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Mrs Sarah Bradley
Henry P Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 281. CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, a Sharp, Respectable BOY, who can write well, and is quick at Figures. Apply to Mr R. HEDLEY, Draper, Blackhill and Bishop Auckland.

Money.

MONEY TO LEND.

£200, £300, and £500, may be advanced upon ample security of Building Property.—Apply to Messrs SCAIFE and BRITTON, Solicitors, Front-street, Berry-edge.

MONEY WITHOUT DELAY.

£20 to £500 privately Advanced at short Notice to respectable Persons of all classes on their own Note of Hand alone, without other Security of any kind, at Six Per Cent., for One to Five Years, returnable periodically or at end of a term.

Unusual advantages offered, by which legal charges, references or fees are dispensed with. To ensure attention, state sum wanted, how long for, how repayable, full name, address, and enclose stamped envelope to Mr J. SOLOMON, 16, Hackney Road, London, N.E.

To Let.

TO LET, Entry at the May Term, an excellent SHOP, and DWELLING HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, with Cow Byre, Stable, Yard, and other Appurtenances, situate in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge.—Apply to WM. CHEESMAN, Grocer, Leadgate.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Rent and Water 7s per Fortnight.—Apply to HENRY ARMSTRONG, Builder, Head of Delves Lane, Consett.

Lost.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Hopson, on the 10th inst., a WHITE POODLE BITCH, of the Water tribe; answers to the name of "Polly."

Any one returning the same to HENRY PICKERING, Towlaw, or THOMAS PICKERING, Hopson Colliery, will be Rewarded for their trouble.

LOST, between Leadgate and Carr House Station, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1865, a LOCKET, with Brown Guard attached.

Any one Finding it and returning it to the *Guardian* Office will be Rewarded.

Public Notices.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE REV. J. RATTENBURY (of London) will PREACH in the above place of Worship on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1866, in the Afternoon at a Quarter to Three, and in the Evening in the TOWN HALL, at Half-past Six.

A Collection will be made at the close of each Service, in Aid of the Trust Fund.

A PUBLIC TEA

Will be provided in the TOWN HALL on the same day.
Tea on the Tables at Half-past Four o'Clock.
Tickets, One Shilling each, may be had of Messrs TAYLOR, WILSON BROS., and at the Door.

A PLAIN QUESTION.

ARE you going to enter the Matrimonial Estate? Yes. Then go at once and Purchase your WEDDING RING at

W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL,

where they may be obtained at Prices varying from 5s to 21s each.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howden Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.

To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.

Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.

WM. W. BROWN, Howden Bank, near Lanchester.

MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.

Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland.
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham.
Mr E. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Association was held at the house of Mrs Brown, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, January 1st, 1866.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the above Association, do hereby give this Public Notice, that we continue to use our utmost endeavours for detecting, apprehending, and punishing, with the utmost rigour of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall commit or attempt to commit, any Robbery, Burglary, Felony, Theft, or Misdemeanour whatsoever, whereby the Person or Property of any Member of this Association shall or may be injured or affected; and, also, to Detect and Prosecute, to the utmost rigour of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall be found Breaking the Hedges or Fences, injuring Trees or plantations, or making Footpaths over, or otherwise Trespassing upon any of our Farms, Lands, or Grounds, or Entering (unauthorised) any of our Gardens, Out-houses, or other Buildings, Robbing our Gardens or Orchards, or Pulling or Destroying Turnips, Potatoes, or other Produce growing upon our said Farms, or who shall wilfully Injure, Furiously Drive, or otherwise Ill-use any of our Horses, Cattle, or other Stock.

MEMBERS' NAMES.

M. D. Hunter, Esq., Medomsley—Wood and Lands
Thomas Wilson, Esq., Benfieldside—Lands
John Beckington, Esq., Benfieldside—House and Lands
Robert Taylor, Esq., West Conside
Mrs Brown, Shotley Bridge—House and Medomsley Lands
c Mr George Watson, Shotley Bridge
c Mr Joseph Dickinson, Derwent Grange
Mr John Ritson, Shotley Bridge—House and Blackhill Candle House
Mr Henry Ritson, Benfieldside and Elm Park Farms, Blackhill Saw Mills and Forge, and Pasture Drift Lands
c Mr Thomas Ritson, Knitsley Mill Farm and Carr House Farm
c Mr Robert Siddle, Shotley Bridge—House and Land
Mr Edward Charlton, Leadgate
Mr John Roxby, Hedley-on-the-Hill
Consett Iron Company—Houses and Land at Medomsley
c Mr Martin Bell, Cutlers' Hall
c Mr Robert Christopher, Blackhill
Mr William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge
c Mr Robert Marshall, Highgate
Mr John Robson, Healey Field and Derwent Grange Farms
Mr John Johnstone Hunter, Bradley Brick Works
Mr John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge
c Mr Matthew Coupland, West Wood House, Ebchester, and Ebchester Colliery
Mr John Calvert—House and Shop, Consett
Mrs Bradley—Guardian Office, Consett
Mr John Barron—Inn and Land, Berryedge
Mr William Thomas Bolton, Ebchester Hill
Mr William Turner, Blackhill
Mr Matthew Spencer, Carribees
c Mr C. G. Randall, Shotley Bridge
Mr George Ritson, Quaking House and Kyo Laws Farm
Mr John Moody, Ebchester Dye Mills
Mr Robert Jackson, Consett—Shop, Printing Office, and Dwelling House
Mr George Thompson, Berryedge—House
Jonathan Backhouse Richardson, Esq., Shotley Lodge—House and Land
Mr Robert Munro Allan, Solicitor, Newcastle
Mr George Hedley, Cutlers' Hall—House and Shop
Mr Joseph Huntley, Ebchester—House, Shop, and Land
Mr Pattison Osborne, Shotley Bridge—House, Shop, and Land
Mr John Jameson, Blackhill—House
Mr William Lovatt, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr William Heslop, Blackhill—House
Mr Thomas Thompson, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr William Nicholson, Blackhill—Quarry
Mr Elliott Leybourne, Healeyfield—Lands
Mr Joseph Makepeace, Cowshet Leazes Farm
Mr John Bland, Leadgate—House and Farms at Iveston and Black House.

The Names marked thus (c) are the Committee for this year.

R. J. SHAFTO, Solicitor, Durham.
JOHN RITSON, Clerk and Treasurer.

☞ The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Mrs Brown's, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on the First Monday in January, 1867. Dinner at Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

Business Addresses.

MR G. GODLEY

BEGS to inform the Public that he has to-day Opened his FISH STORE, where he intends keeping a supply of Fresh and other Fish (including Shell Fish), Fresh every Day.

All Orders punctually attended to.
Observe—
MR GEORGE GODLEY,
STIRLING CASTLE, CONSETT.

MUFFINS
Can always be had at
LUKE WHITEHEAD'S,
5, TRAFALGAR STREET.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 0d. per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 6d. "
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT,
GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE,
LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS LEWIS begs most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has succeeded Mr Blades in that old-established Shaving and Haircutting Establishment carried on by him for the last Eighteen Years, in Front-street, Consett, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed on that gentleman.

JOHN BARRON,
No. 1, DUN COW INN, BERRY EDGE.
LICENSED TO LET HORSES, GIGS, DOG CARTS, &c., FOR HIRE.

FURNITURE REMOVED,
On the Shortest Notice and on the most Reasonable Terms.

GENERAL CART WORK DONE.

WILLIAM HORN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Nelson Street to the above Place, and also takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, still to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.

Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.

A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

PRINTING
AT THE
NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN PRINTING OFFICES,
WEST CLAYTON STREET.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.

☞ FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.,
Now on hand.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.

Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET AND TRAFALGAR STREET,
CONSETT.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.
ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.

Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.

☞ District Agent and Reporter for the *Consett Guardian*; Accredited Correspondent to the *Northern Daily* and *Weekly Express*, the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicle*, and *Newcastle Guardian*.

All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!

GEORGE PROUDLOCK begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has again procured a License to DEAL IN GAME, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a share of Public Patronage.

OBSERVE:—MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.,
3, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

THOMAS ROWE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.

BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Business Addresses.

CAN WE DO IT!—THAT'S THE QUESTION.—We have resolved (if spared) to increase our Tea Sales to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM. Don't think us presumptuous when we declare we mean to do it. Fifteen years of unprecedented successful experience has placed in our keeping the key to the public taste, and we mean to use it. With us it is only a question of time. We have faith in our judgment, strength enough in our will, and sufficient liberality in our spirit, to work the question. During 1865 we sold 74,707 Pounds of our justly celebrated Teas, showing an increase over last year's Sales of 6,498 Pounds. It is only for you who have not tried our Teas to consider whether it is not your interest to set aside your prejudice and share the advantages we offer to the Tea-consuming public.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

G. ROBSON, DRAPER, FRONT STREET,

IS now Selling Off, at great Reduction in Price, the whole of his Stock of FANCY DRESSES, ABERDEEN WINCEYS, FRENCH MERINOES, FINE BLACK BARETHAS, PARAMATTAS, COBURGS, &c. LINENS, HOLLANDS, SHEETS, CHEAP CALICOES, &c.

As this Stock must be cleared out before Removal, some very cheap bargains will be offered.

G. ROBSON, DRAPER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

Sales by Private Contract.

BRICKS FOR SALE, at the Blackfine Brick Works. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Consett.

HOUSES and BUILDING SITES For Sale.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Consett.

FOR SALE, a PLOT of FREEHOLD LAND, suitable for Building Purposes, situated at Clough Dean, Parish of Tanfield.—Apply to THOMAS BROWN, Grocer, Whitely Head.

Sales by Auction.

NEW MARKET SALE ROOMS, CONSETT.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS,
Belonging the Estate of James Phillips, of Abersychan, South Wales, a Bankrupt.

MR. HENRY BROWN
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE Remains of this large INSOLVENT STOCK, as well as a large Consignment of NEW GOODS direct from the Manufacturers, commencing on Monday next, the 19th inst., at One o'clock, and again at Six in the Evening, and will continue on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays until the whole is sold.

Private Sale on other days, as well as in the Forenoons of the Auction Sale Days.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MR. HENRY BROWN,
Has been honoured with instructions to
SELL BY AUCTION,
AT CONSETT HALL,
On Wednesday and Thursday, March 7th and 8th, 1866,

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Joseph Marriage, Esq., (who is changing his residence,) consisting of 27 lots of Utensils, &c., connected with the Scullery; 32 do. of Ware, 3 Sets of China, large and small Cruet Stands, Glass Decanters, splendid Tea Urn, 8 Tea and Coffee Pots, 1 Sausage Machine, 8 Candle Sticks, Box and Sad Irons, Dish Covers, 5 beautiful Lamps, Kitchen Table, Chairs, Large Press, 14 feet long 8 feet high, Fender, Fire Irons, Clock, Cocoa Matting, &c.

No. 1 BREAKFAST ROOM.—Fenders, Fire Irons, Book Shelves, Chairs, Drugget, Hearthrug, &c.

No 2 BREAKFAST ROOM.—Fender, Fire Irons, Coal Box, Reading Stand, Six Mahogany Chairs in Hair Seating, One Sofa in do., Dining and Work Tables, Cabinet Press, Four Pictures in Gilt Frames, Carpet, Drugget, Indian Matting, Hearthrug, Mats, Hassocks, &c.

DRAWING ROOM.—Fender and Fire Irons, Two Easy Chairs (Walnut and Green Damask), One Couch do., Eight Chairs do., One Oval Centre Table do., One Hearthrug, Two Pictures in Gilt Frames.

DINING ROOM.—Fender and Fire Irons, Coal Box, One Mahogany Easy Chair, One Mahogany Sofa in Hair Seating, Two Arm Chairs do., Six Chairs do., Large Dining Table, One Work do., Mahogany Cheffioneer, Bagatelle Board, large Model of a Ship, Table Covers, Carpets, &c.

SERVANTS' BED ROOM.—Chest of Drawers, Wash Stand, Chairs, French Bedstead, Mattress, Down Bed, Bolster and Pillows, Three Carpets, &c.

No 1 BED ROOM.—Gilt Cornice complete, Hearthrug, Carpet, Chest of Drawers, French Bedstead, Mattress, Feather Bed, Hangings, Wash Stand, Set of Chamber Ware, Swing Glass, One Stretcher Bed.

No 2 BED ROOM.—Fender and Fire Irons, Wash Stand, Two Dressing Tables, Chamber Ware, Two Chests of Drawers, Sitz Bath, French Bedstead and Hangings, Flock Mattress, Down Bed, Bolster and Pillows, Swing Looking Glass, Chairs, Stool, Hearthrug, Mattress, Mat, &c. &c.

No. 3 BED ROOM.—Fender and Fire Irons, Cornice and Hangings, Wash Stand, Dressing Table, Swing Looking Glass, Iron Bedstead with Gilt Cornice and Crimson Hangings, Straw Mattress, Flock Do., Feather Bed, Bolster and Pillows, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Window Cornice and Chintz Hangings, Drugget, Cane-bottomed Chairs, &c.

No. 4 BED ROOM.—Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Cane-bottomed Chairs, 1 Stretcher Bed, Mattress, Bed, Bolster, Pillows, Carpet, and Looking Glass.

No. 5 BED ROOM.—Fender and Fire Irons, Fire Guard, Hearth Rug, Wash Stand, Dressing Table, Wash Stand, Cheffioneer, Towel Rack, 2 sets of Chamber Ware, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Mantelpiece Mirror, High Chest of Drawers (Mahogany), Wardrobe Do., Night Commode Do., 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs, large Mahogany Four-posted Bedstead with Crimson Hangings, Straw Mattress, Flock Do., and Kidderminster Carpet.

No. 6 BED ROOM.—Fender, Fire Irons, Hearth Rug, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Wash Stand, Swing Glass, Chamber Ware, Towel Rack, 2 Cornices with Hangings, 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs, Mahogany Tudor Bedstead with Green Damask Hangings, Mattress, Down Bed, Carpet, and India Mat.

Also, 1 Full Set of Single Harness, 2 Saddles, 2 Bridles, 1 Saddle Stand, about 20 other miscellaneous Lots of Articles: 1 Hay Cutter, 1 Oat Crusher, 2 Poss Tubs, 1 excellent Patent Mangle; and 30 Lots of Books and Periodicals, Catalogues of which will be ready in a few days, and may be had of the Auctioneer.

Sale to commence each day at One o'clock, to a minute.

N.B.—The Drawing Room Furniture will be sold on the Second Day of Sale.

Business Addresses.

H. SMITH,
DRAPER AND OUTFITTER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

THANKING our very numerous Customers for past favours, we will at all times do our utmost to merit a continuance of the same.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he

HAS REMOVED
TO
THE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Behind which he has erected New Premises, and
A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.

The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:—

Posting Bills.
Hand Bills.
Bill Heads.
Invoices.
Trade Cards.
Window Cards (in elegant style).
Funeral Cards.
Funeral Circulars.
Check Books.
Account Books.
Tickets, every description.
Club Rules.
Circulars (all sorts).
Direction Labels.
Tea Papers.
Tobacco Papers.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING.
In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.

FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE LONDON AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.

DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow law; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.

Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 18th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir,—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.

Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only one small box of pills, and *one* small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.

Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cure in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 13 years' standing. Dec., 1863.

Mr. Wm. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility.—Aug. 8th, 1863.

Mrs. Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in four days of a cough with spit, soreness in the chest, &c., of two and a half years' standing.—Feb. 6th, 1864.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire. "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. E. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

PATENT VICTORIA SNUFFLESS DIP CANDLES.

ARE Sold by all Grocers and Candle Dealers, and wholesale by PALMER & Co., Green Street, Bethnal Green, London, N.E., Composite Candle Manufacturers.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores health and strength to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary. Sold in cases with full instructions, at 11s. or four quantities for 33s. Sent everywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance or stamps.—Sole agents in London, Prout and Co., 229 Strand near Temple Bar, London. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA: its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risk of operation, cutting, or other irrational measures. Price 1s., or post free for 14 stamps, by Johnson [illegible] Publishers, 13, Brooke-street, Holborn, London, E.C.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood, where all orders received will have our attention.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).

This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case promptly answered.

☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

In Packets only
HIMALAYA
TEA
PURE, NATURAL COLOUR
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST,
The only Uncoloured Tea.

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NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

On Tuesday, the half-yearly meeting of the North-Eastern Railway Company was held at the De Grey Rooms, York; Mr H. S. Thompson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The seal of the company having been fixed to the register of shareholders (numbering 17,000), the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report. He observed that the prominent point which appeared in the past half-year's working was that the increase of gross receipts was £102,001, and the increase of net receipts £60,212. He thought this was a very satisfactory result, considering that the price of almost everything they had to purchase, as well as the rate of wages, had increased in the course of the last year or two. He showed that the net increase had been fairly and honestly earned, and proceeded to refer to the paragraph in the report on the subject of a school-fund for the education of the children of the workmen employed by the company at the Tyne Dock. What the directors contemplated was, that if the shareholders put into their hands sufficient funds, they should build one or more schoolhouses there. When the schools were built, the Government allowance and the school-pence would no doubt be sufficient to keep them in an efficient state; but he thought it was a public duty that they who, for the purposes of profit, drew together many hundreds of workmen to a place where there was no provision for education or religious worship, should find the funds for providing a place where their children might be educated. (Applause.) About £600 had been received towards the proposed object, but that would not be anything like sufficient to build the schools. With regard to the traffic of the company, the Chairman observed that the year 1865, looking especially to the latter nine months of it, had been a year of very brisk trade in the district, and the result had been that the receipts in 1865 above those of 1864 amounted to £174,426 of gross revenue, the receipts of 1864 having been £353,107 above those of 1863. This was a progressive increase, and showed that the measures they had adopted had not been barren of results. The season having been remarkably fine and dry, they had made considerable progress with works, and they had been enabled to open the Market Weighton and Beverley line, the Otley branch, the Whitby deviation, and the Castleton and Grosmont, which had added about forty miles to the company's lines. Considerable progress had also been made with other works not yet completed. The most remarkable feature of the year 1865 was the very successful result of the Parliamentary session. Looking back for a certain time he might state, that this company had never applied for a new line or an amalgamation which they had not succeeded in obtaining, and that no attempt to invade their district had succeeded. (Applause.) When that extended over a period of ten or eleven years they might fairly ask what was the cause of that continued success? He thought he could give three substantial reasons. In the first place they had undeniably got a good fighting staff; the second cause was that they had never employed their fighting powers in a bad cause, but strictly in self-defence; and the third was that the directors had always framed their policy on the assumption that they should hold possession of their district so long only, as the majority of thinking men in that district believed they were as well served by that company as they would be if they had other companies in the district. (Applause.) He alluded to the successful policy of the company in the steps taken for the reduction of fares, increasing the accommodation to the public, and laying out capital in developing the district, and stated that if they retained undisturbed possession a few years longer, this would be one of the cheapest and one of the best served districts in the country, so far as railway accommodation was concerned. (Applause.) While new districts had been opened out, and the public served at a cheaper rate, the directors had been able to provide for shareholders that which he had always encouraged them to hope for, viz., a slow but progressive increase, not only in their income, but in the permanent value of their district. He moved that the report of the directors be received and adopted.

Mr LEEMAN, M.P., deputy chairman, seconded the motion.

Mr STABLES, of Leeds, gave the directors and officers of the company credit for the improved handling of the small traffic, but thought that the coal trade might be much more developed. Near one station in the Leeds district there was a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, who naturally should draw the whole supply of their coal from the station; but he believed that not more than 1,000 persons were supplied at that station. He had reason for thinking the same thing occurred at other stations in the Leeds district. The directors in their report had not given the shareholders any idea as to the borrowing powers which they possessed, and as to how far they had been exercised. He should be glad if the chairman would state what was the position of the debenture holders.

Mr DYSON inquired what would be the cost of the new station at York?

Mr MULCASTER, Newcastle, said that the slippery and dangerous state of the carriage road on the High Level Bridge was a source of constant complaint to those who were in the habit of using it. In fine weather the surface attained a high polish and became as slippery as ice, and riding horses with light shoes had the greatest difficulty in keeping their feet; the same difficulty occurred after a little rain, so that in all states of the weather there was a considerable amount of danger to be encountered in riding or driving along it. A complaint was made in November last by several gentlemen who had had falls, since which a little fine gravel had been occasionally sprinkled on the bridge in wet weather, which was only a temporary remedy, as the covering was so slight that the wind blew it off immediately it became dry, and was of little or no service, as no more was put on till the next wet day; in the meantime the place was as dangerous as ever. In the opinion of those conversant with the nature of the road, the wooden pavement and asphalte should be entirely removed and the road Macadamised; or a covering of at least one inch of gravel (continually maintained) might be tried in the first instance. The public felt that as they paid a high rate of toll they were entitled to a safe passage; the amount taken at the bridge being not less than one hundred pounds per week; in fact, several gentlemen had determined to bring an action for damages, should they meet with an accident on the bridge. The following cases had come to his own knowledge, and he had no doubt that they could be multiplied by one hundred if an inquiry was made:—Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, several falls; Mr Augustus H. Hunt, several falls; Mr C. J. Reed, three severe falls; Mr Ralph Brown, several falls, once thrown over the rails on to the footpath; Mr C. Stephenson, V.S., several falls, and was once thrown under the wheels of a waggon; Mr T. S. Gibson, when proceeding to the Central Station in a cab, the horse fell three times, and he was obliged to get out and walk, and lost the train; Mr John Harvey, a very severe fall; Mr Favell had given up using the bridge, considering it too dangerous to ride along; Mr H. C. Allgood found the greatest difficulty in riding along the bridge with safety.

Dr. FROBISHER, of Leeds, complained of the numerous extensions, and of the dividend not being larger in proportion to the amount earned. He also contended that there was no necessity for a new station at York, his opinion being that an addition to the present one would be quite sufficient.

Mr BARKER suggested that a statement of the amount of the borrowing powers, and the extent to which they had been exercised, should be inserted in the report in future. He and other shareholders expressed their approval of the proposal to provide education for the children of the workmen employed at the Tyne dock.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr Stables, said that the question he had raised was not one that could be entertained at a public meeting. As to the borrowing powers of the company, they had still power to raise £550,000 on debentures, and in new bills they had before Parliament power was inserted to increase the borrowing powers of the company. With regard to the cost of the new station at York, it was estimated at £200,000, and the engineers of the company, and the directors who had given their attention to the subject, had come to the conclusion that it would be quite impossible to enlarge the present station, whilst it would be better in every respect to remove the site altogether. The directors would call the attention of the engineer to the High Level Bridge, with a view to its being seen what could be done to remedy the complaint. In reply to Mr Barker on the subject of the borrowing powers, the directors would consider the point.

The report was then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved the payment of the dividends on the 28th inst. as follow:—Upon the amount paid upon the ordinary stock and shares in the Berwick Capital Stock, at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum; upon the ordinary stock in the York Capital Stock at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum; upon the ordinary stock in the Leeds Capital Stock, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum; upon the Thirsk and Malton Stock, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum; upon the ordinary stock in the Carlisle Capital Stock, at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum; and upon the 4 per cent. Preferential Stock an equalising dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum; upon the ordinary shares in the Darlington Capital Stock at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum.

Mr KITSON, Leeds, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN next moved that the meeting authorise the borrowing and re-borrowing on mortgage by the Company of the amount prescribed by the North-Eastern, West Hartlepool, and Cleveland Railways Amalgamation Act, 1865.

Mr CASH, of Leeds, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that Messrs G. Leeman, M.P., J. Hodgson, G. H. Seymour, S. Priestman, and I. L. Bell, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the Company.

Mr KITSON seconded the motion.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that Mr A. H. Wylie, who retired by rotation, be re-elected an auditor of the Company.

Mr SEYMOUR seconded the motion.—Carried.

Mr STABLES (who called attention to the inconvenience to many of the Leeds shareholders of the meeting being held on a Tuesday, the market day at that town) proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Mr Ald. WOOD seconded the motion, which was carried, and the meeting separated.

Poets' Corner.

SONG OF THE CATTLE HUNTERS.

While the morning light beams on the fern-matted streams,
And the water-pools flash in its glow,
Down the ridges we fly, with a loud ringing cry—
Down the Ridges and gullies we go!
And the cattle we hunt they are racing in front,
With a roar like the thunder of waves!
As the beat and the beat of our swift horses' feet
Start the echoes away from their caves!
As the beat and the beat
Of our swift horses' feet
Start the echoes away from their caves!

Like a wintery shore that the waters ride o'er,
All the lowlands are filling with sound,
For swiftly we gain where the herds on the plain,
Like a tempest, are tearing the ground!
And we'll follow them hard to the rails of the yard,
O'er the gulches and mountain-tops grey,
Where the beat and the beat of our swift horses' feet
Will die with the echoes away!
Where the beat and the beat
Of our swift horses' feet
Will die with the echoes away!

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

The steamer *Hibernian* has arrived with New York advices to the 10th inst. A deputation of coloured persons recently waited on President Johnson to urge that as the negroes are taxed they ought to be admitted to exercise the suffrage. The President, while professing himself a friend of the negro, said he did not think that the enfranchisement of negroes in the South would benefit them. It would cause a war of races. At all events, it was a question for the people's decision, and it would be tyrannical of him to force the people to grant negro suffrage against their wishes. He thought the negroes would do well to emigrate rather than remain crowded in the South. The deputation demurred to these views, and they have since published a pamphlet combating the President's opinions. The Federal commission appointed to investigate the affair of Bagdad has reported that the Federal soldiers engaged in it were acting contrary to orders under the influence of the Mexican General Crawford. It is reported in New York that the Emperor Napoleon has positively ordered the withdrawal of all his troops from Mexico. Two persons, alleged to be agents of the Chilian Government, have been arrested in New York charged with preparing military expeditions against Spain in violation of the laws of neutrality, and they have been indicted by the grand jury. A man has also been arrested by the New York police late at night with a waggon full of arms and ammunition, but, although O'Mahony claimed the arms and ammunition as Fenian property, both man and goods were discharged. Gold 139.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French received at the Tuileries on Sunday the Committee of the Senate appointed to present the address. President Troplong read the address, of which the following are the most salient points:—We are happy to say that the relations of France with foreign Powers are of a pacific character. We still entertain hopes of a reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy. This reconciliation is necessary for their interests, for the peace of Europe, and for the tranquillity of consciences. The September convention honestly carried out will be a fresh guarantee of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, the maintenance of which is indispensable to the independent exercise of the spiritual power. The country has received with satisfaction the assurance that our expedition to Mexico is drawing to a close. The address then alludes to the traditional sympathies existing between France and the United States, and says the latter ought not to take umbrage at the presence of our troops in Mexico. To render their call dependent upon any other than our own convenience would be to attack our rights and our honour, which your Majesty guards with a solicitude worthy of France and of the name of Napoleon. The subsequent paragraphs of the address refer to the Algerian law upon coalition, agriculture, and public instruction. The paragraph relating to the finances expresses satisfaction at the improvement which has taken place, and at the economy effected in the different departments of the public services. The address concludes thus:—The stability of our institutions—the basis of which repose upon the solemn right of voting—is by no means irreconcileable with the judicious progress of our liberties. This your Majesty has already proved. The experience of the past is a guarantee for the future.

His Majesty replied as follows:—"Messieurs les Senateurs,—The address of the Senate is an eloquent commentary upon my speech; it develops what I have only indicated; it explains all that I wished to be understood. You, like myself, desire the stability, the rational and progressive development of our institutions, the improvement of the condition of the greatest number, the maintenance intact of the national dignity and honour. This agreement is a power. The moral as well as the physical world obeys general laws which cannot be infringed without danger. It is not by daily shaking the base of an edifice that we hasten on the crowning of it. My Government is not stationary; it moves, it desires to move, but upon firm ground, capable of supporting both power and liberty. Let us call to our aid progress in every form, but let us build up storey by storey that grand pyramid which has for its base universal suffrage, and for its apex the civilising genius of France. These sentiments, so well expressed in the address, have deeply touched me; they are worthy of the first body of the State, the vigilant guardian of the Constitution, and the principles it establishes."

SPAIN AND ITALY.

The text of the long despatch which Senor Bermudez de Castro, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed to Florence, in reply to the protest of General Lamarmora, is published. Its substance is easily expressed. Spain, like France, desires to see Italy reconciled to the Papacy, and to see the temporal power of the Pope flourishing side by side with united Italy. The September Convention secures the Pope against foreign invasion, but in case his temporal sovereignty should be threatened or destroyed by revolution, Spain, as a Catholic power, should hold herself at liberty to interfere in the interest of the chief of the Catholic world.

PRUSSIA.

The President of the Ministry of State has addressed a letter to Herr Grabow, President of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he declares the resolutions of the Chamber relative to the Duchy of Lauenberg, the Supreme Court, and the Cologne Banquet, are unconstitutional, and therefore cannot be accepted by the Government. For these reasons he returns the resolutions to the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is asserted that Prussia is about to send a note to the Austrian Cabinet, declaring the personal union of the Duchies to Prussia to be the only solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

AUSTRIA.

It is asserted that Austria and Italy are about to conclude an arrangement for the improvement of their mutual consular and commercial relations. Austria, without recognising the Kingdom of Italy, will consent to extend the provisions of the Austro-Sardinian Treaty of Commerce of 1852 to all merchandise arriving in Austria from any part of the Italian Kingdom.

The *Wanderer* confirms the report that Prussia intends entering into negotiations with Austria in order to arrive at a definite settlement of the question of the Duchies. It is said that Prussia will propose to Austria to cede her rights of possession in the Duchies in consideration of a pecuniary indemnity.

The debate on the Address commenced in Thursday's sitting of the Hungarian Diet. The Vice-President of the Chamber and the Government Commissioner explained in what manner the Foreign Affairs as well as the Finance and War Departments of Hungary and Austria will be considered the common affairs of the two countries, and stated that, in their opinion, those subjects should be treated by delegates from the Diets of Hungary and the other provinces of Austria. The draught Address of the Upper House expresses the same sentiments and wishes as the Address of the Lower House.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

It is now formally announced that Peru has declared war against Spain. The Peruvian fleet has sailed to join the Chilian squadron, and the united force has orders to commence hostilities without delay. Valparaiso is now thoroughly blockaded, and an attack upon the city is daily expected. If the Chili-Peruvian squadron should engage the Spanish fleet before the latter obtains reinforcements, it is hard to say how affairs may go. In any case Spain is pretty certain to realise the feeling of the biter who finds himself bit.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Earl RUSSELL said that in consequence of a communication from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, urging the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in that country, he must ask the House to sit to-morrow (Saturday), at five o'clock. The last time the *Habeas Corpus* Act was suspended in Ireland, the bill was passed through all its stages in one day.

The Earl of DERBY said it would be for the Government to justify the course which they were about to take, and if the House of Commons thought that the state of things warranted so strong a step, he was sure that their lordships would not interpose a moment's delay.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to seven.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Mr H. SHERIDAN gave notice that on an early day he would move a resolution in favour of the further reduction of the duty on fire insurance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House, on its rising, should adjourn until twelve o'clock on Saturday. He did so because an important matter of business would then be brought forward, with respect to Ireland, by the Home Secretary. The motion was agreed to.

Sir G. GREY: I beg now to give notice that, to-morrow, I shall move for leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited time the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland. (Loud and general cheers.)

The remaining clauses of the Cattle Diseases Bill were passed through committee, and the bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY FEB. 17.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock, at which hour there was an unusually large attendance of members.

Sir G. GREY, in asking leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited time, the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, said that it was with sincere regret that he rose to make this motion. The power of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act was one which ought not to be lightly sought for by the Government, or granted by Parliament on insufficient grounds; but the Government entertained a decided opinion that in the present state of Ireland, after having exhausted all the power given to them by law, it was their imperative duty to ask Parliament for power to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, so as to enable them to put an effectual check upon a wicked and wide-spread conspiracy, and afford due protection to the loyal and faithful subjects of Her Majesty in Ireland. The impression was entertained in some quarters that the Government were late in making this power, but it was only lately that the Fenian conspiracy had assumed a form which a short time ago was hardly expected. In 1862 Fenianism was known to exist in Ireland, but it was then confined merely to the making of speeches and writing of articles of a seditious character; but a very remarkable change had taken place in the aspect of affairs, coincident with the cessation of the civil war in America. A very large number of Irishmen were engaged during the war in the service of the United States, and at the close of the war, finding their services no longer required, they formed themselves into associations for the purpose of organising a conspiracy for the separation of Ireland from the authority of the Crown of Great Britain. Since then insurrectionary movements had taken place in various parts of Ireland, in all of which assistance had been rendered from America, both in arms, money, and men. As to the delusion that assistance would be given from America, he had the strongest reason for saying that the scheme was wholly discountenanced by the Government of the United States, and there was no ground whatever for doubting the loyalty and true allegiance of the army. Sir G. Grey added that the Government had been in constant communication on this subject with the Executive Government in Ireland, and it was at their express request that he undertook now to move the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. In a letter received last night, Lord Wodehouse said that he could not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country if these powers were longer withheld. With them he hoped still to be able to preserve the peace, and he (Lord Wodehouse), therefore, trusted that a bill of suspension would be brought in without delay. If the House assented to the introduction of this bill, which the Government on their sole responsibility sought to bring in, there should be no delay in passing it into an act. He believed he had made out a sufficient case for granting the extraordinary powers he sought. He moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of September, 1866, such persons as he might suspect of conspiring against Her Majesty's Government and person. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI did not intend to oppose the proposition made by the Government; but he should follow the course which he pursued in 1848 under similar circumstances, when, by an unhappy destiny, the present First Minister of the Crown was obliged to appeal to Parliament to sanction a violation of the constitution. He regretted that, being acquainted with the wide-spread disaffection existing in Ireland, the Government had not taken into consideration measures of a remedial nature. At the same time, it was clear that the present menacing situation of Ireland was not produced by any domestic or internal cause, and he should therefore give his cordial support to the Government.

Mr. BRIGHT said that for more than twenty-two years he had possessed a seat in the House, but he had never risen to address it under so strong a feeling of shame and humiliation as that with which he felt himself oppressed at the present moment. The Home Secretary proposed now to deprive no inconsiderable portion of the subjects of the Queen within the United Kingdom of the common right, the most precious, and the most sacred of the rights of the English constitution, the right to their personal freedom. He did not think that the Right Hon. Gentleman had overstated the case for the purpose of inducing the House to consent to his proposition. On the contrary, Ireland, ever since the union, had been a source of disquietude and uneasiness to Her Majesty's Government. Indeed, he believed that if the Government could, they would at once unmoor Ireland from her fastenings in the deep, and move her at least two thousand miles to the west. The Irish people were not naturally to be called a criminal population; they had some of the noblest qualities possessed by any portion of the human race, and they were always very grateful for any kindness bestowed upon them; yet, after sixty years of government by the Parliament of this country we had them embittered against our rule, and anxious only to throw off the authority of the crown and of the queen of these realms. During the lifetime of the oldest man in the House, Ireland had been in a chronic state of insurrection, and he believed it was attributable almost entirely to misgovernment ever since the union. Although we had had great Ministers, there had been nothing on the part of any one member of the Government towards Ireland which history would hereafter describe as statesmanship. He had no wish to speak disrespectfully of men in office. It was not his custom in that House—(great laughter);—but he thought if the Ministry and leading members of the Opposition would unite in some measure for the benefit of Ireland, instead of losing time in fighting for office they would be enabled to make Ireland a source of strength, and not of weakness, to this country. There was a mode of making Ireland loyal, and it was the duty of the Government to discover it. He should not oppose the proposition of the Government, for he presumed the circumstances were such that the course about to be pursued was perhaps the only merciful course towards Ireland. He called upon the Government to shake off the trammels of doubt, and to say something soothing to Ireland, that might give hope for the future. He called upon the Government to wipe out this blot—the misgovernment of Ireland—for that it was, and a scandal also to the civilisation of the country.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked why the speech of the Hon. Member for Birmingham had been made? Was it for the purpose of smoothing the difficulties in the way, or of conciliating Ireland? To his mind the purpose was merely mischievous. (Cheers.) He acknowledged that the reign of England over Ireland for centuries had been a reign of misrule, and he did not believe that the centuries of tyranny could be wiped out by a small number of years of good government; but for the last thirty years there had been in Parliament a careful consideration of the interests of Ireland. The Hon. Member for Birmingham had occupied the time of the House in idle vapid talk, but he had refrained from pointing out a single thing that ought to be done. He (Mr. Roebuck) thought that the great grievance of Ireland was the Irish Church—(a voice "Tenant right")—it was asked why there should not be tenant right in Ireland, and why should the Irish proprietor of land be under a different law from the proprietor of land in England? His own impression was, that if self-government were given to Ireland it would not be long before the north would rise against the south, and in his mind the north would put down the south. Ireland was great because of her connection with England; she was now well-governed; she had really very little to complain of, and it was quite evident that she was altogether unfit for self-government. He should give his cordial support to the proposition of the Government.

Mr. HORSMAN regretted that the Hon. Member for Birmingham had endeavoured to create dissension by raising a discussion on the question of Irish grievances, and delivering a speech which he had prepared for the motion of the O'Donoghue the other night. (Laughter and cheers). The Hon Member said he should support the bill, but it was impossible to gather from the speech of the Hon. Member whether he was in favour of the Government or of the conspirators. The Hon Member reminded him of the man described in Canning's Anti-Jacobin, as one of those "patriots of the world alone, who's friend of every country but his own." He (Mr. Horsman) called upon the House to support the proposal of the Government and give them every power that was necessary.

Mr. J. S. MILL considered that the occasion was one for deep grief and humiliation. If Ireland in former years had been the victim of misgovernment, of late years there could be no doubt of the wish and desire on both sides of the House to treat her in a liberal spirit; but the question was, whether the good intention was enough, and what measures ought to be brought forward for removing the grievances now complained of.

After some observations from Mr. MOORE and Mr. CONOLLY, Sir G. Grey defended the Catholic priests from aspersions which had been cast upon them of being implicated in the conspiracy; on the contrary, the conspiracy had been denounced by the priests, who had throughout given their support to the cause of law and order.

The O'DONOGHUE was of opinion that if the Government would declare that they would seriously investigate the causes of the disaffection, the Fenian movement would sink into insignificance. Coercion was not what Ireland required. It would create panic, and intensify disaffection; and he believed that the ordinary constitutional powers at the disposal of the Government, if placed in the hands of men of nerve and judgment, would be amply sufficient to meet any emergency that could arise.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER believed no fallacy could be propagated, in connection with the present subject, more dangerous in its character than the supposition that the proceeding in which the House was engaged was an appeal to a substantially English Parliament to apply the hand of force to Ireland. The evidence was universal that the Fenian conspiracy deserved condemnation and repression by all who claimed to represent authority, property, or religion; and that in principle the measure proposed had their unanimous approval. The people of Ireland were liable to be misguided and misled, and required to be defended against themselves.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For leave to bring in the bill 364
Against 6

Majority 358

The announcement of the numbers was received with laughter from all parts of the House.

The bill was then passed through all its stages, and sent up to the House of Lords.

THE CATTLE DISEASE BILL.—The Cattle Disease Bill, as amended, was reported, and subsequently read a third time and passed.....On the motion of Mr. HUNT, the Cattle Plague Bill was committed *pro forma*.

The sitting was suspended at 6.0 until 11.0 o'clock. The House resumed at eleven o'clock. The Speaker and the few members present sat in solemn state until they were summoned to the House of Lords.

On their return, the House immediately adjourned—shortly before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY, Feb 17.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock, when there was a fair attendance of peers. Considerable interest was excited in the proceedings, and the lobbies leading to their Lordships' chamber and the galleries allotted to strangers were well filled.

The only business put down on the paper was a notice to suspend standing orders, for the purpose of at once passing the Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, which had been brought into the House of Commons at an earlier hour. It was not, however, until shortly before five o'clock that the bill was brought up from the Commons.

Earl RUSSELL, in moving the suspension of standing orders, briefly traced the origin of the Fenian conspiracy, which he attributed to the disbandment of the armies engaged in the recent civil war in America. Many persons engaged in that war being disappointed in their hopes of plunder, desired to realise in Ireland those hopes which they had not been allowed to carry out in America. They had collected large sums of money and were sending arms and emissaries to Ireland, and, undeterred by the result of the late trials, in which the judges and the juries had fearlessly discharged their duties, were redoubling their activity. The Lord-Lieutenant and also his advisers had shown their desire to rely upon the ordinary course of the law as long as it was possible; but they had now to inform the Government that the circumstances were so grave that they considered it indispensable, in order to maintain peace and protect life and property, and to restore the feeling of security so necessary to the industrial pursuits of the country, that they should be entrusted with extraordinary powers. It was, therefore, proposed to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and he stated that its object was chiefly to empower the Lord-Lieutenant to deal with the foreign emissaries of the Fenian conspiracy, who were chiefly American citizens. He expressed an earnest hope that these measures would be effectual in restoring peace and tranquillity, and the leaders of the movement being removed, that the people would return to their usual avocations. He moved the suspension of the standing orders.

The Earl of DERBY accepted the statement of the Government that extraordinary measures were necessary on its responsibility. He disputed that Fenianism arose from the American war, believing that its rise was of much earlier date, but in this case the public safety and the maintenance of law and order were the first consideration, and he hoped that, on the statement made in this solemn manner by the Government, their Lordships would pass the bill unanimously.

Standing orders were then suspended, and the bill passed through all its stages.

The LORD CHANCELLOR announced that the Royal assent would be given to the bill at eleven o'clock that night.

The sitting was suspended at 5.20. Their Lordships resumed at eleven o'clock. The Cattle Diseases Bill was read a first time.

It was not until twenty-five minutes to one that the Royal Commissioners, the Duke of Somerset and the Earl of Bessborough, entered the House and joined the Lord Chancellor.

The House of Commons having been summoned, the Royal assent was given to the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland with the usual formalities. Their Lordships adjourned at 12.50.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, Feb. 19th.

Their Lordship met at five p.m.

THE TELEGRAPH (IRELAND) BILL.—The Telegraph Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to give to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland the power of taking possession of the telegraph wires in the country, was read a second time. The standing orders were then suspended, and the bill passed through committee, and was read a third time and passed.

THE CATTLE DISEASES BILL.—Earl GRANVILLE then moved the second reading of the Cattle Diseases Bill. He explained the nature of the provisions of the bill, and said the most important was one which gave to the local authorities the power of directing the slaughter of infected cattle, and of animals which were likely, from their contiguity to infected cattle, to catch the disease. It was also proposed to prohibit, until the 25th of March, the movement of cattle by railway, and of all animals which are imported by sea, except from Ireland. He proposed that, after the bill was read a second time, the standing orders should be suspended, in order that the bill might be passed through all its stages without delay...The Duke of BUCCLEUCH objected to the course proposed to be taken, and thought it was necessary that the bill should be discussed clause by clause, especially those which related to Scotland. He protested in strong terms against the clause which constituted the Commissioners of Supply the local authorities instead of the justices of the peace......The Earl of DALHOUSIE and also the Duke of Montrose expressed similar opinions......The bill was then read a second time, and the standing orders having been suspended, the House went into committee......The Duke of BUCCLEUCH moved the omission of the fifth clause, in order to substitute the Justices of the Peace for the Commissioners of Supply.....The Duke of ARGYLL explained that the Commissioners of Supply had been named because they were the only body in Scotland empowered to levy rates. After a discussion, Earl GRANVILLE expressed a doubt whether, as the clause constituted the authority for taxing the ratepayers, it could be amended by their Lordships without an infringement of the privileges of the House of Commons......The Earl of DERBY complained of the manner in which the bill had been brought forward, but deprecated any step that would be likely to raise a question of privilege between the two Houses as calculated to lead to an indefinite delay in passing the bill. Under all the circumstances he advised the Duke of Buccleuch to withdraw the amendment...The Duke of BUCCLEUCH acquiesced, and the amendment was withdrawn. The clause was then agreed to.....Upon the 12th clause, the Earl of AIRLIE proposed an amendment, the effect of which was to give the local authorities a discretionary power to slaughter or refrain from slaughtering animals certified to be recovering from disease. The Duke of ARGYLL supported the amendment, which was opposed by the Earl of DERBY the Duke of RICHMOND, and other noble Lords......Upon a division the numbers were—For the amendment, 15; against, 52; majority against, 37.—The amendment was rejected, and the clause agreed to. Upon clause 10, which was postponed until the other clauses were all disposed of, the Earl of LICHFIELD moved an amendment, the effect of which was to require the inspector to assign a reason for entering a farmer's premises previous to his inspection, and not afterwards.—Upon a division the numbers were—For the amendment, 21; Against, 22; Majority against, 1.

The House then resumed, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, Feb. 19.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—In reply to Lord H. Lennox, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Mr. Boxall, R.A., had been appointed director of the National Gallery, and that no alterations has been made in his relations to the Treasury, which were set forth in a minute issued some years ago. He was not appointed without the advice and approval of the trustees, and it was not intended to create a precedent that the director must be an artist or a member of the Royal Academy.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE—IRELAND.—In reply to Col. GREGORY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland said that a bill for the prevention of the cattle plague in Ireland had been prepared and sent over for approval.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.—In reply to Mr. MAINWARING, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was only on Friday afternoon that the Cabinet met to consider the question of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and came to the decision to ask Parliament to suspend it on the Saturday. At that time Her Majesty happened to be at Osborne, and it was impossible for her to have come up to town to have given her Royal consent any earlier than it actually was.....Mr. DARBY GRIFFITH, amidst much laughter, asked if the giving the Royal assent on a Sunday was not illegal.....Sir GEORGE GREY replied that it was neither illegal nor irregular. There was no law to prevent Parliament from meeting on a Sunday.

CATTLE RETURNS.—In reply to Col. Wilson-Patten, the President of the board of trade, said he expected the return of the number of cattle in Great Britain would be ready soon after Easter.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE BILL.—The House then went into committee on Mr. Hunt's Cattle Plague Bill......Mr. HUNT said that the chief object of the bill was to insure the absolute prohibition of the movement of cattle up to the 25th of March next, by which time he hoped the plague would be reduced to a more manageable compass. After that time it would be necessary to allow some exceptions. He, however, thought the provisions of the bill would be sufficiently elastic to meet all cases, and suit the requirements of every county. After the 25th March, it would be necessary to provide for the changes of tenancy, and it would allow for this purpose the movement of sound cattle, with a licence, from 25th March, to 6th April in England, and from 15th to 25th May in Scotland. He moved also the exceptions of moving beasts, if sound, from place to place on one farm for a distance of not more than 200 yards along any way. Fat stock, if sound, might be taken a distance of two miles for slaughter, and cows or heifers for breeding for a distance of three miles. Sound cattle, imported by sea might be taken 500 yards to be killed. Calves just dropped might be removed to the place where they are to be reared. Draught oxen in actual work might be used with a licence, showing that they were sound and from a farm not infected. The clauses relating to a cattle police were postponed, as were also the clauses ordering that parish slaughter-houses be provided. On clause 13, which prohibits the movement of cattle, a long discussion arose. Eventually the clause was agreed to, Mr. Hunt agreeing to limit its operation to the 25th March, leaving the Government power to continue it by Order in Council. A proviso was also added, on the motion of Mr. Hussey Vivian, providing that districts of not less than 1,000 square miles, having borders defined by the natural features of the country, might be declared free from the plague by Order in Council. On clause 14, which provides for the movement of cattle on farms, it was agreed that they should be allowed to go over any highway for a distance of 200 yards without a licence. On the motion of Mr. Dovill, a proposal to allow a greater distance to be traversed with a licence, was agreed to by a majority of 146 to 83. This distance, on the suggestion of Lord Cranbourne was limited to two miles.

Progress was then reported.

The National Debt Reduction Bill, and the Savings' Banks and Post Office Savings' Banks Bill passed through committee. The Telegraph Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned at five minutes to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

The royal assent was given to the Cattle Disease Bill; and Lord GRANVILLE, in reply to a question from Lord Stanhope, said that measures had been taken to secure more complete returns of the ravages of the plague.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read two messages from the Queen, requesting the House to concur in a suitable provision for the Princess Helena on her approaching marriage, and for Prince Alfred on his coming of age.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

Several other election petitions were presented, including one disputing the return for West Norfolk.

In reply to questions from Sir Robert Peel and Mr Lowe, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised to make the House of Commons acquainted, at the earliest possible moment, with the nature of the changes which it is proposed to make in the charter of the Queen's University in Ireland. In reply to Mr Bentinck, the right hon. gentleman said the estimates would contain two votes for buildings at South Kensington, for the accommodation of certain of the collections at the British Museum, and for the formation of a Patent Museum.

Mr GLADSTONE further announced that on Thursday the House would be asked to make provision for the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred, and to vote a sum of money for the erection of a monument to Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey.

Sir GEO. GREY, in reply to a question from Mr Bagwell, contradicted the statement that an additional guard of police had been posted at Pentonville, where the Fenian convicts are confined.

Leave was given to introduce bills to enable the Post-master-General to sit in the House of Commons; to provide for the maintenance of the turnpike roads of England and Wales as public highways; and to secure better dwellings for artisans and labourers in towns.

MR. CLAY'S REFORM BILL.

Mr CLAY, the member for Hull, then moved for leave to bring in his Franchise Bill, which proposes to give the suffrage to every male of age in the cities and boroughs of England and Wales, who can read, write, spell, and go through the first four rules of arithmetic.

The bill was supported by Mr Gregory and Lord Elcho.

Mr HORSMAN, in a bantering tone, alluded to the want of interest felt in the question of reform, both in and out of Parliament. For his own part, he preferred the bill of Mr Clay, which at any rate was based upon intelligence, to any proposition likely to emanate from Lord Russell, whose one idea was to give the country a House of Commons elected by a mob. He believed that some annoyance was felt out of doors at the meagre reference to reform contained in the Speech from the Throne. One excitable gentleman told him on the day Parliament was opened that people would not stand this mode of shunting the question on to a siding, and that there would be a row. He was asked to go down to the House at five o'clock and see the hon. member for Birmingham explode; but although the hon. member had ever since been "the observed of all observers," he had remained drooping and melancholy; and if he had been great on the cattle plague and had gone off at half-cock upon Ireland, he had yet to explode on the question of reform. (Great laughter.) In reality, he believed the hon. member and other comprehensive reformers had so far been helping the Government to smother reform under a pile of imaginary statistics. (Laughter.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the hon. member for Hull had shown great force and ability as well as considerable ingenuity in handling a difficult and delicate subject. Up to the present time the Government had been engaged in collecting statistical information to assist them in preparing a bill on the question of reform. He anticipated that only a few days would elapse before he should be able to state to the House the day on which the Government measure would be introduced, and until it was introduced he could assure hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House that no amount of solicitation or ingenuity would succeed in extracting from him a particle of information as to the nature of the propositions which it would be the duty of the Government to submit to the House. (Laughter and cheers.)

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The House then went into committee on the Cattle Plague Bill, and the consideration of the clauses led to a protracted and uninteresting discussion upon technicalities and verbal amendments. The bill was ultimately gone through, and ordered to be reported, as amended, to the House.

The House then adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21ST.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr BRAND, new writs were ordered for Tiverton in the room of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, deceased; for Brecknock, in the room of Mr Williams, deceased; for North Lancashire, in the room of the Marquis of Hartington, appointed Secretary for War; for the City of London, in the room of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; for the county of Limerick, in the room of the Right Hon. W. Monsell, appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade for Ireland; for Sunderland, in the room of Mr Fenwick, appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty; and for Ripon, in the room of Sir C. Wood, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, having been created Viscount Halifax.

On the motion of Col. TAYLOR, a new writ was ordered for Leominster, in the room of Mr G. Hardy, returned for Leominster and the University of Oxford, but who had elected to sit for the University.

NATIONAL FAST FOR THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Sir B. Bridges, said the Government did not intend to recommend the appointment of a day for national fasting and humiliation in consequence of the cattle plague.

AN ALLEGED DANGEROUS VIADUCT.

Mr MILNER GIBSON, in reply to Sir R. Peel, said his attention had not been called to the dangerous conditions of several of the arches of the viaduct spanning the Tame Valley, near Tamworth, on the Midland Railway, but he would institute inquiries into the matter.

JURIES IN CRIMINAL CASES BILL.

Sir C. O'LOGHLIN moved the second reading of Juries in Criminal Cases Bill, the object of which is to empower judges to allow juries to return to their homes instead of being locked up in case of the adjournment of the court. It also gave power to the judges to order refreshments to be supplied to juries, to discharge them where after a reasonable time there did not seem to be any probability of agreement, and it render it legal to take a verdict on a Sunday.

Mr G. HARDY expressed a hope that Sir C. O'Loghlin would defer the second reading until the decision of the Court of Error was made known in the case of Charlotte Winsor.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL also trusted that the second reading would not be pressed till the decision of the Court of Error was given. The most important part of the bill was that which related to the discharge of juries before they had given a verdict; but the question was now awaiting the judgment of the court, and it might be wholly unnecessary to pass any enactment on the subject. His own impression was, that it was impolitic and might be mischievous to legislate until it was thoroughly ascertained whether legislation was necessary or not. With regard to the principle introduced by the bill of allowing juries in criminal cases to separate before they had given a verdict, he thought the change would be attended with great danger, and that it would be most unsatisfactory to the public. The first bill consisted simply of the clauses which empowered the judges to order refreshments to be supplied to juries. He should not object to it; but, under all the circumstances, he hoped the hon. baronet would postpone the second reading. If he declined to take that course, he (the Solicitor-General) would move an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr GEORGE opposed the bill, and complained that all the Irish law officers of the Crown had seats in the House, and not one of them was present to give the House the benefit of his opinion.

After some other observations from Mr D. Griffiths,

Sir C. O'LOGHLIN agreed to postpone the second reading of the bill until the 18th of April.

TELEGRAPH AMENDMENT BILL.

The Telegraph Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The House adjourned at two p.m.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express.*)

Although some frost was experienced in the earlier part of the past week, the weather soon returned to its late rainy habit, and we are finding February as a fill-ditch time with more than usual vehemence. With over half the month gone, winter has certainly lost much of its hold; but we are somewhat apprehensive of the consequence of those late and sudden frosts which often blacken our fruit-trees when too forward, while the prevailing wet looks ominous for the low lands and heavy soils, which in their yield of last year fared the best. As to the condition of newly-thrashed samples it becomes hopeless, till the aid of March, or a frost like that of Saturday night, brings improvement, and the universal complaint of bad condition is again renewed; but prices, as if consciously at their minimum, still resist a decline; and when the statistics of the cattle murrain show us a loss of 111,100 cattle dead and killed, it is no wonder that farmers decline being undermined any further in their staple commodity. We were hoping, from last week's returns, that the plague had passed its zenith, but more recent accounts show a return of its virulence; and well may the Legislature do its best to stay the plague. A greater Power than Parliament, however, is needed, and let us hope that Power will shortly come to our aid. Foreign advices, as respects wheat, show little difference from our last; but the fact that Germany has not known such a winter since 1821 indicates we have something a-head in the shape of either unusual benefit or disaster, so that we may well be content with average calculations. In France prices have remained about the same, but with indications that stocks are much reduced. Belgium and Holland keep dull; Hambro' remains quiet, with rates far above profitable export; and prices at Danzic for fine wheat again range higher. But little change is noted in Canada or the United States; but as respects the latter country, fears are entertained that the West will lose many agricultural labourers by the renewed cultivation of cotton.

THE MARQUIS DE BOISSY.—The Marquis de Boissy is a little old man, very thin, and with a bilious-looking face. From his childhood upwards his quarrelsome temper and independent character have continually got him into scrapes. At school his masters found it impossible to control him, and he passed his time in playing or fighting with his comrades. He was afterwards sent by his father to the army; but he soon left it, after having had more than twenty duels with the officers of the regiment. He then entered the diplomatic career under the protection of M. de Chateaubriand.

THE IMPRISONMENT BY POLICEMEN AT LEEDS.

On Monday, in the Leeds County Court, several claimants, respectively named Briggs, Dickinson, Booth, Balam, Booth, Bartley, and Marsden brought actions against seven police constables connected with the Leeds borough to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment. The defendants' names were J. W. [illegible] (gaoler at the Leeds Town Hall), James Nortcliffe (detective officer), and five other constables, named Bradley, Ripley, Lydon, Buckle, and Wright. Each plaintiff claimed £5 5s as damages from the whole of the defendants, the total amount of damages thus sought to recover being 35 guineas. During last July several very extensive robberies from jewellers occurred in Manchester and London. On the 24th July last, about half-past three in the afternoon, Police-officer Bradley, while on duty in uniform on the opposite side of the street, saw Dickinson and another man handling a watch, at the end of a yard in Briggate, in which is situate Heaton's Coffee-house. He crossed the thoroughfare towards them, upon which Dickinson placed the watch in his pocket, and his companion walked away. The officer entered into conversation with Dickinson, when the latter offered to sell the watch—which he described as a patent lever, and which he said he had had for two years—for 33s. Bradley offered 25s for it, saying that was all he could afford; upon which Dickinson went to Bailey's Temperance Hotel, consulted his "marrow," as he denominated his friend, and then came back and agreed to sell it to Bradley for the sum named. Bradley said he would take it, but stated he would have to go to fetch the money; but, overhearing the remark from some person in the coffee-room, "Will it be right?" and also remembering the robberies of watches in Manchester and London, he came to the conclusion that all was not right, and therefore he sent for assistance and the men were apprehended. Upon being thus taken into custody, twelve watches were found upon Briggs—who described himself as a licensed hawker, but who had not his license upon him—three upon Booth, two upon Marsden, and, indeed, with one exception, all the plaintiffs had watches in their possession—though only two of them said they were licenced to hawk such articles; the total number being 21. The plaintiffs were handcuffed, taken in cabs to the Town Hall, and kept there until the following morning, when they were brought before the Mayor, and discharged, inasmuch as none of the watches found upon the plaintiffs corresponded in number or description with those stolen. It was for the assault, in handcuffing them, and the false imprisonment in locking them up that the plaintiffs now sought to recover damages. The case of Briggs against the police was taken, it being understood that the decision in this case should rule the judgment in the other summonses. His Honour, in delivering judgment, said policemen must not always wait for a warrant before they apprehend suspicious characters, for if they did, in the majority of cases such characters would speedily clear out of the way. On the other hand, however, the police must have fair and reasonable ground of suspicion before they exercised the power of the law on their own authority, and at their own risk. In this case, it appeared to him that the circumstances connected with Dickinson's watch transaction with Bradley were not of that suspicious character, the very facts of the case being of a character to disarm suspicion rather than to excite it. It was his opinion that the police had acted without that proper ground of suspicion which would have secured for them the protection of the law, and he should therefore adjudge each of the defendants in the case to pay £5 5s to the plaintiffs, observing, in addition, that one of the plaintiffs, who had no watch in his possession, would have obtained higher damages if he had claimed before a jury.

Miscellaneous News.

The *Morning Herald* makes the following statement:—"It is rumoured in parliamentary circles that Sir Hugh Rose has demanded further instructions from the Government with regard to his duty in Ireland. Sir Hugh says that he has the example of Governor Eyre before his eyes; that he knows how to put down a rebellion, but that he cannot act without further orders."

THE REFORM QUESTION.—Though Lord Russell gave no inkling of such a change in his reply to the Glasgow deputation, it is said that the Government have wisely, if tardily, resolved on re-considering their policy with regard to reform. We are now told that simultaneously with the Franchise Bill a second bill will be introduced dealing with the question of re-distribution.—*Times.*

DORSETSHIRE LABOURERS.—The *Spectator* publishes two replies to Lord Shaftesbury, written by labourers in Dorsetshire, and printed as they wrote them. "We have their names, and can vouch that they are common day-labourers, in no respect different from those around them." The substance of their evidence is that Lord Shaftesbury knows little or nothing about his own people, that he has understated the hours of week, and overstated its profits by one-half.

AN INCIDENT IN HIGH LIFE.—A story is current, which probably has no foundation in fact, that during the recent visit of a high personage to a duke, a conversation arose at dinner respecting a certain individual who had been "spilt" during that day's run, and who was described as a "little squat man," when a gentleman well known at Melton thoughtlessly interjected the remark, "somewhat like your Royal Highness." Such an indecorous allusion needed reproof, and the reply, "It is time for you to leave the room, Sir——," was acted upon by the offender, who immediately retired.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—The navy estimates for the year show a net decrease of only £4,071. The sum required for 1866-67 is £10,388,153, while £10,392,224 was voted last year. A saving of £277,771 is to be effected in naval stores. The wages of seamen and marines will be covered by £2,862,704, a saving of £82,302, and there will be a reduction of £90,506 in the cost of victuals and clothing. The chief increase is in the vote for new works, buildings, machinery, and repairs, £892,862, or £364,860 more than last year. The dockyards are also to receive an additional £64,776. But the increase and decrease of votes closely balance each other, and the result is to leave only a nominal reduction in the total amount of the estimates.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS AND DR. COLENSO.—A letter from Miss Burdett Coutts to the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, in which she expresses her dissatisfaction at the existing state of things, has been published in Natal. She complains that the conditions on which she undertook and had performed her guarantee in endowing the see of Capetown had "not been fulfilled by the letters patent," and she "finds with most painful surprise that the bishop nominated to the see of Capetown is declared in the report of the Privy Council not to have any effective ecclesiastical jurisdiction." She is informed that, under these circumstances, the "funds provided by her for the endowment of the respective colonial sees may possibly revert to her or to her representative." Hence Miss Coutts requests that steps may be taken to give legal effect, if practicable, "to the arrangement which Her Majesty's letters were intended to sanction," but which are found now to be of no effect at all.

ALARMING RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR ECCLES.—At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, an accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Tyldesley branch of the London and North-Western Railway, near Eccles. Extending from Patricroft to Clifton, and intersecting the Tyldesley line, is the Clifton branch; and it was at this point of intersection that the collision took place. The 3·40 p.m. Tyldesley passenger train from Victoria station, Manchester, arrived safely at Eccles, stopped there for passengers, and then sped on its way. In the meantime, a heavy goods train from Liverpool had occasion to shunt across the Clifton branch and over the crossing, but by some oversight the shunting was done at the wrong time, and just in the very teeth of danger. The passenger train ran with great force into the luggage train, but fortunately no lives were lost.

LAUNCH OF THE CIGAR SHIP.—On Monday, one of the most extraordinary vessels that were ever launched upon the Thames, not even excepting the *Great Eastern*, or her ponderous sister the *Minotaur*, was set afloat from the building yard of Mr Hepworth, at the Isle of Dogs. Of all the eccentric ships that were ever floated this cigar ship is the most eccentric even for this most eccentric shipbuilding age. We have got jointed ships, unsinkable ships—very sinkable ships indeed. In the cigar ship we have got another addition to the motley fleet, and yet again it is promised another improvement. Nearly two years have elapsed since the time it was positively stated she would be ready for her first voyage. The delay has been occasioned partly by the novel nature of all the work, both in hull and engines, and partly from unforeseen causes beyond control. On Monday, however, the long work was at last completed, and the *Ross Winans* was launched into the river with most perfect success. All the hull is finished, all the engines are fitted, and in a few weeks at latest the cigar ship will be ready for sea.—*Times.*

BALLROOM AMUSEMENTS IN AMERICA.—Masked balls are all the rage in Philadelphia, the "Quaker city." The German Mannerchor lately gave one, which was opened with the "Fair scene" from "Martha." During the ball an egg, vast as that seen by Sinbad, was introduced. Suddenly out of it jumped, says the correspondent of the New York *Round Table*, almost as great a variety of beasts and birds as voyaged with Noah in the Ark. Each gave the peculiar utterance of its kind, and an animal Babel was thus created as they formed a procession, headed by a giant, and joined by a number of Indians mounted on Shetland ponies. At another ball, called "La Coterie Carnaval" (at the supper of which 35,000 oysters were served!), the scene of St. Mark's, Venice, was set at the extremity of the stages with gondolas passing and repassing on real water. At what is mysteriously called in New York a "Tiger Ball" the most remarkable costume was that of a foreign lady. The dress was of a soft brown plush, striped like a tiger skin with luminous yellow bands; it was made long, but clasps in the form of tigers' claws fastened it up short enough for dancing. The lady's hair, which matched the tawny stripes, hung in uncombed waves to her waist, and her only ornament was a collar of plain gold about the neck.

ONLY THE EMPEROR!—A day or two since one of the royal carriages was seen approaching, in Paris, and a number of persons, believing it contained the Empress, and wishing to see her, waited its arrival at a favourable spot. But her Majesty was not in it. One of the by-standers expressed his disappointment by saying, "It is only the Emperor," but loud enough, as it seems, for that personage to hear. His Majesty was greatly amused, and joined heartily in the laughter which the observation caused.—*Paris letter of the Daily News.*

SUGGESTED POSTPONEMENT OF REFORM.—The *Times* gives great prominence to a letter asserting that since the opening of Parliament there prevails in the political atmosphere indifference, if not dislike to a Reform Bill; and the writer asks if it is of such pressing importance that it can be for the public advantage to introduce it to a more or less unwilling audience, at a moment when such grave questions as the Irish disturbances, the cattle plague, and also the Jamaica inquiry, ought to engage the principal attention of public men.

ENGLISH *v.* FRENCH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has been turning his attention of late to the English system of public school education, and he has sent to this country two accomplished French gentlemen to report on its capabilities and merits. The commissioners have just visited Harrow, and were shown over the school buildings by the Rev. Henry Montague Butler, D.D., the head-master, and his assistants. It is understood that the commissioners' attention will not be confined to public school education, but will take a somewhat wider range eventually.

A POISONED DAGGER.—A singular accident has just occurred to the daughter of a dealer in curiosities in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris. In showing some arms to a purchaser she dropped a Malay kreese or poinard, which falling on her foot point downwards, cut through her shoe, and slightly punctured the skin. She paid no attention to the circumstance, but on the following day the leg had swelled considerably, and a doctor having been called in, he examined the point of the weapon, and found that it had been formerly dipped in some gum of poisonous nature. Amputation of the limb has since been effected.

RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH.—An address on the subject of ritualism was presented on Saturday to the Bishop of London by a large body of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Middlesex, to which the bishop made a lengthened reply. He distinguished between those ritualists who only attempted to revive in parish churches what had always been the forms in cathedrals and college chapels—these, he thought, should only be attempted with the consent of the parishioners and the sanction of the bishop. But there was ritualising of a more directly Romeward tendency, and which was engaged in by some, at least he feared, from a deliberate design to undermine the Protestant Church. If nothing else would stop these men he thought the law must be defined by a declatory Act of Parliament.

THE PREMIER ON REFORM.—An influential deputation from Glasgow had an interview with Earl Russell on Monday, for the purpose of laying before him a memorial in favour of Parliamentary reform, adopted by a large meeting at Glasgow a few days ago. The Premier declined to commit himself by an specific statement, remarking that whilst the Government were considering their measure they had a right to keep their counsel to themselves. He pointed out the great difference between the present state of our representation and its state in 1830-1. In 1830-1, the defects were so glaring that as soon as Lord Grey made his proposition the mass of the people were quite willing to agree to them. The present state of things was certainly different in degree if not different entirely. At the same time there were a large number of skilled artisans who were excluded from the franchise, and he was convinced that many of these could not, with justice to the other claims upon him, afford to pay £10 a year rent. The question of re-distribution of seats was one upon which much could be said, but the defect did not appear to him to be enormous, or to so immediately require a remedy.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—It appears from the report of the keeper of the National Gallery for the year ended Dec. 31, 1865, issued on Saturday, that the number of visitors during the year to the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square was 694,534, and to South Kensington, 692,900. Eight pictures were purchased during the year at a cost of £17,456. Mdlle. Bonheur's "Horse Fair" and Mr Frith's "Derby Day," bequeathed by Mr Jacob Bell, have been placed in the gallery at South Kensington. The trustees have resolved that no copies or studies in any method are to be made from the works of living artists without their written consent having been previously submitted to the keeper. Thirteen pictures have been protected with glass during the year. There are now 108 exhibited works of foreign schools protected with glass, including three cartoons and one tracing. Of the British school, 47 pictures are so protected, with 202 frames of drawing and sketchings.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, a young man named Thomas Lefler, was with some other young men leaning over the parapet of the canal bridge near the Dock Hospital, London, when they heard loud noises proceeding from a barge which was on its way from the Paddington basin to Southall. The only occupants of the barge were a boatman, named Joseph Ward, and his wife, both of whom were the worse for drink, and were quarrelling because the woman would not allow the barge to be stopped to enable the man to get a bottle of rum. The language used by both the man and woman was of the most beastly character, and called forth a remark from one of the young men on the bridge which was heard by Ward and his wife. Ward, after saying "I'll give you something to stop your talk," went into the cabin, and in a moment after came out, carrying with him a gun loaded with No. 2 shot. He then took deliberate aim at the young men on the bridge and fired. The principal portion of the contents of his gun entered the head and face of Lefler, the effect being that one eye was completely destroyed, and a portion of the cheek blown away. The young man now lies in a very precarious state.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.—Intelligence has reached Limerick of an elopement which took place on Monday night, from the neighbourhood of Newcastle. It appears that the gay Lothario, although nearly twenty-two years of age, was still kept at school by his indulgent parents, who are exceedingly poor, with the hope of his some day becoming a schoolmaster. On his homeward path in the evenings his route lay by the door of a respectable farmer, who possessed the additional attraction of having a bright blooming daughter. With this fair temptress, it is said the aspiring youth frequently made excursions through the field for the purpose of imparting to her a knowledge of botany, and at the same time pressing his own suit. The shrewd farmer suspected something, and forbade his further visits to the house. This had only the result of driving the lovers to secret meetings. Meanwhile the farmer sanctioned the suit of another youth with higher prospects, and all was arranged for the marriage, which was to have taken place on Wednesday last. At an early hour of the morning the bridegroom that was to have been, with a numerous concourse of friends, arrived at the bride's residence, but after waiting until half-past ten o'clock she did not make her appearance. The anxious parent became alarmed, and broke open her bedroom door, when, to his great astonishment, she was nowhere to be found. The subsequent discovery that the exchequer was minus £47 told but too plainly that the bird had flown. Her first wooer was absent from his home.—*The Limerick Southern Chronicle.*

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN COLLIERIES.—A YOUNG GIRL CRUSHED TO DEATH.—On Saturday, Mr Driffield, the district coroner, held an inquest at King's Moss, Billinge, near Wigan, on view of the body of a girl, twelve years of age, named Ellen Hampson, who died from injuries she received at the Moss House Colliery, Rainford, under the following circumstances:—A few weeks ago the child, who was desirous to earn something towards the support of the family, which consisted of six children besides herself, asked for employment at the colliery, and was engaged by the manager to assist three other girls, a year or two older, in levelling slack as it was screened into the waggons. It is part of the duty of these children to move the trucks as they are filled and to replace them with empties, which stand on an incline near; and when the deceased had been at work about an hour on the first and only morning she went to the colliery, she proceeded to the empty waggons and lifted up the break of the first to allow it to run under the screen. As it approached the spot where she wished it to stand she tried to put the break on again, but failed, and then, fearing lest some accident might happen from the moving waggon, she ran to the front and exerted her childish strength to check its progress. In this, as may be expected, she failed, and the buffers of the truck, striking her on the chest, crushed her severely against the standing waggons beneath the screens. She was conveyed home and lingered until Thursday, when the injuries to her lungs proved fatal.—The mother of the deceased said she considered the girl young to go to work at the coal pit, but her daughter was strong for her age. She desired to go, and, said the mother, "I worked at the pit two years before I was her age, and at harder work than that."—The manager told Mr Higson, the Government Inspector, that the girl was late in coming to work that morning, and he was down the pit when she reached the place, and he left no one in charge to show her what she had to do.—Mr Higson thought it most reckless conduct to set a girl of twelve years of age to such work without previous instruction. Moving railway waggons was not woman's work.—The Coroner: You cannot send a boy down the pit until he is of a certain age, what then about girls?—Mr Higson said there was no law to interfere in such a case as this.—The manager told the coroner that it was customary to employ women at such work as this in Rainford, and Mr Driffield expressed his opinion that it was high time it was put a stop to. The jury appended to their verdict of "Accidental death" an expression of opinion that it was to be regretted that a girl of the age of the deceased should, on the first morning of her employment, have been permitted to attempt to move waggons.—[It may be remembered that at the last Miners' Conference at Newcastle the Wigan delegate strongly animadverted to the practice of employing young children in mines.—Ed. *G.*]

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Mr Layard has been appointed to the vacant trusteeship of the British Museum.

A United States war steamer arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday afternoon.

Sir Charles Wood has been made a peer with the title of Viscount Halifax.

Mrs Henry Wood has a prolific pen, and is about to publish a new novel entitled St. Martin's Eve.

Messrs Low and Co. have in the press a translation of Victor Hugo's novel, under the title of The Workmen of the Sea.

Two young Russian women are at present studying medicine at the University of Zurich, and show, it is stated, much aptitude for that profession.

The students at Harrow have just made another attempt to establish a magazine amongst themselves. The new periodical is to be called The Tyro.

The *Union* announces that another body of 143 volunteers for the Papal army left Brussels two days back on their way to Rome, headed by Baron de Kers.

The usual Easter Monday review of the metropolitan volunteers will be held as heretofore at Brighton. A proposal to hold it at Aldershot has been rejected.

At a *soiree intime* given lately by the Empress Eugenie, the Emperor sang Beranger's *chanson* on Napoleon I. beginning Parlez-vous de lui, grand'mere.

A telegram states that inquiries are general in ports of Spain for foreign vessels, as Spanish shipowners object to the risk of encountering Chilian cruisers.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is engaged in writing a history of the Electoral Princes of the Bradenburg.

The Pope will be seventy-four years old on the 13th of May next.

A melancholy disaster is reported from Great Yarmouth. A small boat capsized in the harbour, and five persons forming the crew were drowned.

On Wednesday morning Robert Gillespie, carter, Gorbals, Glasgow, drank a wineglassful of oil of bitter almonds, instead of the same quantity of whisky. Death was almost instantaneous.

Retaining a reserve fund to meet outstanding liabilities of £4000, the Committee of the late Dublin Exhibition state their net profits to amount to £10000.

At Bristol a bride, just on the point of leaving that city for London to be married, was arrested on the charge of theft. When brought before the court she pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, has been lecturing on Preaching and Preachers. He introduced a curious calculation as to the number of sermons delivered from the pulpits of Great Britain. The result is 75040 sermons each Sabbath-day, or 3,902,080 in the year.

On a recent trip of one of the Illinois river packets—a light-draft one, as there were only two feet of water in the Channel—the passengers were startled by the cry of a man overboard! The steamer was stopped, and preparations were made to save the man, when he cried, Go ahead with your darned steamboat, I'll walk behind.

M. Maurice Joly, the author of "Montesquieu aux Enfers," whose appeal against the sentence passed upon him has been rejected, was sent to the prison of Ste. Pelagie on Thursday.

A new fortnightly magazine, on the plan of our Fortnightly Review is about to appear at New York under the title of Town and Country. The first number will appear in April.

A French philosopher has found out a way to detect diseased silkworms at an early stage of the disease. If one of the animals be selected and cut in two, and the blood turns brown, it is a sure sign that the eggs are diseased, and should be discarded.

Mr Millais, R.A., who is in Rome, has just sent home a three-quarter size marble statue of Leda and the Swan, said to be the last work of Michael Angelo. He gave £300 for it in some poky old curiosity shop, and connoisseurs value it at several thousands.

At a late sale of autographs at Berlin a curious letter of Marie Antoinette was knocked down for the enormous sum of 7364f. It contained four pages, addressed to Count de la Marck, and not even an extract from it is to be found in any published collection.

The case of Ryves *v.* the Attorney-General, in which the petitioner is known as claiming to be Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster, now stands fixed for the 28th inst., but we are informed that application will be made on the part of the Attorney-General on Tuesday for an adjournment to the middle of May.—*Star.*

The Court of Admiralty on Saturday, in the action between the *Samphire* and the *Fanny Buck*, for collision in the channel, decided in favour of the *Fanny Buck*. The Court held that the *Samphire* was wholly to blame.

Mr Ward will probably contribute to the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year a picture representing that scene in Scott's Kenilworth, where Amy Robsart is interrogating Leicester about the jewels and orders of knighthood, which he, at her request, wore during the interview at Cumnor.—*Athenæum.*

The cholera still prevails in Southern Russia, where the mildness of the season has produced a great deal of illness. At Moscow there have been so many cases of typhoid fever that the hospitals are quite full.

The *Ipswich Express* states that the Rev. P. Gurdon, vicar of Assington, near Sudbury, has intimated to his parishioners his intention of resigning his living, with a view to join the communion of the Church of Rome. It is a family living worth about £500 a year.

There was a considerable emigration from Havre last month, but the great majority of emigrants from that port choose the United States, notwithstanding the advantages offered to them in the new empire of Mexico. Of 778 emigrants who quitted Havre last January 636 sailed for New York, 105 for New Orleans, 35 for La Plata, 1 for Quebec, 1 for Rio Janeiro, and none for the French colonies or Mexico.

The Carnival at Rome promises to be very gay this year. The National Committee have authorised the people as it did last year to join in the festivities of the season. As the mourning for Prince Odon spoils the enjoyment of the Carnival in Italy, a good many persons have come from the kingdom of Rome, where they can take their pleasure unrestrained.

Mrs Elizabeth C. Greene, a daughter of J. Singleton Copley, the artist, and a sister of the late Lord Lyndhurst, died at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 1st of February, at the age of ninety-five. Lord Lyndhurst and two sisters were among those who sailed from Marblehead, in Massachusetts, for England in the last ship that left America while it remained under the British flag in 1775. One of the passengers alone now survives.

M. Glais-Bizoin, the witty Opposition deputy, has just dedicated his play, which has been condemned by the censorship, to M. Rouher. It will be remembered that last year M. Rouher answered M. Glais-Bizoin's speech in the Chamber asking for more freedom in France by saying that France already possessed every kind of freedom.

A boy named Morris died at Kidderminster on Monday, from the effects of a wound he received by the accidental discharge of a pistol on the previous evening. The pistol was in the hands of a lad named Branford at the time it went off. When Morris found he was dying he asked to see Branford. He kissed him and told him that he forgave him, and that it was quite an accident.

A baker named Legourlaye, at Locunole (Finistere) was killed a few days ago by his wife during a domestic quarrel. The woman, on returning from market at Quimperle, found her husband in company with a young female vagrant. The mistress drove the intruder out of the house with a stick, and then in an angry dispute with the man, seized a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen, causing his death almost instantaneously.

Lord W. Hay delivered an address on Monday night at Farnley on the subject of Jamaica, in the course of which he said in the West Indies the blacks were prepared to receive their freedom, and when it came they were able to appreciate it. In Jamaica it was different. The negroes lived on the estates of the planters. The moment emancipation took place the planters wanted labour, they were asked to work as before, which they refused to do, and were ejected from the estates. An antagonistic spirit sprang up between them, which lasted to the present day.

Mrs Ward is engaged on a picture representing the last great trial of Palissy the Potter, *i.e.*, when he had broken the imperfect specimens of his skill, notwithstanding the objurgations of his wife, the woeful distress of his children, and the threatening importunities of his creditors. All these personages appear in the picture.—*Athenæum.*

The *Times* states that Sir Charles Wood has closed his Indian Administration by creating a fourth High Court for the upper provinces. He has also recommended, with Sir J. Lawrence's approval, a second and a third-class of the Order of the Star of India, for English and natives of India.

The exact value of the personal property left by the late Mr Richard Thornton is £2,592,995, and the legacy duty paid upon it amounts to no less than £130,26 17s. This sum will more than account for the increase of £106,000 in the stamp duties shown upon the last three months by the returns. The real estate was inconsiderable.

The Hon. Mrs Yelverton made her first public appearance on Friday evening as a reader of poetry in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. She was enthusiastically received by a large audience, and in a variety of readings from Tennyson and Longfellow she called forth their frequent and hearty applause. She is announced to appear in several other towns, and, it is rumoured, Newcastle among the number.

The Bishop of Oxford has requested his clergy in their respective parishes to set apart a day in the course of this present Lent for humiliation on account of the cattle plague. He would have the Litany and Commination services said, but all other details he leaves to the discretion of the clergy. He thinks no attempt should be made to secure an entire cessation from work, which, he says, is more appropriate to the idea of a festival than of a fast.

Mr Gladstone having been sounded with respect to a report that the tea duties are again to be reduced, has replied that he is wholly at a loss to account for any such rumour, and he would have thought that the obvious circumstances of the case would have sufficed to prevent such a report being either circulated or believed.

On Saturday night, although the performance was announced as usual, the doors of the Covent Garden Theatre were not opened, and a notice was posted up to the effect that the Theatre was closed, owing to unavoidable circumstances. The company was unable to pay the salaries of the artistes, and they decided on closing the Theatre.

The *Figaro* some time ago announced its intention of presenting every subscriber with a box of oranges. Another Parisian journal recently distributed sweetmeats to its subscribers. The *Gazette de Bordeaux*, however, has outdone both, and offers, for the sum of 100 francs, first of all itself for a whole year; secondly, a photograph of the subscriber; and thirdly, 500 metres of ground situated ten kilometres from Bordeaux, and near an omnibus station.

The literature of craniology is accumulating every day. Mr Greenwell is about to issue A Decade of Skulls from Ancient Northumbria. The work, which will be in 8vo, will consist of ten lithographic plates, each plate containing one view of a skull, half size, and two other views, quarter size, together with a detailed account of the circumstances under which each was found, with woodcuts of urns and other associated objects. The skulls will principally be those which are commonly designated British, among which will be found several very typical examples. The price will be 10s, for which subscriptions are solicited.

There is a hostile temper towards the negroes on the part of many whites at Washington. The Presbyterian and Baptist (coloured) churches have both been recently fired and considerably damaged. An hotel kept by a coloured man, and the residence of a respectable negro, have also been fired. The fires were discovered in good time and extinguished.

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society at its annual meeting, at York in August, will offer the large sum of £1177 in prizes. The Council have, in consideration of the cattle plague, decided to withdraw from the prize schedule the premiums usually offered for short-horned cattle, and to increase the prizes for sheep and horses, of which there is likely to be a magnificent show.

King Louis I., of Bavaria, is now at Nice, and is an assiduous frequenter of the numerous balls and *thes dansantes* which are the chief occupation of the visitors. At a ball in the Hotel des Anglais one of the ladies, the daughter of a general, lost her shoe, upon which the old King picked it up and presented it to her with a gallant speech.

The *Independance Belge* complains that at a recent amateur dramatic performance at Brussels for an English charity which was attended by a mixed audience of English and Belgians, our countrymen insisted on all standing uncovered while God save the Queen was being played, and then put on their hats and hurried out noisily when the band struck up La Brabanconne, the national air of Belgium.

The *Manchester Examiner* announces the death of Mr John Gray Bell, which took place at his residence on Friday evening last. As an antiquarian and bibliographer (says the *Examiner*) Mr Bell took a high rank, and was known throughout the country. He had also been for many years past interested in the promotion of various plans of usefulness in connection with the advancement of secular and religious education, and the work of church extension in the neighbourhood. Mr Bell's decease occurred after a brief illness, the termination of which was altogether unexpected. Mr Bell was the son of the late Mr Thomas Bell, of this town.

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of this Union was held in the Board Room, West-street, on Tuesday—the Chairman, B. J. Prockter, Esq., presiding.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

The CLERK of the BOARD (Mr W. J. Browne) read the following statistical statement:—In-door—The number of paupers relieved in the Workhouse during the first week of the fortnight ending 12th February, was 275, and for the second week of the fortnight, ending Feb. 19. was 253; the corresponding weeks of last year were 253 and 256 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved in the Workhouse for the fortnight were—males, 121; females, 28; children, 20; total, 169; corresponding fortnight last year, 158. Imbeciles or idiots in the Workhouse, 19. Children in schools—boys, 34; girls, 47. Girls receiving industrial training, 7. Lunatics in asylum, 46. Out-door—the number of paupers receiving out-door relief for the first week of the fortnight was 2,261, at a cost of £181; and for the second week of the fortnight 2,191, at a cost of £158; corresponding weeks of last year, 2,230 and 2,174, at a cost of £173 and £148 respectively.

A letter was read from the Poor-law Board acknowledging the receipt of the report of Mr Hurst, Government Inspector, who recently visited Gateshead Workhouse, and apprising the Board of some necessary alterations in the interior arrangements.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAIN.

In accordance with a notice of motion given at the last meeting of the Board,

Mr CHARLES BURNET (vice-chairman) moved "That, in the opinion of this Board, religious instruction and consolation for the sick, aged, and infirm inmates of the Workhouse can only be sufficiently provided by the appointment and services of a paid chaplain." "That the Rev. J. J. Day, Incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, be appointed such chaplain, to discharge the duties defined in the orders of the Poor-law Board, at a salary of £40 per annum." It was, he said, with considerable reluctance that he rose to advocate the appointment of a paid chaplain. Nothing but a strong conviction of the importance of religious instruction and consolation for the sick and dying, who were confined to their bedrooms, and who were unable to make any provision for themselves, could have induced him to do so; and, combined with this fact, he had another equally strong in what had taken place in the past. It was exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to get the necessary provision by voluntary and gratuitous efforts. His views upon the general subject of religious freedom were not only not changed, but strengthened and confirmed. He should be very unwilling to advocate any cause which would in any way interfere with the perfect religious freedom of the whole of the inmates of the Workhouse. As far as it was possible no complaint could be made about the manner in which the services were conducted. The Methodists—New Connexion—had by their local preachers for a period of between twenty and thirty years, much to their honour, conducted gratuitous services every Sunday afternoon, and almost without any disappointment. The Wesleyans had also conducted similar services. They could not too highly eulogise the labours of these gentlemen, who, without fee or reward, had conducted those services. But unfortunately there was a large proportion of the people who were confined to their sick beds, who were unable to attend any of these services. There was a much larger proportion of those poor people, helpless dying people, in proportion to the average number of inmates, than was to be found in ordinary households. The speaker here glanced at the general unwillingness of industrious people to become paupers until their healths and constitutions were thoroughly destroyed, which compelled them to enter the Workhouse only to die. What provision was made for them there? The Catholic priests, who were alway distinguished for their zeal, fidelity, and devotion, visited the members of their church once a week, and also whenever requested. It was unfortunate that there was no record of the actual attendance of the clergy. It had been confidently believed that during the last half year the number of visits to sick wards by one of the clergy had been six, which had extended over half an hour each amongst a number of people averaging from sixty to eighty persons. He thought they would all say that the provision was quite inadequate. Having alluded to the visits of a number of ladies to the Workhouse, which were confined to the female inmates, he said that his attention had been attracted to the subject many months ago by an esteemed friend who was in the habit himself of imparting religious consolation, and who had been obliged to leave Gateshead to reside in Newcastle. Since that time, with the exception of the six visits mentioned, no consolation had been given. The number of inmates in the Workhouse on the 14th February was 247, out of which number there were 172 belonging to the Church of England, 54 Roman Catholics, 12 Methodists, 8 Presbyterians, and 1 Baptist. Mr Burney here read letters from the Revs. J. Jeffrey and H. Philips expressing their willingness to assist in the supplying of spiritual provision. He also read a long letter from Archdeacon Prest, disclosing the desire of the clergy to take part in the work; but stating that the writer believed that the permanent appointment of a chaplain would prove more beneficial. The rector did not hold out any hopes of improvement in the matter as far as he was concerned, but anticipated that the ordinary claims of the parish would fully occupy the attention of the five new curates as well as of those existing. But if in case, after discharging their ordinary work, they should have any extra time at their disposal, they would be most happy to give their surplus services and energy to the poor people. Having touched upon the various countries represented by the inmates of the Workhouse, he repeated that he thought there was no chance of getting the thing done except by paying a party and making him responsible. They had spent £10,000 in sending Bibles to the heathen. (Cries of "Question.") They also attended to their criminal population. When these were confined they could have the services of a chaplain, while the people in the Workhouse were allowed to die unconsoled.

Mr WOOLSTON seconded the motion.

Mr TUCKER moved—"That the resolution lie on the table for six months." He thought that if five additional curates were appointed they would be able to take in the Union Workhouse. If not, they might take the matter into future consideration.

Mr HAGGIE seconded the amendment. The Chairman and himself had been to the whole of the dissenting ministers, and each of them had agreed to the following resolution:—"Resolved that we, the dissenting ministers of Gateshead, undertake to visit the Union Workhouse, at least once a week, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the inmates." There were two Catholic clergymen who went regularly to the Workhouse, and besides the six ladies mentioned, he knew of six others who visited the place.

The CHAIRMAN, after some discussion, put the amendment, when there were 17 for it, and 6 against. The motion was therefore lost.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the salary of Mr W. H. Stephenson, relieving-officer for the Heworth district, be increased from £50 to £60 per annum." "That the salary of Mr James Kell, relieving officer for the Winlaton district, be increased from £70 to £80 per annum." "That the salary of Mr James Wilkinson, relieving-officer for the Wickham district, be increased from £50 to £60."

Objection was only taken in the case of Winlaton, but was negatived on being put to the meeting.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Dr. Cook reported three cases of fever as having occurred in his district within the past fortnight—two in the casual ward of the Workhouse, and one in the western district—all sent to the Fever Hospital.—Dr. Douglas reported, with extreme regret, ten cases as having occurred since last report, in his district. Three had been removed to the Fever Hospital. Six of the ten cases had been in Rawling's Buildings, High-street. He thought steps should be taken in the matter. Four houses, comprised in the yard, were in the most filthy and deplorable condition, as also was the sanitary state of the yard. The remaining cases were in Bell's-yard, High-street.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Believe your friend honest, to make him so, if he be not so; since, if you distrust him, you make his falsehood a piece of justice.

SELFISH.—One individual's selfishness doubles that of others and this again redoubles that; and so layer upon layer of ice is frozen.

OPPORTUNITY.—Grapple ever with opportunity. And as you do not know when opportunity will happen keep your grappling irons always ready.

For a man to say that he can never change his opinion, is either to imply that he is too obstinate to be taught by experience, or that he claims infallibility.

It is quite a mistake, with respect to certain heavenly bodies moving in a brilliant circle, to suppose that in direct proportion to their circumference is their power of attraction.

TRUTH GIVES NO TROUBLE.—Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas, a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building upon a false foundation, which continually stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation; for sincerity is firm and substantial, and there is nothing hollow or unsound in it, because it is plain and open, and fears no discovery, of which the crafty man is always in danger.—ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON.

CULTIVATION OF THE MIND.—Of all the noble works of God, that of the human soul has always been considered the greatest. It is, however, like all else created, capable of cultivation, and just in that degree as the mind is improved and rendered pure, is man fitted for rational enjoyment and pure happiness. That person who spends a whole existence without a realisation of the great ends for which he is designed, without feeling a soaring of the soul above mere mercenary motives and desires, not knowing that he is a portion, as it were, of one vast machine, in which each piece has a part to perform, having no heart beating in common with those of his fellow-men, no feeling in which self is not the beginning and the end, may well be said not to live. His mind is shut in by moral darkness, and he merely exists, a blank in the world, and goes to the tomb with scarcely a regret. Such beings we have seen and wondered at—wondered that a mortal, endowed with so many noble qualities, and capable of the highest attainments of intellectuality, should slumber on through a world like ours, in which everything is beautiful and sublime, to call forth his energies and excite his admiration—a world which affords subjects for exercising every lively attribute with which we are gifted, and opens a scene of the richest variety to the eye, the mind, and the heart, and of such a diversified character that we may never grow weary. If, then, you would wish to live, in the true sense of the term, cultivate the mind, give free vent to pure affections and to noble feelings, and pen not every thought and desire in self. Live more for the good of our fellow-men, and in seeking their happiness you will promote your own.

THE LAND RAIL OR CORN CRAKE.—The very peculiar harsh grating sound made by this bird is now heard near our grassy water meadows, in the mornings and evenings. The "crake, crake," is continued for hours with wonderful perseverance; if an attempt is made to follow the sound, it appears to recede as you advance, although in all probability the bird is near you all the time. It is a capital ventriloquist, the sound at one moment appearing to be close on the left, and the next at a distance on the right. When the grass crops prove meagre, the bird keeps close to the marshes; but after rain, when the grass grows thick it comes again to the meadows for the slugs and snails, and to its nest. The hen is a very close sitter, sometimes permitting herself to be cut in half by the scythe rather than move from her eggs. Bechstein enumerates the crake among his cage birds; its habits, however, appear but ill-adapted for close confinement. White remarks upon its being only a summer visitant, that "its formation seems to be poorly qualified for migration." It is true it runs with great rapidity, but its flight is heavy and laboured, as though it could not perform a lengthened journey with ease and rapidity. As it is occasionally met with in winter, possibly its migration may be simply to the fens and marshes of our own island. We once assisted in the capture of a land rail after the following fashion:—It is well known that the bird may be lured to within a short distance by the imitation of its cry. One of the party, who could give the "crake" to perfection, was stationed at the bottom of a meadow, which ran almost to a point, where nets had been adjusted; the others, who were aided by a couple of steady dogs, gradually worked down the field. At every pace our force was concentrating until the bird was fairly nettled. Buffon names the bird "king of the quails." It is very shy, rarely seen, and seems greatly disinclined to take wing; rather larger than a partridge, back and wings of brown, shading into fawn; the breast of a light and bluish grey. Mr. Jesse relates, as a well-authenticated fact, that the bird simulates death in situations of extreme danger, rapidly escaping as soon as opportunity offers. We found the bird to make the most strenuous efforts to escape, struggling with force to regain its freedom.—*The Every Day Book of Natural History.*

A CONJUROR OPPOSED TO LYING.—I ought here to give a paragraph to the great C. W. Roback, one of whose astrological almanacks is before me. This erudite production is embellished in front with a picture of the doctor and his six brothers—for he is the seventh son of a seventh son. The six elder brethren—nice enough boys—stand submissively around their gigantic and bearded junior, reaching only to his waist, and gazing up at him with reverence, as the sheaves of Joseph's brethren worshipped his sheaf in his dream. At the end is a picture of Magnus Roback, the grandfather of C. W. Roback, a bull-headed, ugly old Dutchman, with a globe and a compass. This picture, by the way, is in fact a cheap likeness of the old discoverers or geographers. Within the book we find Gustavus Roback, the father of C. W., for whom is used a cut of Jupiter—or some other heathen god—half-naked, astraddle of an eagle, with a book in one hand and with a quadrant in the other hand; which is very much like the picture painted by one of the "Old Masters" of Abraham about to offer up Isaac, and taking a long aim at the poor boy with a flint-lock horse-pistol. Doctor Roback is good enough to tell us where his brothers are:—"One, a high officer in the empire of China, another a Catholic bishop in the city of Rome," and all so on. There is also a cut of his sister, whom he cured of consumption. She is represented "talking to her bird, after the fashion of her country, when a maiden is unexpectedly rescued from the jaws of death." Roback cures all sorts of diseases, discovers stolen property, insures children marriage, and so on, all by means of "conjurations." He also casts nativities and foretells future events; and he shows in [illegible] that Bernadotte, Louis Philippe, and Bonaparte either did well or would have done well by following his advice. The chief peculiarity of this impostor is, that he really avoids direct pandering to vice and crime, and even makes it a specialty to cure drunkenness. And of all the things in the world—lying! On [illegible] point Roback gives in full the certificate of Mrs. Abigail Morgan, whose daughter Amanda "was sorely given to fibbing, so much that she would rather lie than speak the truth." And the delighted mother certifies that our friend and wizard "so changed the nature of the girl that to the best of her knowledge and belief, she has never spoken anything but the truth since." There is a conjuror. What an upset the incantations of the great Roback would make if set to work among politicians, for instance! But, after all, on second thoughts, what a horrible mass of alterations would they lay bare in telling the truth all round! No, no—it won't do to have the [illegible] [illegible], in politics at any rate! Away with Roback! I will not give him another word—not a single chance [illegible] even to explain his great power over what he calls "Fits! Fits! Fits! Fits! Fits!"—*Barnum's Humbugs of the World.*

THE WORKING CLASSES.—Probably no men and women in England are more thoroughly easy in their circumstances, or have on the whole a more pleasant lot in life, than the skilful artisan and his wife in their times of prosperity. The wages obtained in the regular trades constitute affluence according to the standard of living of the class to which they belong, and, relatively speaking, they have more to spend beyond their wants than one gentleman [illegible] in a thousand. The wages of the iron-puddlers published last year, and those of bricklayers, carpenters, glaziers, painters, and a dozen more, surpass the salaries of many men and women who rank as gentlemen and ladies. The teacher is fortunate whose day is spent in teaching Greek or Algebra, German or the pianoforte, if as well paid as that of the latter who in the meantime has constructed a covering for the heads so instructed. To lay iron bars or put together a chair, is more remunerative than to treat medically a large number of pauper patients, or minister as a curate to many dozens of souls. The quantity of bricks whose laying with hod and trowel would be equivalent to even the best paid intellectual labour—to an article in the *Quarterly* or a leader in the *Times*—would be found surprisingly moderate. But the prosperity of the artisan has its dark side in a general view of the working classes. We do not profess to understand the subject sufficiently to be able to say how or where the wrong lies; but the most superficial glance shows us thousands of men in England, able-bodied, and sufficiently bright-witted, who are all their lives condemned to idleness—mendicancy, or futile street trades, little better than mendicancy—for no other reason than those who had charge of them in youth were unable to pay the heavy fees for their entrance into the regular trades; and without such fees, even if a man chance to learn the trade, he has small chance of being allowed to practise it. Few things seem more cruel than this, that a man must not only know his work, but pay to be allowed to work. If the State were to exercise such tyranny, we should hear loud outcries; but "free trade" is apparently a principle more easy to boast of in magniloquent speeches than to apply to the simple relations of buyer and seller, employer and employed. Thousands are left in idleness and pauperism, and the community is defrauded of so much good labour, that the rewards of half the trades may be kept beyond their proper level, and each be paid not only for the work it does, but for kindly permitting certain others to work. How many thousands now belonging to the indigent class would not be indigent at all, but prosperous and industrious artizans, were the trades suited to them thrown open to fair competition, it is hard to calculate. As long as heavy fees, or years' of unpaid apprenticeship equivalent to such fees, are demanded of every one who enters certain trades, so long we must continue to have thousands of men pursuing wretched little mendicant arts for a living, who ought to be well-to-do artizans supporting their families and keeping the prices of labour at their natural level, to the benefit of the whole community.—*Frances Power Cobbe in Fraser's Magazine.*

Mr Richard Atkinson, an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, was drowned on Friday in the Cam at the spot between Cambridge and Grantchester, known to boating men as the Crab-trees. He had gone out in a [illegible] alone, and was seen to struggle and go down by a labouring man on the banks. His boat was found still floating [illegible] full of water; in it were his coat, waistcoat, and hat.

FACETIÆ.

NONSENSE.—Sense that happens to differ from your own.

Some people always have their mouths open and their minds shut.

"Oh, you old buffer!" as the old woman exclaimed, when an engine knocked her down.

A chemical joker thus alkalizes: "Some people say saleratus will not harm the stomach. It is a *ley*."

SNAPPISH.—If you are going where there is a snarling dog, take a pistol, so that when he snaps at you, you can snap at him.

When must a mariner suffer most from unrequited affection?—When he is attached to a vessel that is attached to a wharf.

BIBULOUS.—It is sad to think that although our friend Jones is himself a strictly temperate man, yet his youngest child is often seen in a bib-ulous state.

WHAT BRANCH?—"What branch of education do you have chiefly in your school?"—"A birch branch, sir; the master has used almost a whole birch-tree."

A very shrewd confectioner has taught his parrot to say "pretty creature" to every lady who enters the shop, and his business is rapidly increasing.

POLISH.—A Yankee, paying an Irish shoeblack with rudeness, the dirty urchin then said, "My honey, all the polish you have is upon your boots, and I gave you that."

SHY.—A miserable old bachelor, who knows that the present is not leap-year, says: "If you meet a young lady who is not very shy, you had better be a little shy yourself."

THE DIFFERENCE.—What is the difference between a honeycomb and a honeymoon?—A honeycomb consists of a number of small "cells" and a honeymoon consists of one great "sell!"

Lord William Lennox mentions a joke attributed to a wit of the day, when he was asked, on the failure of Sir John Paul's bank, "Were you not upset?"—"No," he replied. "I only lost my balance."

Lord Norbury, the Irish Judge, was asked whether he would take some corned beef. "I would try it," said he, "if it were hung."—"If you were to try it," observed Mr. Curran, "it would be sure to be hung."

HIS SELECTION.—A very timid fellow, who, on being challenged to fight a duel, was informed that he had the privilege of selecting weapons, time, place, &c., said he should prefer "pistols and a mile."

PRECOCIOUS.—"Tilly," said a mother to her daughter, who had seen but five summers, "what should you do without your mother?"—"I should put on every day just such a dress as I wanted," was the prompt reply.

NOVEL DEMURRER.—A witty doctor of divinity, whose physicians had ordered him to live for a time on a purely vegetable diet, demurred, on the ground that he "should not be able to say grace before *meat*."

"Poor Dick! how he is altered since his marriage!" remarked one friend to another. "Why, yes, of course," replied the other, "directly a man's neck is in the nuptial noose, every one must see that he's a haltered person."

"Pay no attention to my temper John," said a passionate man to his servant, "for you know that my ill-humour is no sooner on than it is off again."—"Yes, sir," replied John; "but it is no sooner off than it is on again."

A little girl was lately reproved for playing outdoors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence she replied—"Why, the bigger we grow, the better we like 'em."

"I don't want mother to marry again," said a little boy one morning at the breakfast-table. "Why not?" was asked with some surprise. "Because," said he, "I've lost one father, and I don't want the trouble of getting acquainted with another."

NOVEL MODE OF HANGING.—A coroner's jury in a country village recently returned a verdict in a case "they had set on," that "the deceased came to his death by his own hand, and that he inflicted the suicidal doom upon himself by hanging—around the tavern."

GOOD REASON.—A man, not a thousand miles from London, once asked another whom he liked best to hear preach.—"Why," said he, "I like to hear Mr.—— preach best, because I don't like any preaching, and his comes nearest to nothing of any that I ever heard."

"How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a neat two-storey house." They commenced that house only last week, and they are already putting in the lights." "Yes," rejoined his friend; "and next week they will be putting in the livers."

OBITUARY.—DIED.—On Monday last, of Cantharides, in Bond-street, of a jet black, Mr. James Grizzlewig's whiskers, in the 27th year of their age, sincerely regretted by all who knew them. Also, on the same day, at No. 732, Regent-street, Miss M'Flimsey's merino shawl, aged thirteen years.

AWFUL QUERY.—The Duphingberry Debating Society, having dismissed the question, "Where does fire go to when it goes out?" have got a new and more exciting one up. "When a house is destroyed by fire, does it burn up, or does it burn *down*?" There will probably be a warm debate on this question.

A fire-eating Irishman challenged a barrister, who gratified him by an acceptance. The duellist being very lame requested that he might have a prop. "Suppose," said he, "I lean against this milestone?"—"With pleasure," replied the barrister, "on condition that I may lean against the next." The joke settled the quarrel.

Is matrimony one of the liberal arts? We ask this having in view two young persons who are all in all to each other, and whose hands are already united as often as they can be conveniently. This sweet pair propose in a forthcoming announcement to couple with the polite economy of "No cards," the tender denial of "No company."

An absurd scene occurred lately at Sunderland. A "morning performance" of the pantomime at 2 p.m. being announced, about an hour and a half after midnight of the preceding day the streets were thronged with the enthusiastic inhabitants. The townspeople had read the posters literally, that the pantomime would be given in the morning.

A young man recently married a poor girl against the will of his parents, who were quite wealthy, and shortly after was reprimanded for so doing. After a lengthy conversation he concluded by saying, "I think you have married amiss, and you will certainly repent it before long." "I am quite certain I have married a Miss," rejoined the sapient son, "but had I married a Mrs, you would have been no better satisfied."

HEIGHT OF ECONOMY.—We have often heard of the height of extravagance; lately we heard an instance of the height of economy, bordering on meanness. A man of immense wealth in one of our large cities was sick. At length, after some weeks of illness, he died during the hours of night. A child, only heir to his vast estate, sat by the window, the following morning, watching for the advent of the physician. As he approached the house, the bereaved one lifted the sash and cried out, "*It is all over, doctor; you need not come in.*"

AUTOGRAPHS.—John Billings expresses four views precisely on the subject of autographs. He thus replies to an anxious correspondent who asked for his autographs:—We never furnish ortografs in less quantities than bi the packidside. It is a buzziness that great men have got into; but it don't strike us az being profitable nor amusing. We furnished a near and very dear friend our ortograff a few years ago, for 90 days, and it got into the hands ov one ov the banks, and it kost us £100 tew get it back. We went out ov bizziness, and have not hankered for it since.

A SMART BOY.—The Minister of a church near Glasgow recently delivered an annual sermon to the children of his congregation. Having divided his subject into five heads, the reverend gentleman proceeded at the close of each division to ask the children a few simple questions. After quoting the text—"He careth for them as the apple of His eye," and explaining how sensitive an organ the human eye was, he concluded by asking his dear friends what any of them would do supposing a mote or a little sand or dust went into his eyes, when up started one little fellow, and answered, "I'd blow my nose, sir."

OLD JOKES.—How many calves' tayles, asks *Demaundes Joyous*, behoueth to reche frome the erthe to the sky? *R.* No more but one, and it be long ynough.—*D.* Why dothe an oxe or a cow lye? *R.* Bycause she cannot sytte.—*D.* What people be they that loue not in no wyse to be prayed for? *R.* They be beggars and poore people, whan men say "God helpe them," when they aske alms. *D.* What space is from ye hyest space of the sea to the depest? *R.* But a stone's cast.—*D.* Which ben the moost profytable sayntes in the chyrche? *R.* They that stande in ye glasse wyndowes; for they kepe out the wynde from wastynge of the lyght.—*D.* What is it that freseth never? *R.* That is hote water.—*D.* Why dooth a dogge tourne him thryes aboute or that he lyeth him downe? *R.* Bycause he knoweth not his beddes head from the fete.—So much for the jokes of Merry England in the yere of our Lorde A.D. MCCCCC. and XI.

A WINDFALL.—A jolly farmer, who resides near the foot of the Grampians, was wending his way to Forfar market, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Having some business to transact in Kirriemuir, he halted at one of the inns, where they left their vehicle for some time. After they had got their business transacted, and the farmer had carefully put in the right hand side pocket of his coat some money that he had got in exchange, they again took the road, and had proceeded a little to the south of the bridge at the gasworks, when the daughter, who was seated on the back seat of the vehicle, with her back to her father, thought that she saw a piece of money on the road, and told her father. He stopped the vehicle, dismounted, and went back to the place indicated by the daughter, when he discovered it to be half-a-crown. After picking it up and showing it to his daughter, he put it in his pocket among the rest of his money, mounted his vehicle and drove on again. He had several times to stop and pick up money before they got half-a-mile out of town, the daughter keeping a sharp look-out, and the farmer, as he picked up the other half-crown, remarking, "Odd, lassie, they're sure sawen the ground with the siller hereabouts." When they had reached near to the west end of the fens the daughter intimated that there was a knife and some money lying together. The farmer was not long in picking it up, when he remarked the knife was very much like his own; so after turning it over in his hand to look at it, he thrust his hand in his vest pocket where he thought he had it an' his money, when, to his utter astonishment, his fingers went through the bottom.

The Crown Prince of Denmark is expected in Paris on a visit, which is to last a month. The political inference is that Napoleon III. has not swerved from his announced views as to the recovery of North Schleswig so far as the Danish population extends, and that he will eventually, in combination with Austria enforce that territorial arrangement.

STATE OF IRELAND.

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED ARRESTS.

The news of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, writes the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, has produced the greatest satisfaction here. The police have received orders to arrest the leaders of the conspiracy in Dublin and the neighbourhood. They have already secured about one hundred, and the searchers are still proceeding in various parts of the city and suburbs. The following particulars are from the *Evening Freeman*:—

"Great excitement was occasioned this morning when it became known that the detectives and other police were making arrests of persons suspected of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy. Detachments of police were to be seen going in every direction, and persons were much at a loss to discover what was the cause which led to such a general movement on the part of those charged with preserving the public peace. But the cause was soon explained in the batches of prisoners being led to the several stations houses. Those first taken into custody were strangers to Dublin, who had been here for some time past without any apparent employment, but who were never in want of money, and stopped at respectable hotels and lodging-houses in excellent style. These persons had been for a considerable time under the close observation of the police, as it was alleged they had come here from America, England, and Scotland for no good purpose. The men first arrested this morning were the persons whose dress and general appearance showed that they had been residents at the other side of the Atlantic. Although it was expected that the Habeas Corpus Act would be suspended, those whom the suspension was likely to effect did not think that they would be interfered with for at least a week, which would give them sufficient time to make their arrangements for a well-planned departure to Liverpool and elsewhere, and nothing could exceed their surprise on being pounced on this morning. Some of them were in bed, others were dressing, and some were at breakfast when the police came on them by surprise; and when they asked what charge was against them, in no instance did they receive any reply. No time was given for communication with friends or associates, and as fast as the arrests were made the prisoners were hurried off to the nearest station-houses, where they were locked up without being charged with any offence, nor even told why they were taken into custody. The second class of prisoners that were taken up were principally of the class of strangers that had been residing in the streets adjoining the South Liberties, and who, like their friends who had been stopping in various hotels and lodging-houses in the city, had no occupation but walking about, and were remarkable for never being in want of money. Up to two o'clock one hundred and twenty persons had been taken into custody, and the cells of the station-houses were receiving every moment new inmates in the shape of suspected Fenians. It is stated that the Government, in anticipation of the passing of the Act for suspending the Habeas Corpus, issued a general warrant last night for the arrest of all persons suspected of being concerned in 'the Fenian conspiracy.' The police have been active in carrying out their instructions, and the promptness with which the arrests have been made gave no time for escape or resistance. As the day advanced the arrests became more frequent and general, and from every direction prisoners, principally well-dressed and respectable-looning men, were to be seen going to the various station-houses, where large numbers of the police were kept on reserve duty in case their services should be required. The female members of the families of those in custody were to be seen bringing food and refreshments to their relatives, and 'the strangers' appeared to be generally well cared for. The great excitement prevailed throughout the city, and it was generally rumoured that the large number of Fenians now in Dublin would resist any further arrests being made, but in no instance could we perceive or learn that any such attempt was made or is likely to occur. The neighbourhood of Cullenswood, which for months past has been the resort of persons who had arrived in this country from America, who had been in the Federal army, and who were strongly suspected of being in 'the movement,' was visited this morning at an early hour by the police of the E division, and a large number of stalwart looking men were taken into custody, and taken to Rathmines station-house, where they were locked up. Finer or abler-looking fellows could not be seen, and they had been resident in America for a considerable time could at once be perceived by their manners and customs. Prisoners from public-houses, drapers' establishments, workshops, factories, &c., were brought in, but in no instance charged or informed on what ground they were detained. The great majority of those now in the keeping of the police are persons suspected of taking leading positions in 'the conspiracy,' and it is strange with what facility the constables succeeded in getting at them when they were required. At two o'clock, when the workmen left off for dinner, numbers of them were arrested. At the out stations in the constabulary districts adjoining the city suspected persons have been captured in dozens, and it is stated that at the time we go to press not less than two hundred and fifty suspected Fenians have been deprived of their liberty in Dublin and its immediate vicinity. The military in garrison have received orders to remain within their barracks, and to be ready for any emergency at a moment's notice; but notwithstanding all these precautions there is not the slightest sight of anything to cause alarm save the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act to those who have taken part in the Fenian conspiracy."

THE POLICE FIRED UPON.

Some additional arrests were made in Dublin on Monday, and a number of men have also been seized at Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Athlone, Dundalk, Trim, and other places where Fenianism prevails. The Dublin batch of prisoners includes six labourers from Chesterfield, four labourers from Liverpool, a barman and a tailor from London, Edward O'Shaughnessy, a "hackler," from Leeds; Thomas Tracey, "cloth dresser, Yorkshire;" and several other men from Greenwich, Glasgow, Birkenhead, and Wolverhampton. The *Dublin Express* says:—

"Amongst those apprehended was a person named Austen Mealey, the alleged paymaster of the English Fenians who have been for some time past arriving in town without any ostensible means of support. Most of the prisoners are strangers, and, judging from their accent, appear to have been for some time residing in England. The police continue to effect arrests in various parts of the city. On Monday, they took into custody two men who described themselves respectively as Captain Daniel Joseph Mykins, staff of the 170th Regiment U.S.A., and Eneas Doherty, A.D.C. to General Owens, U.S.A. Of the entire number arrested upwards of 40 described themselves as American citizens, and, on being asked to account for their presence in the city, invariably refused to do so. Nearly all have been in the American army, in various ranks, from that of general down to that of the mere private. With few exceptions the remainder are persons of Irish birth, who have been long resident in England or Scotland, and who, while they have remained here, have been without any ostensible means of subsistence. All had repeatedly received hints from the police to leave the country, but these warnings they disregarded, and latterly they became insolent in their replies, telling the police that as long as they paid their way they had as good a right to be here as any one. It appears that the men who described themselves as generals in the American army—Burke, M'Dermott, and Kirwin—who were arrested at 3, Mountpleasant-square, had been previously (during the greater portion of last summer and autumn) residing in a house in Russell-place, North Circular-road, where they were in the habit of holding meetings and swearing in large numbers of men as members of the brotherhood. It is also believed that they were actively employed in the drilling operations which took place in different parts of the city, one of them having often remarked to the landlady of the house, in the evening, that 'he was very tired, as he had walked nearly 100 miles in the course of the day,' alluding, as is now supposed, to the drilling in which he had been engaged. One of these arrested is James Murphy, who, it may be recollected, was taken into custody at the time of the seizure of the *Irish People*, but was afterwards released, he having represented that he was an American citizen, and given a promise that he would leave the country. So far from keeping his promise, Murphy continued to engage actively in promoting the interests of the organisation—going down frequently to Athlone, Mullingar, and elsewhere throughout the country, for the purpose, as there are good grounds for believing, of swearing in members and otherwise forwarding the movement. Six more were arrested in Kingstown—four of the name of Hickey, one named Rogers, and the remaining one named Aiden Lacey. On Monday morning large detachments of infantry and artillery left the King's Bridge Station by special train for several localities in the south, and it is the intention of the Government to have troops stationed in as many of the small towns as possible, in compliance with the memorials presented for that purpose."

With reference to the statement that Mrs Stephens and two other ladies had been taken into custody, it is affirmed that the authorities have never contemplated the slightest interference with their liberty. *Saunders's Newsletter* states that on Monday there was quite a stampede among the American Fenians, who have latterly hovered about Dublin. They took their departure in considerable numbers by the Liverpool steamers that sail from the Northwall. The non-commissioned officers of the 73rd arrested at Limerick are the armoury sergeant, the sergeant of the band, and two colour sergeants, who were placed under close arrest. Gen. John H. Gleeson and his brother, Captain Joseph Gleeson, both of the United States army, have been arrested and lodged in the gaol of Thurles.

The Limerick correspondent of *Saunders's Newsletter* gives an account of a Fenian outrage which took place at Glenbane, in the county of Tipperary, near the borders of the county of Limerick:—

"Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night as a police patrol, consisting of Constable Dunn and two sub-constables (one of whom is named Thompson) were taking their usual rounds in the vicinity of Glenbane, they passed a labourer's house upon which for some time previous suspicion had alighted as the rendezvous of the Fenians in that quarter, but nothing turned up to warrant an arrest. Upon the three policemen approaching the house, the sound of voices were heard, as if giving orders for drilling, and they halted for a while to make sure, but an almost complete silence followed, whereupon they walked on to the place, and, upon looking into a window on the ground floor, they saw a party of from 15 to 20 men, some armed with guns, and others with revolvers. The constable went, accompanied by the two sub-constables, to the entrance door, and knocked loudly, whereupon three shots were fired from the inside through the door panel, wounding Constable Dunn in both knees, completely disabling him, while his comrades were so terrified at the occurrence that they lost all power of action, at the same time that one of them was also wounded slightly in the shoulder. The police having been disabled, the whole gang rushed out, shouting in triumph over their victims, hurrahing for the Fenians, and firing shots along the route they took in the direction of the mountains. After some time Constable Dunn, whose wounds are said to be of a dangerous character, was removed home to the police station, and surgical aid procured, but little hope is entertained of his recovery, as amputation of both legs must ensue. It is said that the owner of the house in which the gang of Fenians had assembled is in custody."

About thirty additional arrests were made by the Dublin police on Tuesday. The city never presented a more tranquil appearance than in the evening. The streets were almost empty, and there was not the least indication of an approaching disturbance. A number of persons arrested in the north of Ireland arrived by the Drogheda Railway in the course of the day, and were lodged in prison. In the evening an inspector of police who proceeded to the house of a blacksmith named O'Gorman, in Briick-lane, for the purpose of arresting him, found a neatly-made box containing seventy or eighty rounds of greased ball cartridge, about a stone weight of gunpowder, and a quantity of cartridge paper which had been cut by machinery. The occupier of the place, who states that he is from Carlow, was at once taken into custody. Subsequently P.C. 57 A, arrested a man who gave his name as M. Donelly, in Patrick-street. It appears that the constable observed the prisoner in a crowd of persons who had assembled near the scene of the seizure at Brick-lane. Donelly came over and struck him a violent blow on the face, as he said, for looking at him. The police-constable received a severe beating from the prisoner, but succeeded in securing him until assistance came. Under three special warrants signed by the Lord-Lieutenant, thirty-seven persons, a few of whom were arrested on the previous day, were conveyed from Newmarket, College-street, and Sackville-place Stations to Mountjoy Prison in two police vans, at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening. The prisoners were escorted by a troop of the 10th Hussars and some mounted police. The cavalcade as it passed through the streets excited a good deal of interest. Of the total number of prisoners arrested up to the present, 64 are lodged in Kilmainham Prison. The remainder are confined at Mountjoy.

The constable shot at Oola, in Tipperary, is dead. A private of the 17th Regiment, on furlough, is alleged to be one of the gang who fired on the police. No arrests of importance were made in Dublin.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE OF PIKES.

About four o'clock on Wednesday evening, says the *Evening Mail*, a party of detective officers proceeded to a house in Trinity-lane, Dublin, and after a close examination of the premises, discovered between the boarding of a loft in the top of the house 142 pikes entirely finished, and thirty-six handles ready for the heads. The department in which the discovery was made had the appearance of being as a drill room. No arrests have been made in connection with the seizure.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Aboukir, Jamaica
Achilles, Channel
Acorn, Shanghae
Active, Sunderland
Adder, Chatham
Adventure, China
Advice, Queenstown
Alberta, special service
Albicore, Bermuda
Alert, Pacific
Algerine, China
Archer, Coast of Africa
Arethusa, Sheerness
Argus, China
Asia, Portsmouth
Assurance, Mediterranean
Aurora, North America and West Indies
Banterer, China
Barrosa, China
Basilisk, Sheerness
Black Eagle, Portsmouth
Black Prince, Channel
Boscawen, Southampton
Bouncer, China
Brilliant, Dundee
Brisk, Australia
Bristol, West Coast of Africa
Britannia, Dartmouth
Bulldog, North America and West Indies
Bustard, China
Buzzard, North America and West Indies
Cadmus, North America and West Indies
Caledonian, Mediterranean
Cameleon, ordered home
Cambridge, Devonport
Canopus, Devonport
Caradoc, Mediterranean
Castor, Shields
Chanticleer, Mediterranean
Clio, Pacific
Cockatrice, Mediterranean
Cockchafer, China
Columbine, Pacific
Conqueror, Japan, ordered home
Coquette, China
Cormorant, China
Cordelia, North America and West Indies
Ceromandel, China
Constance, special service
Cossack, Mediterranean
Cumberland, Sheerness
Curacoa, Australia
Cygnet, North America and West Indies
Dædalus, Bristol
Dart, C. of Africa, ordered home
Dasher, Channel Isles
Dauntless, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, par. service
Defence, Channel Squadron
Devastation, Pacific
Donegal, Liverpool
Doterel, South America
Dromedary, par. service
Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth
Duncan, North America and West Indies
Eagle, Liverpool
Eclipse, Australia
Edgar, Channel Squadron
Elfin, Portsmouth
Egmont, Rio de Janeiro
Enchantress, par. service
Enterprise, Mediterranean
Esk, Australia
Espoir, Coast of Africa
Excellent, Portsmouth
Fairy, Portsmouth
Falcon, Australia
Fawn, North America and West Indies
Ferret, Southampton
Firefly, Mediterranean
Firequeen, Portsmouth
Fisguard, Woolwich
Flamer, China
Formidable, Sheerness
Forward, Pacific
Fox, par. service
Frederick William, C.G., Queenstown
Galatea, ordered home
Gannet, N.A. & W.I.
Gibraltar, Mediterranean
Gladiator, Devonport
Gleaner, Brazil
Grappler, Pacific
Grasshopper, China
Greyhound, Devonport
Handy, Coast of Africa
Hardy, China
Harpy, Greenwich
Hastings Queenstown
Havock, China
Haughty, China
Hector, Channel
Helicon, Portsmouth
Hesper, China
Hibernia, Malta
Highflyer, Mozambique
Hydra, Mediterranean
Implacable, Devonport
Impregnable, Devonport
Indus, Devonport
Industry, par. service
Insolent, China
Irresistible, Southampton
Investigator, Coast of Africa
Isis, Sierra Leone
Jackall, Scotch Fisheries
Janus, China
Jaseur, Coast of Africa
Kestrel, China
Landrail, Coast of Africa
Leander, Pacific
Lizard, Coast of Scotland
Lee, Coast of Africa
Leopard, China
Leven, China
Lightning, Coast of Scotland
Lily, North America and West Indies
Linnet, Brazils
Lion, Coast Guard, Greenock
Liverpool, special service
Lyra, Coast of Africa
Mæander, Ascension
Magicienne, Mediterranean
Manilla, China
Martin, Portsmouth
Meeanee, Mediterranean
Medusa, Sheerness
Mutine, Pacific
Megæra, store service
Naiad, Callao
Narcissus, Brazils
Nere[illegible] Valparaiso
Niger, West Indies
Nimble, North America
Octavia, East Indies
Orontes, troop service
Orlando, Mediterranean
Osborne, par. service
Osprey, China
Pandora, Coast of Africa
Pantaloon, Bombay
Pelican, Mediterranean
Pelorus, China
Pembroke, Harwich
Penguin, Cape
Perseus, China
Phœbe, Mediterranean
Pigmy, Portsmouth
Porcupine, Downs
President, London
Prince Consort, Channel Squadron
Princess Alice, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, Hong Kong
Princess Royal, China
Psyche, Mediterranean
Pylades, North America and West Indies
Racoon, Channel
Racer, Mediterranean
Ranger, Coast of Africa
Rapid, East Indies
Rattler, China
Rattlesnake, ordered home
Research, Portsmouth
Resistance, Mediterranean
Revenge, Devonport
Rifleman, [illegible]
Rosario, North America and West Indies
Royal Adelaide, Devonport
Royal Oak, Mediterranean
Royalist, North America and West Indies
Royal George, Dublin
Royal Sovereign, Portsmouth
Salamander, Australia
Salamis, Portsmouth
Saturn, Pembroke
Scout, Pacific
Scorpion, Portsmouth
Serpent, China
Scylla, China
Sealark, Devonport
Seringapatam, [illegible]
Severn, East Indies
Sharpshooter, Brazil
Shearwater, [illegible]
Skylark, Gibraltar
Slaney, China
Snipe, Coast of Africa
Sparrow, Coast of Africa
Sparrowhawk, Pacific
Speedwell, Coast of Africa
Speedy, Channel Isles
Sphinx, North America and West Indies
Spider, South America
Sprightly, Portsmouth
Squirrel, Devonport
Staunch, China
St. George, Coast Gd., Portland
St. Vincent, Portsmouth
Steady, North America and West Indies
Stromboli, South East Coast of America
Supply, Woolwich
Surprise, Mediterranean
Sutlej, Pacific
Swallow, China
Tamar, troop service
Terrible, Portsmouth
Terror, Bermuda
Torch, Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, Coast Guard, Queen's ferry, N.B.
Tribune, ordered home
Trincomalee, Hartlepool
Trinculo, Channel
Triton, Brazils
Tyrian, Mediterranean
Urgent, Portsmouth
Valorus, Cape
Victoria and Albert, Portsmouth
Victory, Portsmouth
Victoria, Mediterranean
Vigilant, East Indies
Vindictive, Fernando Po
Vivid, Woolwich
Wasp, Mozambique
Weasel, China
Wellesley, Chatham
Wildfire, Sheerness
Winchester, Aberdeen
Wizard, Coast of Syria
Wolverene, North America and West Indies
Wye, store service

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

Resident Agent......Mr. R. JACKSON.
Office ....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till ten o'clock on Thursday evening, for the reception of news and advertisements. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7·30 on Friday morning.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian* :—

Tuesday,	Feb. 27	Leadgate.
"	"	Consett.
Wednesday	" 28	Shotley Bridge.
"	"	Blackhill.
"	"	Consett.
Thursday	" 29	Dipton
"	"	Catchgate.
"	"	Annfield Plain.
"	"	Lanchester.
"	"	Leadgate.
"	"	Consett.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT, Feb. 25, 1866.

MORNING.—Psalm, 119; First Lesson, Genesis 27; Second Lesson, Luke 8.
Hymns—78 and 64.

EVENING. — Psalm, 119; First Lesson, Genesis 34; Second Lesson, Ephesians 2.
Anthem—"Teach me O Lord."—Attwood.
Hymn—220.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.
Psalms, 136-138; First Lesson, Deuteronomy, 13; Second Lesson, Ephesians 5.
Hymns—76 and 250.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

THE LAST BLOW AT FENIANISM.

THE whirlpool of an hour, says TALFOURD, engulphs the growth of centuries; and the recent suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland proves how much the spirit of Fenianism has done to destroy the rapid and gradual progress that country was achieving. As Mr MILL stated in the course of Saturday's debate we have seen the explosion of a deep delusion. We had thought that Ireland had entered on a course of steady and active progress; that her people were contented, prosperous, and happy, and that peace and concord reigned within her borders. Six months ago few people believed in Fenianism, save as a little threatening cloud on the blue horizon which would soon pass away. But the little cloud has grown and increased till now it has become dangerous. The very fact of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the country is proof of this, and it is further evidenced by the speeches of Earl RUSSELL and Sir GEORGE GREY. The Home Secretary, indeed, spoke of the disaffection as a matter of special moment and for deep regret. Coincident with the conclusion of the American war Fenianism had, he said, increased in vigour and importance. The disbanded Irish soldiers had formed organisations in America in concert with corresponding associations in Ireland, and had sent over agents with money and arms. At this time the Government had instituted the trials, but their good effect had been entirely destroyed by the escape of STEPHENS. Newspapers in America had published long reports of the trials, and these journals had been widely circulated. They called upon the people to look forward to a day of deliverance, when an army of citizen soldiers should meet the perfidious enemy on the shores of Ireland. The effect of such appeals on the excitable people could be easily imagined; they expected an American army to help them, though the Government of the United States had never given a shadow of countenance or support to the conspiracy. There was, moreover, hardly a regiment in Ireland to which emissaries had not been sent, to try and shake the allegiance of the soldiers with offers of money and tempting prospects. The efforts in this way had been futile, and to prove the confidence of the Government in the fidelity of the army, Sir GEORGE GREY stated that in no case had the Commander-in-Chief departed from the roster. Several letters had also been received from the Lord-Lieutenant, who had for some time contemplated the necessity of the measure now passed, and in the last of these he said he had come to the conclusion that the time had now arrived when the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was indispensable. Mr CHICHESTER FORTESCUE had also written to express his entire concurrence. Lord WODEHOUSE mentioned that there were some 500 known emissaries dispersed throughout the country, and at least three manufactories of cartridges in Dublin. His letter concluded by saying that he could not be responsible for the safety of the country unless the Habeas Corpus Act were suspended. The Cabinet had immediately met, and decided to recommend the measure to Parliament, and on Saturday both Houses passed the Bill. It is no strange thing that the people should become violent when they have men of ability and means to lead them on, for the sea will rage when strong winds blow. But the bill will have a useful and salutary effect in removing all these American emissaries and fomentors of rebellion. It at once came into operation, and already many arrests have been made, and the act has produced a good impression in the country.

But though all will consider the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act the wisest course the Government could have pursued, and, indeed, a necessity forced upon them, there are few of us who will not think it a very painful and disappointing act. Mr BRIGHT, in the course of his brilliant speech on Saturday, spoke of a story related in Chinese annals, how an Emperor after promptly punishing an insurrection in a province, abased and humbled himself before his people, for he considered such a revolt as a sad blot on his reign; and the state of Ireland is equally to us a cause for sad regret and consideration. In 1848, when the act was last suspended in Ireland, the ostensible amount of agitation was infinitely greater than anything which exists now. From O'CONNELL, his nine hours' orations, and moral force, to SMITH O'BRIEN, the cabbage garden *escapades*, and physical force, there was a regular gradation, and for months before the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act the *Irish Felon* and other such papers had been advocating treason with a vigour much beyond that of the *Irish People*, and in a tone which attracted far more attention. The disaffection and discontent have, however, never since entirely departed, though we have been laying to our souls the flattering unction that Ireland was contented and happy, and her people free and industrious. Our hope has been a delusion—a pleasant acquaintance, but an unsafe friend—and we have again to mourn over the necessity for a suspension of personal liberty in that country, and the existence of a conspiracy which is wide-spread and dangerous. Ireland has truly been to us all that genial CHARLES LAMB considered a poor relation to himself: an odious approximation, a haunting conscience, a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noontide of our prosperity, an unwelcome remembrance, a perpetually recurring mortification, a drain on our purse, a more intolerable dun on our pride, a drawback to our success, a rebuke to our rising, a MORDECAI at our gate, and a LAZARUS at our door.

"The difficulties," said Sir ROBERT PEEL in speaking of the condition of Ireland, "should not prevent us looking this matter straight in the face." It is a subject which demands and deserves serious and careful attention, and, though Mr BRIGHT's trenchant and brilliant address might be, as Mr GLADSTONE urged, a good thing out of place, it may nevertheless call attention to the wants and needs of Ireland, and may receive now that consideration it might have lacked at a less fit opportunity. Mr BRIGHT took a very lofty and theoretic stand-point, urging that all our legislation had been an anodyne not a remedy for Ireland's evils. If, he said, a majority of Irishmen were able to decide, they would unmoor that island from its fastenings in the deep and transport it at least 2,000 miles to the west. They longed to shake off our authority, not merely to reform our Constitution. There was nowhere a more moral people, a people more industrious in every land but their own, or a people more susceptible to kindness. And with such materials to work upon they had become deeply embittered against our rule. Insurrection was chronic. Less than twenty years ago we had heard almost the same speech on the same subject, from a Ministry of which the same gentleman (Sir G. GREY) was a member. We had undertaken to govern Ireland under a compact obtained by he would not say what compulsion and jobbery, and under the promise that Irish faction should disappear with the Irish Parliament. Since that time we had passed three great measures of relief—the Roman Catholic Emancipation under a threat of civil war, the Relief of the Poor and the Encumbered Estates Acts under the pressure of a terrible famine. Besides these we had done nothing deserving the name of statesmanship. How much nobler and wiser, how much more statesmanlike and difficult, and therefore worthier of true ambition, to enter into the feelings of the country, to legislate for it with real insight into its wants, and real sympathy for its feelings, than to be always striking, crushing, repressing, and turning into a source of bitter waters a spring that should water and fertilise the land; or eclipsing by our policy the sunshine that should shed a radiance and beauty over the island. Such was in effect Mr BRIGHT's speech, and though there were no practical remedies suggested or practical difficulties solved, it expressed one view—and a very popular view—of this difficult and delicate question. And it evidently found favour with the Irish members, who look at the legislation of Parliament with some of that philosophy with which SOCRATES surveyed the fair at Athens, who turned away at last with the exclamation, "How many things are here which I do not want."

The grievances of Ireland are many, but in dealing with them so many difficulties arise that they need the greatest consideration. But there are some reforms which might be considered, especially on Dr. JOHNSON's maxim, that he who wants to do a great deal of good at once will never do any. An alien church in Ireland has ever been a great evil, and Tenant Right might be readily reformed; and with these two great grievances removed Ireland would be more happy and contented. The Ministry have a difficult task before them: the government of the country must be constituted so as to give assurance that the universal people shall be treated with impartiality and justice, and that the law shall be administered with firmness and dignity. But if we make perseverance our bosom friend, experience our wise counsellor, caution our elder brother, and hope our guardian genius, we may yet be successful in dealing with these difficulties.

The weak points of Mr BRIGHT's argument are that the evils of Ireland are heir-looms from a past time, and for which the present generation is not responsible, and that, therefore, there can be no use in re-opening old sores and repeating old grievances. And it is well to remember that the Fenian conspirators are neither the Irish people nor their representatives. On the contrary, every voice heard in St. Stephen's condemned the conspiracy; every respectable Irishman disowns any connection with it, and the Irish priests, the very Irish of the Irish, emphatically denounce it. "Let us concede then," sums up a contemporary, "for it is unhappily true, that on the most important points there is a deep disagreement, which has a tendency to run into aversion, between the beliefs, the way of thinking, and the habits of feeling of most Englishmen and most Irishmen; and let us also concede that this contrast has been practically drawn out and grievously embittered by the unhappy events of the past; but we may still ask, what is the use of going back upon such sore points? We are indissolubly united for good and for evil. The dismemberment of the United Kingdom would be resisted quite as vigorously and no doubt as successfully as the dismemberment of the United States, and the attempt to produce it would end only in hideous bloodshed and ruin. Why, then, think of such things? Why not make the best of what is, must and will be? There is absolutely no Irish grievance which need interfere in the slightest degree with the material prosperity of Ireland. There is no sentimental grievance which may not be redressed by constitutional means. English will be English, and Irish Irish to the end of the chapter, and probably enough will never cordially like each other's ways; but this affords no reason at all why they should not form one nation, powerful and prosperous in all its parts, and each governed according to its deliberate wishes."

Local and District News.

CONSETT PENNY READINGS.—These readings were held in the Company's School-room, Consett, on Monday evening, the Rev F. Steggall in the chair. The readings and recitations were given by the Chairman, Mr Cross, Mr Imrie, jun., Miss Simpson, Miss E. Cole, Mr Batey, Mr Robson, and Dr Carr. The songs were by the Choir, Miss Mills, Misses Medici, Miss Bainbridge, and Mr Hall. There was a good attendance, and the pieces given gave satisfaction to the audience.

THE STRIKE AT THE CONSETT IRONWORKS.—We regret to state that the strike in the rail mill still continues, and its influence is now felt by other workmen. The puddlers in No. 1 Mill are now off work, and it is stated that the puddlers in No. 2 Mill will be off work next week—these two mills working week and week about, by which the men will only be partially employed. Can nothing be done to avert these disastrous strikes, which are the curse of this district.

ACCIDENT ON A WEDDING DAY.—At a marriage which took place on the 29th ult., at Lanchester, an accident occurred to the bride named Mrs Manns. It appears that on the parties getting into the coach, after the nuptial knot had been securely tied by the minister, the coachman desirous of getting home soon, had closed the door of the coach on one of the fingers of the bride, completely severing the end of the finger off by the first joint. We understand that the bride is now progressing favourably.

BLACKHILL PENNY READINGS. — These readings were given in the School Room, Blackhill, on Thursday evening, the Rev. F. B. Thompson in the chair. The readings and recitations were by Mr Cole, Mr Lax, Mr Wilson, and Dr. G. Renton. The songs were by the chairman, Mr Siddell, Mr Dixon, Mrs Burkitt, Mr Heymery, Mr Whinney, and Mr Walton. Messrs Pothecary and Spencer presided at the piano. The audience was large, and the various pieces, which were well given, were highly appreciated by the company.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.—On Thursday afternoon, a ratepayers' meeting was held in the house of Mr Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, to nominate a number of gentlemen, from which to select a constable. The meeting consisted of Mr J. Gladstone, chairman; Messrs J. Dickinson and J. Seymour, overseers; Mr J. Elliott, assistant-overseer; and the representative of the *Consett Guardian!* The following persons among others were nominated:—Messrs Joseph Armstrong Henry Armstrong, Best, Close, William Curry, Thomas Carrick, John Dent, Thos. Hardy, John Rutherford, W. Rippon, Waugh, and Lamb.

CAMBRIDGE MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS. — In the list of students who have passed the above examinations, we are glad to find the name of Mr Joseph Lowthian Dickinson, the son of John Dickinson, Esq., Belle Vue, Shotley Bridge.

CAPTURE OF A CONSETTONIAN IN IRELAND.—We have heard it reported that a gentleman residing at Consett, but who had gone over to Ireland recently, has been apprehended on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian movement.

ACCIDENT AT TANFIELD LEA.—An accident occurred on Friday last at Tanfield Lea Colliery. A man named Joseph Reed, a waggon driver, was taking some waggons down from the pit, when he fell before one of the waggons and it went over his leg. He was conveyed home, and thence to Newcastle Infirmary, where he now lies in a precarious state.

IVESTON SCHOOL.—A tea party was held on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., which was attended by a numerous and highly respectable company. The tables, laden with ample supplies, were presided over by the ladies of the village, and were adorned with bouquets of flowers. The tea concluded, the company adjourned to the Wesleyan Chapel, where the Leadgate Wesleyan Choir, under the able direction of Mr Whitfield, with Master J. W. Hedley at the harmonium, performed with great power selections from the works of Handel and other celebrated composers. The musical programme appropriately concluded with the performance of the national anthem, and the choir received the hearty thanks of the meeting. A public meeting was then held, which concluded the proceedings of the evening. More than 200 persons took tea, and about twice that number attended the concert.

THE NINE HOURS' MOVEMENT ON THE TYNE.—A most important meeting of the workmen employed at the extensive works of Messrs Palmer, Brothers, and Co., Jarrow, was held on Thursday evening, to take into consideration a movement on the part of the workmen for a reduction in their hours of labour. Mr C. M. Palmer presided, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. In the course of his remarks, he stated that there had been an influential meeting of the masters and manufacturers of the North of England, at which it was decided to resist the demands of the men for shorter hours. He then entered fully into the subject, showing that in other localities lower wages were paid, especially on the Clyde, and if the request of the men were complied with, the manufacturers of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees would be unable to compete with their more distant rivals. Some of the workmen addressed the meeting, urging the adoption of the memorial, and ultimately, on the suggestion of the chairman, it was resolved that the workmen should appoint a deputation to meet a deputation of the masters. In the meantime the men to remain at work as usual, and the men on the Tees to return to their employment.

OUR PARISH MEETINGS.—Of late considerable excitement has prevailed at the gatherings of the ratepayers of Consett, and the proceedings and resolutions adopted at previous meetings in the township were freely canvassed by ratepayers whose interest in such matters was not sufficient to secure their attendance. Of course, after such a display of high-sounding words, and a determination, on the part of certain gentlemen who shall be nameless on the present occasion, to watch over the interests of the township in general, and, we suppose, of themselves in particular, as was made at meetings only recently held, we fully expected to see a crowded room and hear *tall talk*. In this, however, we were disappointed. At the appointed time we entered the place of meeting, fully expecting to have to stand, never dreaming but that every seat would be occupied. On opening the door of the room, our anticipations were most rudely dispelled by observing that only one person was present, and that gentleman not a ratepayer, but a commercial traveller, quietly enjoying his dinner. We took our seat near the door, at a respectable distance from our friend, and waited for the great gathering. After waiting for a quarter of an hour, Mr Elliott, the assistant-overseer, made his appearance; a few minutes more, and one of our overseers presented himself, and a little afterwards the other overseer took a seat. After a short conversation, Mr Gledstone, who had only arrived from the meeting of the guardians at Lanchester, where he had been engaged on important public business, arrived. These gentlemen and our representative composed the important assembly. Reference was made by the gentlemen present to the truly *large attendance!* and the *zealous guardians* of the rights of the ratepayers' interests were justly censured for their absence on this occasion. Business, however, was not delayed by their want of attention, and the work before the meeting was done in less time than would have been the case had much talk been indulged in. Let us hear no more on this subject. We prefer deeds to words, and it does seem ridiculous for the members of a meeting to have to *hold up both hands* to make a respectable appearance!

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Pills*.—Bilious Affection.—In this country nothing is more common, and few ailments more distressing, than the class of diseases dependant on disordered liver. The sensation of nausea, headache, listlessness, and loss of appetite, will at once be recognised as the symptoms of liver affection, which can only be relieved by regulating the action of that organ. Holloway's Pills exercise over the biliary secretion a healthful influence known and appreciated throughout Great Britain and her colonies. These Pills cure after everything else fails. Sufferers for years from biliousness, sick headache, and liver complaints have been thoroughly restored by these Pills to sound health and a good digestion, who previously had no enjoyment in life.

THE STRIKE AT THE IRONWORKS AND THE *GUARDIAN*.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence in reference to our paragraphs on the strike at the ironworks. It appears that the *Guardian* reports were so correct that the men considered their secretary, Mr Graham, had unduly and unfairly violated the confidence reposed in him, and given information to our reporter, which he was in honour bound to keep secret. The letters will explain themselves; but whilst we are desirous of thus removing the imputation from Mr Graham, we must protest against the men so hastily and incautiously attributing to him the authorship or inspiration of any paragraph which appears in our newspaper:—

[COPY OF MR. GRAHAM'S LETTER.]

Consett Terrace, Feb. 16th, 1866.

Dear Sir,—Would you be so kind as to clear me, through the columns of the *Consett Guardian*, from certain misrepresentations and falsehoods which, I understand, are now being circulated against me.

In the *Consett Guardian* of the 10th inst., certain statements are made respecting the notices given in by the furnacemen, the particulars of which, as they appeared in your paper of that date, are stated by certain parties to have been supplied by me; more particularly so in your reference to Mr Kane being expected. I am also charged with having exposed Mr Kane's letters to persons who had no right to see these communications.

I trust, therefore, you will oblige by clearing me from such grave and unfounded charges. With every respect,

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN GRAHAM, Secretary.

Mr Robert Jackson, Consett.

[MR JACKSON'S REPLY.]

Consett, February 16, 1866.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your note relative to certain statements which appeared in the *Consett Guardian* of the 10th inst., in which you state that you are suspected by some parties of giving me information respecting the strike amongst the men employed in the rail mill at the Consett Ironworks, and also of exposing Mr Kane's letter.

I have in reply to state (although contrary to my rule) that you have given me no information respecting the strike, and that I have never to my knowledge seen a letter from Mr Kane.

I may now mention to you what I have previously stated to parties who have called upon me, and who were desirous of ascertaining how I obtain the information which I forward to the *Consett Guardian*, viz., that the information is obtained from reliable sources, but it is no part of my duty to state how or from whom such information is obtained; to give up my authorities would be a breach of that trust which the public repose in me.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT JACKSON.

Mr John Graham, Secretary to the Consett Millmen's Association.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A CHILD AT TOW LAW.

A child two months old was suffocated at Tow Law, on Saturday morning, the 17th inst. The mother of the child (Jane Brown, a young girl only 14 years of age, unmarried) went to bed with the child on Friday night, when it was in good health. The next morning at eight o'clock when she got up, she discovered that her child was quite dead. An inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon, before Mr Maynard, coroner, at the house of Mr Wm. Waugh, innkeeper, Tow Law, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Ann Collingwood, married woman, and grandmother to the deceased, said that on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., at half-past six o'clock, she heard the deceased child crying in bed up stairs. She awoke Jane Brown, her daughter, who then attended to the child, which ceased crying. At eight o'clock a.m. she was alarmed by hearing her daughter shouting up stairs that her child was dead. She proceeded up stairs and found the child quite dead, and bleeding from the nose. She took the child down stairs, and sent for Mrs Hodgson, a neighbour.

Jane Brown, mother of the child, said that on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., when she got up out of bed and commenced dressing herself, she discovered that her child was dead in bed, and bleeding from the nose. She shouted out, and her mother came and took the child down stairs.

Jane Hodgson, married woman, Tow Law, said that she was called into Mrs Collingwood's house on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., when she saw the deceased child, which was quite dead and bleeding from the nose.

Dr. Hood, of Tow Law, was called, and said he was sent for on Saturday morning at 9·30 a.m. to go to Mrs Collingwood's house in Tow Law. When he got there he found the deceased child quite dead, and had been for some time. On being asked as to the cause of its death, he said, from the appearance and circumstances, the child had died from suffocation, but as to how it had occurred he was unable to say. In answer to a question by the foreman, he said he did not think a *post mortem* examination would assist him in coming to a conclusion as to whether it had been accidentally or intentionally suffocated.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to its death by suffocation, but whether accidentally or intentionally there was not evidence to prove.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, A. TOWN, and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*John Curry*, of Castleside, pitman, was charged by P.C. Thompson, with being drunk and riotous at Castleside on the 16th inst. This being the third appearance of this worshipper of Bacchus, he was fined 20s and costs.

William Eccles was also charged with being drunk and riotous at Berryedge by P.C. Baines. It appeared from the evidence that on the 17th inst. the worthy had from his excessive love of the "cratur" become so uproarious in the streets as to cause considerable annoyance, and had in consequence to be taken care of by the authorities. Fined 5s and costs.

ASSAULT.—*Patrick Nugent*, labourer, of Berryedge, was charged by Matthew Charlton, labourer, of the same place, with committing an assault upon him at Berryedge on the 18th inst. Owing to the absence of an important witness, the hearing of the case was adjourned for fourteen days.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

SATURDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq.

LEAVING WIFE AND FAMILY.—*Joseph Baty*, of Newcastle, cartman, was brought up in custody charged by Mr Samuel Swallow, of Annfield Plain, overseer, with allowing his wife and family to become chargeable to the township of Kyo on the 31st of January. Compromised—defendant to pay the amount allowed and costs.

MONDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq.

STEALING A JACKET.—*George Proud*, a tramp, was brought up in custody charged with stealing a jacket on the 3rd instant from Wooley Colliery, the property of one of the brakesmen.—Sergeant Dunn, who had apprehended the prisoner with the stolen jacket in his possession, applied for a remand, which was granted.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday, the usual fortnightly meeting of the guardians for the union was held in the Board Room, Lanchester. Present:—Rev J. Thompson, chairman of the board (presiding), T. Humphrey, J. Bowey, G. Alder, T. Elliott, E. Leybourne, E. Charlton, J. Gledstone, E. T. Smith, J. Cummings, and J. Parker.

The CLERK read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN reported that there was a balance in hand of £999 10s 4½d, and no arrears were due from the various townships.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Dr Wilson requesting leave of absence for a fortnight. The Board stated their willingness to allow Dr Wilson a fortnight's holiday, on condition that he provided a properly qualified person to act during his absence.—A letter was received from the Poor Law Board approving of the rise of Dr Wilson's salary.

Another letter from the Poor-Law Board was read by the Clerk, in which they desired to be informed whether any fresh bond was entered into when the salary of the late assistant-overseer for Consett was advanced.

The CLERK also read communications from several Unions as to the terms on which apprentices were bound.

A statement was read from the report given by the assistant-overseer of Benfieldside, from which it appeared that there was in hand the sum of £585 1s 7½d. The Guardians generally considered that this amount was considerably above what was needed for the requirements of the township.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor, during which the

FINANCE COMMITTEE

sat, and examined accounts amounting to £189 1s 5d.

On the return of the committee, these accounts were, on the motion of Mr ALDER, ordered to be paid.

INCREASE OF GUARDIANS FOR CONSETT.

Mr GLEDSTONE rose to make some remarks bearing on the necessity of an increase of the number of Guardians to represent Consett, and quoted the population during the last twenty years, from which it appeared that a great increase had taken place. In his first quotation the number of inhabitants was about 100, and at the last census there were about 5,000. He also instanced the amount of rateable property in the township.

The Rev. J. THOMPSON (chairman) proposed that there be two Guardians for Consett.

Mr R. H. GEE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The expenditure for the past fortnight was £117 0s 9d; number of inmates, 62; corresponding time last year, 57.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

then sat, and, after the minutes of last meeting were read over by the Clerk, the following appeals were heard:—

Rev. Mr CUNDILL, of Muggleswick, appealed against a rate in respect to tithes. It was decided by the committee that, in future, all tithes are to be rated upon the commutation, with the usual deduction of rates and taxes, and 2½ per cent.

The case of Verner, of Cherlaw Colliery, and the overseers of Langley was adjourned for fourteen days, the Clerk in the meantime to inspect the books of the colliery.

Mr BROWNLESS appealed against a rate of £12 on his house, which had recently been let as a beer-house; only a portion of this house is now let at a rental of £4 per year. To be reduced to £4.

Mr MURPHY, of Consett, appealed against a rate of £20 made on him. The total rent was stated to be £20. Ordered to be £17 in future.

THE VALUATION OF HEDLEYHOPE.

A communication was read from Mr Rodnam, in which he expressed his dissent from the valuation of Mr Rowlandson and the umpire, Mr Rutherford. Accounts amounting to £60 for the valuation and a plan were also read to the committee. The total value was given at £914 5s 0d, and signed by Messrs Rowlandson and Rutherford.

Mr ELLIOTT stated that he saw that the valuers had put him down at £180 and Mr Brownless at £116. Some time ago the father of Mr Brownless and another neighbour valued his farm at £103 and Mr Brownless's farm at £116 10s.

The rating of Hedleyhope Colliery was adjourned for fourteen days.

The Committee then adjourned.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal message, similar to that read in the House of Commons, was read from Her Majesty, in reference to a provision for the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred, in reply to which an address was agreed to, declaring the readiness of their Lordships to take the message into consideration.

Some discussion arose as to whether the present Orders in Council respecting the Cattle Plague would continue in force after the Cattle Disease Bill comes into operation.

The Duke of ARGYLE said he apprehended the orders would continue to exist until the authorities under the new bill were constituted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Her Majesty's message having been read, relative to making a suitable provision for Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, on her approaching marriage, and for His Royal Higness the Prince Alfred, on his coming of age.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after paying a high eulogium to the many estimable qualities of the Princess, as evinced on the death of her father, Prince Albert, moved that a dowry of £30,000, and an annual sum of £6,000 per annum, be voted by Parliament to Her Royal Highness; and a sum of £15,000 per annum to Prince Alfred, which was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER next moved an address to the Crown for a monument to the late Lord Palmerston. He paid a warm tribute to the talent and ability displayed by the late Premier during his long public career, both as Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister.

Mr D'ISRAELI cordially seconded the motion, and passed a high eulogium on the character of the late Premier, after which the motion was agreed to.

On the motion for the second reading of the Jamaica Government Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON regarded the bill as a retrograde step. Mr Hadfield, Mr Crum Ewing, Col. Edwards, Mr Cardwell, and other members having spoken, the bill was read a second time.

The House having gone into committee on Mr Hunt's Cattle Plague Bill, the various clauses, with some verbal alterations, were agreed to. An amendment was carried allowing the movement of imported beasts within the metropolitan districts, and a relaxation was made in the case of Liverpool, allowing beasts to be taken to the market; after which the bill passed through committee. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

THE REV. W. WALTERS ON THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

On Tuesday evening the Rev. W. Walters, of Bewick-street Chapel, delivered the first of a course of three lectures on "The Union of Church and State," his subject being the religious objections to the Union. Mr Henry Taylor presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer, who first spoke of the question of the Union of the Church and State. He said: Among the subjects which are receiving in the present day a more than usual amount of attention from thoughtful men, this is one. Not to investigate its nature, would be to neglect one of the most important questions of our age. There are several aspects and relations of the question. It is one that affects Churchmen themselves—it has civil and political bearings that deserve to be explained and explained—and its position with respect to the Word of God and religious obligations should be fully and impartially examined. This last duty has devolved on me, and I have been requested to set before you "The Religious Objections to the Union of Church and State!" Mr Walters first noticed the objection to the union of the church with the state because they considered it to be in direct opposition to the teachings of Holy Scriptures; secondly, because it was an encroachment on the kingly office of Christ; and thirdly, because it originated and promoted an unholy traffic in spiritual things, as evidenced in the system of church patronage. Upon this head, he said that patronage in this country was the privilege of the crown, the archbishops and bishops, the deans and chapters of the several dioceses, other ecclesiastical dignitaries, the colleges of the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and private individuals. He then pointed out at considerable length the various persons in whom this patronage was vested, and said it was impossible to calculate its aggregate money value. The clergymen and patrons themselves supplied the information, and it was often incorrect. "I remember an anecdote," said Mr Horsman in a speech in the House of Commons on the Ecclesiastical Commission, in 1847, "which may, perhaps, illustrate this point, of a gentleman who was known to have two livings of the value of £1,500 a-year, but he returned them to the commissioners as of the gross value of £150 a-year: and on being examined by the commissioners, the account he gave was that his two parishes were at some distance from each other, so that he was obliged to deduct the expense of the horse which conveyed him between them; that his wife was not in very good health, so that she was obliged to drive to church, which obliged him to deduct the expense of the carriage; that a man in his station could not but send his children to a fashionable school; so that when every expense was deducted, the net income remained at £150 a-year." Notwithstanding, however, the difficulties in the way of coming to a just conclusion as to the entire value of the ecclesiastical patronage of the English Church, it may be safe to set it at about £4,000,000 sterling. Mr Walters then alluded to the interference with the free action of conscience which this system of patronage caused. The patrons nominated whom they pleased, and often never considered the wishes of the parishioners. They, he said, may dislike the nominee—they may judge his doctrine to be erroneous—they may know his life to be immoral—they may deem his mental and moral unfitness for the work of the gospel ministry so great as to suppose themselves better qualified to teach him than he was to teach them—he may be the very last man on whom their choice would have fallen—yet because his patron has appointed him, they must accept him. Their judgment is not sought—their will not consulted—their interests are not studied—their profit and satisfaction are not the objects contemplated by those who complete the bargain. In no sense whatever are they parties to the transaction. Their choice may have fallen upon another; he is set aside. They may protest and petition; protestation and petition are vain. Policy, private friendship, family interests, gold prevail. The dearest rights of man are invaded; and thus the state-church is chargeable with the infliction of a grievous wrong. This system had, too, encumbered the church with an unscriptural and inefficient ministry. He knew that the church had had many godly earnest men in her borders, but in many cases they had been unfaithful, and in some cases, through the difficulty in removing them, a minister has proved to be unworthy and still retained his position. It might be said that there were incompetent and immoral men in their church, but he urged that these were not the result of their system, but in spite of it. But with the state church, he said, it is otherwise. "You know," said the late Dr. Pye Smith, in a letter addressed to Dr. Lee, of Cambridge, "that this very feature of the Church of England produces the grand motive which brings to your university hundreds of young men, whose ignorance of real religion, their profaneness, their indubitable ungodliness, even if they be externally of decent behaviour, make the grief and burden of life to you and such men as you; you know that it causes the cradle destination and ultimate introduction into the most sacred and awful office upon earth of a perpetual school of men who would be deeply affronted at being described by the attributes laid down in Scripture as indispensable qualifications for the Christian ministry, and you know that the said majority is of this description." An inefficient ministry is the greatest curse that can come upon any church, and patronage pours that curse in large measure upon the state church in this land. Mr Walters then proceeded to argue that the system of patronage involved what the Scriptures term the merchandise of the souls of men. He pointed out that benefices were openly advertised and sold, and that, in the words of a *Times* writer, a living "is a freehold, presentation and conveyance, institution and induction are only the form of taking possession, and the parishioners are nothing but the live stock on the property." He urged then that in the interests of our common Christianity—for the sake of the church whose welfare is imperilled, and of the nation whose progress in truth and virtue is impeded—by all that is sacred in connection with the present and eternal welfare of men, the union which supports church patronage and works through it such injurious results should be utterly broken and destroyed. And in addition to all this Mr Walters objected to the union, because it tempted those who sought to minister in the church of falsehood and to act unfaithfully to their own consciences. A young man seeks ordination; but he has not studied any system of theology, and is not sure whether he is a Calvanist or an Arminian—whether he is High Church, Low Church, or Broad Church—whether he is a disciple of Dr. Pusey or a believer in the "Essays and Reviews;" nevertheless he subscribes to the Book of Common Prayer, and declares his full belief in articles which he does not understand, and which possibly he has never studied. The lecturer alluded to the question of subscription. This, he said, is intended to secure uniformity of belief; surely they who use it must all be one! None who subscribe to such articles, in such terms, would ever think of doing so except in the most natural sense, and with the most honest intentions. Don't come to your conclusions too easily and too soon, else you will find yourself under a grand delusion. The gate intended to be so straight proves exceedingly wide. The mansion intended for a select company, all of one mind, turns out to be like Noah's ark, full of all manner of clean and unclean beasts. In the opinion of those who agreed on the constitution of the Church of England, and one would expect in the judgment of every man of common sense and common honesty, no one who does not accept in the simplest, fullest meaning, all the services, rubrics, articles, canons of that church, has any business to minister at her altars, or receive her pay. Yet men holding the most opposite views have all subscribed to the same Prayer Book and Articles, and all continue in the same fold. In the last place, we object to the union of Church and State, because that union proves most hurtful to the best interests of religion. It prevents the growth of Christian union, the growth and cultivation of spiritual religion, and the growth of Christian liberality. I am not unmindful of the immense donations and large subscriptions of private individuals, members of the church, and the large sums that have been raised by united effort during the last few years. I see in the great efforts that are being made for church-extension a splendid proof of the power of the voluntary principle. If a church can do such exploits in bondage, what would she do in liberty? If these be her deeds with her two hands tied behind her back, I should like to see her with both arms free. She has caught something of our spirit; she has been fired by our example. Our zeal has provoked her. But all this liberality is against her nature. Her spirit is force and not willinghood—law and not love. And you may see much of the old spirit yet. You can never cast out the devil of niggardliness from a state-church. Mr Walters concluded with an eloquent appeal to the audience to aid in securing the separation of the Church from the State. She has, he said, everything, rich bishoprics, wealthy livings, and ample revenues, but she has not the soul to use them for the nation's advantage. Take away her crutches and she will walk, and go forth as others. Throw her upon her resources, and she will increase her gifts a thousand-fold! Here, then, is our last objection as religious men to union of the Church with the State. Not that these are all. There are others; but I cannot name them now. I have said enough to show that the alliance is discountenanced and condemned by Scripture—is derogatory to the honour of Jesus Christ—supports a system of patronage most mischievous in its operation—tempts the ministers of the Church to falsehood, and unfaithful dealing with their conscience—and is hurtful to the best interests of religion. The charges are serious. I believe they are proved. What, then, is our duty? To seek the destruction of the Church of England? No! But rather to seek her enfranchisement and elevation. From pulpit, press, and platform we must advocate her separation from the State. Exposure after exposure must be made; argument after argument employed. The hustings and the House of Commons must become the scene of holy strife. Parliament tied the knot, and Parliament must untie it. Our victory can only be won in the senate of the nation. Let us never sheathe our swords till we win it there. We have everything to inspire us with courage and hope. We have a brave and illustrious ancestry. Our ancestors were men of noble mould, and fought well in this same holy war.

"In our walls is hung
Armoury of the invincible knight of old.
In everything we are sprung.
Of earth's first blood, have titles manifold."

Let us act a part worthy of those into whose places we have entered, and to whom we owe our present liberties. Events within the State Church, and events without predict the coming of a mighty change. Against us are leagued power, influence, prejudice, wealth, prestige, conservative attachment to the past, vested rights and interests manifold. But with us are truth and the God of truth. In a deeply religious spirit let us maintain this conflict. There never was a period in the history of Christianity when it was more important for the friends of truth and freedom to cultivate this temper. We are in danger of falling into worldly ways, and adopting worldly tactics, and leaning on worldly props. Our strength is not in these, but in the Lord our God. The "Prince of all the Kings of the earth," he is the Captain of our Salvation. In His name let us set up our banners. In patience let us possess our souls. Already over the summits of the mountains they who have watched all night see with rejoicing the first flush of the morning. The sowers who have been long scattering the seed of truth in the furrows of society, and who have waited for the showers and sunshine, tell us that the blade is springing. Voices are heard in the distance approaching, and scenes brighten before our eyes that raise our hopes. We are moved and encouraged to address ourselves to the Lord's anointed in the words of Milton:—"Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the Kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty, take up that unlimited sceptre which Thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed Thee; for now the voice of Thy bride calls Thee, and all creatures sigh to be renewed."

Mr Walters was loudly applauded during the delivery of his lecture, and at the conclusion an unanimous vote of thanks was passed to him.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATTLE TRAFFIC.

The report of the Great Eastern Railway states that the very large revenue usually derived by the cattle traffic on the line, in consequence of the cattle plague, has been seriously diminished.

FENIANISM.

The morning papers contain the following Dublin telegraph:—"A body of armed Fenians assembled for drill on Saturday night in a house in Cullen, in the County Tipperary, fired repeatedly on a patrol of police, and shot one constable, who has since died of his wounds. Among the Fenians was a private of the 17th Regiment, on furlough. The Fenians have fled, but most of them are known. Warrants were despatched on Wednesday to Liverpool, in the care of a strong force of detectives, for the seizure of the Fenians. Brigadier-General Gleeson and Captain Gleeson, of the Federal army, were arrested in the County Tipperary, and transmitted to Dublin on Wednesday."

A soldier of the 3rd Buffs was arrested on Tuesday night by the constabulary near Limerick, charged with being an avowed Fenian, and proclaiming himself as such before the public at large.

Arrests were also made in Enniscorthy, Drogheda, and Mullingar.

Seven men were arrested near Skibbereen on Wednesday night. They were portion of a number who were drilling.

TURKEY.

PARIS, February 21st.—The journals publish intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 14th inst., announcing that Dervish Pasha left on that day with troops for Tripoli. He was invested with the rank and powers of Extraordinary Commissioner for the pacification of the Lebanon.

It was stated that the Turkish Government intended to institute proceedings against the builders of the iron-clad frigates recently constructed in England.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, February 20.—Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a despatch to the Papal representatives abroad, wherein he communicates the views of the Roman Government upon the manner in which the political, military, and financial position of the Holy See will be affected by the execution of the September Convention.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, February 20th.—The Government has ordered General Prim to leave Portugal. A motion deprecating this decision is now under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of War is unwell.

INDIA.

Advices from Bombay mention that under the existing law import duties on steel rails have been levied at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*, while the duty on iron rails was only 1 per cent. The Viceroy has given directions for the assimilation of the duty.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, February 1st.—It is reported that a large rebel force is within thirty miles of Nunkan (Nankoo).

JAPAN.

Intelligence from Japan states that Belgium is endeavouring to conclude a treaty with the Japanese Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

Intelligence from New Zealand announces that General Chute has attacked and captured a large rebel pah. The war is virtually over, and the troops were leaving for England.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has assumed much firmness, and although the amount of business transacted has been limited, in the sales made the full prices of last week are maintained with an improved tone. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was moderate, and met a good sale at 1s per qr above last week's prices. Factors experience a steady sale for English and foreign, with a good demand at the rates of this day week. Barley, good sale. Beans and peas unaltered. Rye, little doing. Malt steady sale. Flour slow sale. Prices.—Wheat, 45s to 51s; barley, 32s to 33s; beans, 39s to 40s; peas, 39s to 40s; rye, 27s to 28s; malt, 60s to 62s; flour, households, 33s to 34s; whites, 35s to 36s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday. — At to-day's market there was a firmer feeling in the wheat trade, and the prices of this day week were fully realised, with a moderate business done. Barley rather dearer for best malting qualities; grinding unaltered. Oats firm.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A small supply of wheat, which sold at late rates. Barley a small supply, for which there was a fair demand at an increase of 1s per qr over late quotations. A moderate supply of oats at last week's prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday. — The arrivals from a distance consisted of 316 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, also 22 beasts and 129 pigs were from Ireland, and 36 beasts and 600 sheep were from foreign. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 280 beasts and 920 sheep, as compared with last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied considerably, and generally speaking was below an average for the time of year; while sheep were only middling. The supply of beef comprised 1720 head. The market opened under different auspices from what it has done for some weeks past, with a decided improvement in the general state of trade, and all breeds moved freely off at an advance of fully 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a good clearance at the close of business. The number of sheep was 3,880. The mutton trade ruled firm, and small wedders made ½d per lb more money than on Tuesday last; buyers were numerous with a good finish. Pigs—317 were shown. The pork trade was inactive, although there was no actual change to note in the prices from that of last week; but the store kinds experienced an improved demand, and all were disposed of.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—At to-day's market there was an average supply. English Regents, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; Scotch Regents, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per load of 20 stones.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett.

BIRTHS

GATESHEAD.—At Albert-street, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr George Davison of a son.

TANFIELD.—On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr Bone of a daughter.

MOUNTSETT.—On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr William Blackburn of a daughter.

NEWCASTLE.—At 22 Eldon-place, the wife of Mr James Armstrong of a daughter.

At Blandford-street on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr T. Herdman of a daughter.

At 36 Ryehill, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr Warwick of a son.

At North-terrace, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr John White, of a daughter.

At Summerhill-grove, on the 19th inst., the wife of James Richardson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Oxford-street, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr John Bell of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—On the 29th ult., Mr William Storey, of Consett, to Miss Rachael Bates, youngest daughter of Mr Michael Bates, brakesman, Iveston.

At the same time and place, Mr William Manns, of Consett, to Miss Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr George Iley, miner.

NEWCASTLE.—At the Wesleyan Chapel, Prudhoe-street, on the 17th inst., Mr John Atkinson to Annabella, eldest daughter of the late Mr George Willis.

At St. John's Church, on the 20th inst., Mr R. J. Arthur, shipbroker, to Jane Ann, daughter of the late Mr John Stockwell Hudspeth, both of this town.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Bulmer-street, on the 14th inst., aged 52, Mr William Corbett.

At Mosley-street, on the 17th inst., aged 43, Margaret, wife of Mr James Anderson.

At Lovaine-terrace, on the 19th inst., aged 48, John Benson, Esq.

At New Bridge-street, on the 19th inst., aged 59, John Hawthorn, Esq., surgeon.

At Clarence-street, on the 19th inst., aged 32, Mr E. W. Chapman.

GATESHEAD.—At Grosvenor-street, on the 16th inst., aged 14, James, youngest surviving son of Mr Robert Easton.

At Hector-street, on the 17th inst., aged 50, Mr Benjamin Allan, for many years with Mr Bell, grocer, Gateshead, deeply lamented.

BENSHAM.—At Saltwell-cottage, on the 7th inst., Ann Isabella, infant daughter of Mr James Edward Bruce, of Hartlepool.

DUNSTON.—On the 14th inst., aged 35, Sarah, wife of Mr John Hopper.

STELLA.—On the 15th inst., aged 59, Mr Charles Brooks, chainmaker.

WINLATON.—On the 17th inst., aged 85, Mary, wife of Mr Nicholas Laybourn.

HIGH MARLEY HILL.—On the 15th inst., Cary Ann, infant daughter of Mrs Margaret Nicholson.

HILLGOP.—On the 19th inst., aged 35, the wife of Mr Wm. Forster.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.