The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 176. CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost

LOST, from No. 1, Leadgate, on the 3rd inst., a HORNED WEDDER SHEEP, the Mule Breed. Whoever has found the same, and gives information to JOHN DAVISON, Butcher, Leadgate, will be Rewarded for their trouble.

Wanted.

WANTED.

A Good Farm Servant GIRL, used to Milk, &c. Also Several Active Girls of all Works required. Apply to Mrs. HOWARD, Register Office, Consett.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a JOINER—or a Young Man who has been a short time in the Trade. —Apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office.

January 22nd, 1864.

WANTED, a steady, good ENGINEMAN. Apply at the Office, Consett Brick Works.

WANTED TO BORROW, £1,000, £400, £300, £280, £230, and £120 upon good Freehold Building Property, of ample value, at £5 per Cent. per Annum.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Auctioneer and Sharebroker, Consett.

Public Notices

CONSETT TEMPORARY CHURCH.

REMEMBER THE PENNY READINGS, ON MONDAY NIGHT.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the whole of the TICKETS for COLLINSON'S PRIZE DISTRIBUTION not being disposed of, the Drawing will be Postponed till further Notice.

18TH DURHAM VOLUNTEER RIFLES, OR SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT RIFLE CORPS.

A PUBLIC MEETING in connection with this Corps will be held at the SCHOOL ROOM, Blackhill, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1864, at Half-past Seven o'clock p.m., when all Honorary Members, Riflemen, and Gentlemen who take an interest in the welfare of the Corps, are respectfully requested to attend.

The object of the Meeting will be to inquire whether the Volunteer spirit pervades this district sufficiently to ensure the continuance of this Corps, and, if so, to adopt the necessary steps for its resuscitation.

THOMAS WHINNEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

Blackhill, February 4th, 1864.

THE COUPLAND TESTIMONIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, Feb. 17, 1864, at Six o'clock, at the house of Mr CUTHBERTSON, Medomsley, to take into consideration the best means to carry out the TESTIMONIAL to MR. COUPLAND.

All Persons holding Subscription Lists or Money, and interested in the proceedings, are particularly requested to attend.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer (the Rev. E. J. Midgley), Medomsley, Mr J. Calvert, and Mr Spencer.

J. CALVERT, Vice-Chairman.

FEWSTER TESTIMONIAL FUND.

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the above FUND beg to inform their Friends and Subscribers that the Presentation of the above Testimonial will take place at Mr. BROWELL'S, Queen Head Inn, Ebchester, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, when the same will be celebrated by a Public Dinner at the above house. Gentlemen intending to Dine are respectfully requested to signify their intention at the Bar of the Inn, or to either of the undersigned, at least one week previous to the day of the Dinner.

Dinner on the Table at Half-past One p.m.

JOHN GREY, ESQ., J.P., IN THE CHAIR.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MOSLEY, Treasurer.

MATTHEW COUPLAND, Secretary.

Ebchester, 23rd Jan., 1864.

Business Addresses.

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

ROBERT BELL, 6 AND 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS,

MANUFACTURER OF WATERPROOF COVERS, POKES, SACKS, MILL SAILS, SHEEP NETS, PIG NETS, CART ROPES, PLOUGH CORDS, HALTERS, CORDAGE, TWINES, COW TIES, &c.

ON SALE,

LINSEED, RAPE, and CANARY SEED. BEST ENGLISH LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL.

CONSETT AND LEADGATE WHOLESALE & RETAIL CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS ROW,

BREAD AND FANCY BISCUIT MAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c., &c.,

VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has always on hand a large Stock of the finest BOILED SUGARS, CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, &c., Manufactured on the Premises, and under his personal supervision.

Bread and Fancy Biscuits, Wedding and Funeral Cakes of the best quality, and at the lowest remunerative prices.

Public Teas, Soirees, &c., attended and supplied on the Shortest Notice.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to, and delivered free within ten miles.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, WIND, AND INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO MEDICINES which act upon the Liver: one is mercury, the other dandelion. But if the public knew how Mercury destroys the delicate coats of the stomach, weakens the digestion, affects the nerves, and positively shortens life, they would take no other Aperient than Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which liberate bile, disperse wind, strengthen the whole frame, and are the best pill for torpid liver, headache, furred tongue, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, biliousness, indigestion, acidity, and general debility, and unlike every other aperient pill, may be taken without fear of cold. They cleanse the blood and fluids from every impurity. In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d each. Prepared by JAMES RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. Free by Post for stamps and following Agents:—Imrie, Consett.—Ismay, Newcastle.—Munroe, Gateshead.—Vist and Carr, Sunderland.—Wm Trueman, Durham.—and all Chemists & Medicine Vendors.

MOORE'S CASHMERE BALM is positively the most certain, elegant, and agreeable compound for giving healthy vigor to the very roots of the Hair, and restoring it even after years of Baldness. It also combines the remarkable property of making the hands soft and white. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Prepared by JAMES RORKE, and sold by same Agents in above advertisement.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 26, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.

is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.

effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.

is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.

Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C. Agent—J. H. LEIGHTON, 12, Framwellgate Bridge Durham.

Business Addresses

SURTEES'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE.

JOHN SURTEES & COMPANY, BERRYEDGE,

BEG to acquaint the Public generally of Berryedge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and the neighbourhood, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in FRONT-STREET, as DRUGGISTS and GROCERS; and hope, by strict attention to Business, and supplying First-Class Articles, to merit their patronage and support.

GENUINE HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED.

NOW SHOWING AT

BRODIES' NEW GROCERY EMPORIUM, BERRY EDGE.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of GOODS, consisting of NEW FRUITS, as Currants, Valencia and Muscatel Raisins, &c., &c. The Seasons TEAS and COFFEES, Crushed and Lump SUGARS, BRITISH WINES, CHRISTMAS CHEESE, &c., at the same unprecedented Low Prices as heretofore.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

JOHN BRODIE & SON, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE, respectfully intimate that their Buyers have Returned from the Markets, where they have purchased a large and varied Stock of

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS,

Consisting of BLACK AND COLOURED COBURGS, ALPACAS, FRENCH MERINOES, ABERDEEN WINCEYS, &c.

THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT

Comprises BROAD AND NARROW BLACK CLOTHS (Fast Dyes), SCOTCH TWEEDS, WEST OF ENGLAND AND YORKSHIRE DOESKINS, for Suits.

AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER AND WORKMEN ON THE PREMISES.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CHINA TEA WAREHOUSE, MARKET PLACE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

T. SMITH

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that his Stock of GROCERIES is now replete with a first-class selection of GOODS for the present Season, including Fine New Season Teas, Coffees, Currants, Muscatel, Sultana, and Valencia Raisins, Almonds, New Nutmegs, Mace, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Figs, &c.; in fact everything requisite for the present festive season.

Cheese, Lard, Bacon, and General Provisions of first-class quality at reasonable prices.

N.B.—T. SMITH'S present Stock of TEAS is well worthy of inspection. A Trial is respectfully invited.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILSON BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, PROVISION MERCHANTS, &c.,

SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

IN returning thanks for past favours beg to state they have a large and well-selected Stock of JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, PICKLES, SAUCES, SARDINES, PRESERVED LOBSTERS IN TINS, TABLE JELLIES, MACCARONI, &c.

Also, a large arrival of Dried Fruits, suitable for the festive season, including Fine New Muscatell, Sultana, and Valencia Raisins, Fine New Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels, Figs in Drums and Boxes, New French Imperials, Crystalized Mela Fruits, Spices, &c. Barcelona, Wall Nuts, Chessnuts, and Brazil Nuts. Fine Almeria Grapes, 1s. per pound. Oranges, Lemons, French Apples, and American New Town Pippins.

Fine Rich Ripe Old Stilton, Cotherstone, Cheshire, Leicester, Single and Double Gloucester, Derbyshire, and Dutch Cheese.

A large quantity of Derwent Valley or home-fed and cured Bacon and Hams will shortly be ready.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, any quantity of well-fed PIGS from 14 to 15 stones.

Agents for Price and Co.'s Belmont Wax, Sperm Composites, and Carriage Candles, Tapers, &c. Price's Candles do not drop grease when carried.

Carr and Company's celebrated Carlisle Biscuits. A New Mixed Biscuit in Tins, about 2¼lbs, highly recommended.

Our Four Shilling Tea, a combination of the Finest New Season Teas imported, will be found all that can be desired by the lovers of the exhilarating cup.

WILSON BROTHERS, in submitting the above abbreviated List, beg to say that they have been especially selected in the Best Markets for Cash, and are sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

PLEASE TO OBSERVE THE ADDRESS!

WILSON BROTHERS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

STURGEON'S MONSTER CAKE.

J. O. STURGEON again begs to return thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally for the very liberal Patronage bestowed upon him for his MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE, and begs to inform his Friends that he has still a small quantity left, which will be sold at 1s. per Pound, the Purchaser having a chance for Gold Rings, Silver Thimbles, and Fourpenny Pieces.

N.B.—Mrs. JOHNSON, Westgate Inn, Westgate, being the possessor of Ticket No. 1,978, has received the Gold Watch and Gold Guard.

STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE, 44, CLAYTON-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

WE ARE BEGINNING TO THINK THERE IS NO LIMIT TO OUR TRADE.

IT has grown upon us year by year, giving us the most substantial proof that a careful study of the public wants is sure to meet with public reward. Our first aim was to reach the mass of the people, the only sure foundation for a large Trade. Many time-honoured prejudices have given way before the competition of the times, and we now congratulate ourselves on the increased patronage received from the leading County Families. The fact has been fully proved that STEWART'S TEAS will stand a Comparison—Quality and Price being the standard—with any House in the Kingdom. Our large Trade enables us to flourish on half the profits of ordinary men. The great argument in our favour is the increasing demand for these celebrated Teas, year after year, as the following results will show:—

During 1856 we sold	21,108 pounds of Tea.	During 1860 we sold	53,671 pounds of Tea.
" 1857 "	26,175 "	" 1861 "	61,538 "
" 1858 "	36,424 "	" 1862 "	63,259 "
" 1859 "	44,053 "	" 1863 "	65,0·8 "

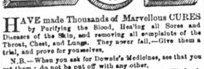
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,

31, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

READ THE NEW MEDICAL WORK entitled DEBILITY, ITS CAUSE AND CURE, or A Warning Voice to Young Men on the Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in Consumption, Insanity, and premature death. This work is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, showing clearly the treatment by which they were cured; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post-free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address J. and G. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

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



HAVE made Thousands of Marvellous CURES by Purifying the Blood, Healing all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and removing all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourselves.

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

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 46 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

TESTIMONIALS.

REMARKABLE CURE OF A COUGH AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Robin Hood Inn, Close, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 21, 1863.

Mr THOMAS ALMOND states—that he has been suffering for many Years from a severe Cough, with Spit, general Nervous Debility, and imperfect Digestion. For the last Four Months his Cough was so troublesome that he could not get any sleep; he had received advice and attention from some of the best Doctors without their affording him any relief, and felt he was growing worse; as a last resource he tried *Downie's Italian Cough Balsam and Life Preserving Pills*, was relieved by the first Dose, and quite cured after taking four Bottles of the Cough Balsam and one Box of the Life Pills.

(Signed) THOMAS ALMOND.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD LEG OF FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 3rd, 1863.

Mr. DOWNIE,—Sir,—I have had a bad Leg for Fifteen Years, and have tried the skill of the best Medical Men of the Town, and was Nine Weeks in the Newcastle Infirmary, without receiving the least Benefit; at last I was recommended to try the *Universal Healing Ointment and Life Preserving Pills*. At the time I began to use them, there were thirteen deep Ulcers in my Leg, and after using three small Pots of Ointment, and taking two small Boxes of Pills, I was quite Cured, and am now able to attend to my work with comfort, at Mr. Parker's, the General Steam Company's Wharf, New Quay, North Shore.

(Signed) THOMAS SPENCER.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined DOWNIE'S "LIFE PRESERVING PILLS," and that I find they do not contain Mercury, or any of its Compounds, or any other Mineral Substance whatever.

JOHN PATTINSON, Analytical Chemist.

Laboratory, 21, Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 1st, 1863.

Just Published, Price 1s., post free for 14 stamps, or in a sealed envelope for 20 stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND on MARRIAGE, a Medical Work, a Guide to those who have imperilled the power of manhood by youthful indiscretion; treating on Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c., containing a Prescription known as the Preventive Lotion, to avoid contamination; 190 pages, with 50 engravings, free by post 12 stamps, sealed 20. Address Messrs. PERRY & CO., Surgeons, 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-st., London, W. Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock.

VITA VITALIS,

A New Medical Work," by a PHYSICIAN, &c., &c., &c., price 1s., by post 14 stamps, sealed 20 stamps,

SHOWING how Manhood may be secured with renewed health, increased strength, and perfect muscular development for the performance of the most sacred duties so necessary for the happiness of married life—The author's method of procedure, founded on a life's experience and study devoted to the physiology and philosophy of the Generative Organs—How to attain the true glory of manhood, to ensure moral and physical happiness. Consultations daily from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock. Address the Secretary, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London. W.

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Man, Woman, and Child, such as all eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throats, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.—AGENT:—D. Imrie, Consett.

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

PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. For all cases resulting from the errors or excesses of youth, loss of natural power and vigour. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s.

PERRY'S COPAIBA AND CUBEB GLOBULES, the original preparation composed of the very essence of the Balsam of Copaiba and Cubebs, perfectly tasteless, in consequence of their being encased in sugar. In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this wonder working remedy. Price 4s. 6d, and 11s. per bottle. Sent anywhere, on receipt of Post-office order. Address, Messrs. PERRY & Co., as above; or may be had from Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Sanger, 150, Oxford street, London. W.

Agent,—J. H. Leighton, Durham.

THE LONDON ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 29, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Containing 1200 Models, Natural Preparations, Monstrosities, &c., illustrating every part of the HUMAN FRAME, in Health and Disease; also the Moving Anatomical Dying Zouave, Julia Pastrana, &c. Admission, One Shilling. (for Gentlemen only,) from 10 till 10. Lecture at Four. Illustrated Catalogue of above, to which is appended

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

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

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)

SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.

Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

INVALIDS will be astonished at the Contents of THE NEW BOOK ON PREMATURE DECLINE, and its READY REMOVAL; the Modern Treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S." "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c. in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 12 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculté de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s., or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 35, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding every thing hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s. through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.

The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s 1½d, 2s 9d 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.

Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.

Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Postoffice order, or otherwise, to 35 Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, or other articles by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS!—Of the numerous preparations introduced for the HAIR, none have maintained such celebrity as EMILIE DEAN'S CRINILENE, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, and preventing its falling off. In the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles, containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W C.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My Hair was rapidly coming off but in a week after using your Crinilene it ceased."—I. Hickson, Eldon Street, Sheffield. "In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful Moustache."—H. Adams, Wilsden. "I can now boast of a head of Hair, which many cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it."—W. H. "Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene."—F. P. Jones, Chemist, 5 Paradise Street, Liverpool.

"HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, List of Agents, &c., sent post free for four penny stamps.

KNOW THYSELF! The Original Graphiologist MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own, and which can be but badly imitated by those who pretend a knowledge of this beautiful science. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut 1d stamps, to Marie Coupelle, Bedford House, Russell Square, London W.C., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the everyday affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches establish the great utility of the science. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful."—Miss Hall, Athenry, Co. Galway. "I was much surprised at the clever way in which you describe my character."—Jane Bray, 145, Lansdowne Place, Brighton. "It is pronounced quite extraordinary."—Charles Hamilton. "You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better."—Louis Revior.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—For two stamps the sufferer may avoid the sham captains, who generously caution the public against pills, &c.; the self-styled reverends; gentlemen of fortune; rupture-curing quacks and other swindlers, who send their books for nothing, publish testimonials which they write themselves, fictitious reviews from journals which do not exist, profess to cure diseases by galvanism, electricity, instruments, &c., instead of medicines, which they style "American treatment," and other absurdities as cruel as they are deceptive.

A physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental and nervous affections resulting therefrom, will send free on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage a pamphlet containing his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions by which sufferers may cure themselves at trifling cost.—Address Mr. LAWS, Medical Publisher, 11, Mand Court, Holborn, London.

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

THEIR prevention and cure by heat and fumigation, the effects of which in the above and many other chronic diseases are almost incredible. A Pamphlet post free for 14 stamps, by Johnson & Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke Street, Holborn, London, and by order through all Booksellers.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risks of laceration, cutting, or other irrational measures. Price 1s. or post free for 14 stamps by Johnson & Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke Street, Holborn, London, and by order through all Booksellers.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—A Gentleman who had been long suffering from a very deplorable state of nervousness, langour, lassitude, low spirits, almost constant head ache, dimness of sight, threatened deafness, loss of memory and strength—in short, all zest for enjoyment and everything that renders life pleasant—has been marvellously restored by very simple means; and as a public duty feels it incumbent upon him to impart the information to others similarly affected, on receipt of a directed envelope bearing two stamps, address B. B. Laurie, Esq. Montague Chambers, Montague Street, London, W.C.

THE PLEASURE-SEEKER'S GUIDE, HOTEL DIRECTORY, AND EXCURSIONIST'S HANDY-BOOK. This Work, containing (in addition to much interesting information) a Tariff of Hotel Charges, will be found very serviceable to all who patronise Excursion Trains. Post free for seventeen stamps, by Johnson & Co., 10, Brooke Street, Holborn.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

THOMAS CARRICK is constantly Receiving into his Store TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT, Home-Fed and Cumberland HAMS and BACON, Cheshire CHEESE, Fine and Superfine FLOUR, &c., &c., from the First Importers and Manufacturers in the Kingdom.

BRAN, SHARPS, BOXINGS, OIL CAKE, &c., Supplied to large Consumers in any Quantities.

SOLE AGENT IN BERRY EDGE FOR THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.

PIGS and PORK BOUGHT for CURING.

Observe—

T. CARRICK,

GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

Education.

MUSICAL TUITION, PIANO-FORTE, SINGING, &c.

MR. H. BROTHERTON, Organist to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, attends Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, every week.

TERMS:—

For Piano-Forte.............£1 1s. 0d. per Quarter.

For Piano and Singing.......£1 11s. 6d. "

Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired; also New and Second-hand Pianos and Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. A large Finger Organ for Sale.

Prospectuses forwarded on Application to Mr. H. BROTHERTON, 93, Newgate-street, Bishop Auckland; or at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

To be Let.

TO LET,

And entered upon at May-day next, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon,

DECKIN HOUSE FARM, in the Township of Billy Row and Crook, County of Durham, the whole to be in grass. The Farm contains about 147 Acres, 25 of it (which is in Arable) will be sown with seeds this spring, without a crop.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr R. FORSTER, Witton Gilbert, who will receive offers until February 16th, not binding himself to accept the highest or any other offer.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES, situate at Newbiggin, near Lanchester. Tenders will be received up to the 17th day of February inst. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the house of Mr Burdon, Newbiggin, near Lanchester, where the Tenders are to be delivered. The lowest or any other Tender not guaranteed to be accepted.

Sale by Private Contract.

TWO Consignments of DRAPERY GOODS now SELLING OF BY PRIVATE SALE, at the New Market Sale Rooms, Consett, commencing each Day at Ten o'clock, during the week.

HENRY BROWN, Commission Agent.

January 14, 1864.

Sale of Draperies to be continued every evening next week, the Sale to commence at Seven o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE FARM AND PREMISES known by the name of BAR HOUSE, situate within Three Hundred Yards of Consett Village, on the Medomsley road, consisting of TWO DWELLING HOUSES, and TWENTY ACRES of LAND.

For further particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Auctioneer, of Consett.

Sales by Auction.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, AUCTIONEER,

Has pleasure in announcing that he has received instructions from Mrs Mordue, Summerfield, near Shotley Bridge, who is declining Farming, to

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE whole of her valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, &c., &c., previous to May Term.

Full particulars in due time.

Office, Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, *via* Gateshead, January 27th, 1864.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At RAW'S AUCTION MART, Blackhill, on Monday, February 8, 1864,

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. Thomas Bainbridge and others, removed to the above Auction Mart for the convenience of Sale.

MR. W. RAW, AUCTIONEER,

Consisting of One Camp Bedstead, One Desk Bedstead, One Iron Bedstead, One Kitchen Table, One Dresser and Shelf, One Long Settle, Six Kitchen Chairs, One Round Table, Two Arm Chairs, One Corner Cupboard, One Wash Stand, One Dressing Table, Three Bed Room Chairs, One Window Cornice, One Clock, One Small Tea Table, Fire Irons, One Mirror, One Set of China, One Excellent Zinc Bath, with numerous other Articles.

Sale to Commence at Two o'Clock p.m.

Also on the same Day, at 6 o'clock p.m., a very Valuable Assortment of DRAPERY GOODS will be SOLD BY AUCTION, Consisting of the best West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths, Doeskins, Diagonals, Witneys and Fancy Trouserings of every shade and colour, Ladies' Dresses of every description, Silk Handkerchiefs in great variety, and other valuable Goods.

N.B.—The Drapery Sale will be continued during the Week, commencing on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th, at Two o'clock p.m. and Seven in the Evening, and the Remaining Nights at Seven o'clock.

Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, *via* Gateshead, Feb. 3.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

At the New Market Sale Rooms, Conside, on Monday, Feb. 8th, 1864, (belonging to a Gentleman deceased, and removed for convenience of Sale).

MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING One Mahogany Sofa, in Hair Seating; One Mahogany Cheffioneer; One Mahogany Centre Table; 1½ Mahogany Chest Drawers; One Mahogany Four-pole Bed; Half-a-dozen Mahogany Chairs, Balloon Back; One Lady's Walnut Chair; One Eight-day Clock; One Ottoman, with Crimson Cover; Nine Kitchen Chairs; Half-a-dozen Cain-bottomed Chairs; One Mahogany Stand and Shade; One Feather Bed; One Mattress, Blankets, and Quilts; One Branch Fender and Steel Fire Irons; One Kitchen Fender and Fire Irons; One Set China; One Set of ditto; Plated Tea Service; One Oil Cloth; Pictures, in Gilt Frames; Chimney Piece Ornaments; Twenty valuable Books; One Bath; One Set Chamber Ware; One Kidderminster Carpet; Two Looking Glasses; with a variety of other useful articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

Situate in the Front street, Conside, (late belonging to Mr William Peart, deceased), at the New Market Sale Rooms, Conside, on Wednesday, February 17, 1864,

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

THE Property comprises One Dwelling House, containing Five Rooms; One Cottage House; One Warehouse; One Stable; and One Joiner's Shop; with Yard and all other necessary Out-Buildings.

The above is in the best situation, and has every Convenience for carrying on a large and respectable Business, and will be sold without the slightest reserve.

Sale to commence at Two for Three o'clock.

New Market Sale Rooms, Consett, Feb. 4, 1864.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY respectfully intimates that he is instructed by Messrs. JOHN BRODIE and SON to SELL by AUCTION, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on TUESDAY, February 2, 1864, and following Days, the whole of their Surplus Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS, which they intend to clear out previous to again visiting the various markets.

The Stock comprises Broad and Narrow Black Cloths, Fancy Doeskins and Tweeds for Suits, Fancy Vestings, Overcoatings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Capes, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Coburgs, Alpacas, Winceys, and every description of Fancy Dress Stuffs, together with a large variety of Goods belonging to the General Drapery Trade, amongst which will be found Cloth Blankets, &c., of the best quality.

Mr. Oley, in making this announcement, can assure his Friends and the Public that every article will be found of the best quality, and not such as are usually offered at Public Auctions.

Sale to commence each Evening at Six o'clock.

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on

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

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

Business Addresses.

JOSEPH HUNTLEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, EBCHESTER.

Always on Hand CART and PLOUGH GEARS, GIG and SPRING CART HARNESS, &c.

Colliery Work done by Contract or otherwise, as required.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL.

BEING A CONFIRMATION BY SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE, OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.

Sold in Packets at ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each, by all respectable Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d per box.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.

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

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863-4.

One of the Firm attends.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.

STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, Feb. 20 and Jan 4.

BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn, February 1, 1864.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, January 19, 1864.

HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Stafford's, Market-place, Febuary 2, 1864.

MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate street, Jan. 13, 1864.

ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.

WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel, Febuary 4, 1864.

BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.

KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, last Friday in the Month, Jan. 19, 1864.

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

Inspection solicited.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a moderate supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers, but a good arrival coastwise, with, however, little from abroad. Having a good attendance of buyers, a better demand was experienced, and all descriptions moved freely off at an advance of 6d to 1s ℘ qr on the rates obtainable on this day week. Barley, although in less supply sold very slowly at about late prices. Malt very dull. Beans unchanged, but boiling peas were rather dearer. Oats recovered part of the decline of Saturday, being 6d lower on the week. Flour firm, and in some instances 6d higher.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending January 30:—Wheat, 2,249 qrs, at 40s 3d; barley, 1,518 qrs, at 30s 7d; oats, 93 qrs, at 19s. 6d.; beans, 21 qrs, at 34s 0d; peas, 10 qrs, at 28s 6d:—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending February 2: Coastwise—Wheat, 7,203 qrs; barley, 694 qrs; malt, 34 qrs; oats, 2,510 qrs; flour, 2,218 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 1,625 qrs.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 56 head of cattle and 412 pigs from Ireland, and 15 beasts from Aberdeen. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 33 beasts and 450 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality every description of stock was about a seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 1,057 head. The better qualities of bullocks and heifers were in active request, and the rates of this day se'nnight were fully supported. A considerable portion were bought by the south dealers; however, the supply was fully equal to the demand, and towards the close sales became languid, yet a fair clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 3,300. The mutton trade ruled inactive from the commencement to the close, and prices were very irregular. Small as the supply was, a large quantity remained unsold. Pigs: 878 were shown. The pork trade underwent little or no change from that of last Tuesday, and nearly all were disposed of.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Saturday.—At our market this morning there was a heavy supply, and a deal were left unsold. Rocks and reds 5s 0d to 5s 6d; English regents 6s to 6s 6d; Scotch 7s to 7s 6d.——TUESDAY.—At our market this morning there was a heavy supply, and a deal were left unsold. Rocks and reds 5s 0d to 5s 6d; English regents 6s to 6s 6d; Scotch 7s to 7s 6d.——THURSDAY.—At our market this morning there was a heavy supply, both by coast and rail, a very dull sale, and a deal were left unsold. Rocks and reds, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; English regents 5s 6d to 6s 0d; Scotch 6s 6d to 7s.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, 8s 0d; hams, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 9s 6d; small, 7s 0d to 9s 0d; hams, large, 0s 0d to 9s 6d; small, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone. Butter, 53s. to 54s. per firkin.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

TUESDAY.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	0	0	to	5	5	0	℘ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	4	14	0	to	5	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	2	0	to	4	4	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	1½	to	0	1	9	℘ thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	3	to	0	1	5	"
Oat straw	0	1	8	to	0	2	0	"

Hay at market, 115 carts; straw, 45.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Pills.*—Sick Headaches.—Thousands suffer from this worrying annoyance when the body and brain are depressed in warm, damp weather. Holloway's purifying Pills present a ready means of cure for indigestion, biliousness, and flatulency. In debilitated constitutions and nervous habits these Pills are the best restoratives: they correct all the unpleasant consequences of torpidity of the liver, they remove distention, and never fail to obviate all obstructions of the bowels, and to induce their regular action. For all abdominal ailments Holloway's Pills are the safest possible medicine, they at once give ease and comfort, and naturally strengthen the whole series of organs concerned in the process of digestion, and will be found useful in every household.

Foreign Intelligence.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN TROOPS INTO SCHLESWIG.

On Sunday morning Marshal Wrangel summoned General de Meza to evacuate Schleswig, giving him till five o'clock in the afternoon to reply. General de Meza answered that he had orders to defend Schleswig. At midnight of Sunday, the Germans crossed the frontier at various points, in the direction of Gottorp and Eckernförde. The Danes destroyed the bridges. The Kronenwerk at Rendsburg was abandoned by them after a slight skirmish of outposts, in which no one was wounded. On Monday evening the head quarters of Field-Marshal Wrangel, who was accompanied by the Royal Princes, Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince of Prussia, were already at Gettorf, north of that work. During the day the entire Austro-Prussian cavalry was passing through Rendsburg. The Danish hussar pickets, posted at the canal sluice bridge, fired upon the advancing cavalry. The Danes withdrew behind the line of the Sorg, three miles north of Rendsburg, after having blown up the bridge over that river and destroyed the railway.

On Monday the thermometer was 5 deg. below freezing point.

The Prussians entered Eckernförde at noon on Monday, the Danish troops retiring on their approach. The Danish ships lying off Eckernförde, after exchanging some cannon-shots with the Prussians, sailed away.

Duke Frederick of Augustenburg had been proclaimed at Eckernforde and Gettorf.

An order announces that the Austrian and Prussian forces are to bear the name of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and to wear a white band on the arm.

Large masses of German troops continue to press on northwards. On the 29th, 10,000 Prussian guards passed Hamburg.

On Monday, King Christian, accompanied by Bishop Monrad, the President of the Council, left to join the army at midnight. Large crowds assembled at the railway station to witness the King's departure. His Majesty was continually and enthusiastically cheered.

A telegram from Copenhagen says "that the troops are eager for battle and enthusiastic."

On Monday, a provisional law was published at Copenhagen, enabling the *accelerated* assembly of the Rigsraad. A Royal Patent was issued at the same time ordering the elections to the Rigsraad. The postal and telegraphic communication with Germany are broken off.

The Danish Government will bring before the Rigsdag a bill proposing to levy a war tax of about 3½ per cent. upon incomes.

The Government placed a steamer at the disposal of the Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors, by which they left Copenhagen on Monday, and reached Kiel in the afternoon.

A full report has been published of the speech of Bishop Monrad, the President of the Council, at the Landsthing (Upper House of the Danish Rigsdag) on the 25th ult. The Bishop admits that Denmark had not fulfilled the arrangements of 1851-2, but the fault lay with the Confederation, which had forced Holstein from its connection with the other portions of the monarchy. It was quite understood that the Germanic Confederation would confine itself strictly within the limits of its territorial competence. The question might therefore arise, how far the agreements may be regarded as binding upon us. "This is the specially-vital political question of the day—how far we, for our parts, are forced to regard these agreements as binding. I admit that they contain certain obligations for the Danish Government, upon which I need not now dilate; but I maintain that they also contain certain rights for the Danish Government, viz., that no such state as Schleswig-Holstein shall exist. When, therefore, an hon. member expressed his conviction that the German Governments intend to create a State of Schleswig-Holstein, I reply that our best safeguards against such a course are the agreements of 1851-2. For, although they contain certain obligations binding upon us, they include at the same time a strong protection against the establishment of a Schleswig-Holstein State. In the present position of political affairs, therefore, his Majesty's Government recognises the agreements of 1851-52 in their full extent, in regard to the obligations they entail and the rights they confer, for the two things, rights and duties, hang together. It is impossible to release ourselves from the one without giving up the other." He could not tell what settlements might follow if war broke out. "Not even a powerful nation can say at the commencement of a war what settlement the result will render necessary, and just prior to the outbreak of hostilities it would be only empty words and hollow phrases to declare, 'Such or such is the programme for which we fight.' The programme, I maintain, which we have to follow, simply, clearly, and without evasion, is this: not to allow a single German soldier to pass the Eider without offering the best resistance in our power, and to use every effort to expel from Schleswig all who shall venture to intrude."

It is said in Germany (by no means for the first time) that an alliance has been concluded between Sweden and Denmark. If the German Powers refuse to grant the delay of six weeks demanded by Denmark, Sweden will place 35,000 auxiliary troops in the field.

Sweden has protested at Vienna and Berlin against the decision of the two great German Powers to occupy Schleswig.

The Swedish officers who had asked permission to take service in Denmark have been refused by the Government on the ground that Sweden herself required them.

The King and Royal family of Sweden have given a considerable sum of money to the fund for the support of the families of Danish soldiers.

The Prussian and Austrian ambassadors are said to have stated to M. Drouyn de Lhuys that Prussia and Austria do not intend to attack the integrity of the Danish monarchy. They only desire to obtain a pledge to compel Denmark to carry out her engagements of 1852. Similar declarations are stated to have been made to the Cabinet of St. James's.

A Telegram from Berlin thus adverts to the efforts of England to avert war—"Confirmation has been received here of the statement that England's efforts to induce France to take a mutual step have hitherto proved abortive. The Emperor Napoleon, it appears, is not disposed to commit himself by any decided expression of opinion in favour of the London Treaty, and his ambassadors here and in Vienna have seemingly received directions to offer feeble support to the proposition for six weeks' delay—such as, in fact, amounts to offering none at all. England, however, is said to be pursuing her endeavours to engage Russia and Sweden at any rate, failing France, to more decided support of the integrity of Denmark, accompanying, as one of the Berlin papers observes, her recommendation with general warnings and vague threats."

In reference to the pressure brought to bear on the two great German Powers, the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of Berlin says:—"Austria and Prussia will not abandon their just demands. England will reap the fruits of the policy she has pursued for the last thirty-five years. The England of former times no longer exists. The personal union with the Duchies required of Denmark as a guarantee may perhaps no longer be sufficient after a rupture has taken place."

A telegram was received on the 27th by the municipal authorities of Rendsburg from the "Ducal Government" at Kiel, giving notice of a requisition from the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army of occupation now on its march to Schleswig, to fit up immediately a military hospital for a thousand men.

The following official report of the battle near Missunde has been addressed to the Minister of War by General de Meza:—

"FEB. 1 (11 P.M.)—The enemy advanced in considerable force this forenoon against Eckernförde; whereupon the first division of our army took up a position on the Schlei, and occupied the works near Missunde.

"2 A.M.—Nothing important has occurred during the night. The enemy's outposts are probably near the Sorge, and Bistensö. A slight engagement took place between the Esbernsnäre and Thor and some Prussian batteries. Shots were exchanged, and the ships then went out to sea."

A despatch from Schleswig, dated Feb. 2, says:—

The German attack upon Missunde commenced at 10 a.m., and lasted until 4 p.m. to-day.

Notwithstanding repeated assaults, all the works remained in possession of the Danish troops.

One regiment and a half of the Danish infantry were engaged.

The engagement between the outposts which took place near Breckendorf was unimportant.

The engagement between the two Danish men-of-war and the Prussian artillery took place in the Bay of Eckenforde. One ship was struck four times in the hull by the Prussian shot. No person was wounded.

The law relative to the war tax was submitted to the Rigsdag (the Assembly for Denmark Proper) on Tuesday. It is expected that it will produce a revenue of from 5 to 6 million rigsdalers.

The *Faederlandet* of Tuesday states that the mission to Stockholm of Mr Kirkpatrick, the English Secretary of Legation at this Court, has for its object to prevail upon Sweden to act in the Danish question only in common with England.

General de Meza's report and reply to Field-Marshal von Wrangel's demand for the evacuation of Schleswig have been published.

Field-Marshal von Wrangel, in his despatch demanding the evacuation of Schleswig, refers to the note presented to the Danish Cabinet on the 16th ult., and informs General de Meza that he had received orders to occupy Schleswig, and to carry on the administration until further orders. He requested General de Meza to inform him immediately whether he had orders to evacuate Schleswig.

General Meza, in his reply, stated that the instructions he had received from his Government were entirely opposed to the request of the Prussian commander. He was, therefore, prepared to meet any act of violence by force of arms.

A despatch from Kiel on Monday says the Prussians occupy the heights in the rear of Eckernforde. Duke Frederick of Augustenburg has been enthusiastically proclaimed by the people at Eckernforde.

The German account of the battle of Missunde says:—A severe engagement, lasting three hours, took place on the afternoon of the 2nd, near Missunde, on the Schlei. Troops of all arms were engaged, more especially artillery. The Danes were repulsed at the tete-de-pont.

The Prussian army intends to force a passage at Missunde, thus cutting the Danes off from the sea while the Austrians engage them in the centre. It is thought that if this plan succeeds the Danish army is lost.

The proclamation of Field-Marshal von Wrangel to the Schleswigers says:—"We come to protect your rights. The Civil Commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the administration of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and you will follow their orders." In conclusion, the proclamation advises the inhabitants to abstain from any party agitation, which would not be suffered by the Commander-in-Chief, in the interest of the Schleswigers themselves.

A despatch from the Prussian Head quarters, on Wednesday morning, says that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia employed 74 guns in the attack upon Missunde on Tuesday. His Royal Highness was convinced that the Danes will oppose serious resistance to the Austrian and Prussian advance. There were nearly 100 killed and wounded in the engagement. The troops behaved with great valour. The vanguard and the 11th Infantry Brigade were under fire. Missunde was in flames.

A Kiel despatch says:—"In the engagement near Missunde, yesterday, the Danes maintained a heavy cannonade from their forts against the storming parties of German infantry. The loss of the latter is estimated at 100 men, among which are several superior officers. The Danes continue the cannonade to-day. The Prussians have brought heavy artillery to the front. Boats are ready for the transport of troops over the Schlei."

The loss of the Prussians in the attack upon Missunde is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. The Prussians have retired to Eckernförde. Rain has set in.

The Danish prisoners taken in the attack upon Missunde were brought to Rendsburg, on Tuesday.

The *Times* publishes the following despatch from its own correspondent:—

SCHLESWIG, FEBRUARY 2, 9.30 P.M.

This morning at ten o'clock the Germans drove the Danes from their outposts before the strong position of Missunde, and attacked Missunde itself, but were repulsed, and the Danes retook their positions. The engagement lasted six hours. The Danes had one officer killed and four wounded.

The *Evening Herald* has received the following special telegram:—

FLENSBURG, Wednesday, 10.30.—About 100 wounded arrived here this morning from the storming of Missunde yesterday. The Germans were repulsed four times, and finally retreated. Thaw and rain have set in.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the war in Denmark has created a suspension of our operations with the Baltic. Correspondence from Swinemunde, Dantzic, Pillau and other places, state that, although freights are offering at those places, shipmasters propose to wait the turn of events,—at least, they exhibit no great disposition to commence their return voyages. The first vessel detained under the Danish embargo is the Prussian barque *Myrrha*, which has been stopped at Elsinore. The fleet at the disposal of the Danish Government, it is said, will be more than equal to this service.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.—The British and North American steamship *Africa*, Captain Neill Shannon, which sailed from Boston on the 20th and from Halifax on the 22nd inst., arrived in the Mersey shortly before two o'clock this afternoon, *via* Queenstown yesterday, bringing 50 passengers and 58,970 dollars in specie.

The *New York Herald* gives the following as the "situation" on the morning of the 19th January:—

Our latest dates from Charleston are to the 15th inst., General Gilmore has removed his head-quarters to Hilton Head until the spring. No firing on Fort Sumter has taken place since last accounts. The rebels continue to fortify the ruins as best they can. The shelling of the city continues slowly and irregularly. It is said that the rebel rams are preparing for a raid upon our fleet in the harbour.

A naval expedition up Morrell's Inlet destroyed a rebel schooner lying there, loaded with cotton, resin, and turpentine, and drove off the enemy's cavalry from their lurking places on shore.

A skirmish occurred near St. Augustine, Florida, between a small guard of our force and Dickenson's rebel cavalry. The guard was protecting a body of men employed in cutting wood for the garrison, but they were surprised and worsted, Lieutenant Walker being killed, together with 25 men.

The Richmond journals of the 15th state that a lively shelling of Charleston had been kept up since Tuesday, and that two new Parrott guns had been unmasked by our troops, at Battery Gregg. A large number of transports filled with our troops had been seen going south, but the rebels are unacquainted with their destination. It is said, however, that an increased fleet has been observed at Hilton Head.

The rebel papers also say that General Mosby is still harassing the Union lines, but was badly beaten near Harper's Ferry lately, and suffered considerable loss.

All the reports with reference to the rebel General Stuart's attack upon Leesburg are pronounced to be entirely unfounded. Not a rebel has been seen recently within 40 miles of that place, as a cavalry reconnaissance of Colonel Lowell efficiently testifies.

General Kilpatrick has gone to Washington, in relation to some new cavalry command to which it is said he is to be appointed.

There have been some rumours in the army of the Potomac, that is was to be re-organised and consolidated into three corps, and also that an "independent corps" of 50,000 men was to be placed under the command of a certain fighting General, with a *carte-blanche* to take Richmond in the best way he could.

General Grant arrived at Louisville on the 11th, from Knoxville, having made the journey with his staff through Cumberland Gap, in the midst of snow and with much danger. He selected that route in order to see the nature of the country, and the probabilities of supplying General Foster's army by that way.

A large party of Union troops, cavalry and infantry, under General Marson, lately made a raid from Point Look-out into Westmorland, Northumberland, and Richmond counties, Virginia, destroying large quantities of grain, pork, and bacon, some tanneries, with all their hides and other stock, burning a bridge at Farnham's Creek, and taking twenty-five prisoners and a number of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep. The flotilla rendered them much assistance at some points.

General Bragg's army in the West is said to be wholly demoralised and scattered through the country. The whole number of troops west of the Mississippi is 34,000, of which 17,000 are cavalry, under Generals S. D. Lee and Ferguson.

A Hilton Head correspondence of the 15th says:—"A few vessels of the new expedition are moving out of the harbour. The siege of Charleston is temporarily suspended, except by the fire of our guns from Morris Island, where a sufficient force is left for defence and to work the guns, and where more batteries are being erected for the purpose of reducing the city to ashes. A large negro force accompanied the expedition, the War Department having authorised General Gilmore to recruit all the negroes in his department as troops under white officers."

A Hilton Head letter says:—Admiral Dahlgren is on the look-out for rebel rams from the city, and is making preparations to receive them in proper form. It is known that they have three large rams and iron-clads already in commission, and another nearly ready for service. She will carry eight guns, and is said to be fast. A fifth is on the stocks ready for launching as soon as the machinery is all in. Our force inside the bar is regarded as amply sufficient to flog them if a chance is offered."

The *Wilmington Journal* says:—"The recent presence of General Butler in Newbern, and the concentration of troops at that point, as well as at Washington and Beaufort harbour, leaves little room to doubt that an advance of the most serious character is contemplated and on the eve of execution by the enemy in North Carolina. The enemy may advance in the direction of Kingston and Goldsboro.' There is no doubt that the Federals are increasing their forces at Washington and Plymouth, and we may expect an attack on the railroad near Rocky Mount and Weldon."

The *Richmond Whig* says:—"There is a feeling abroad in the land that the great crisis of the war—the turning point in our fate—is fast approaching. Whether a crisis be upon us or not, there can be in the mind of no man who looks at the map of Georgia, and considers her geographical relations to the rest of the Confederacy, a single doubt that much of our future is involved in the result of the next spring campaign in Upper Georgia."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* asserts that a campaign against Richmond will be opened in the spring by two large armies, each equal to cope with General Lee's army. One of these armies will advance by the Rappahannock, and the other by way of the Peninsula.

The Secretary of the Navy had sent orders to the Provost Marshal of New York that the British blockade violaters shall, when captured, not be released, but detained.

A military commission had been appointed to try all persons confined in Forts Lafayette and Warren.

The *Richmond Sentinel* of the 8th reports the landing of the Northern troops in Morehead City, N.C.

The Federals have occupied Madisonville on Lake Pontchartrain.

Six Confederate deserters came within the Federal lines on Saturday, the 16th ult., representing that starvation threatens the Confederate army. A number of men of their regiment have been shot for trying to desert.

General Banks orders the election of Governor and State officers for Louisiana under President Lincoln's proclamation for Feb. 22. He abrogates so much of State law as recognises and regulates slavery, and is satisfied that more than one-tenth of the people of Louisiana desire the earliest annexation of that State to the Union.

Washington despatches report that a delegation of Arkansas Unionists, headed by the renegade Confederate General Grant, has arrived in that city to make application for the readmission of Arkansas into the Union.

The Richmond papers report the passage of a bill in the Confederate Congress conscribing all Confederates heretofore furnishing substitutes.

The Confederate Generals Hardee, Cheatham, and Breckenridge recommend the conscription of soldiers whose term of service shortly expires.

Scouts from Point Polco, Canada, report that 2,000 to 3,000 armed Confederates were ready to attack Johnson island, Lake Erie, and liberate the Confederate prisoners confined in that garrison. Two companies of Canadian rifles had been sent to Windsor, Canada, to watch their movements.

Propositions for arming the negroes had been vigourously opposed in the Confederate Congress.

Longstreet was on the 21st January again reported to be reinforced by two divisions of Lee's army, and advancing upon Knoxville. Upwards of 800 Federal prisoners are officially reported to have died in the Richmond prisons during the three months ending December 31st.

In the United States Senate, on the 18th ult., resolutions of thanks to Generals Hooker, Meade, Howard, Burnside, and Banks were adopted. A bill for the Incorporation of the North American Land and Emigration Company was introduced, and referred to the Agricultural Committee. The Enrolment bill was then taken up, and after some discussion and the agreement with a few amendments, a vote on the bill in its entirety was taken, and it was passed by thirty to ten.

The diplomatic correspondence has been laid before Congress. Mr Seward wrote to Mr Adams in October last, that the United States insist and must continue to insist that the British Government is responsible for the damage which American citizens sustain by the *Alabama's* depredations, and Mr Seward cannot instruct Mr Adams to refrain from pressing the claims he has in his hands. Referring to Mr Laird's rams, in September Mr Seward writes Mr Adams that the Navy Department has not any vessels that can be spared from Charleston adequate to resist these rams, which may be expected to attack New York, Boston, Portland, Charleston, or New Orleans. "Can the British Government," says Mr Seward, "suppose that such an assault can be made with British-built and manned vessels, without arousing the whole American nation and rendering a retaliatory war inevitable. The political debates throughout the country show that the United States would accept an unprovoked foreign war with more unanimity and cheerfulness than at any former period. The nation, after two years' war, has overcome the sense of fear, while its temper is highly excitive—it believes there are no limits to its ultimate ability of self-defence. For the interest of both countries, I hope no blow will fall from the hands of British statesmen which will render peace impossible after the detention of the rams." Mr Seward requests Mr Adams to inform Earl Russell that the Federal Government will hereafter hold itself obliged, with even more cause than heretofore, to endeavour to conduct its intercourse with England so that the civil war, when terminated, will leave to neither nation any permanent cause for discontent.

The correspondence between Mr Seward and Mr Dayton, American Minister at Paris, relates to Mexico. He says the United States' practice in regard to Mexico is non-intervention, which it requires all foreign Powers to observe in regard to the United States. Nevertheless, he submits as worthy of the Emperor Napoleon's consideration, that if France adopted a policy in Mexico adverse to American opinions and sentiments, that policy would scatter seeds fruitful of jealousies which might ultimately ripen into a collision between France and the United States and other American Republics. In October, referring to an intimation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys that an early acknowledgment of the Mexican Empire by the United States would be convenient to France, Mr Seward writes, "The United States are of opinion that the permanent establishment of a monarchical Government will be found neither desirable nor easy. The United States continue to regard Mexico as the theatre of a war which has not yet ended in the subversion of the Government long existing there; therefore the United States are not at liberty to consider the question of recognising a Government which, in the future chances of war, may come into its place." In December last, Mr Seward writes to the American Minister in Mexico:—"No contingency is now anticipated in which you will be expected to address yourself to any other Government than that to which you are accredited."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A downward re-action has taken place in gold, the price falling to 55¼, closing at 57. Exchange on London 172; Paris 324. New York Central, 136¼; Illinois, 122¼; Erie, 108¾; 6 per cent. United States Bonds, 104¼.

Cotton advancing: middling upland, 84½. Flour, wheat, and corn declining. Provisions heavy. Coffee, good inquiry. Sugar advancing. Molasses steady. Petroleum, inactive: crude, 31½ to 32; refined, 47 to 48.

(TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S EXPRESS.)

(Per *City of London*.)

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday Morning.—The military position is unchanged, and the political news unimportant. The condition of the Potomac army appears to be one of perfect inaction. New Orleans advices report the capture, without resistance, of the town of Madisonville, which is now occupied by the Federals.

Deserters from the Confederate lines continue to come into the army of the Potomac.

The expedition sent to Matagorda Peninsula, had a brisk time in combating the attacks of the Confederates. The thirteenth Maine Regiment was hardly pressed by the enemy, and saved only by the timely arrival of the gunboat *Greambe City*, which shelled the enemy, and forced them to fall back. The Confederate steamer, *John F. Carr*, was sent down to assist, but ran aground and was burnt by her crew.

The Texas coast appears to be strongly fortified by the Confederates.

The Confederate General Vance made a raid towards Tomsville, and captured a train of 23 waggons. He was promptly pursued by Colonel Palmer, who recaptured the waggons and took the ambulance, laden with medicines, 150 horses, and 100 stand of arms. Gen. Vance and his Adjutant are in the neighbourhood of Harrisburg, Early's head-quarters being at the latter point. An attack was made by a small party of Confederates on Federal pickets at Flint Mill, near Fairfax Courthouse, on Monday, but was repulsed.

The Confederate pickets opposing Meade had been doubled to prevent desertion. The reported reinforcement of Longstreet was generally discredited.

The proposed universal conscription was violently denounced by the Southern press, and preliminary steps were being taken to resist its enforcement. A resolution introduced into the Maryland Legislature, nominating Lincoln for the Presidentship, had been rejected by that body.

The correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* asserts that information had reached Newburn that a convention had been called in Raleigh for the purpose of carrying out the secession of North Carolina from the Southern Confederacy. This report requires confirmation.

Mexican news to the 5th states that the Mexican General Negreto had been defeated in his attempt to take San Luis. Eight thousand Mexican troops were concentrated in mountain defiles to oppose the French advance upon Bolimar. Juarez was said to be at Zacatecas, where General Doblado was concentrating his scattered forces.

The Confederates have four steamers in Matagorda Bay, Texas, to resist the Federal advance from Fort Esperanza into the interior.

General Banks, commanding at Brownsville, has sent a peremptory protest to General Serna, commanding at Matamoras, against levying a forced loan from American citizens. General Serna replied that Americans should not be molested.

Thomas Francis Meagher has delivered a panegyric on General Corcoran before a large Irish audience at the Cooper Institute. His numerous references to the Fenian brotherhood were loudly cheered.

The *New York Herald* asserts that a strong movement is being made by the Republican party to nominate Gen. Fremont for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Advices from Matamoras to the 9th instant report that the Mexican factions in Tomanolipais had united, and were about to march 1,500 strong against Tampico, which was occupied by 500 French troops.

(Per *Hibernian*.)

General Rosecranz has been appointed to command the department of the Missouri.

The Maryland Legislature has nominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, Afternoon.—Money tight; gold 56⅝ per cent. premium. Stocks steady. New York Centrals 137¼, Illinois 130¼, Erie 108¾. Breadstuffs quiet. Crude petroleum 31 to 32, refined 46¼ to 47½.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, 14th January.—Sir John Lawrence, the new viceroy of India, arrived at Calcutta on the 12th inst.

The war on the frontier is at an end, and the force employed against the hill tribes has been broken up.

MEXICO.

Havanna letters of the 12th inst., confirm the reported repulse of the Mexican attack on Morelia on the 17th of December, and announce the occupation of San Louis de Potosi by the French, on Christmas Eve. Juarez fled unattended to Monteroy on the 18th inst. Governor Vidaurri, of Monteroy, would receive Juarez only as a private citizen. The *New York Tribune* denies this news conclusive of the speedy establishment of the new empire, which it admits will be of the greatest advantage to the Mexican people.

Nearly all the Mexican leaders were killed or made prisoners at the battle of Morelia. No further organised resistance on the part of the Mexicans is expected.

THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN CHILI. TWO THOUSAND LADIES BURNT TO DEATH.

More details are given of this heart-rending calamity, and further news does not lessen one whit its horrible aspect. The following eloquent account is from the *El Mercurio del Vapor*:—

"Ever since the newly-invented mystery of the Immaculate Conception of Mary was declared at Rome, in 1857, the Church of the Company, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, had become the focus of devotion of a vast sisterhood, called the 'Daughters of Mary,' in which, on payment of so much a year, almost all the women of the capital were enrolled. A priest, named Ugarte, whose mind mariolatry had marked for its own, headed that sisterhood from the beginning, and worked his way down to such a depth of superstition that one of his least extravagances was the invention of a celestial post-office trick, by which the 'Daughters of Mary' might correspond with the Virgin in writing. At the entrance of the temple the Virgin's letter-box was constantly open, and there persons of a robust faith deposited in sealed letters their wishes and their prayers. Every Wednesday that letter-box for eternity was placed before the high altar, and Ugarte, who acted as postman between the mother of God and her daughters, exhibited to the Divinity those offerings, of course keeping that singular correspondence to himself. This same mountebank got up a religious raffle for the favour of the Virgin, in a recent instance, two prizes being drawn by a sceptical minister of state and a woman whose character was not dubious. A few minutes before seven o'clock in the evening of the 8th of December, more than 3,000 women and a few hundred men knelt in that church crammed to overflowing. However, that did not prevent a compact mass of fanatics from attempting to fight their way in from the steps, because it was the last night of the month of Mary, and no one could bear to lose the closing sermon of the priest Ugarte, who always succeeded, by his exciting declamations, in drowning in tears that place so soon to be a sea of fire. Then Eizaguirre, the apostolic Nuncio, and favourite of Pius IX., the founder of the American College at Rome, was to preach also. It is said that Ugarte, wounded in his feelings as chaplain of the 'Daughters of Mary,' because Eizaguirre had told him that the illuminations in his church could not be compared with what he had seen at Rome, exclaimed with enthusiasm, 'I will give him, when he comes to preach, such an illumination as the world has never seen.' Nobody can deny that Ugarte has kept his word! Indeed the lighting of all the lamps and candles had hardly finished, when the liquid gas in a transparency on the high altar set on fire its woodwork, and wrapped in flame a kind of tabernacle wholly composed of canvas, pasteboard, and wood. In less than two minutes the altar, about 23 yards high and 10 broad, was an inextinguishable bonfire. The advance of the fire was, perhaps, even more rapid than the panic of the audience. When the fire had flown from the altar to the roof, the whole flock of devotees rushed to the principal door. Those near the lateral doors were able to escape at the first alarm; others, and particularly the men, gained the little door of the sacristy, and lastly those near the chief outlets forced their way through the throng, even still struggling to get in, and indeed part of which did get in, even in the face of the fire, stimulated by the desire of getting a good place—which on this occasion meant a good place to die in. Then the flames having crept along the whole roof, and consequently released the lamps of oil and liquid gas from the cornices to which they were strung, a rain of liquid blue fire poured down upon the entangled throngs below. A new and more horrible conflagration broke out then in that dense living mass, appalling the affrighted gaze with pictures tenfold more awful than those wherein the Catholic imagination has laboured to give an idea of the tortures of the damned. In less than a quarter of an hour about 2,000 human beings had perished, including many children, but very few men. Although many heroic men performed prodigies of daring and strength in tearing some from the death-grasp of the phalanx of death that choked the door, in some cases literally tearing off their arms without being able to extricate them, the number of the saved by this means fall short of 50. More than 500 persons of our highest society have perished, the greater part young girls of 15 to 20 years. One mother has perished with her five daughters. Two-thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty because all its inhabitants have perished.

The following is taken from a Santiago letter in the same journal:—

The dense mass of women frightened out of their senses, numbers fainting, and all entangled by their long swelling dresses, rushed, as those who knew that death was at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere. Streaming along the wooden ceiling, it flung the paraffin lamps, hung in rows there, among the struggling women. In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of flame. Michael Angelo's fearful picture of Hell was there, but exceeded. Help was all but impossible. A Hercules might have strained his strength in vain to pull one from the serried mass of frenzied wretches who, piled one above another as they climbed over to reach the air, wildly fastened the gripe of death upon anyone escaping, in order that they might be dragged out with them. Those who longed to save them were doomed to bear the most harrowing sight that ever seared human eyeballs. To see mothers, sisters—tender and timid young women dying that dreadful death that appals the stoutest heart of man—within one yard of salvation—within one yard of men who would have given their lives over and over again for them; it was maddening, the screaming and wringing of hands for help as the remorseless flames came on—and then—save when some already dead with fright were burnt in ghastly indifference—their horrible agony—some in prayer—some tearing their hair and battering their faces. Women seized in the embrace of the flames were seen to undergo a transformation as though by an optical delusion, first dazzling bright, then horribly lean and shrunk up, then black statues rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude. The fire, imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by ten o'clock. Then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones. Oh, what a sight the fair, placid moon looked down upon! Close packed crowds of calcined distorted forms, wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smile was once a Heaven—the ghastly phalanx of black statues twisted in every variety of agony stretching out their arms, as imploring mercy—and then of the heap that had choked up the door, multitudes with the lower parts perfectly untouched, and some all a shapeless mass but with one arm or foot unscathed. Heroic acts of sublime daring have not been wanting. Enduring gratitude has been excited in every Chilian heart by the gallant efforts of Mr Nelson, the Minister of the United States, his countryman, Mr Meiggs, and several other foreigners. There were generous men who defied the fury of the flames to save lives, and some of them died martyrs to their noble hearts. An Englishman or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his powerful arms a lady, stride with her a little way, and then, his hair in a blaze, and choked with smoke, to fall back into the volcano never to rise again. A young lady, named Orella, having in vain implored some bystanders, on her knees, to save her mother, rushed in and shortly afterwards issued forth, bearing her glorious load. A young lady, named Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to knot her handkerchief round her leg, so that her corpse might be recognised.

The population of Santiago, so supine and priest-ridden, is fired with indescribable indignation at the monstrous conduct of the priests. The public conscience holds them guilty of the death of all these victims, and particularly the mountebank Ugarte, the inventor of the "Virgin's Post-office" imposture, because, by collecting together all the material most likely to produce a fire—countless number of lights, pasteboard scenery, and muslin hangings, admitting a vast crowd, and covering the one door open with a screen, they took every pains to bring about this tragedy. When the fire broke out and people were escaping by the sacristy, they blocked up this door, to devote themselves the more undisturbedly to save their gimcracks. The list of things saved makes one's blood run cold. What the priests saved, what they have put away in cigar shops and houses in front, are—a gilt image, some wooden saints, a sacred sofa or two, some books, chalices, silver candlesticks, and a great deal of sacred matting, and carpet! After saving their trash these specimens of the good shepherds that give their life for their sheep flew away in company with the owls and bats that infested the ancient walls, except that one priest favoured the agonising victims with his absolution, and Ugarte requested them to "die happy because they went direct to Mary." They then forsook the scene; and in that awful night—when fainting women and desperate men strewed the streets, and writhing forms, that a few hours before were graceful and beautiful maidens, moaned and died in chemists' shops—not a priest was to be seen to whisper a word of Christ's comfort to the dying ear, or to hold the precious crucifix before the glazing eye. No, not so, for the priest of nature was there—woman, a ministering angel in the dark hour, tended and soothed as usual. One young lady—God bless her!—tore up all her underclothing to make bandages, and bound up the wounds as only woman can. All this awful night the only thing that reminded one of the clergy was the incessant tolling of bells, about the only thing they could do to increase the horrors of the scene. This being the third time that this church has filled our homes with weeping, all with one voice demand that it never should be rebuilt, but the priests, foolishly defiant and despotic as ever, threaten to let off their miserable mediæval popguns at those they term the sacrilegious alienators of the holy ground. Their audacity has even led them to attempt an appeal to violence. On the 11th day they appeared on the scene to take possession of the blackened ruins, and insult public opinion by droning masses for the souls whose bodies they had destroyed, but the sentinels drove them off with the butt ends of their muskets. The Government has had to yield to pressure. The public contempt and horror of these priests increase with their insolence and inhumanity. They preach that the irreparable loss of so many of the fairest and most virtuous of Chili's virgins and matrons is a special mercy and miracle of Mary, who wished to take them at once, without any delay, to her bosom. One monster exults openly at that which has stamped eternal grief and horror on our hearts, "because Chili wanted a supply of saints and martyrs."

Here is a mournful illustration of the terrible panic which had seized upon the frantic masses in the church:—"Hardly had the noble men who devoted themselves to save some lives, at peril of their own, seized by the arms or the clothes a prostrate form, than the other women, wild with terror and the nearness of the fire, clutched the victim about to be saved, and in some cases dragged those who came to help them into that fiery vortex. It was almost impossible to extricate even one from that heap of despairing wretches and undo that ghastly knot. But the fire accomplished that which baffled man; and the passage into the consumed church was not cleared until that impenetrable phalanx of precious beautiful life was a handful of cinders."

A Santiago letter of the 14th December gives the following details:—"Drops of molten lead (which metal had been largely employed in the construction of the building) poured from above on the heads of the surging multitude. The flames at last reached the festoons, on which thousands of paraffin lamps were strung, and, snapping the cords asunder, dashed the coloured globes and their contents on the heads of the people, enveloping them in one sheet of liquid fire. Crash succeeded crash as the devouring element reached each pier, causing each festoon to give way, while from the crumbling dome above there descended a rain of firebrands and live cinders, scattering death and destruction all around. From the windows of the opposite houses people could be seen rushing to and fro amid the flames in the body of the church; others stretched out their hands and implored Heaven to commiserate them; and high above the roaring flames could be heard the piercing cry of agony. The gigantic bell in the side tower tolled "loud and long" for assistance, sounding the alarm for many miles round the metropolis, until at last, when the foundations of the belfry gave way, it fell from its tremendous height with a terrific crash, making in its passage through the air the most extraordinary sounds ever heard by human ears. At about eight the loud and continued cries and wailing of the martyrs within the temple had become very faint; at a few minutes after that hour a greater part of the roof fell in with a deafening crash. Then followed the silence of death."

Feats of the most prodigious valour and thrilling heroism were performed by many individuals on the spot. Mr. Nelson, the American Ambassador, hearing the tolling of the great bell, ordered his coachman to drive to the spot; on alighting from his carriage he rushed to the grand entrance, and arrived in time there to witness the crushing and mangling of thirty ladies by the crowd from behind. He immediately set to work, and others, incited by his example, joined him in his noble efforts. He was instrumental in saving the lives of fifty young ladies, and never deserted his post at the threshold of the doors until the roof had fallen in, when a complete shower of sparks and cinders seemed to envelope him. He was carried from the spot, with his clothes smouldering, and every particle of hair singed to the roots. All the doors of the neighbouring houses had meanwhile been opened for the reception of the dying and the wounded. The Palace of the Chambers, the Senate, and the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies opposite, were crowded with dying girls, whose moans rent the air. Many were laid down to die on the crimson benches of the Senate. The long line of carriages awaiting the return of those who had perished in the flames conveyed great numbers of ladies to their homes or to the hospital, where both English and native surgeons and physicians were in attendance. Among the first arrivals on the spot soon after the alarm had spread was Don Bascunan Guerrero, the Governor of Santiago. He knew that his young sister and his niece were in the church being devoured by the flames or crushed to pieces in the annexes, yet he never swerved from his duty, and rather than sacrifice the public welfare to his own interests, he preferred to superintend in person the operations of the police, while he entrusted to some friends the search for his dying sister. Shortly after eight the President arrived from the palace, attended by an escort of 400 body guards, and accompanied by some of the ministers. His Excellency, alighting from his carriage, placed it at the disposal of the mother of three dying girls, who were immediately driven to the hospital. During the night the Zoological Museum caught fire, and the sparks and cinders were borne on the breeze and deposited in all parts of the town. After three hours, the fire companies got the better of the flames, and it is said that the museum has experienced no loss. Shortly after midnight the great work of exhumation began. Before daylight a long regiment of police waggons were in the vicinity of the ruins, and before the sun had again sunk in the horizon 160 waggon loads of charred and blackened corpses were deposited in the Pantheon for the inspection of disconsolate parents and friends. It is said there are yet 400 corpses to remove from beneath the smouldering ruins.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY, NEAR LEICESTER STATION.

At dusk on Friday evening last, an accident of an alarming nature took place on the Midland Railway at about a mile and a half distance from Leicester, which although fortunately unattended with any loss of life or serious personal injury, has proved the most alarming accident that has occurred in this district (since the Market Harborough collision in 1862) in point of damage to property, while the outgoing and incoming trains were delayed for an exceedingly long time. The facts of the catastrophe may be stated thus:—At about a mile distant to the west of Leicester, after emerging from a short tunnel, called the Knighton Tunnel, is a junction which much resembles in form a triangle or a letter Y; the branch to the right being the turn for the stations on the Burton line, and that to the left the line for all trains to Rugby and London (King's Cross) and the stations on the new South Leicestershire Railway, all of which (the three latter) routes are attainable by another junction near to Wigston. It appears that about 35 minutes past four o'clock a special goods train of about 20 waggons from Bedford had passed Wigston, and was approaching Leicester by the Knighton Junction, when at a short distance to the south of it the engine, by some means or other, which at present cannot be accounted for, mounted the rails and ran on the road, ploughing up the ballast for about thirty yards. It then, at right angles, turned across to the up road, cutting through all the rails that came before it as though they were wire; the engine and tender then went along with four waggons, ploughing the ground up to a depth of 3ft. for a distance of something like 20 yards, when the engine, which had been gradually taking a turn towards the steep embankment, went half her length down the slope, where she remained embedded nearly up to the boiler, while the tender was extended right across the rails. Three waggons, a short distance from the engine, became detached and left the metals, but they were not damaged to any great extent, while the remainder portion of the train was not affected in the least. On the engine leaving the road, the engineman seeing the danger they were in, at once shut off the steam and applied the break, after which both he and the fireman and the guard jumped off on to the road as the engine was going down the bank, and thus escaped. The fireman, Lee, was the only one slightly wounded, by being stunned with falling on his back. Both lines being completely blocked up, the men at once took measures to stop the approaching trains, and sent information to Leicester. At Leicester station a scene of indescribable confusion reigned in consequence of the consternation among the passengers at the delay of the trains. Trains arriving from the north, after depositing their passengers at the platform, had to go and shunt into the sidings until the time for their departure arrived, while the line on the other side of the junction was blocked up for a distance of more than two miles with arrival trains from London, Hitchen, and South Leicestershire. Trains from Burton, however, were enabled, through the accident not being on their line, to get into Leicester at their proper time, but trains outward in that direction were delayed in consequence of the down line between Leicester and the junction being only available for working purposes. At about eight o'clock the breakdown men had so far succeeded in repairing the down line as to allow all trains beyond to get into Leicester, after which they laid down some cross metal to enable the 4.35 "slow" to London, which was stopped at the junction, to proceed on its journey, followed by the other outward trains in that direction. During the night the breakdown men succeeded in excavating under the engine so as to enable them to lay down a line of metals, and with the aid of several engines to draw her out of her position, and bring her back to Leicester.

TRADE OUTRAGE AT WIGAN.—At Wigan, on Sunday morning last, an attempt was made, by means of powder, to destroy an engine boiler at the brick and tile manufactory of Mr William Moorfield, Wigan. Circumstances have transpired which show that Mr Moorfield had given great offence to workmen in the trade by the introduction of machinery to supersede hand labour, and it is inferred that the attempted destruction of the boiler was an act of vindictive retaliation.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

(From *Le Follet*.)

We have this month to notice such an extensive list of elegant dresses, that we will only devote a limited space to general remarks. At the present moment, ball and evening dresses are of the first consideration. Low bodies are cut rather square, or slightly in the shape of a heart. Thick materials are usually made with round waists. Very wide sashes are worn with these, tied behind, with double falling bows; the sleeve is made with a *bouillonne* of the same material as the dress. The trimming of the skirt reaches about half-a-yard up from the bottom, narrow flounces, *bouillonnes*, bands of velvet or taffetas, lace or chenille fringe, are all in vogue. A new work formed of chenille, or with small hanging plush ornaments, is also worn; and fur is as fashionable as ever. Tarlatan dresses are even trimmed with bands of swan's-down, and the effect produced is both novel and pretty. Swiss *ceintures* and corslets are still quite the rage. They are to be seen in so many different styles that all tastes may be pleased, but those made with basques, and laced up in front, are, perhaps, the most stylish.

Visiting dresses are frequently made quite plain, with merely epaulets of *passementerie*, and *aumonieries* to match. *Passementerie* is sometimes put up every seam of the skirt. The skirts are made quite as long and fan-shaped as formerly, of course, the lower part much wider round than the upper.

Sleeves are still very small and long; only just opened sufficiently at the wrist to show the under sleeves.

The convenient and charming little vestes, with underwaistcoats, are as indispensable as ever. Those for morning are made of satin, velvet, plush, or even cashmere, but always with the Indian chemisette of *foulard*; in the evening, of course, the veste is more elegant, and worn over a chemisette of yak lace, lined with satin of the same colour as the dress.

Opera cloaks made of light-coloured velvets, and trimmed with wide fringe and *passementerie*, are very elegant. The shades most admired are white, ponceau, or gold.

There is little change in bonnets this month; they are, if possible, more simple and elegant than those described in our last number. We begin with one of corn-flower-blue satin, quilted; a velvet ribbon, about an inch and a half wide, beginning at each side of the crown, is fastened at the top in two long bows and ends; two other straps of the same ribbon are brought from the inside of the bonnet to meet the bow. A bunch of periwinkles, in blue velvet, is placed across the forehead; narrow strings of velvet to match the bonnet, and wide ones of black silk.

A white plush bonnet; the front and curtain edged with plaid velvet, a large flat bow of the same, the ends trimmed with chenille fringe; the edge of the front trimmed with the same fringe. Strings of white ribbon, edged with plaid velvet. This bonnet is equally pretty if green or blue velvet is substituted for the plaids.

A bonnet of pale green velvet, the curtain trimmed with black lace. The front has a half wreath of brown heath, and velvet leaves; in the inside the same flowers, mixed with blackberries. Blond cap and green satin strings.

A felt-coloured velvet bonnet had the curtain of blue velvet and white lace; a *torsade* of blue velvet placed round the crown, fastening a bunch of blue and felt-coloured feathers. The inside trimmed with white lace; bows of blue velvet and white velvet anemone; blue strings.

A bonnet of green royal velvet; the front *bouillonné* of crape the same shade. The curtain of green velvet, lined with white satin. On the crown, tufts of white feathers, with algrette of black lace. In the inside, a pouff of white crape, with daisies in mother-of-pearl and bright leaves.

The dinner and evening coiffures are high, but coquettes and artistic. The coiffure *ruse* is much adopted this winter, and requires the ornaments to be worn quite on the summit of the head. Amongst many charming head-dresses, was one formed with a pouff of tulle on the summit, Siberian aigrette at the side, with a rosette of red velvet; a diamond butterfly in the middle of the pouff. A head-dress of pink rose coral, branches of coral crossing the back hair, and falling in long strings. A coiffure of white point lace, forming a chaperon, trimmed at the side with two bunches of crysanthemums; a marabout feather very light, spotted with white bugles, is carried across the front, and falls over the back hair. The *toilette de bal*, an elegant wreath of night-shade, in various tints, and made of velvet, mounted on real wood; or Watteau wreaths composed of a pouff of roses, with bouquets of myosotis, and bachelors' buttons. Also a head-dress of apple blossoms, mixed with gold wheat ears.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*.)

BRITISH.—The closing week of January has gone with very little frost till the last day or two, but it has been sharp in the Baltic, though the previous thaw induced a belief that navigation would shortly be opened. We have had rain, however, in sufficient quantity to impede the ploughing of our heavy soils, though the light lands have worked well. The discount pressure still continuing, business has been dull; as matters have been in commerce as in politics, all being in doubt what to do and what to expect. Everywhere a sort of paralysis in trade obtains, and though the country markets for wheat this week have scarcely followed the dull advices from London, the firmness of farmers and reserve of millers have brought about a dead lock, which would be moved very slowly by the gradual process of consumption. The wheat plant still looks well; the stock in farmers' hands is of good quality, and prices so low, that come war or peace, the necessities of consumers will require about sixteen million quarters before next harvest; while war might put half as many sovereigns in the growers' pockets without the public having to complain of the price of bread. Foreign markets, like our own, have been in a state of calm; and with more frost at Dantzic, and less chance of early deliveries, prices there have rather given way. In France trade has been dull, without much change, but the tendency has been downwards. Holland and Belgium quote about former rates, but some places in the interior of Germany were dearer. At New York breadstuffs necessarily follow the exchanges and price of gold, so that flour and wheat have both been given higher, and there are still speculative buyers. The sales of English wheat noted last week were 120,634 quarters, at 41s 3d, against 84,597 quarters in 1863.

FOREIGN.—The Paris flour market has been dull through the entire week, and prices scarcely supported. In Holland there had been the same change of weather. Business in corn has been very calm at Amsterdam, prices tending downwards. Mixed Polish wheat to 51s., Friesland to 42s. 6d., Hungarian 39s., Bavarian 42s. 3d., Danubian 37s. 9d. per quarter. Danish barley to 29s., Friesland winter 23s. 6d per quarter. At Bale, in Switzerland, wheat was rather cheaper. The thaw had reached to Straubing, but the market was well attended. Wheat prices rather improved, say from 37s. to 40s.; rye 23s. 6d., barley 23s. 6d., oats 16s. 6d. Dantzic being yet frost-bound, the wheat trade was checked, and some decline announced. Rye also was easier; the reduction, however, applied to lower qualities, which were extremely difficult to quit; but fine new high-mixed was not to be had under 43s. free on board for spring. Berlin had become very humid from the thaw. Wheat about maintained its prices, but barley and peas were neglected. Heavy rye, to 24s.; for spring, 22s 6d. per quarter. The re-opening of the navigation was shortly expected at Cologne. Native wheat was quoted 40s; foreign, 37s; Rye 24s 9d per quarter. The very high price of gold, and rise in the exchange of New York, together with light arrivals and more favourable accounts from England, had occasioned a rise of 5c. to 10c. per barrel on flour, and of 2c. to 3c. per bushel on wheat; but the export of maize had almost ceased in consequence of the high rates, though speculation was still going on.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The *Great Eastern* has been dismantled, and her stores are now being disposed of, under the authority of the High-Sheriff of Lancashire, to satisfy the claims of one of the detaining creditors. There is a host of writs out against the unfortunate ship, and it is doubtful whether the proceeds of her sale will satisfy the various creditors and mortgagees. So far her career has been both an unfortunate and an inglorious one—perhaps the future may yet redeem the past.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED CRUELTY AT PARKGATE.—At the Rotherham Court House, on Monday, the charge against Thomas Bennett, of Parkgate, and Hannah Bennett, his wife, for the alleged ill-treatment of their daughter, Mary Ann Bennett, was fully gone into. The case was entered for hearing a few weeks ago; but it was found that the unfortunate girl, whose appearance excited deep commiseration, was totally ignorant of the nature of an oath or of the existence of a God. It was decided to send the poor girl to the workhouse for a month, to try upon her the effects of kind treatment and instruction. The judiciousness of the course was on Monday clearly apparent, as not only had a marked improvement taken place in her physical appearance, but she was able with some freedom to answer the questions put to her. She stated that for years past she had been subjected to ill-treatment by the "old lass," as she called her step-mother; but her father, she said, had always treated her with kindness. When her step-mother was cross with her she used to strike her with the broom shaft, coal rake, or anything that came to hand first. This cruel treatment, on a girl of rather weak intellect and morose disposition, had produced a most disastrous effect, and the utmost care and attention will be required to fit her for performing the ordinary duties of life. For the defence it was argued that the girl was of a most sullen and obstinate disposition, and that the treatment she had received at the hands of her step mother had been for the best. The case against the father was dismissed; the mother was summarily committed for six months' imprisonment. The girl will return to the workhouse until preparations can be made for her reception by her brother.

The *Morning Herald*, October 23, 1862, speaking of the plate in the Exhibition, says:—"Mr Benson, who has a medal for plate, exhibits some beautiful things." —Benson's Argentine is a splendid material composed of various metals, with a heavy deposit of pure Silver, forming one hard compact body, possessing all the beauty, richness of colour, and durability of Silver at a fraction of its cost. When the Argentine and the real Silver are placed side by side, the most skilful judge cannot distinguish between them, while its durability is so great that after many years' wear its appearance remains unaltered. During the last seventeen years it has been so well received by the public, that its manufacture has been extended to all those articles usually made in silver, viz., Spoons, Forks, Dinner, Tea, and Coffee Services, Waiters, Bread and Cake Baskets, Candelabra, dishes of all kinds, Epergnes, Claret Jugs, &c., &c., &c. A Sample Spoon will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 30 stamps, and an Illustrated Catalogue, containing 300 Engravings, and full Price-list of the various manufactures, both in Argentine and solid silver, will be sent to any address on receipt of six stamps. A Prize Medal was awarded to J. W. Benson for "Excellence of manufacture, Argentine and Electro Plate." Post-office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to James W. Benson. Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill. All communications should be addressed to the principal establishment, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Established 1749.—Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

MR. J. POPE HENNESSEY, M.P., ON EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

On Tuesday evening, J. P. Hennessey, Esq., M.P. for King's County, Ireland, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting, in the New Town Hall, Newcastle, on "European Complications." Mr Hennessey, as many of our readers will know is a gentleman who, in a short time, has won for himself a very high position in the House of Commons, and who has invariably been listened to with attention and respect. Knowing this, we need not wonder at the great attention with which he was heard, and the enthusiastic manner in which he was received in our Town Hall. The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Canon Eyre, who was accompanied by a very large number of the clergy and laity of the Catholic denomination. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Revs. J. D. Aylward, Henry Wrennell, — Kennedy, J. A. Browne, Houghton-le-Spring, — Smith, — Drysdale, — Utili, John Kelly; Messrs. G. Foreman, Joseph Cowen, jun., A. M. Dunn, Pelegrin, Fenton, Procter, Peck, &c. Mr W. Alphonse Legatt, the recently appointed organist of St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, played, during the assemblage of the audience, a choice selection of music on the grand organ, his tastefully executed performances on that instrument eliciting much applause.

The Very Rev. the CHAIRMAN, on rising to open the proceedings, was received with loud applause. He said he felt it a very distinguished honour to be allowed to introduce to the assembly the honourable member for King's County, his friend Mr Pope Hennessey. (Applause.) All of them would have read, and perhaps many of them heard, his splendid address in the Theatre at Sunderland on the cause of poor, distressed Poland. It was a great comfort to them, who had begun to believe that Poland was beyond redemption, that there was a possibility of the resurrection of that martyred country. Mr Hennessey had been kind enough to come there to speak, not upon Poland alone, but upon the general state of Europe. None of them could look over the map of Europe without perceiving that almost every portion of it was troubled with rumours of war. Probably by that time the first cannon had already boomed, and nobody could tell what a day or two might cause in the northern portion of Europe. If their friend Admiral Fitzroy had leisure to study the political atmosphere he would send us word every day by telegram to hoist the cone or the drum, to give us to know that storms were brewing in the different parts of Europe—that a dense cloud was hanging over the eastern portion—that there were symptoms in the north that portended a coming storm; and nobody could tell what a few days may bring forth in the present disturbed state of Europe. So it would be their pleasure that night to bear the description of these European complications from one who was deep-sighted in these matters, and who was an eminent politician. (Cheers.) The whole social fabric of Europe seemed now to be tending to disorganization. The different members of the European family seemed to be pitted one against another, and it would take a much cleverer prophet than he (the chairman) to tell what would be the result of these complications. There was one thing, however, that must be apparent to them all. Whether the several European states extended their boundaries or not; whether France went to the Rhine or not; whether the Holy Father had restored to him those portions of the States of the Church which have been alienated from him—(great cheering)—or whatever might be the result of these complications, one thing, and one thing only was certain, that the great gainer in all this must be the Church—the church of God, and that was interesting to them as Catholics. (Renewed cheers.) If they looked at the history of Europe for the last 50 or 70 years, they would see that there had been constant changes, revolutions, and the rest, and the only gain had been on the side of the Church. (Applause.) The French Revolution, that commenced it, seemed to have been allowed by Providence to afford the Church a signal and unparalleled triumph. Then came the troubles of 1848, and these troubles, raised by the democratic party, seemed to have ended in nothing but despotism. (Applause.) Since that the only gain had been to the Church, and it now stood in a much more elevated and exalted position than any one could have prophesied at the close of the last century. (Cheers.) The Rev. Canon concluded his able address by calling upon Mr. Pope Hennessey to address them on the subject of European Complications.

Mr. HENNESSEY, M.P., on rising, was received with great cheering. He said he was agreeably surprised to see so large an audience, but was not surprised at their selection of a topic on which he should address them. European complications intimately concerned them, for European complications were sources of British taxation, and he who could point to a solution of the disquietude of Europe would tell the Government how to reduce the expenditure. There was, he continued, a great deal of misapprehension, even in the minds of great men, about these European complications. Not many days ago the President of the Board of Trade, and later Mr. Bright had addressed their constituents, and both these distinguished men seemed to discountenance any discussion of European affairs. They seemed to think that these things should be left in the hands of others; but looking at the question as one of expenditure and taxation, he thought they had a strong interest in it. He should like to ask the President of the Board of Trade if he had seen that paragraph in the *Times*, to the effect that the threatening aspect of the war had interfered with the trade of Newcastle, and that war risks were being paid on ships leaving this port. The question, therefore, intimately concerned a commercial community—a community depending on the pursuits of peace, and when on the threshold of war such a subject as "European Complications" was a fitting theme for public discussion. They should therefore endeavour to ascertain the causes, and the remedy, of these complications; he would divide the causes into small ones and great ones, and amongst the small ones would rank first Lord Russell.

I attribute, continued Mr. Hennessey, to Lord Russell's temper and Lord Russell's policy a certain value in these European complications. Lord Russell, as you all know, was reared in the rough but honest school of radical reform. In his old age—sixty-seven—he was transferred to the Foreign Office. Now, diplomacy is considered to be a very dignified walk of life. It requires, it is thought, a peculiar education, and the language of diplomacy is peculiarly courteous. A sort of Lord Chesterfield style is supposed to be necessary in the Foreign Office. But what about Lord Russell? Though he forgot all the bold principles of reform, he has retained all the diction and part of a radical reformer; and we find him, in his despatches to the diplomatists of Europe, creating a sensation almost unknown in our time. They don't understand his despatches; they complain of his bluntness and bitterness, and the angry tone he has always adopted. His recent despatch written to the Court of France, in reply to the proposal of the Emperor to convene a Congress, is couched in language which can only be described as rude—rude in the extreme, not only to the Emperor of France, but to the French nation. (Hear.) Here, in Lord Russell's policy is still more embarrassing. I may, perhaps, be pardoned for saying that the political system in Europe may be compared to a great engine. Now England occupies, in that great engine,—or has occupied at one time,—the position of governor. England regulated the movements of the whole. (Cheers.) There was a certain uniform policy adopted, and undoubtedly England exercised a more or less regulating influence. But Lord Russell, when he came into office, commenced by adopting one side and then the other, denouncing one party and then the other—entering into quarrels in which England has no earthly interest, and creating quarrels evidently for no policy. Lord Russell adopted a vacillating policy, and to that vacillation is mainly to be attributed the critical position in which Europe now stands as respects the German and Danish question. Now, I call those two small causes—Lord Russell's temper and policy.

There were few greater and graver causes, and foremost among the great causes he would rank the cause of Poland. Last session two distinguished members of the House of Parliament had spoken of Poland in almost the same terms. Mr Gladstone, a member of the Government and one of the greatest followers of Sir Robert Peel, said:—"Russian rule in Poland is a festering sore at the heart of Europe." That was in June, and in February last Mr Seymour Fitzgerald—a member of Lord Derby's Government, and a man well versed in foreign affairs, said—"The rule of Russia in Poland is a festering ulcer at the breast of Europe." And how had that festering sore been treated—

Well, there was the Congress of Vienna. At that congress they placed a piece of court plaster on the ulcer, and constituted that mysterious kingdom of Poland. That kingdom, so constituted, was bandaged up and concealed; and the people of Europe, all of whom are interested in Poland, were more or less deceived by diplomatists and statesmen; and they endeavoured to conceal from the people of Europe the real grievance; the condition of Poland; but the bandage and court plaster did not succeed, and we see that this dreadful wound at the heart of Europe is now bleeding afresh. But what has been the treatment of Lord Russell? I do not know whether any of you have ever taken the trouble of looking at a very quaint work which gives the history of old surgery, in which there is an account of the surgery of the Egyptians—a very peculiar system. It was this—When a dagger inflicted a wound, and the wound began to fester and grow unhealthy, they began addressing all kinds of mystical incantations to the dagger. They actually applied ointment to the dagger, and put bandages upon it. Look at Lord Russell's treatment of Poland for the last twelve months. He has been using his incantations towards Russia, and he wound up his last despatch by plastering the Emperor of Russia with fulsome flatteries, which are the disgrace of England and a dishonour to diplomacy. (Cheers.)

But English surgery, the speaker continued, would not do for Poland. Its cause needed the incision knife and caustic; it required a remedy very different from that which the diplomatists of England were inclined to apply. Of the spirit of the people, their indomitable courage, he related but one anecdote. In the early part of last year it was his good fortune to meet a Polish nobleman, much bowed down, but more by suffering than by age, for he had been twenty years in Siberia. He was a man of high rank and large fortune, and had an only son, about nineteen or twenty years of age. That young man, the heir to this large property, joined the insurgents. At the battle of Malgoska he was wounded and taken to a neighbouring village. The Russian troops arrived at the village soon after, burnt it, and that wounded Pole perished in the flames. When the news was told to the old man he endeavoured to straighten his figure and said, "I thank God for this last proof of the devotion of my family to their country." He said the disquietude of Europe was due mainly to Poland, and he would ask them were they prepared to permit this permanent source of discord to continue? Putting aside all the engagement which bind England — putting aside all those higher claims which Poland has through public and international law, was it not desirable that the present *regime* of Russia in Poland, which has led to such disasters, and which so disturbs the whole civilized world, should be terminated.

At present the Poles, after fighting for twelve months against the great Goliah of Europe, are still in arms, and I can tell you they are more sanguine than ever, and their finances are more flourishing than ever. (Loud cheers.) For they well know that the white banner that now waves over their ranks is more than the national flag of Poland; they know that it is the royal standard of humanity. (Applause.) Poland has been deserted by the British Government—not for the first time now—the history of English diplomacy with respect to Poland is, in truth, the history of treachery to the Poles, and deception to the people of England. (Cheers.) In Parliament the voice of the people can be heard, and there the Minister must listen, and something—very small, but still something—has been done. During the recess, Earl Russell made a declaration at Blairgowrie which it is impossible to pass over, for it is one of some importance. Earl Russell said that Poland was given to Russia in 1815, on certain conditions, and that Russia has failed to fulfil these conditions; and then, said Lord Russell, having failed to fulfil the conditions, the dominion of Russia in Poland can no longer be upheld in public law.

Some questions, he (the speaker) thought, might be addressed to the Government on the very opening night of Parliament, on this point, for it is one of some interest, inasmuch as a declaration by England that Russia has forfeited her dominion in Poland amounts to a declaration of Polish independence. (Cheers.) But Poland, though one of the greatest causes of disquietude, was not the only cause of European complication. There was also the cause of Denmark and Germany, and he was surprised to see Mr Milner Gibson, a member of the Cabinet, say he had not studied the question and knew nothing about it. He could only pretend to have but little knowledge of it, but perhaps he had gleaned enough to give them a slight knowledge of the subject.

This question of Denmark and Germany is in reality a two-fold question; it involves a question of government and a question of succession. The question of government is that which now engages the hostile forces on the Eider; the question of succession is that which is involved in a treaty with the name of which you are all familiar—in the Treaty of London of 1852. I think it only fair to say that, as there are many rumours that England is going to war—I think it only fair to say that I take a view of this subject very different indeed from that of Her Majesty's Government, and I am strongly opposed to going to war in this quarrel, and I hope to be able to convince you that nothing would be more inconsistent with the interests of England, or with the honour of England, than to go to war on behalf of Denmark, or interfere in this quarrel at all. (Loud cheers.) You may have read in the papers that Germany charges Denmark with having broken certain engagements into which the King of Denmark entered; those engagements being in effect that the King of Denmark was to govern the German portion of his dominion on the same terms and with the same equal justice as the whole of Denmark. Now, there was a war—a great war—in that part of the world in the years 1848 and 1849, and a treaty was signed on the 2nd of July, 1850, and, according to the terms of that treaty, the King of Denmark was at liberty to call upon the German Confederation to enter into Denmark and support him, if necessary, in putting down the German population in case of a revolt. Well, the people of Holstein were up in arms, the King of Denmark summoned the German Confederation to his aid, and the people of Holstein were put down, and then the German Confederation demanded from the King of Denmark certain guarantees for the liberty of the people of Holstein and Schleswig, and these engagements the King of Denmark gave. Now, the question is, whether the engagements so given by the King of Denmark have been fulfilled or not. That is the question for Denmark, and it is the question for Germany; but I humbly submit that it is not a question for England. (Cheers) It may be a very interesting question to read about or talk about, but I don't think it is a question for us to fight about. (Cheers.) But unhappily, Lord Russell—who you know has always displayed a great anxiety to write a letter—he delights in writing a letter—(laughter)—and some of Lord Russell's letters have occasionally led to no small embarrassment; and certainly of all the letters he ever wrote, from that famous one addressed to a distinguished ecclesiastic—(cheers)—down to the last letter to which I have referred, in which he tells the Emperor of Russia with what pleasure he has seen his benevolent intentions to the Poles—of all the letters none are so remarkable as those he has written to the Minister of the King of Denmark on the one hand, and the German Confederation on the other. Without the slightest pretext for interfering — merely interfering with other people's business: because I suppose Lord Russell would like to have something to do, and put his finger in the pie, he goes and makes certain proposals to Denmark. In 1862, he proposed to the Emperor of the French that they should guarantee to Denmark the integrity of Schleswig, and that this province of Schleswig should always belong to the King of Denmark. If the Emperor of the French had agreed to that proposal, the result would have been that we would now have been bound—which fortunately we are not—to go to war for Denmark. Fortunately, the Emperor of the French declined. He said the proposal of Lord Russell was one which he could not think of accepting, inasmuch as guarantees would lead to certain complications. Not content with that rebuff, Lord Russell, in the following year—in September, 1862—proposed what is called the autonomy of Schleswig. The meaning of that is that Schleswig should be practically an independent state. That again was a proposition that Lord Russell had not the slightest right to make. He was a byestander interfering in a very dangerous quarrel, and making very unfortunate proposals; but the moment he made the proposition, Germany highly approved of it. And here, perhaps, I may pause and tell you the actual relations that exist between Schleswig, Holstein, and Germany. You know what is called Denmark; in your atlas you see Denmark. The upper part of the peninsula is Jutland, and on one of the islands Copenhagen is situated. The upper part of the peninsula, with the islands constitute Denmark proper; the lower part, Schleswig and Holstein. Now Holstein is part of Germany, and the King of Denmark is Duke of Holstein, and that is the only title that he has to Holstein—as German duke. Schleswig was in olden times — about four centuries ago — united to Holstein. At present, the population of Schleswig is a mixed population, and consists of about 41,000 people, and the population is divisible almost into two equal parts half German and half Danish; the majority, however, are German. Now Holstein has a population of somewhat over a million, and is all German. The German Confederation, as you are aware, consists of the various States of Germany, numbering in all thirty-six, Austria and Prussia being two powerful states; but the other states, which we are apt to look upon in this country as insignificant, and which the newspapers call minor States, are in truth States of very great importance. In the first place, these minor States number about 18,000,000 of inhabitants; these minor States have a standing army of 210,000 men; these minor States are the birth-place of some of the most eminent men: Goethe, Schiller, Ranke, and Grimm, amongst literary men; and Liebig and others among chemists. The prince of commerce, the great Rothschild, also came from the minor States. In fact, the minor States of Germany have contributed to the intelligence and enterprise of Europe; and the minor States of Germany constitute—and I hope some day or other may be united into—a really great nation. (Cheers.) Now no one can blame the German Confederation for desiring to see the people of Holstein and Schleswig—their own race, religion, and blood—to see that people treated with equal justice with the Danes. That was perfectly fair, and I will presume no opinion upon the vexed question whether or not the King of Denmark well-treated the people of Holstein and Schleswig, but I will read to you a few words from the memorable despatches, one of Lord Russell's to his Minister in Denmark, and the other from Mr Paget, the Queen's representative at Copenhagen. These two despatches will give you some notion of the manner in which Lord Russell has, I was going to say bullied the King of Denmark—at all events, they will give you a very good idea of how far any man can attempt to say—particularly any member of the present Government—that it is the duty of England to go to war for Denmark. Now, the first despatch was one written by Lord Russell on the 11th October, 1862. It is a despatch in which he describes the consternation of the Danish Minister in London—Mr Bille—when that diplomatist learned that Lord Russell had written a certain very angry despatch to the Court of Denmark. This is what Lord Russell says:—"It was rumoured that a despatch was to be sent, said the Minister of the King of Denmark. That rumour had alarmed the Danish Government, which had hitherto believed that Great Britain was favourable to the rights of Denmark. I replied that he should recollect the advice I had given to the Danish Government to remove all the practical grievances of Schleswig, and thus to present an unassailable front to Germany; and my advice had not been taken. I had afterwards suggested the adoption of some one of the several plans emanating from Holstein through Hanover for a common constitution; but that suggestion of mine was also rejected. It was then that Her Majesty's Government advised a plan which, by securing on the one hand self-government to Schleswig, and on the other hand an adequate normal budget to the Danish monarch, would provide at once for the redress of the complaints of the German inhabitants of Schleswig." Mr. Paget writes back, and says that when he took the despatch to Mr. Hall, the Minister of the King of Denmark, "Mr. Hall was visibly agitated, and said he had never expected to have received such a document at the hands of Her Majesty's Government." (Applause.) "Mr. Hall considered it is the most disastrous blow that could be inflicted upon the cause of Denmark, and as leading most surely, if acted upon, to absolutism, or to the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. He had always looked to England as the surest support of Denmark. He added that he was unable to comprehend the change which had taken place in Lord Russell's manner of viewing the question." Whilst this conduct of Lord Russell produced that effect in Denmark, it raised the courage of, and stimulated the Germans. The Germans were fully aware of what Lord Russell was doing. The Germans knew that the moral force of Denmark was being destroyed by Lord Russell, and, of course, who could blame them for availing themselves of such an occasion. He insisted upon the fulfilment of those engagements to which the British minister was no party—a foreigner to both parties concerned. (Applause.) Now, that is all I need say upon the question of Government. A dispute arose many years ago; it might have slumbered for half a century perhaps to come, but that Lord Russell raised it, and we see the way in which he has treated the contending parties. As to the question of succession, that is, indeed, a question of the very deepest interest to all people in this country; for, unhappily, we stepped out of our way to put to a treaty the name of England to tie this country down. What is the character of that treaty? In the year 1851, he thought it was in July, 1851, there was signed what was called the Convention of Warsaw. A strange coincidence that the capital of Poland would be assailed by the Russians, and be the place where the proceedings commenced. The Convention of Warsaw of 1851 grew, in a short time, to be the Treaty of London of 1852. That treaty was signed by certain great Powers; and its purpose was to provide for the succession of the throne of Denmark, Schleswig, and Holstein. At the time that treaty was signed, the King of Denmark had no heirs. He informed Russia, and France, and England that he was desirous that some settlement should be made for the throne of Denmark. Now it would have been a very sensible reply if England had said, "We have nothing to say to the throne of Denmark; whoever is to succeed by legitimate right, let him succeed. We wish to have nothing to say to it." But, unhappily, the influence of Russia was all prevailing at that time, and the treaty was signed, by which no less than nineteen legitimate heirs to the throne of Denmark were set aside in favour of a German Prince—Prince Christian. To that Prince was given the succession to the Crown of Denmark. There were nineteen legitimate heirs alive, yet he was selected. There were nineteen before him who is the present King of Denmark. Now, among those whose claims were ruthlessly set aside, there was a certain Prince Frederick of Augustenburg. He was a man of age, and he protested against the treaty. His father, who was then living, was no doubt induced to consent to the treaty, but his eldest son protested and said, "I am the next heir to Holstein and Schleswig; I am the legitimate Sovereign, and I protest against a number of foreign Powers signing a treaty that is to do away with my legitimate right." So much for the sovereign, but what about the people. The people of Holstein were never consulted. There were at that time representative assemblies in Schleswig and Holstein—Diets. They protested against the Treaty of London. The people of both countries protested against it. The people of Holstein were unanimous; there was not in the whole of Holstein a second opinion on the subject, and yet England, in the nineteenth century, had actually been signing a treaty giving away a people against their will, and depriving a Sovereign of rights as clear to his throne as those of Queen Victoria to hers. (Applause). And some members of Her Majesty's Government have dared to call him "a pretender." A pretender!—who, the moment he set his foot upon the soil of Holstein, was received with open arms by the whole people. (Applause). All the nobles flocked to him; all the judges of the land flung up their allegiance to the King of Denmark, and tendered it to their legitimate Sovereign.

It might strike them as strange that such an event should have taken place in England, and yet the explanation was simple. Mr. Bright, at Birmingham, announced a most remarkable fact. England is governed by what are called the Ministry. In that Ministry there is a Cabinet, and Mr Bright has told us that in that Cabinet there is another Cabinet. It was this internal Cabinet that decided the treaty of London. Though signed in 1852, it was indeed the work of 1851; and Lord Palmerston had framed, negociated, and completed that treaty. The despatches connected with that treaty involved an occurrence which they might remember. They possessed a peculiar interest for Her Majesty the Queen.

Nevertheless, certain despatches were sent off by Lord Palmerston without being shown to the Queen—certain grave decisions, mainly touching that treaty, were taken by the Foreign Minister without the sanction of his Sovereign. What did the Queen do? She wrote a letter to Lord Russell, who was then Prime Minister, and in that letter the Queen lays down the sound, constitutional, and only loyal policy that a Minister could pursue. I will read you a passage from that letter. It was to this effect:—"The Queen requests first, that Lord Palmerston will distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her Royal sanction; secondly, that having once given her sanction to a measure, it is not to be altered or modified by the Minister. Such an act the Queen must consider as failing in sincerity towards the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing the Minister." (Applause.) "The Queen expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and the Foreign Ministries before important decisions are taken, based upon such intercourse; to receive foreign despatches in good time, and to have the drafts for her perusal sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with the contents before they are sent off." The letter concludes—"The Queen thinks it better that Lord John Russell should show this letter to Lord Palmerston." Well, the minister resigned. Lord Palmerston went out of office in 1851, but the mischief had been done.

The treaty had been prepared, and we had actually entered into such engagements with foreign Powers, that in 1852 the then foreign minister was compelled to ratify the treaty. Now the question was were we willing to send a fleet to bombard Kiel because the people of Holstein want to see their legitimate prince on the throne. For this purpose Lord Russell had been addressing despatch after despatch to the Tuileries, asking the Emperor to join him in sending a fleet to the Baltic. Then there was a point of delicacy and great interest for all, and that is a point designated in diplomatic language the dynastic interests of England. They had heard over and over again that the Prince of Wales was married to a Danish Princess, but that was a mistake, for all the Danish Royal Family are Germans. More than that at the head of the minor German States was the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and it was no use concealing that he has a very just influence in everything relating to German politics, on the mind of our own Sovereign. Now they would see the difficult and delicate position in which we were involved, and the impropriety of Lord Russell's volunteering his bad offices in the quarrel, and in involving this country in war. Mr Hennessey concluded his able speech his follows:—

When I left London a day or two ago, the rumour was that England was to go to war, because people said Lord Wodehouse's mission to Copenhagen had compromised us. Lord Wodehouse was instructed by Government (such was the story) to tell the King of Denmark that if he retired from Holstein, and allowed the Federal troops to enter, that then in case the Federal troops endeavoured to cross the Eider, England would send her fleet to the Baltic. (Applause.) Now it is impossible to pass over these topics without seeing that however much we may investigate European complications, it is really not a matter of much importance, unless we can devise some remedy for that interference of our Government, and unless we can point out some means by which the disquietude of Europe will be settled. Now what are those means? Mr. Bright, at Birmingham, made a declaration which, coming from him, is one of great importance. He stated what are the circumstances under which England is justified in going to war, and he alleged that it was our duty to adhere to the principle of non-intervention. (Applause.) Now, it has been the custom, in all public assemblies, either here or in the House of Commons, wherever any one uses that word "non-intervention," to applaud it. Everybody likes the word. But I will tell you what Prince Talleyrand said of it. He said "non-intervention is a metaphysical phrase that means very much the same as intervention." (Applause.) History, I think, has confirmed that definition, and therefore, if Mr. Bright contented himself with telling us that non-intervention was a sound policy, why then we would not have much to say. But he has also said that war is justifiable under one condition, and it is this: in some great cause in which the solid and permanent interests of the country are engaged. (Applause.) It is our duty, at this moment especially, to examine that phrase of Mr. Bright's—a phrase which will not do much to get us out of our difficulty. Now, I think that we may be able to arrive at some more certain and simpler conclusion—a conclusion much easier to be understood, and much easier to be applied. You must have noticed that this great disquietude of Europe has been coexistent with a fact to which the Emperor of the French referred in his speech to his Chambers, namely, a great disregard of treaties. The Emperor of the French pointed out that the Treaty of Vienna had been in every corner of Europe torn to pieces and trampled under foot; and he, I must say I think very wisely, solicited the Powers of Europe to meet him in a congress, for the purpose of establishing on something like a solid basis, the statute law of Europe. The Powers of Europe—the great majority of them—willingly acceded to his proposal. One Power alone refused, point blank, and in language which, as I have said, was almost rude, and that was England. We refused to enter into the Congress; and the Emperor, with great prescience, said—"I propose a Congress; a Congress will secure peace now, and preserve it hereafter. If you reject my proposal, there is another alternative. You will have to accept that, and it is a war in Europe." (Applause.) Our Government in rejecting that Congress undertook an immense responsibility; for the Emperor of the French not only asked them to meet for the purpose of laying down some basis of treaty law to which nations should adhere, but he also told them that he was prepared to enter into the gravest of questions—the consideration of what amount of armaments the various nations of Europe shall maintain. And now, after having refused the Congress, Lord Russell is sending his despatches to every corner of Europe imploring a congress about Denmark. What is to be the remedy? The Emperor's proposal was rejected by England; the war that he prophesied is now taking place; therefore, his congress could not assemble now. What, then, is to be the remedy? I know but one, and it is that the people of Europe should endeavour to impress upon their Governments the necessity of maintaining the public law and of keeping their engagements. (Applause). The law of nations, like the common law of England, is fitted to meet almost any case of difficulty that arises. Take the case—a very critical case—that occurred in this country not long ago—the impending rupture between England and the United States about the affair of the *Trent*. What was done? The American Government, to their credit be it said, submitted that question to the law of nations. Certain legal gentlemen having decided it as a point of law, the American Government bowed to their decision. (Applause.) That was the way in which two powerful nations eventually settled the question. What if it had been the case of a powerful nation—supposing England—and a weak nation, we will suppose Japan. Then I fear that England would not appeal to the law of nations, but would appeal to Sir William Armstrong's guns. (Applause.) It is the boast of our law that it knows no distinction between rich and poor; the law of nations knows no distinction between powerful and weak. (Applause.) Believe me, conflicts such as that on the Eider; European disquietude, such as disturbs the money market and embarrasses your commerce, will prevail so long as statesmen fail to keep the law. You will have Europe disturbed so long as Europe is lawless; and the only remedy is to adhere to those principles of national law which have, from time immemorial, governed the national relations of states. And above all, observe in strictness your engagements, whether to weaker parties or to greater ones. (Applause). And I cannot conclude without again returning—because when I speak of engagements I am reminded of it—to the scene which is ever before me—Poland. (Applause.) It is well for you to know that you have undertaken engagements on behalf of the Poles, which have been torn by Russia according to a deliberate system; and that because Russia is powerful your Government refuse to do anything for your own engagements. (Applause.) Don't tell me that I am saying go to war for Poland. No; what I say is this, that when the necessity arises, you are bound to go to war on behalf of your own engagements. (Applause.) Those great interests to which Mr. Bright referred were guarded by the public law. The preservation of their engagements, and a reverence and respect for those public laws, was the only way to preserve those interests—(applause)—and, believe me, that is the only way in which peace can be secured to Europe, in which stability can be secured to society, and in which the great end of all—happiness—can be secured for the people. The speaker then resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering.

The Rev. Father AYLWARD proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Hennessey for his interesting address.

Mr GEORGE FOREMAN seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, when the audience rose to their feet as one man, and testified their approbation by reiterated cheering.

Mr HENNESSEY, on rising to reply, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. In thanking them and the eloquent proposer of the vote of thanks, they would permit him to say that when the proposer spoke of Mr Lucas being more an Irishman than some of the Irishmen in Ireland, he reminded him of the effect which he had felt from residing for some years in England. Like Mr Aylward, he would speak to those of his own country. (Cheers.) Some of them no doubt, had been longer resident in England than he had, enjoying the friendship and availing themselves of the hospitality so lavishly afforded by the people of this country. (Cheers.) Some of them, perhaps, had resided here for a shorter period than he (Mr Hennessey) had, but he had no doubt whatever that all of them had felt what had been a growing feeling upon him, namely, that the more he was compelled, either by Parliamentary duties or professional life, to reside away from Ireland, the more he loved her, and the more he was anxious to return. (Deafening cheering.) And when, a few weeks ago, he visited his own country, he did not, unhappily, bring away with him sentiments which would induce him to think that the state of Ireland was such as reflected credit upon the Government of the country. When he went, a few days ago, through a portion of King's County, and through one of the most flourishing of the counties, Cork, he beheld miles upon miles of the dreary road without a human being to be seen. He beheld the broken ruins of cottages standing by the roadside, places where not many years ago villages had been, deserted now. In short, he beheld with his own eyes the result of that depopulation of the country, which is now attracting the attention and perhaps the remorse of English statesmen. (Cheers.) For the first time for many years past, in 1863 the *Times* newspaper, the great organ of public opinion, pointed the attention of the people of this country to the condition of Ireland. Officials who ought to have known better have now made the discovery that in Her Majesty's dominions there is a nation which is speedily going to destruction. In 1841 the population of Ireland was eight millions; now it is five millions and a half. If it had gone on increasing in proportion to the former increase, it would have reached twelve millions. Who, he asked, is responsible for the death and expatriation of so many millions? He believed there was no responsibility graver than the state of Ireland upon the Government. (Hear, hear.) An eminent political economist, Mr. Stuart Mill, with whose writings many of them would be familiar, had said that in a country in which the population is steadily declining the Government is tried and condemned. One of the most illustrious men that civilisation has ever produced, Daniel O'Connell, said he had little faith in the Government, but he had faith in those who governed the Government. He believed in the sense of justice of the people of England. He trusted that the people of England would turn their attention to a country nearer to them than Denmark or Schleswig—(loud cheers)—a country that had contributed much to the greatness and the glory of the British empire—(hear, hear)—a country that gave to England her profoundest political philosopher, Edmund Burke — (applause) — a country that gave to England one of the greatest orators in the English language — a country that gave to the realms of poetry one of the most tender-hearted and genial writers, Oliver Goldsmith—a country which, in short, had contributed to win for England many a well fought battle-field. (Loud applause.) He felt sure that if the people of England would turn their attention to the grievances complained of in Ireland there could not fail to be a change. And in thanking them once again for their most hearty welcome, he would thank them especially for having given him as an Irishman that opportunity—(loud cheers)—of saying these few words on behalf of that country he loved so well, and on behalf of the thousands and millions far across the Atlantic and far away from the homes where they were born, and who, if justice were done, would return to their country to-morrow, and would then be able to see Ireland in that position which not many years ago she occupied—a nation prosperous, and full of happy, contented, and flourishing people. (Enthusiastic cheering prolonged for a considerable time.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Gateshead, said that at the eleventh hour it had entered into the minds of the committee that Mr. Hennessey should not be allowed to leave that hall without being presented with an address. He moved that such an address be presented. (Cheers.)

Mr FENTON seconded the motion, which was enthusiastically carried.

The address will be beautifully engrossed and illuminated upon vellum, and after being signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, will be forwarded to the hon. gentleman.

The proceedings were brought to a close by Mr. Legatt playing the National Anthem with the ability which had distinguished his excellent performances during the evening.

A LOCAL CASE IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

HALL v. HALL.

This cause came before the Judge Ordinary in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, on Friday last.

Emily Hall prayed for a dissolution of her marriage with Samuel Hall on the ground of adultery, coupled with cruelty. The respondent pleaded a denial of both the charges, and condonation.

The Queen's Advocate and Mr Hannen appeared for the petitioner: Dr Spinks for the respondent.

The QUEEN'S ADVOCATE stated that the petitioner was the daughter of a wealthy merchant named Alhusen, of Elswick Hall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The respondent was the son of a clergyman, and his family lived at Terrington, in Yorkshire. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 12th Regiment. He had always been addicted to excessive drinking, and this unfortunate propensity was the main cause of the misery which followed the marriage. After the marriage, which took place in October, 1860, Mr and Mrs Hall lived together, first at Torquay, then at Plymouth, and then at Clonmel. They afterwards made a tour in Normandy, stayed for some time in Paris, and then returned to Yorkshire. There were two children, of whom only one was living. The cohabitation continued until March, 1863, and during the whole of that period the respondent treated his wife with great cruelty. She had on some occasions been obliged to have persons in the house to protect her, and she had more than once left him, but had returned upon his promises of amendment. She finally separated from him in March, 1863, and she afterwards discovered that he had frequently been guilty of adultery during their cohabitation.

Mrs Hall stated that about six weeks after the marriage she noticed a change in her husband's conduct. He tried to alarm her by saying that he had been married before, and that his first wife was living. He took to drinking in excess. In December, 1860, at Plymouth, he one day ordered a servant to leave the room. She told him to stay. He then seized her arm, and took up a table-knife, and she escaped from him and got out of the room. He retired from the army. In 1861 they went to Normandy. When they were at Caen he one day said that everything was to be packed up and they would be off to Paris that night. She said she was not well enough to do the packing, but he insisted, and he was so violent that she yielded. She fainted twice while she was doing the packing. Before she had finished he called her into the next room, where he was sitting, and when she went in he threw a travelling rug at her. She went out of the room, and he called her in a second time; he then threw a large tin lucifer-matchbox at her, and it struck her under the eye. He threw it without saying a word. While they were staying in Paris he scarcely ever dined at home, and he used to stay out until five or six o'clock in the morning. He very often asked for poached eggs after he came home. On one occasion when he came home at four in the morning, he told her to get up and sit with him while he was eating the eggs. She got up, and the servant, John Kelly, cooked the eggs over a charcoal fire, and he ate them. When he had finished he knocked over the table and threw the plates and dishes on the floor. He was partly intoxicated. She ran out of the room, and stayed upon the common staircase until he was quiet. When she went back into the room he took up some pieces of red hot charcoal in a pair of French tongs, and was in the act of throwing it at her, when Kelly seized his arm and prevented him. She ran up stairs and stayed upon the landing for about two hours, and then went down into the drawing-room. She told him she could not bear his ill-treatment, and she must go home. He said she could have a separate room, and she had one, but he was never out of it, so that she was no better off. On one occasion he was kicking her clothes about, and he gave her a kick on the leg, which bruised her very much, and lamed her for a few days. From Paris they went to Switzerland, and then to London, and then back to Yorkshire. In August, 1861, they were staying at Elswick. He was perpetually getting tipsy, and he said he was not fit to be a married man, and proposed a separation. He left her to go to America, but he came back in a day or two before he got to Liverpool, begged her forgiveness, and promised that he would never drink again. In March, 1862, they went to live in a furnished house at Thorpe Grange, near Barnard Castle, and they stayed there until March 1863. At two o'clock on the morning after their arrival, the landlady, Mrs Haswell, called her out of bed, and she went down into the kitchen where her husband was. She told him he had better go to bed, and she went upstairs. He followed her, and when they got into the bedroom, asked how she dared go into the kitchen, and struck her on the arm. He then put his back against the door, she rang the bell, and he seized a hyacinth glass which was on the chimney-piece, and was in the act of throwing it at her when the servant came in and stopped him. She then escaped from the room. He frequently threatened her with the poker or a knife. She wrote to her family, and an arrangement was made that a man should be engaged to attend him and to protect her from his violence. His habits of intoxication continued, and he was very violent when he was intoxicated. In March, 1863, they removed to Walshford, and his attendants left him. When they arrived at Walshford he walked about the room and said that now they had a house to themselves he would shoot her if she did not obey him in everything, but he thought the quickest way would be to cut her throat. He then looked out of the window, and said it seemed high enough and he would dash her out. She said, "I don't care if you do cut my throat, for you will put an end to a miserable life, but you will be hanged." He said, "Oh! no one would think of hanging me, for I am a lunatic. I have had a keeper, and they would bring me in insane." She then left him and went to Elswick. He wrote to her, asking her to return, and she did return on the 14th of March. The next day at dinner time he took up a knife and said, "I will soon polish you off," passed it across his own throat, and then came towards her, and she ran out of the room. She went from the house and consulted a doctor about getting away her baby, which was in his custody. She went back to him to Walshford, obtained possession of the baby, and immediately went away with it while he was asleep, and never afterwards returned to him.

In answer to questions put by the Court, Mrs. Hall said that the men who attended upon her husband were in the house for several weeks. They were there with his consent. All the money that she and her husband lived upon was kept at a bank, and she drew checks for it as it was wanted. He did not draw checks, and he was kept without money. That arrangement was made with his consent. The money was settled to her separate use. Half of it came from her friends and half from his.

The petitioner's evidence as to the charge of cruelty was corroborated by *Mrs. Haswell*, the landlady of the house at Thorp Grange, and by *John Kelly*, who had lived for some time in their service. They said they looked upon Mr. Hall as perfectly sane.

Elizabeth Blake, who had known Mr. Hall before his marriage, proved that he had committed adultery with her, in London, in August, 1862.

In the course of the case a question was suggested by the Court as to what would be the result if it should appear upon the evidence that the respondent was in such a state of mind as not to be responsible for his actions at the time when the acts of cruelty were committed. It was contended by the Queen's Advocate that, even if it should turn out that the respondent had occasionally been in a state of insanity, caused by his intemperate and dissipated habits, the Court would not on that ground refuse relief, especially as the respondent and his advisers had not set up that defence.

Dr. SPINKS did not cross-examine the witnesses as to the charges of adultery and cruelty, and stated that the respondent would not be called, as he had left the country.

At the close of the case,

His LORDSHIP said it was impossible not to commiserate the position in which the petitioner was placed, and to desire to give her relief if possible. But the Court could not avoid taking notice of some parts of the evidence, from which it was to be inferred that the respondent had sometimes been treated by those about him as a person who was not responsible for his actions. He would read over the evidence, and consider whether it established to his satisfaction that the respondent was responsible. If he then entertained any doubt on the question, he would give the petitioner an opportunity of producing further evidence, such as the respondent's medical advisers or the men who had been in attendance on him, for the purpose of establishing his sanity.

On Tuesday, his Lordship gave judgment in the case He said that the Court desired further evidence. The question of the husband's sanity or insanity had come out in the evidence; and though it was not in the pleas, society had an interest in this question, which must be protected. Cruelty did not cease to be a cause of suit, though it proceeded from natural violence of disposition, or eccentricity, or from the excitement of controversy; but cruelty arising from madness or disease of the mind was quite another matter, and the proper remedy was the restraint of the husband, not the release of the wife. It would not be fair to punish the husband for disease of the brain. The case of "White v. White," decided by his predecessor, was in strong accordance with this principle. In this case it had transpired, in the course of the proof, that for months a keeper had been in constant attendance on the husband, and that he had fled to York with this keeper, taking the child with him. For anything the Court knew he might be in confinement now. It was said that the symptoms were all caused by drink merely. That might be so; but the parties who ordered this restraint should appear before the Court to explain why they did so. The case would, therefore, be set down for further hearing.

Miscellaneous News.

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

The great University boat race is expected to take place on the 19th of March.

During the past week 44 wrecks have been reported, making a total for the present year of 201.

The fund for a statue to "Stonewall" Jackson has reached 7,000 dols., most of it coming from the soldiers who served under him.

The Queen of Denmark and her daughter are expected on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, in order to be present at the christening of the infant prince.

The next number of the *Cornhill Magazine* will contain the first part of a new story by the late W. M. Thackeray; also a portrait of Mr. Thackeray, engraved on steel, from a drawing by Samuel Laurence.

Her Majesty, it is expected (says the *Aberdeen Herald*), will pay a short visit to Balmoral in the spring or early summer, as she did last year. In the autumn, it is said, she will again visit Saxe-Coburg.

A letter from Tilsit in Prussia, mentions that a dwarf, named Lipke, aged 34, and only two feet high, had just been married to a young woman aged 18. The bride was of the ordinary stature.

The Conservatives of Plymouth have decided to bring forward Mr. Lane, of the firm of Lane, Hanker, and Co., merchants, London, at the next election. Mr. Brassey has been accepted by the Devonport Liberals as their candidate whenever a vacancy may occur.

Lord Palmerston's acquaintance with Mrs O'Kane, otherwise Miss Morris, the respondent in the "great divorce case," is said to have arisen from the fact that Miss Morris was a governess in the house of Lady Jocelyn, who is nearly related to Lady Palmerston. Hence Miss Morris was not an unfrequent visitor at Cambridge House.

M. Auber, the illustrious composer, was seized with a giddiness on Saturday and fell down, striking his forehead against a marble-chimney piece. Fortunately he sustained no serious injury, and so far recovered from the fit that he was able to do the honours of a dinner party invited to celebrate his eighty-second birthday.—*Paris Letter*.

The *Edinburgh Courant* states that an officer was despatched from Perth by the 1·45 train on Thursday in charge of a prisoner, for the purpose of having him identified by the authorities in Edinburgh. At Scotland-street station the prisoner, who was handcuffed, was safe in the carriage; but when they came out of the Scotland-street tunnel at Edinburgh he was gone. The officer proceeded down the tunnel, and picked up the prisoner's cap about the middle of it, where he had doubtless leaped out of the carriage. At Scotland-street the officer ascertained that a man, with blood on his face, was seen to pass out of the tunnel, unchallenged by the officials shortly after the train entered. He has thus in the meantime escaped.

THE "ALABAMA" AGAIN.—A despatch from Singapore, says that the *Alabama* left that port on the 25th ult., and afterwards, in the straits of Malacca, burnt the British ship *Martaban*, from Moulmain, and the American ships *Sonora* and *Highlander*.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The progress of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been so satisfactory that on Monday last she was enabled to take an airing in one of the Royal carriages. The Royal infant is in good health, and should all go on well it is expected that the christening of the young Prince will take place at Buckingham Palace, probably on or about the 10th of March, the first anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The *Court Journal* says the first two names of the young Prince will be Albert and Victor.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW IN THE TOWNLEY CASE.—Mr. Leech, of Derby, the attorney for George Victor Townley, in a letter to a contemporary states that "Dr. Forbes Winslow refused to enter upon an examination of the prisoner's mental condition unless he was permitted to do so unfettered and uninfluenced by any pecuniary engagement," and that "up to this moment he is without any fee or reward."

A DIFFICULTY OVERCOME.—The reason why it is so difficult to have your grates brilliantly polished is because you buy an adulterated Black Lead; if you buy the "DIAMOND BLACK LEAD," the difference is at once apparent, as it is perfectly pure.—Reckitt & Sons, London Bridge, E.C., and Hull.—*Retailed by all Oilmen, Chandlers, Grocers, Ironmongers, &c.*

The *Standard*, in its description of Benson's Great Clock, says:—"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen." — Benson's new Show Rooms contain clocks designed by the first artists of the day, and include clocks for the drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, library, hall, staircase, bracket, carriage, church, turret, railways, warehouse, counting house, with musical, astronomical, and every description of clock, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable. Church and turret clocks specially estimated for. Benson's illustrated pamphlet on clocks and watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of clock and watch-making, with descriptions and prices; it acts as a guide in the purchase of a clock or watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world to select a clock. Also a short pamphlet on Cathedral and public clocks, free for one stamp. J. W. Benson received a Prize Medal and honourable mention in classes 33 and 15. 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill. Established 1749.—Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Daily service is now held in 830 churches and chapels in England.—*London Review.*

On Saturday morning, a man leapt from a train on the Cornwall Railway and was instantly killed.

Mrs. S. C. Hall is about to commence a periodical for girls, with the assistance of writers and artists who have already won favour with the young.

The man who recently stole a large number of the Duke of Brunswick's diamonds, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A girl, fifteen years of age, died at Hoxton, last week, from the effects of sudden terror, produced by her seeing two burglars climbing on the roof of her father's house.

A Dundalk paper mentions, as an indication of the state of education in that part of Ireland, that at an inquest held there last week, eleven out of fourteen jurors were unable to sign their names.

THE LATE ALDERMAN LIVSEY, OF ROCHDALE.—The remains of this gentleman were interred on Saturday. The funeral was a public one, being attended by all the local public bodies. It is estimated that 2,000 persons were in the procession, and that the spectators numbered 40,000.

THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.—The petitioner in the co-divorce case in which Lord Palmerston appears as co-respondent, has withdrawn from the suit "solely," as he says, "for the sake of his young children," and "not from any inability to establish the allegations contained in his petition." His solicitor, in a letter to the solicitor for the respondent, speaks of a "compromise" having been effected, but it is declared, on behalf both of Mrs. O'Kane and Lord Palmerston, that they have been parties to no such arrangement.

A MILITARY OFFICER CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.—A well-dressed man, of military bearing, who gave his name as Captain William Pitt Bowler, and described himself as a son of an officer of the Royal Navy, who, for conspicuous services, was presented with a valuable sword from the Patriotic Fund, and who died of wounds received in the service, stands remanded at Shrewsbury, charged with obtaining money under false pretences from Captain R. J. Kenyon, Pradoe. It was proved that on the 22nd of June last the prisoner went to the residence of the prosecutor, and stated that he had been employed in the Post-office in Dublin, and afterwards obtained a commission as adjutant in the Donegal militia. He was dismissed from the regiment in consequence of his inability to drill, and afterwards he tried to get into the Post-office again, but could not. The prosecutor gave him a sovereign. It appeared that the prisoner had visited Shropshire some time ago, and afterwards proceeded to Scotland. His adventures in the North have already been described.

FRIGHTFUL CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—A shocking case of cruelty to a child had just been discovered at Nottingham, and on Saturday the parties implicated—Sarah Green and Joseph Rawlings—were taken before the borough Magistrates. Susannah Rawlings, a child ten years of age, who presented a squalid appearance (the daughter of the male prisoner) stated that the woman Green had lived with her father for a considerable time past. During the last few months she had been subject to a course of horrible ill-treatment, being frequently beaten with a rolling pin and other heavy weapons by both prisoners. On one occasion the woman beat her with a red-hot poker, and on Friday last she again seared her with a red-hot poker, causing a serious injury. Witnesses corroborated the girl's statement. The woman was then sentenced to six months' hard labour, but the man was discharged with a severe reprimand. On leaving the Court he said to his daughter, "You have done for her (the woman), and I will do for you." He was immediately taken before the Magistrates again, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, in default of finding sureties for that period.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Mr Downing Bruce moved in the case *Thelwall v. Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton*, on the part of the plaintiff, that the service of a copy of the declaration and notice to plead in this action on Messrs. Tippet and Co. of Sise Lane, the agents in London of Messrs. Lang and Adams, of Edinburgh, the solicitors of Major Yelverton, in the proceedings on the appeal from the Court of Sessions in Scotland relating to the marriage of the defendant, and also by leaving a copy thereof with Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, his army agents, might be deemed good service on the defendant. The action was brought to recover the claim and costs of the case tried in Ireland. In July, 1862, the writ in this case was issued, but was not served till Jan. 2, 1864, when the defendant was found in Paris. The Court, however, declined to grant the application, on the ground that the service of the writ was so recent as the 2nd of January, and that the affidavits did not show what efforts had been made to serve the defendant, and directed that further efforts be made, the plaintiff to reserve his application upon affidavits of such efforts.

THE TOWNLEY CASE—THE CONVICT SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.—The strong representations made to Sir George Grey on the Townley case by the magistrates of Derbyshire have led to an unexpected result. The convict has been condemned to penal servitude for life. It will be remembered that when the county Justices of Derby recently urged that a full inquiry should be made into Townley's state of mind, the reply was that Sir George Grey had no power to order such an investigation. The Home Secretary appears, however, to have been imperfectly informed as to the full extent of his powers in such a case, for we find that "with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor" he a few days ago requested Dr. Hood and Dr. Bucknill, visitors of Chancery Lunatics, together with the medical superintendents of Bethlehem Hospital and the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, to examine and report upon the mental condition of the convict. These four gentlemen, who are described by Sir G. Grey as men "of great experience in mental diseases," have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that Townley "is of sound mind." The Government "are of opinion that it would not be right that the capital sentence should now be carried into effect," and it has, therefore, been commuted to penal servitude for life. It is the intention of the Government to propose an amendment of the act under which the certificates of insanity in this case were given.

The *Mechanics' Magazine*, speaking of Benson's Watches in the Exhibition, says:—"The number of Watches produced at Ludgate-hill is something enormous, touching 15,000 yearly, manufactured on the most approved principle of division of labour, under the personal superintendence of the principal. The firm, as we understand, does not profess to make watches at the lowest price, but the best watches at the price; and from the magnitude of their business, and the necessity for more extensive premises, we may fairly judge that they have received the impress of public approval." — Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watch-making, with descriptions and prices, from 3 to 200 guineas each. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, Class 33, Honourable Mention, Class 15; 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill. Established 1749. Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

SUICIDE THROUGH REMORSE.—A young man, named Joshua Elam, residing at Hillhouse-lane, near Huddersfield, committed suicide on Saturday night, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that he killed himself through remorse. Elam was twenty years of age, but was married, and had one child. He resided with his wife and child at his mother's house, and worked as a bookbinder, for Mr. Carver, Huddersfield. On Saturday night, about six o'clock he left home to go to Huddersfield, and returned a little before ten o'clock, quite sober, but finding his wife was out (she having gone to Huddersfield) he left the house to look for her, apparently somewhat irritated. In a few minutes he returned with his wife, who was crying, and told her mother-in-law that Elam had met her at the end of the passage leading to their house, and had struck and kicked her. His mother remonstrated with him, whereupon he replied that she did not know what he knew, and then went upstairs, as though for the purpose of going to bed. About half-past ten his wife went upstairs, and found him hanging from the post of a French bedstead. She ran downstairs again, and two of the neighbours were called in, one of whom (Thomas Rhodes) cut the deceased down, and discovered that he was quite dead. He had hung himself by the window-blind cord from the post at the foot of the bed, which is not more than four feet high. On the bed, near where the deceased hung himself, a piece of paper was found on which was written, in the handwriting of the deceased, "Mother, I have done wrong. But forgive me, Mary Ann" (his wife).

LANCASHIRE CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.—The weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on Monday. The Hon. Secretary reported that £1,293 4s 1d had been received during the week, including £1,000 from the Society of Friends, and that the balance in bank was £195,802 1s 2d. A remittance of £25 3s 2d was received from the British residents in Mexico. Mr Commissioner Farnall reported as follows:—"I beg to inform you that on the 23rd ult. there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the 27 unions of the cotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 144. This increase of 144 is explained as follows:—There is an increase at Ashton-under-Lyne of 702, at Blackburn of 92, at Bolton of 75, at Burnley of 214, at Bury of 6, at Garstang of 42, at Haslingden of 141, at Leigh of 8, at Macclesfield of 58, at Prestwick of 152, at Rochdale of 187, at Salford of 94, and at Wigan of 29, making a total increase of 1,800. But there is a decrease at Barton-upon-Irwell of 52, at Chorley of 27, at Chorlton of 277, at Clitheroe of 5, at Glossop of 127, at Lancaster of 24, at Manchester of 661, at Oldham of 107, at Preston of 166, at Saddleworth of 126, at Stockport of 2, at Todmorden of 32, and at Warrington of 50; making a total decrease of 1,656; so that there is a net increase of 144." Grants were made from the Employment and School Fund to Bollington £30 18s. and Stockport £5 4s 10d. Grants were made from the General Fund to Preston £1,200, Hurst £300, Ashton £2,000, Audenshaw £50, Droylsden £200, Tintwistle £250, Dukinfield £250, Stalybridge £2,500, Lees and district £350, Mosside £67, Heywood £600, Farnworth and Kearsley £250, Oldham £800, Middleton £100, Royton £250, Crompton £200, Tonge £50, Failsworth £30, Ribchester £50, Norden £70, Shawforth £150, Whitworth and Facit £300, Hyde £1,200, Stockport £2,500, Marple £100, Mellor £50, and Gorton £40.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending January 30, 1864:—

	1864. Miles open 1095. £	s.	d.	1863. Miles open 1079¾ £	s.	d.
Passengers, &c.	13,858	0	0	12,945	0	0
Merchandise & Minerals	37,719	0	0	33,570	0	0
Total	51,577	0	0	46,515	0	0
Aggregate	197,663	0	0	181,173	0	0

ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Before this paper meets the eyes of our readers the opening of the sixth session of the present Parliament will have taken place, and idle speculations and rumours as to the topics in which the customary Queen's Speech will touch, will be set at rest. Opening on the very commencement of the outbreak of hostilities, we need not say the principal topic and the engrossing interest that such a production will excite, will be that part which alludes to this unfortunate quarrel, and the indication it may afford what will be the course of policy the Government means to pursue or recommend to the sanction of Parliament in reference to this question. It is thus under peculiarly solemn and momentous circumstances that Parliament meets. In the presence of the grave complications and dangers of an European conflagration, all other topics, however interesting and important, will be thrown into the background. We can hardly anticipate, though we write beforehand, —and events in a few hours will either justify or condemn our views,—we can hardly anticipate that questions of internal reform or retrenchments of expenditure will receive a prominent notice such as we might be led to expect in a state of profound peace. Nor do we expect that the Session itself will be more distinguished than its predecessor for any attempt at the fulfilment of those pledges on which the Whigs succeeded to office. If the apathy of the public, in the former instance, provided them with a good excuse or justification for shelving the question, we are afraid the excitement of the public mind in the presence of threatening dangers of no ordinary kind will be at least as solid an excuse for the postponement of theoretical questions *sine die*. We do not mean to say no good or useful measure, bit by bit instalments of social and practical reform may not emanate from the labours and deliberations of the legislative body during this as in the past session, whose labours, by the way, though quiet and unostentatious, and without any grand sham fights or real pitched battles between parties, as in the days of old, were eminently serviceable to the country. A few "even in whose ashes live their wonted fire," who remember only all the rancour of party malignity in their youths, may demur to this and accuse the Ministry of want of faith and political spirit as dead, and three-fourths of the Press of course bribed like ourselves to uphold such a rotten state of things; but after all, though we care not a farthing for one ministry more than another in itself, and have reason to believe that party in the old acceptation of the term is dead—"measures not men" being our motto—we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the general policy of the ministry both at home and abroad has been endorsed by the public mind of the country, and we have no reason to di-trust that in the present crisis of affairs—when the momentous question of peace or war is to be discussed and our country committed to the issue, the good sense and patriotism of Parliament will by the blessing of God be fully equal to the great occasion, and that their decision will be conceived in wisdom, and carried out with firmness and moderation. If the interest and honour of England require it, we have no doubt the nation will be ready to make every sacrifice to carry on war with vigour: if, on the other hand, we can honourably maintain an attitude of non-intervention, and use our good offices with each of the belligerents as their natural allies and well-wishers, and both equally bound to us by dynastic ties—if such may be, we have no doubt the nation itself greatly desires it, and there is no question which ought to be infinitely preferred.

This will be the great point in the Speech from the Throne, and this will be the great business of the Session. There are various views entertained on the subject of the Treaty of London, so ably and elaborately explained by the Mayor of the neighbouring borough the other night—and other correlative topics connected with the present outbreak on the Continent—but none of them will want their able and zealous opponents and defenders, and in the wordy conflict, where men of free souls and free breath meet, the interests of truth and justice will not suffer, and we leave them with perfect confidence in their hands.

Local and District News.

CONSETT CHURCH.—The trustees of the Barrington Church Building Fund have made a grant of £100 towards Consett New Church.

THE CONSETT PENNY READINGS.—The first of a series of Readings on Monday nights, in Consett Temporary Church, took place this week. The pieces were well selected, and admirably delivered by those who took part. The night was very unfavourable, but the attendance was as large as could be expected.

SHERIFFS.—A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Wednesday contains an official list of the sheriffs appointed by Her Majesty in Council, for the year 1864. The following are those elected for the northern counties:—*Cumberland*—Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., of Greenlands. *Durham*—John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., of Walworth Castle. *Northumberland*—Henry Metcalf Ames, Esq., of Linden. *Westmoreland* — Matthew Thompson, Esq., of Kirkby Stephen.

OUR THEATRE.—Since the close of the pantomime season Mr. Day has kept up the sensation by introducing numerous stars in quick succession. Mr. Pattinson, the monkey, Mr. Elphinstone, the nautical performer, and the great American tragedian, Mr. Cecil Gow, have been electrifying the play-going public. How far this system will pay the manager is best known to himself, but hitherto Mr. Day has been well supported.

BANQUET AT SHIELD ROW.—On Saturday evening last, a grand temperance banquet was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shield Row. The attendance was very large; indeed, our fears that the place would be too small were fully realised, for upwards of fifty persons were compelled to stand during the meeting. Mr John Miller, of Shield Row, was called to the chair, and appropriate addresses were delivered by the chairman, Mr E. Colley, and the Rev. R. Shields, of Shotley Bridge. During the evening several melodies were sung, by Mrs Miller and Miss Griffith, from Germany, and at intervals fruit was served out by the friends. Thanks having been given to the chairman, speakers, and singers, the happy party separated, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

RECHABITEISM.—We have to record the death of a member of the Rechabite Society, who was one of the first members at the establishment of the order in this district. Upwards of twenty years ago this order was making rapid strides, lodges were opened in every part of the country, and their funds became large. The rules, however, were extremely tyrannical, and few could remain long members; dissension entered their ranks, and the order was dissipated as quickly as it rose. At this time a few faithful brothers separated from the general order, and conducted their business upon their own responsibility at Castleside. Thus they have carried on for twenty-one years, and Mr Thomas Nattrass's death, which is recorded in our obituary, is the first of those few who has been called from them by death. The Lodge now only numbers eight members. They have been able to pay all demands against them for sickness, and have now in hand a handsome sum for all emergencies.

NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE, CONSETT.—The monthly meeting of this committee was held on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 3, at Mr. Seymour's. There were present J. Marriage, Esq., chairman; and Messrs. J. Seymour, J. Murray, W. J. Scott, and J. Dickenson. The minutes of the last meeting was read and confirmed. The business before this meeting was of little importance. The Inspector reported that no notice had been taken of the order of the committee in the case of William Nicholson, nor had any of the parties proceeded against at Lanchester paid any of their costs. It was resolved that the chairman sign an authorization for the inspector to take out a summons against Nicholson to appear before the magistrates, and it was resolved to proceed against the parties who had not paid the costs of the Lanchester. After some conversation respecting the time when the water might be expected at Consett, the meeting separated.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE TOWN HALL.—On Monday night last the Original Serenaders gave an entertainment in the above place to a very thin audience. No one seemed to know that such an entertainment was to take place, and the paucity of the attendance, we presume, having a depressing effect upon the performers, the concert was very poor.

THE COUPLAND TESTIMONIAL.—In the year 1860, some friends and well-wishers of Mr Coupland, sen., suggested the propriety of presenting that gentleman with a testimonial on his retiring from his public duties as surveyor. Two or three meetings were held at Medomsley, a committee appointed, and subscription lists opened. Just at this period the gentleman for whom they were using their exertions for a testimonial took ill of a malignant disease, under which he laboured for many months. His life was despaired of, and under these circumstances the subscriptions were stopped, and the affair remained *in statu quo*, till some of those gentlemen who had paid their money as subscriptions thought proper to inquire what had become of the money already subscribed, as Mr Coupland was now in good health. The vice-chairman, Mr Calvert, called a meeting of the committee on Wednesday night last, at the house of Mr Cuthbertson, Medomsley, requesting at the same time the attendance of parties interested in the proceedings. At about seven o'clock a few of the committee attended. Mr Spencer, Carribees, took the chair. The minute book was produced, but the minutes were very incomplete, so much so that the meeting could not ascertain who were on the committee. After the minutes were read over it was resolved that the subscription should be proceeded with vigorously, and that the Rev. E. J. Midgeley should be appointed treasurer. The subscriptions already received amounted to upwards of £50, which sum was, during the evening, paid over to the treasurer. He generously offered to act, and added another pound to the amount as his personal subscription. It was resolved that the subscription lists be now opened and vigorously prosecuted, so that the original intention of the committee may be carried out; and it was further resolved to call an adjourned meeting on that day fortnight, the 17th of February, at six o'clock, and to advertise the same in the *Consett Guardian*. Arrangements were then made to prosecute the business with vigour, and means used to ascertain the persons who had subscription lists, so that the full amount of money already in hand might be turned over to the treasurer. A vote of thanks to the chairman and vice-chairman concluded the business of the meeting. All parties seemed earnest to proceed with the testimonial, and we have no doubt that the object will now be carried out to the satisfaction of all parties.

THE LATE STRIKE.—We (*Northern Daily Express*) learn from a private letter that the union men, at a meeting held at Willington on Saturday, declared the strike at an end, and urged the men to seek for work elsewhere; but if any should go to work on Messrs. Strakers & Love's collieries they would be considered "black-legs." Twelve families were removed into the houses of the owners on Saturday night, and many more have come forward and signed the agreement very willingly, expressing a wish that they had never known the union. It is fully expected there will be a strike on Messrs. Pease's works. Both owners and men are fully prepared for it. Their notice is up on the 6th of February.

OXLADE *v.* THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE AN EXECUTION.—This matter, which has been so frequently before the Court, again came before the Court of Common Pleas on Friday week, upon cause being shown against a rule to set aside an execution issued by the defendants against the plaintiff for costs. The plaintiff tried an action against the company in July, 1862, when the verdict was for the defendants, and it was for the costs of this action that the execution in question was issued. In September, 1862, the plaintiff filed his petition in bankruptcy, in November he obtained a verbal order of discharge, and in August, 1863, he was formally discharged. At the trial the judge, at the instance of the plaintiff, stayed execution until the following term; and there was also a demurrer upon the record. The plaintiff obtained the rule nisi to set aside the execution, upon the ground that the defendants could have proved for their costs under the bankruptcy. Mr. Mellish, Q.C., in showing cause, now submitted that the company could not have proved for the costs, inasmuch as at the time of the petition in bankruptcy they could not have signed judgment for the costs, because execution was stayed, and because there was a demurrer upon the record. The Court held that the company could not have proved for their cost under the plaintiff's bankruptcy, and they discharged the rule.—Rule discharged.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT AT HOWDON.—On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, as Dr. Dickinson, of Howdon, was making a professional visit up Willington Quay, he was set upon by a party of prowling rascals, knocked down, and otherwise maltreated. The police have been put upon the track of the offenders.

THE CASE OF MURRAY *v.* ROCK.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The Shotley Bridge County Court case, Murray *v.* Francis Rock, as given in your last impression is very incorrectly reported by your correspondent. Being engaged in a public business, and living as I do by public patronage, I deem it necessary for the sake of justice and fair play to ask your permission to state the facts as they occurred. Mr. Henry Brown being from home, I was called upon by Mr. Clement to officiate in place of Mr. Brown, Mr. Moor having put in an execution upon the goods of Francis Rock, jun., for rent. Your correspondent observes in his ninth line that Mr Jenkins, the auctioneer, produced the book of sale, but could not say what became of the money realised by the sale. This is all "bosh," the fact being that I never had the book of sale in my possession. That was the business of Mr Clement; he retained the book, monies, and appraisements, and ultimately produced the same in Court, therefore it was impossible for me to state that I did not know what became of the money, well knowing, as I did, the amount, and who had it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN JENKINS.

Consett, February 4, 1864.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqs.

NON-PAYMENT OF RATES.—*Mr. John Seymour* had been summoned by Mr. John Gledston, overseer, for the non-payment of rates. The case was withdrawn, Mr. Gledston not appearing, in consequence of the rates having been paid before the summons was issued.

A WIFE DESERTER.—*Silvester Forster* was charged by the relieving officer with allowing his wife to become chargeable to the of Lanchester Union. This is the third time he has committed the offence, and the charge was consequently urged. Defendant is considered to be the best joiner and cartwright in the country, but is sadly addicted to drink. The magistrates committed him to prison for two months.—An order of removal was granted for the wife of William Godley to Newcastle. Godley is now in America.

AIDING A PUBLICAN IN A BREACH OF THE LAW.—*Peter Trainer* was charged with aiding and abetting in keeping the house of Owen Finnagan, beer-house keeper, open during prohibited hours, on the 23rd of January. Trainer did not deny that he was in the house, and was fined the same as Finnagan, 10s. and costs. The Bench said to the defendant that they thought he had a great love for the officers as he was seldom out of their hands.

FRAUDULENTLY REMOVING GOODS.—Thomas Walton, builder, and agent to the building societies, preferred a charge against *Sarah Williams, Mary Evans, Thomas Migivern*, and *Edward Collonly*, for fraudulently removing goods, leaving the rent unpaid. A distress order was granted, and another summons had been granted but not served. The women were before the Bench last Thursday in the case of stealing a washing tub, which, it will be remembered, was dismissed; and, as it appeared that they were of notoriously bad characters, the Bench decided to commit them to prison for two months, if there were no effects.

TESTIMONIAL TO ROBERT CHAMBERS.

We are glad to find that Chambers's friends, resident in London, are about to acknowledge his brilliant achievements as a waterman, by presenting him with a suitable testimonial as a mark of their appreciation of his honest and honourable conduct as the successful champion of many a well-fought battle on the placid stream of the Thames. The following appeared in last week's *Bell's Life*;—"We understand that the friends of this celebrated waterman in London have been earnest in their efforts for some time past to get him up a testimonial in token of their respect for the man and appreciation of his many brilliant performances, among which may be mentioned his having four times contended successfully for the championship against Harry Kelly, Tom White, Everson, and Green, the Australian. A good sum has been raised with this object, but the committee are unable to state the exact amount, or make any arrangements until the various subscription lists are sent in to Mr Laidler's, the New Inn, Old Bailey, which they request may be done by February 10, when a meeting will be held to determine the nature of the testimonial. The current topic in Newcastle at the present time is the action taken by Cooper against the Tyne Regatta Committee, and when that is over, we are informed Chambers will be ready to settle his differences with both Kelly and Cooper, a state of things which no one will hail with greater delight than the London public." The unpleasant matter now pending between the Regatta Committee and the Cooper party once settled, then we shall have an opportunity of seeing the two great Tyne oarsmen pitted together for the struggle of supremacy, and we trust that in the event of their being so, the arrangements will be so conducted that the spirit of friendship may predominate on both sides, and the present unpleasant feeling buried in oblivion.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

ACCEPTANCES for the NEWMARKET HANDICAP of 25 sovs. each, with 150 added, 15 ft., and 5 if declared. The winner of a handicap of 200 sovs. value after January 27, at ten a.m., to carry 7lb., or of any other handicap 5lb., of any two handicaps 10lb. extra. 1 mile 6 fur. 67 yds. (54 subscribers, 19 of whom pay forfeit).

	Yrs.	st.	lb.		Yrs.	st.	lb.
Asteroid	6	9	6	Planet	3	6	6
Carbineer	6	9	1	Farce	4	6	6
Grimston	5	8	7	Barbadoes	5	6	5
Magnum Bonum	5	8	3	M. Philippe	a	6	4
Anfield	4	8	0	Lord Zetland	3	6	3
Hospodar	4	7	9	Echo	3	6	0
Fantail	4	7	8	Outlaw	3	6	0
Leonora	5	7	8	Woodcraft	3	5	13
Dr. Syntax	4	7	6	F. by Voltigeur — Bay Celia	3	5	10
Erin-go-Bragh	4	7	6	Alabama	3	5	9
Union Jack	3	7	6	Wandering Minstrel	3	5	9
Oscar	4	7	3	Langford	3	5	7
Summerside	4	7	0	Guerilla	3	5	7
Safeguard	4	7	0	Faretra	3	5	7
Detective	4	6	12	Bradamante	3	5	7
Orline	4	6	12	Nucleus	3	5	7
Kemptown	4	6	7	Rappel (h. b.)	3	5	7
Actæon	4	6	7				

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened on Thursday, and the following was read by the Lord Chancellor as

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son, an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the Continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to Her Majesty. The death of the late King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the Treaty of May, 1852, concluded by Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, and afterwards acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the King of the Belgians, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal, and the King of Italy. That Treaty declared that it is necessary to the preservatian of the balance of power and of the peace of Europe, that the integrity of the of the Danish Monarchy shall be maintained, and that the several Territories which had hitherto been under the sway of the King of Denmark shall continue so to remain; and, for this purpose, it was agreed that, upon the death of the late King, and of his uncle, Prince Frederick, without issue, his present Majesty, King Christian IX., should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe, which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that Treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavous to bring about a peaceful settlement of the differences which, in this matter, have arisen between Germany and Denmark, and to ward off the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the north of Europe; and Her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interests of peace.

The barbarous murder and cruel assaults committed in Japan upon subjects of Her Majesty, rendered it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government, and upon the Daimio, by whose retainers some of those outrages were committed. The Government of the Tycoon complied with the demand made upon them by Her Majesty's Government, and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued unbroken, but the Daimio Prince of Satsuma refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him. His refusal rendered measures of coercion necessary, and Her Majesty regrets that while those measures have brought this Daimio to an agreement for compliance, they led incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

The insurrection which broke out last year among some portions of the native inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues, but there is reason to hope that it will be put down.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a Treaty with the Emperor of Russia, by which her Majesty consents to give the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of those Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. This Treaty shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty is also negotiating a Treaty with the King of the Hellenes for regulating the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Her Majesty desires the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is, on the whole, satisfactory. The revenue has fully realised its expected amount; the commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing; and, while the distress in the manufacturing districts has been in some degree lessened, there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries, which have hitherto but scantily furnished our manufacturers with this material for their industry.

Her Majesty has recommended that a commission shall be issued for the purpose of revising the various forms of subscription and declaration, required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you.

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and prosper your counsels for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled at five o'clock.

The House was crowded in every part, the side galleries and space behind the bar being filled with ladies. The seats set apart for ambassadors and foreigners of distinction were also fully occupied. Upon the Ministerial Bench were Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyle, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Earl Russell, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Earl St. Germans, and upon the front Opposition Bench were the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chelmsford, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Colchester, Earl of Malmesbury, and Lord Colville, of Culross. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, entered the House shortly before five o'clock, and took his seat on the cross benches facing the tables of the House.

THE ADDRESS.

The Queen's speech having been read from the Woolsack by the Lord Chancellor,

The Marquis of SLIGO, who wore the uniform of the Royal Irish Volunteers, moved an address in reply which, as usual, was simply an echo of the speech itself.

Lord ABERCROMBIE very briefly seconded the address.

Earl DERBY thought it incumbent on him not to pass over in silence a speech suggestive of topics of the utmost importance and the deepest interest, and of a condition of the country to which it is impossible not to look with considerable anxiety. It was satisfactory at the commencement of another Session to be again enabled to address the Crown in language of congratulation on a subject deeply interesting to the nation at large, and calculated to soothe the sorrow which had so recently fallen upon her Majesty. He referred to the birth of a son of the Prince of Wales. It was also gratifying to find that the country generally was in a prosperous condition, and that our commerce was steadily increasing, thus affording a reasonable hope for a further remission of taxation. No doubt Lancashire was exempted from that general prosperity, but he entertained strong hopes that the worst and heaviest of the pressure was at an end. In the course of a few months there would be a supply of cotton in the country for five days a week; and even if the war in America were brought to an earlier conclusion than ever he hoped, the growth of cotton in India and other places would have become so firmly established that we should never again find ourselves indebted for cotton supply to a single source. He believed that Lancashire was not the only part of her Majesty's dominions in which distress had been experienced. Certain districts in Ireland had been seriously afflicted, and demanded the earnest attention of the Government to alleviate it. With regard to our foreign relations, he was not in a position to congratulate the country. Her Majesty's Government obtained office by an ingenious, if not a very ingenuous stratagem. They came into power in order to supply a more extended measure of Parliamentary reform, and the moment they accepted office, they virtually gave up reform, and devoted themselves to foreign diplomacy, in which they had been less successful. Lord Russell, on entering his present office, professed that his policy was non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, the extension of liberal principles by the exercise of our moral influence, and above all by the maintenance of a cordial and uninterrupted understanding with the Emperor of the French. Looking around, it was difficult to see in what country there was in which the noble lord had not interfered. In point of fact, the foreign policy of the noble lord, as illustrative of non-intervention, might be expressed in two short, homely, but accurate words—meddle and muddle. (Laughter.) It had been one of lecturing, blustering, and retreating. In the "Midsummer Night's Dream" two principal performers were Bottom the weaver, and Snug the joiner. The noble earl appeared to combine the qualities of both those persons. (Laughter.) Like Bottom the weaver he was ambitious to play every part. "Oh," said the noble lord, "Let me play the lion; I'll roar till it should do your heart good, and the Duke shall say, 'Well roared lion, well roared lion.'" (Laughter.) But Bottom the weaver, and Snug the joiner, were possessed of a very anxious desire that their audience should not be so much alarmed, and, therefore, they made disclosure of their intentions. The noble earl did precisely the same. The roar was the roar of the lion, but the face was the face of the noble earl. (Laughter.) Speaking seriously, he could not but feel that he was lowered and humiliated in his own estimation when he found the result of the noble earl's administration of foreign affairs was not only that we had not in Europe, at this moment, a single friend, that our menaces were disregarded, and our remonstrances treated with contemptuous indifference by small as well as great Powers. As to harmony and good understanding with France, if we were on such a footing the Emperor of the French must be the most forgiving of potentates, because there was hardly a question on which we have not thwarted his policy, and placed him in a position painful to his own feelings and humiliating to the pride of his country. We had thwarted him in reference to co-operation in the affairs of Mexico—in his desire for a recognition of the Confederate States, and in respect to Poland. With regard to the latter country the conduct of Government had been cruel and an aggravation of their sufferings, as we had encouraged them by our sympathy and despatches to Russia to continue the struggle, without intending to lend them a helping hand. Then again, what treatment had the French Emperor received when he proposed a Congress of the Great Powers of Europe? He concurred with Earl Russell that there were great difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of that object, and that those difficulties had not been sufficiently contemplated by the French Emperor; but if there was any country less entitled to send an abrupt refusal to take part in the Congress, it was England, as she had no question of importance to her which could be submitted to and disposed of by such Congress. The course for her Majesty's Government to have pursued was to have recognised the laudable beneficent intentions of the Emperor, to have expressed a readiness to co-operate with him, provided we received an assurance that those countries whose interests would be affected were willing to be guided by the results arrived at by the Congress. If anything was wanting to add to this discourtesy with which the Emperor had been treated, it was the fact that the first intimation he received of the reply of the English Cabinet was obtained by reading the despatch in the *Times* newspaper. He came now to the position of affairs in Denmark and Germany, and he thought the simple question turned upon how far Denmark had or had not fulfilled her engagement, that, under no circumstances, would she incorporate Schleswig with the Danish monarchy. But the whole case presented such a multitude of complications and contradictions that he hardly knew how to deal with it. Austria and Prussia were acting professedly in recognition of the treaty of London, and having been outvoted by the Diet, they had taken the matter into their own hands. The King of Prussia had taken arms in strenuous defence of constitutional rights —(a laugh)—and the two great German Powers were now carrying on a war against Denmark on conditions and for objects totally distinct from those contemplated by the Diet. He held that the position in which the whole question had been placed was one which a little firmness, good management, and good temper, ought to have settled without appeal to arms. It could not have been difficult to ascertain if the parties were willing to listen to reason, whether certain engagements which had been entered into by Denmark had or had not been fulfilled, or whether Prussia and Austria were not demanding more than they were entitled to demand under the stipulations of the treaty of 1852. If the question had been confined to this, whether the Danes had fulfilled their engagements to the best of their ability, and if this country had been in a position to exercise the influence she ought to exercise, she might have played the part of mediator and pacificator, and the whole difficulty might have been adjusted without entailing the horrors of war. But having offended Russia, alienated France, and quarrelled with every other country in Europe, how could we expect Germany to recede from her pretensions however harsh they might be? For his own part he should shrink from a war between England and the united powers of Germany, as one of the greatest disasters that could befal this country. The noble earl (Russell) must give a clear and distinct understanding of the policy the Government were prepared to take, and he hoped the noble earl would be able to convince the House that we were not committed by any act either to a war with Germany or to a betrayal of an ally who had trusted to our protection. With regard to Germany itself, a war with England, in his opinion, would be most disastrous. It would be the breaking of ties of consanguinity, would retard constitutional progress, excite the elements of revolution, and without casting the slightest imputation upon the probable designs or present pretensions of France, it would enable her to become mistress of the position, and to carry into effect any ambitious project she might entertain. (Cheers.) After a brief reference to China and the Ionian Island, the noble earl concluded by intimating that he did not intend to oppose the address, but that at the same time he had very little confidence in the administration of the foreign affairs of the country by the present Government.

Earl RUSSELL, in defending himself from the attacks of Lord Derby, said he had always and still did entertain a strong feeling that intervention in the internal affairs of a country was not only unjustifiable, but always failed in its object, and tended to aggravate the evils which it was intended to remedy. He believed the whole country approved of the policy of non-intervention which the Government had advocated both in reference to Poland and the struggle between the Federals and Confederates of America. With regard to the difference between Germany and Denmark, he gave an outline of the circumstances which led to the treaty of 1815, and then proceeded to state that since the death of the late King of Denmark there had been an agitation in Germany, the subject of which had not been so much the fulfilment of the engagements entered into by Denmark as the succession to the Crown, which was supposed to have been settled by the treaty of London. The course which had been taken by the different German States was somewhat extraordinary. The King of Denmark could himself only proceed in a constitutional way, and he told his Parliament, through the instrumentality of his Ministers, that if they expected the integrity of Denmark and the treaty of London to be observed, they must also be prepared to observe all the engagements into which they had entered. That was fair and honest language, and he respected the Minister who used it. But the more Denmark was disposed to give way the less were Austria and Prussia to give time to enable him to do so. He was sorry to say that when the English Government proposed, on hearing of the intentions of the Danish Ministry, that six weeks' delay should be afforded in order to see what the Danish Government would do, their proposal was peremptorily refused. They endeavoured to frame the proposition in another form, and suggested there should be a protocol by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Sweden, stating that the Danish Government proposed the revocation of the constitution, and giving an undertaking to Austria and Prussia that if that constitution were not immediately removed, Denmark could not rely upon the support of the Powers of Europe. Both these steps had the concurrence of France, Russia, and Sweden, except that Sweden, although assenting to an extension of time, did not agree to advise the revocation of the constitution. This proposal also met with a peremptory refusal from Austria and Prussia, and considering how Austria especially had hitherto valued the preservation of the peace of Europe, and what a Conservative power she was, he must say that this readiness to reject propositions offered by such powers as Great Britain, France, Sweden, and Russia, and thus have to rush into war was something inexplicable and melancholy. The Government of Austria made an official representation as to the necessity of not keeping their armies on the Eider inactive, and they stated that after having prepared to invade Schleswig had they stopped there, there would have been such a commotion in Germany that they would have been exposed to the risk of civil war. He could not help thinking how hard it was upon Denmark that her fair and conciliatory proposition should not have been entertained, not because the proposals were not fair and conciliatory in themselves, but because Denmark was not fully awake to her responsibility and the promises she had made,—not because there was reason to suppose that if six weeks or two months had been granted, satisfaction to all German demands would not have been obtained, and an agreement happy for Germany, happy for Denmark, and happy for Europe, effected, but because there was a dread of German disputes and German disaffection. Was it for such trivial reasons that Denmrak was to be made to bear the brunt of this unhappy war? The state of Denmark between the two parties in Germany was a most unhappy one. One said, "We wish to have a great united Germany, therefore let us attack Denmark;" while the other said, "We wish to stop Democratic agitation, and therefore let us attack Denmark." Whether one policy or the other were followed, it appeared that the German mind was bent on the destruction of Denmark. When it was proposed that there should be an invasion of Schleswig, he heard that it was necessary to ask the two great Powers of Germany if they acknowledged the treaty of London or whether they were about to march into Schleswig for other purposes. He had received this very day an answer; but he was bound to say that it was extremely ambiguous. The reply was that the great German Powers, in proceeding to the occupation of Schleswig, did not intend to depart from the principles laid down by the London Treaty, which recognised the integrity of the Danish monarchy; but if, in consequence of complications brought about by the persistence of the Danish Government in its refusal to redeem the promises it made in 1852, or of the armed intervention of other Powers in the Dano-German conflict, they were compelled to renounce their engagements, no definite arrangement would be made hereafter without the concurrence of the Powers who signed the Treaty of London. In concluding, the noble earl stated that her Majesty's Government at no time had given any assurance, or even hope of material assistance, to Denmark. That was the state of our present relations with Denmark; but what the future might bring forth it would be rash in him to say in the present state of uncertainty. He asked the House to leave the hands of the Government unfettered and free to do the best they could as events arose for the peace of Europe, the welfare of Denmark as a separate and independent monarchy, and the good of Germany as a great power. He might state that both France and Russia, as well as this country, were anxiously desirous of peace. At the same time they had no desire to commit themselves rashly to any policy which might entail evils upon Europe hereafter. With regard to her Majesty's Government, it was their duty not to look to Parliament for suggestions or a policy, but to consider seriously the position of the country, and having made up their minds to a policy, to stand or fall by the event.

Earl GREY believed that the conduct of Government had tended lately to cool the cordiality and fellowship which ought to exist between this country and France. A very little foresight would have prevented them from interfering in the affairs of Mexico. With regard to the proposed Congress, although he did not think it could have been attended with any beneficial result, still the terms of the refusal of this country were needlessly offensive to France. It was most important that our negotiations with foreign countries should be conducted in a conciliatory spirit, but for some time no such spirit had been evinced. The noble Earl, after expressing his regret at the contest now going on in New Zealand, censured the attack of Kagosima, declaring it to be far more outrageous than the proceedings at Charleston. If the people of the country wished for a diminution of their burdens, they must take care that in our dealings with distant countries we act with greater foresight, and upon a more carefully considered policy.

After a few words from Earl GRANVILLE, the address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at 9·30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

There was a very scanty attendance of members, and the House was almost immediately summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Commission for opening the session read. On the return of the Speaker, the House adjourned till four o'clock.

NEW WRITS.

New writs were ordered for the city of Durham, in the room of Sir W. Atherton, deceased; for Tewkesbury, in the room of the Hon. F. Lygon, resigned; and for Winchester, in the room of Sir J. B. East, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE PREMIER.

Lord Palmerston laid on the table certain treaties, diplomatic correspondence, and other papers. The noble lord, who looked remarkably well, was received with cheers from both sides of the House.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. BRAND, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice of a Bill to amend the law relating to the collection of the Income and Land Tax and other measures.

Mr BRAND gave notice, on behalf of Sir G. Grey, of a bill to amend the law with respect to the confirmation of insane prisoners.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland gave notice of a bill to amend the law relating to the County Courts in Ireland, and a bill to amend the law relative to conveyances in Ireland.

Mr M. GIBSON gave notice that he should move for a select committee to consider the railway schemes proposed for the Metropolis, and also a bill to facilitate the construction of railways.

Mr S. FITZGERALD gave notice that he should on an early day call attention to the seizure of the *Springbok* at Matamoras, of the *Saxon* at the Cape, and also to the case of the *Margaret and Jessie*.

Mr LOCKE KING gave notice of a bill to lower the franchise in counties. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr BAINES gave notice of a bill to lower the franchise in the boroughs. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr DILLWYN gave notice that he should on an early day call attention to the condition of the Established Church in Ireland.

Mr. LIDDELL gave notice that he should call attention to the position of Capt. Sherard Osborn in China.

Mr. W. FOSTER gave notice that he should call attention to the atrocities of the Chinese Government in violation of pledges of the English officer in command, and ask whether they did not intend to withdraw her Majesty's officers from the service of the Emperor of China.

THE ADDRESS FROM THE THRONE.

Her Majesty's most gracious speech having been read from the chair,

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved the address in reply. He regretted that the efforts of the Government to maintain peace between Germany and Denmark had not been more successful. He hoped that the German Powers, whose conduct had been most overbearing, would re-consider their false step. Under any circumstances the Government must endeavour to maintain the balance of Power on the Continent.

Mr. GOSCHEN, in seconding the address, said that the efforts of the Government to maintain the peace of Europe would be cordially supported by the country; and he rejoiced that Government had not by premature declarations anticipated the decision of the House and the public. The doctrine of non-intervention could not be carried out in every case by a great country, for like a policy of peace at any price it would lead to the evils that it was intended to avert. Still it would be criminal to go to war to prop up a foreign throne; but in this case the peace of Europe was at stake, and the House must take into consideration the engagements as well as the interests of this country. That decision he would not anticipate. He pointed out the progress that commerce had made, and rejoiced that the stoppage of the cotton industry had not produced the disastrous effect which a few years ago would have been dreaded from such a calamity. Side by side with this prosperity the taxation of the country had been diminished, and he hoped that the results would be beneficial to the working classes. Much had been done, but he believed that a wise and impartial legislation could do much more; and he trusted that the House, constituted even as it now was, would always show that it was not indifferent to the welfare of any class.

Mr DISRAELI said the speech from the throne was not according to his impression, addressed to the times in which we lived; and if it had not been for the loyal allusion to the birth of an heir to the throne, the speech would have been just as well said at any other time as the year of our Lord 1864. Yet no recess in his recollection had been so fruitful in great incidents. The distress in Lancashire had certainly diminished; but there were other parts of the United Kingdom in which great distress was still felt, and it might have called forth some expression of sympathy, which he was sure her Majesty felt for the distress in Ireland, which had been borne with a patience and loyalty not inferior to that shown by Lancashire. He would like also to have seen some reference to the war in America; and although the Government could not give an opinion as to the duration of that struggle, they might at least have said the policy of strict impartiality sanctioned by Parliament had been adhered to by Government, more especially as certain proceedings had given rise to a very prevalent suspicion that this impartiality was no longer observed. On that he would express no opinion now, for it would have on a future occasion to come under the notice of the House. He thought also that some notice might have been taken of the relations of the Government with that of China, and some information given of the results of the diplomatic efforts which had been made with respect to Poland. Notwithstanding these omissions, there was one more significant. The country was in a state of profound peace, but there was for the first time for many years no intimation that her Majesty had received professions of amity from all foreign Powers. To him it appeared that our foreign relations were all in confusion, and that it was the first duty of the House to ask what were the objects of our foreign policy, and who were our allies. With respect to Poland, he would have understood the policy of the Government if had they desired to check the power of Russia as long as they encouraged by their diplomacy the effort of the Poles; but they turned round and made the only frank declaration which they had made—that under no circumstances should they go to war. The cession of the Ionians might have been justified by a great policy to conciliate the good will of the Greeks, but in that case the sacrifice should have been complete and magnanimous, and not clogged by conditions which would make Greece a subordinate instead of an independent. No one could, however, understand a policy dictated by the unconscious machinations of stupidity. The friendly relations with France had been broken off, but though the proposition of a Congress was an adroit manœuvre, the Emperor of the French might have relied at least on the sympathy of an ally who had led him on to make it. No one could deny that great portions of the Treaty of Vienna had been broken, but its scope and tendency had not changed. The Emperor openly avowed that he was in a peculiar and difficult position. His difficulties ought to have been received with consideration, by an ally who, having joined in his diplomacy, had shared in his difficulties, instead of with sneers and sarcasms. Since the events had occurred in which the co-operation of France was most essential, he could not complain that the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein were not mentioned in the Royal Speech, but they were only mentioned to confuse, to mislead, and to avoid any expressions of opinion on the part of the Government. Earl Russell, by his despatch in the autumn of 1862, had stipulated the extreme German party, but the Prime Minister had told Denmark that if oppressed "She would not stand alone," in fact, in all the diplomatic efforts of the Government on behalf of Denmark, there was the same inconsistency and incoherence as in the case of Poland. This was the result of officious efforts and pompous menaces, and they were told that her Majesty would not relax her efforts to maintain peace at a time when, in probability, a serious battle was raging, and Denmark stood alone. (Cheers.) The fact was the Government wished the House to get it out of its difficulties, and take the responsibility of the initiative. For his part, he protested against a Government without a policy. It was for Government to take the lead. The House would support it in any course which it might believe was for the honour and interests of the country; but after the events of the recess, it could not blindly trust it. They had within six months lost the confidence of Russia and the cordiality of France, and yet, after these exploits, was within an ace of war with Germany. The King of Denmark stood alone, and England had no allies. If Government would frankly appeal to the House it would support it. England had trusted it as one of ability and experience, and it expected to be told what Government ought to have done; but if they had no policy they had not fulfilled their duty as Ministers of the Crown. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON, after some delay, said he had hoped other members would have addressed the House with respect to the criticisms of the right hon. gentleman as to what the speech ought to have said. He could easily satisfy them. Government had so often told the House its policy with regard to America that it would be mere surplusage to have repeated it. Our relations with China were unaltered, and the negotiations with respect to Poland had been made public. With respect to the treatment of the Emperor of the French, so loudly complained of by the right hon. gentleman, the habits of this country were more plain and simple than those of the Continent, and not given to indulgence in professions; but he denied that in Earl Russell's reply declining the Congress there was anything uncivil or discourteous to the Emperor of the French, and did not gather that the right hon. gentleman would have accepted the proposal, which he styled an adroit manœuvre. Now, Government did not go so far as to believe it to be one. They believed that it would lead to war if an attempt were made to enforce the decisions of the Congress; and if that were to be the case, then it would lead to no practical result. He could, however, affirm that the relations of the two Governments were as cordial as ever; and that, although differences of opinion might and often must ensue, there had been neither jealousy nor loss of cordiality. He denied that Government was asking the House for a policy. Their policy, as stated in the speech, was to reconcile the differences of Germany and Denmark. If the right hon. gentleman had a policy, it must be that that the Government at once ought to have rushed headlong into war. That was not the view of the Government. Their influence had induced Austria and Prussia to adhere to the Treaty of 1852, and that within the last few hours they had declared that when their demands were satisfied they would maintain the succession of the throne and integrity of Denmark in accordance with that treaty. Looking at the question impartially, he must say the Germans had been guilty of wanton aggression, and that the Danes had not fulfilled their obligations. The action of Austria and Prussia had restrained the smaller powers from getting up a resolution, and were so far more friendly to Denmark. He denied that the Federel Diet had the slightest right to debate who should be Duke of Holstein. With respect to Schleswig the Danish Government had attempted to incorporate it, but on the advice of the English Government, had offered to withdraw it if allowed time to do so. He regretted that the offer had not been accepted and hostilities so uselessly and wantonly provoked. (Cheers.) The policy of seizing a material guarantee was a most dangerous one. They had proposed that a protocol, to be signed in London by the great powers, should guarantee that Denmark should withdraw the common constitution. They were told then that it was too late, that the Danish Government might not agree, and then the state of affairs would become too dangerous to be controlled. This occupation was therefore most lamentable, but that Austria and Prussia declared that they would abide by the treaty of 1852; and if they did the danger of course was greatly modified. He was sorry that the Queen's speech did not enable the right hon. gentlemen to move an amendment; but until the contrary, he should persist in believing that the country would approve of and ratify the conduct of her Majesty's ministers.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD complained of the slight information conveyed by the Government with respect to its policy.—Mr. G. DUFF minutely reviewed the Schleswig-Holstein question, contending that the Duke of Augustenburg was the rightful Duke of Holstein and probably of Schleswig also.—Sir H. VERNEY spoke on the same side.—Mr. HENNESSEY made a vigorous appeal for Poland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that her Majesty's Government had induced Denmark to make concessions. They had done no such thing. The sum and substance of the advice given to Denmark was to fulfil her engagements. It was impossible to deny the right of the Diet to institute a Federal Execution in Holstein, and as regards this Duchy no concessions had been made; and when it was stated that the noble lord at the head of the Government had told Denmark that it would not stand alone, they must look to the circumstances under which that declaration was made, and it would be seen that they referred to proceedings on the part of Germany very different to what was now the case. Then the Germans were threatening force to obtain concessions to which they had no claim, which was totally different to using force to exact rights which they had a title to demand.

Lord JOHN MANNERS said the Foreign Minister had said he placed no reliance on the declarations of Austria and Prussia. The noble lord at the head of the Government had represented it in a very different light, and he (Lord Manners) wished to know which the public were to believe.

Mr. PEACOCK protested against the action of the Federal Government of America with respect to cruisers, and was supported by Mr. H. BAILIE.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON reiterated Lord John Manners' complaint.

Mr. LAYARD read the despatch dated the 31st Jan., and stated that whatever arrangements might be made the great Powers would be consulted.

After a few sarcastic remarks from Mr. Whiteside on the unanimity of the Government.

Mr. KINGLAKE said the proceedings of Germany were very dangerous, and that as soon as the Schleswig-Holstein question was settled German unity would fall to pieces, with Russia on one side and France on the other. He trusted the Germans would reflect on their position, and on the probable consequences of their present policy. He, however, believed that the Government of the noble lord was too anxious about the balance of power. It was better to await and see what the evils were than to imagine them. Too much foresight was as bad as too little.

After a few words from Mr. FARQUHAR and Mr. NEWDEGATE, the address was agreed to, and the House adjourned shortly before 12 o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG. ATTACK UPON THE DANNEWERKE. RENEWED ATTACK UPON MISSUNDE.

RENDSBURG, Feb. 3.—The cannonading of Missunde was continued to-day.

The Prussian regiments who were principally engaged yesterday have been ordered to rest to-day.

The loss of the Prussians, up to the present, is from 200 to 300 killed and severely wounded, including many officers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 4, 9·40 a.m.—Prince Frederick Carl is reported to be wounded in the arm.

To-day, an attack on the whole line, from Missunde to Jagel, is expected. The bridge train is ready.

(Times Telegram.)

SCHLESWIG, Feb. 3, 6·30 p.m.—To day at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Austrians attacked the positions of Bustorf, one English mile south of Schleswig. The Danes held their ground. There was sharp firing until after dark. The King walked towards the outposts. No casualties are known. The Danes lost one field-piece. The firing continues. An attack is expected to-morrow; The wounded are being brought in.

(Herald's Telegram.)

FLENSBURG, Feb. 4.—The contest last night lasted till after midnight. The Germans who lost enormously, were repulsed. The Danish loss is not very great, but it consists mostly of officers. The works have not suffered. The attack has been renewed this morning.

The *Berlingske Tidende* says:—"The engagement of yesterday with the Austrians points to an approaching general attack, but was attended with no less good fortune to our army than that of the previous day with the Prussians.

"Our despatch, dated from Schleswig, Feb. 3, 8·15 p.m., says:—"'At half-past three this afternoon the Austrians attacked the position of the Dannewerke at Bustorf. Artillery and columns of infantry advanced against Hoddely. Towards dusk the enemy withdrew, leaving a few prisoners in our hands. During the evening the firing recommenced, but ceased for a time.

"'The King, with one of his aides-de-camp and the President of the Council, inspected the work at Missunde in the forenoon. Upon his return, His Majesty heard the firing at Bustorf, and witnessed the retreat of the enemy from the extreme point of the Bustorf works.'"

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

(From the Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.—I learn from a scource on which I can rely, that a secret treaty between Austria and Prussia secures to Prussia the annexation of Holstein and the other parts detached from Denmark.

THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

The case of "O'Kane *v.* O'Kane and Palmerston" again came before the Divorce Court on Thursday. The petitioner entered no appearance, and after some conversation, the petition was dismissed.

Sporting Intelligence.

CARMARTHEN STEEPLE CHASES.

TUESDAY—THE OPEN STEEPLE CHASE STAKES of 10 sov each, with 100 added. Four miles.

Ace of Hearts, aged, 12st 7lb .... J. Pope 1
Carew, Aged, 10st 13lb .... Owner 2
Mountain Lass, aged, 10st 5lb .... Mr James 3

7 to 2 each agst Ace of Hearts, and Carew. Won by half a length.

THE BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE of 25 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sov, with 25 added. About three miles.

Jack, aged, 12st 4lb .... G. Stevens 1
Gaylad, aged, 12st 4lb .... T. Davis 2

Even on Jack; 6 to 4 agst Gaylad. Won by ten lengths.

THE INNKEEPERS' PLATE of 30 sov, added to sweepstakes of 3 sov each; selling allowances. About three miles.

Aunt Sally, aged, 10st .... Owner 1
Reception, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb .... Richards 2

2 to 1 agst Aunt Sally, 4 to 1 agst Reception. Won by twenty lengths; only the first two passed the post.

HARROW STEEPLE CHASES.

TUESDAY.—HANDICAP PLATE of 40 sov. About five furlongs.

Flower Safety, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb .... E. Taylor 1
Reindeer, 6 yrs, 7st 12lb .... Mitchell 2
Tiney, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb .... Hibberd 3

4 to 1 agst Reindeer; 5 to 1 agst Flower Safety. Won by two lengths and a half.

SELLING STAKES of 3 sov each, with 20 added. About five furlongs.

Rapture, 8st .... Hibbead 1
Elise, 6st 11lb .... Hopkins 2
Atlas, 8st .... Keen 3

4 to 1 agst Rapture; 8 to 1 agst Elise. Won by three lengths.

THE GUARDS' CUP, value 100 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sov each. About three miles.

Cheviot, 12st .... Owner 1
Useless Brute, 12st .... Captain Sharp 2
Johnnie, 12st .... Owner 3

5 to 1 agst Cheviot; 6 to agst Useless Brute; 7 to 1 agst Johnnie. Won by two lengths.

A SELLING STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sov each, with 25 added. About two miles.

Trumpeter, 11st 12lb .... Mr Drake 1
Mystery, 11st 5lb .... Mr Bryer 2
Nelly, 11st 5lb .... Mr Rackley 3

4 to 1 agst Trumpeter; 7 to 1 agst Mystery. Won by three lengths.

THE HARROW STEEPLE CHASE PLATE (Handicap) of 50 sov. About two miles and a half.

Ironsides, aged, 11st 12lb .... J. Land 1
Miss Emma, aged, 10st .... J. Hally 2
Light of other Days, aged, 11st 7lb 3

4 to 1 agst Ironsides. Won by two lengths.

A HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sov each, with 20 added. About three miles.

Bracknel, 12st 12lb .... Mr Munford 1
Ubique, 13st 4lb .... Mr Grant 2
Hellepolis, 12st 7lb .... Owner 3

6 to 1 agst Ubique; 7 to 1 agst Bracknel. Won by four lengths.

WEDNESDAY.—A FLAT RACE SELLING STAKES of 3sovs each, with 20 added. About five furlongs.

Telescombe, 6st 7lb .... Janson 1
Simplicity, 7st 7lb .... Hibberd 2
Peru, 7st 7lb .... W. Little 3

Even on Peru, 7 to 4 against Telescombe. Won by two lengths.

THE SELLING STAKES STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. About two miles.

Gin Sling, 10st .... Barton 1
Saucy Boy, 11st 7lb .... Jewitt 0
Vulture, 11st .... Searle 1

5 to 4 on Vulture, 4 to 1 agst any other. Vulture refused! Gin Sling came in by himself.

MIDDLESEX GRAND OPEN STEEPLE CHASE (handicap) of 13 sovs each, with one hundred added. About three miles and a half.

Agnes, aged, 11st 11lb .... Cap. Coventry 1
Deception, aged, 11st 9lb .... C. Boyce 2
Redwing, aged, 12st 7lb .... Capt. Tempest 3

7 to 4 agst Deception, 3 to 1 agst Redwing, 4 to 1 agst Agnes. Won by three lengths.

VOLUNTEER VASE, value £25. About one mile and a half.

Mystery, 11st 7lb .... Mr Henry 1
Heliopolis, 12st .... Mr Gedney 2
Expectation, 11st 7lb .... Mr De Burgh 3

SCURRY STEEPLE CHASE of 40 sovs. About three miles.

Gin Sling, 11st 7lb .... J. Barton 1
Armless, 10st .... J. James 2

Even on Armless. Won by three lengths. Monk fell.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

At The Lodge, Lanchester, on the 1st inst., the wife of R. H. Gee, Esq., of a son.

At Newcastle, at Park-road, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr W. Thomas Wailes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Benfieldside Chuch, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Mr. Thomas Bainbridge, to Miss Barbara Moor, third daughter of Mr. Robert Moor, farmer, Hexham.

At Newcastle, at St. John's Church, on the 23rd ult., Mr Jonathan Clark, joiner, Dipton, to Sarah Jane Lumley, of Dipton.

DEATHS.

At Castleside, on the 26th ult., aged 52, Mr. Thomas Nattrass, lead miner.

At Glasgow, in Bath-street, on the 2nd inst., Eliza, wife of John Ramsty, Esq., of Kildalton, Islay, and last surviving daughter of the late William Shields, Esq., of Lanchester Lodge, Durham.

At Newcastle, at 1, Adelaide-place, Arthur's-hill, on the 3rd inst., aged 7, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr Jos. Davidson.

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