money. Don't let Tilley have any more than is marked: 2 off the brandy; nothing off the gin. Yours, Rob. Carrick."—This was the case for the prosecution.—Part of the prisoner's defence consisted in his stating that he had not gone to Berryedge because Mrs Tilley insulted him so much on a previous occasion, and told him that Messrs Carrick could send in the "bums" as soon as they liked. Mrs Tilley ultimately turned him out, and this so worked upon his mind that on reaching Newcastle he took more drink than he ought to have done. He would not say that he had not spent some of the money; but he believed that he was drugged and robbed of the greater portion. On his part there was no intention of stealing the money. As to his hair being dyed, he was from the Friday evening somewhere (God knew where) in bed. When he reached the police station and saw the placard, it brought him to his senses and he had no recollection of having given an assumed name. It was all the accursed drink. He admitted having received the money, but said he could give no further account of it.—The Jury found the prisoner *guilty*. His Lordship said the case of this man was much worse than that of a poor thief who for hunger or privation stole from another; and sentenced him to 18 months' hard labour.

ISABELLA MASON (32), was charged with having, on the 13th October last, stolen a silver watch, the property of David Atkin, fitter; and WILLIAM CURRY (45), landlord of the "Cross Keys," Sandgate, was charged with having received the same, knowing it to have been stolen. The female is a prostitute, and as such had the means of robbing the prosecutor. When Curry's house was searched, and Mr Baker's pork found in February, this watch was found as a sleeping partner to the dead pig.—Mr Blackwell, who came in at the last moment to take up the defence for Curry, said that he bought the watch about seven months ago, and to a month more or less he nor no man could speak; and therefore the time had gone by for calling upon the prisoner to give any further account of the transaction.—The Jury found the prisoner *guilty*.—His Lordship sentenced the woman to four months' hard labour. As to Curry, his house had been found literally filled with stolen property—it was the receptacle for stolen goods. To the previous sentence of two years' imprisonment he now added six months' hard labour, to commence at the end of that time.

ANDREW STERLING (38), and THOMAS JOHNSON (29), were charged with having, on the 7th February, stolen 13 yards of cloth, the property of Mr A. N. Warburton, pawnbroker. Mr Laycock prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended. The facts of the case were recently reported. Johnson went into the shop of Mr Warburton under the pretence of buying a pair of boots, and stole this cloth, which he passed to Stirling. *Guilty.*—Johnson, being a returned convict, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude; and Stirling to 18 months' hard labour. This concluded the criminal business, and the Court then adjourned.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND ASSIZES.

The assizes for the county of Northumberland were commenced at the Moot Hall, on Thursday morning, before Mr Justice Keating.

The following gentlemen were sworn upon the Grand Jury:—Sir Walter Calverly Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington; Sir Edward Blackett, Matfen; Charles Wm. Orde, Esq., Nunnykirk; Wm. Cuthbert, Esq., Beaufront; Thomas Anderson, Esq., Little Harle Tower; Edward John Collingwood, Esq., Littleburn Tower; James Henry Hollis Atkinson, Esq., Angerton; John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., Acton House; Rowland Errington, Esq., Sandhoe; John Cookson, Esq., Meldon Park; W. Askew, Esq., Pallinsburn; Captain Leyland, Haggerston; Rev. Edward Challoner Ogle, Kirkley Hall; J Blenkinsopp Coulson, Esq., Blenkinsopp Castle; John Grey, Esq., Dilston; T. Ridley, Esq., Park End; W. I. Cookson, Esq., Benwell Tower; Thomas James, Esq., Otterburn Tower; Hugh Taylor, Esq., Earsdon; John M. Ridley, Walwick Hall; R. B. Sanderson, Esq., jun., Jesmond.

In his charge to the grand jury, the judge referred to "the case of Bewick," described as "esquire," as one in which there was *prima facie* evidence to enable them to find a bill against the prisoner for shooting with intent to do bodily harm.

EDWARD GIBSON (47), labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing three shovels and one draining tool, the property of George Davison, at the parish of Morpeth, on the 1st of February, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG (25), labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing two loaves of bread of the value of 1s, the property of Matthew Taylor, at the parish of Gosforth, on the 11th of February. Three years' penal servitude.

WILLIAM SMITH, *alias* MICHAEL FLANNIGAN (24), bellhanger, was charged with feloniously breaking into the counting-house of James Henry Ingledew, Tynemouth, on the 14th of December. The prisoner, on the morning in question broke into the County Court-office at North Shields, and was found there by the high bailiff, Mr Pybus. He stated that he had come there for the purpose of obtaining a summons, but on being given into custody he coolly said that he did not wish to expose the person against whom he was desirous of getting a summons, and therefore refused to give it. He was searched, and several skeleton keys, one of which corresponded with the lock of the door by which he entered, were found on his person. The prisoner conducted his defence in a manner that would have done credit to an experienced lawyer, and at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution he delivered a long and thoroughly grammatical speech in his own behalf. The jury found him *Guilty*, and previous convictions having been recorded against him, he was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

THOMAS MARSHALL (18,) and GEORGE REVELL (60,) mason, were charged with stealing eighteen stones of tallow, the property of John Harsley, of Alnwick, on the 21st January. The former prisoner, who was an apprentice in the employ of the prosecutor, pleaded guilty; and the latter was defended by Mr Davison. The jury found him *guilty*, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. Marshall was sentenced to eight months' and Revell to one month's imprisonment.

JOHN HALL (28), pitman, was charged with burglariously breaking into the dwelling house of Margaret Brown, Earsdon, on the 2nd of December, 1860. Mr Blackwell prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. Between one and two o'clock the prosecutrix and her family, residing at Hartley, were disturbed whilst in bed by a noise in the room. The sons got up, and perceived the prisoner, who had been a fellow-workman, and another man in the act of effecting their escape by means of a window. Chase was given, and the prisoner overtaken by the two sons. *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

RICHARD FALKNER, *alias* JENKINS (36), labourer, was charged with unlawfully uttering a counterfeit shilling, at North Shields, on the 26th of January, having been previously convicted of a similar offence. *Guilty*, 15 months' imprisonment.—THOMAS JOHNSON (33), hatter, was charged with the same offence, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

JANE GOWNNE (25), was arraigned upon several charges of robbery of wearing apparel, the property of John Murray, Jane Nesbitt, and Michael Rigney, at Morpeth. The property was found upon the prisoner in February last; and when called upon by the police to account for it, she said she bought it from a girl in the country. She was discharged upon all the counts, as there was no evidence to show either that she stole the property or received it with a guilty knowledge.

ELLEN WATERS (23), married woman, was charged with feloniously receiving property. *Guilty*—Three monces' hard labour.

The Court then adjourned.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From last Friday's Gazette.)

Samuel Smith, London, builder.—Andrew Robert Eley, Middlesex, upholsterer.—William Henry Davis, Surrey, farmer.—Joseph Randall, Coventry, builder.—John Dickson, Wallsall, grocer.—William John, Glamorgan, grocer.—David Phillips, Neath, grocer.—Richard Bellingham Tilley, Somerset, draper.—Henry Gatis, Lincolnshire, chemist.—Samuel William Lavender, Liverpool, merchant.—Charles Wise, Liverpool, slate merchant.—William Fowles and Thomas Sanderson, Liverpool, iron merchants.—Thomas Pugh Jones, Liverpool, bootmaker.—Alexander Petrie Standing, and Charles Petrie Standing, Rochdale, iron founders.—James Nixon, Lincoln, painter.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, Feb. 19.)

William David Simpson, late of Cramford, Kent, brickmaker.—Edward Botting, Brighton, grocer.—John Blunson Hutt, Cambridge, printseller.—William Teale Bellingham, late of Gresham-street, London, auctioneer.—Thomas Moore, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, licensed victualler.—John Carey, Tunbridge Wells, bootmaker.—William Griffin, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, anchor-maker.—James Westbury, Gloucester, innkeeper.—Francis Brotherton, Middlesbro', innkeeper.—Joshua Barnsley, South Wingfield, Derbyshire, hay dealer.—John Smith, Whittaker Great Grimsby, cooper.—Isaac French, Manchester, cheese factor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Archibald Macalister, West Clyth, near Lybster, county of Caithness, fiscurer and farmer.—John Davie, Virginia Buildings, Glasgow, merchant.—John Wright, Edinburgh, stabler and horse-dealer.—William Bruce, Hamilton, draper.—Walter Morison, Hopetoun-place, Glasgow, cattle salesman.—The Edinburgh Machine Sewing Company, 2, Greenside-street and Both's Green, Canonmills, Edinburgh, stay, cap, and brace manufacturers.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—J. March and W. Barnes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fire brick manufacturers.—J. Speeding and J. Smith, Monkwearmouth sailmakers.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.
6 to 1 agst Franc Picard (taken at 7 to 1).
7 to 1 agst Emperor (taken at 8 to 1).
8 to 1 agst Anatis (taken at 9 to 1).
12 to 1 agst Old Ben Roe (taken).
20 to 1 agst Cockatoo (taken).
25 to 1 agst Kilcock (taken).
40 to 1 agst Tom Moody (taken).

2,000 GUINEAS.
7 to 1 agst Klarikoff (taken).
7 to 1 agst Russley (taken).
12 to 1 agst Overton (taken).
12 to 1 agst Sweet Hawthorn (taken).
15 to 1 agst Knight of the Thistle (taken).

CHESTER CUP.
11 to 1 agst Chere Amie (taken).
30 to 1 agst North Lancashire (taken).
40 to 1 agst Butterfly (taken).

THE DERBY.
7 to 2 agst Dundee (taken).
20 to 1 agst Klarikoff (offered).
40 to 1 agst Kildonan (taken).
1000 to 30 agst Nautilus (taken).
1000 to 10 agst Sweet Hawthorn (taken).

CITY AND SUBURBAN.
30 to 1 agst Dover (taken).
30 to 1 agst East Sheen (taken).

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLE CHASE MEETING.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—The Hunters' Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added; gentlemen riders.
Mr Wood's Lord Lovell, aged ....(Mr G. Dixon) 1
Mr Penn's Rachel, aged ....(Mr Rich) 2
Mr C. Coburn's Cannon Ball ....(Owner) 3
3 to 1 agst Lord Lovell, 5 to 1 agst Rachel. Won by a length.

The Sutton Handicap Steeple Chase of 5 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 30 added. About two miles and a half.
Mr T. Golby's Evelyn, aged, 9st 5lb ......(G. Stevens) 1
Mr Wood's Deception, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb ......(R. Sadler) 2
7 to 4 on Evelyn, 4 to 1 agst Deception. Won by a length.

The Hunt Cup of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs. each, for hunters, 12st each; winners extra. Gentlemen riders, professionals 7lb extra. Three miles.
Mr Mytton's Unprotected Female ....(Mr Davis) 1
Mr Stevens' Piff Paff ....(Stevens) 2
Mr Swindell's Pactolus ....(Palmer) 3
3 to 1 agst Piff Paff, 7 to 1 agst Pactolus. Won by two lengths.

The Erdington Plate (handicap) of 3 sovs. each in case of acceptance, with 30 added. Two miles and a half.
Mr Williams' Sunbeam, 9st ....(Nightingale) 1
Mr Frank's Border Chief, 9st 2lb ....(Winteringham) 2
Mr Wyatt's Bantam, 9st 4lb ....(G. Holman) 3
5 to 4 on Sunbeam. Won cleverly by three lengths.

WEDNESDAY.—The Boldmere Plate of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. Two miles and a half.
Mr Steven's Piff Paff, 9st 9lb ....(Stevens) 1
Mr Barnett's Sunbeam, 9st 7lb ....(Holman) 2
Mr Grove's St. Mark, 10st 7lb ....(Nightingale) 3
7 to 4 against St. Mark, and 2 to 1 each agst Sunbeam and Piff Paff. Won by a length.

Whiston Stone Steeple Chase.—Three miles.
Mr Hill's The Recorder ....(Mr Malverly) 1
Mr Hosley's Cannon Ball ....(Mr C. Coberne) 2
Mr Davison's Fairy ....(Mr Davidson) 3
3 to 1 agst Fairy.

The Birmingham Grand Annual Steeple Chase of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. About three miles and a half.
Mr Thomas's Doubtful, 9st 10lb ....(G. Holman) 1
Mr Walker's Head or Tails, 9st 3lb ....(Kendall) 2
Mr Spencer Lucy's The Unknown, 9st 3lb (White) 3
4 to 1 agst Doubtful, 6 to 1 agst Heads or Tails. Won easily by four lengths.

The Scurry Handicap Steeple Chase of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. Two miles.
Mr Byrn's Topsy, 10st 10lb ....(Kendall) 1
Mr Wyatt's Bantam, 9st 7lb ....(G. Holman) 2
Mr Baker's Come Away, 9st ....(G. Stevens) 3
2 to 1 each agst Topsy and Bantam.

CHALLENGE.—John Johnson, of Towlaw, is open to shoot Thomas Parkin, of Castleside, for any sum not exceeding £20 or less than £15. The stakes are ready at George Muse, Towlaw, where further particulars and preliminaries can be arranged.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was less wheat offering by the growers, but a large quantity coastwise, and a fair arrival from abroad. Having a thin attendance of buyers, the trade ruled very dull, and so little business was done that prices are quoted nominally unchanged; but had millers shown a disposition to buy lower prices would have been taken. Rye had a retail inquiry, at late rates. Barley for malting unaltered, but unless fine, very difficult to move. Grinding sorts had a moderate sale, at full prices. Malt rather lower. Oats sold slowly, at about previous terms. Beans and peas were unchanged. Flour was 1s lower.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Our arrivals from the north-east coast of Scotland consist of 192 beasts—viz., 34 by sea and 158 by rail—against 210 head in the corresponding week of last year; also 186 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 264 beasts, and 230 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is an improvement both in cattle and sheep, especially the former from the Border Counties. Sheep are coming slowly to hand from North Northumberland, Berwick, and Roxburghshire, but there was a considerable increase from Cumberland and Dumfriesshire. The supply of beef comprised 1,107 head. The better qualities of both oxen and heifers were in request, and moved freely off, at about 2d reduction from the rates of last week. A few choice Aberdeen heifers would make well up to 8s 6d, and a very superior lot of short-horned bullocks were sold at 7d per lb; but the general top figure for beef was 8s 3d the imperial stone. There was a good attendance of buyers from the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and at the close of business a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 4,320. The mutton trade was less active than for some weeks past. The high prices of last week caused butcher's to purchase with great caution, yet for the finest class of wedders 9d per lb was easily obtained, with a slow finish, and part remained unsold. Pigs: 574 were shown. There was a fair, good demand experienced in the pork trade. 8s per stone was about the top figure, and all were soon disposed of.

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

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

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1858	1104	5s 6d to 7s 0d	4230	7¼ to 7¾d	0d to 0d
1859	753	6s 0d to 8s 3d	3180	7½d to 8¼d	0d to 0d
1860	1053	5s 9d to 8s 0d	4030	8d to 8¼d	0d to 0d

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 13, Simpson-street, Sandyford-lane, on the 23rd ult., the wife of Mr Charles Marshall, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., Mrs Charles Latimer Walters, of a daughter.

At 10, Claremont-place, on the 27th ult., Mrs George R. Shield, of a son.

At Leazes-terrace, on the 22nd ult., the wife of Mr Simeon Joel, of a daughter.

At St. Mary's-terrace, on the 23rd ult., Mrs W. H. Welford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. John's Church, on the 23rd ult., Mr Thos. Allan, glassmaker, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Alex. Hoggins, cooper, both of this town.—On the 27th ult., by the Rev. James Snape, Mr T. B. Elwin, grocer, Bishopwearmouth, to Miss E. Symes, of Weymouth, Dorset.

At West Clayton-street Chapel, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Edward Stallybrass, Burnham, Norfolk, Mr Charles E. Stallybrass, Cardiff, to Anna Maria, second daughter of Captain Wm. Bell, Newcastle.

At St. John's, on the 26th ult., Mr Thomas Hunter to Miss Susan Barnes.

At All Saints' Church, on the 23rd ult., Mr John Willis to Mrs Catherine Richardson.—On the 24th ult., Mr George William Robson to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Thos. Willins, all of this town.

DEATHS.

At Newhouse, near St. John's, Weardale, on the 19th ult., aged 72, deeply lamented, Mr Henry Morley, mining agent.

At Lanchester, at the Union Workhouse, on the 15th ult., aged 73, Mr Matthew Hopper, saddler, formerly of this town.

At Jeffries' Rake, Derwent Mines, on the 25th ult., aged 53, Mr Henry Hodgson.

At Newcastle, at Sandgate, on the 25th ult., aged 100, Mrs Margaret Casgrove.

At Claremont-place, on the 23rd ult., aged 78, Mr George Tyzac.

At North-parade, on the 26th ult., aged 51, Mr George Bennett, hide and skin broker.

At his residence, No. 1, Bell-street, Arthur's-hill, on the 25th ult., aged 74, Mr Daniel McKenzie, for upwards of 40 years the respected proprietor of the Masons' Arms, Newgate-street. His death is much and deservedly regretted by his aged partner and a large circle of friends, to whom he was much endeared.

At Silver-street, on the 24th ult., aged 28, Bridget, wife of Mr M. Courtney.

At 20, New Bridge-street, on the 25th ult., William, and on the 26th ult., Henry George, the beloved children of Dr and Mrs T. Richardson.

At Hexham, on the 20th ult., aged 45, Mr George Caisley.—On the 31st ult., aged 77, Mr Clemitson Brown, cartwright, formerly of the Riding.

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 2, 1861.