Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLE ADVERTISER.

No 181. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost.

LOST, from CONSETT, about a fortnight ago, a LIVER and GREY POINTER DOG, answers to the name of Carlo. Whoever will return him to Mr. SEYMOUR, PUGHERS' ARMS, CONSETT, will be rewarded. Report (maybe) and any person detaining him after this Notice will be prosecuted.
March 10th, 1864.

Found.

FOUND, on TUESDAY WEEK, a FINE PUPPY at COACH INN, beautifully marked with Tan Spots. The owner may have him again upon paying expenses.
Apply to Mr. OWEN MOAN, Blackhill,—If not claimed this week the dog will be Sold.
March 10th, 1864.

Wanted

WANTED, a COUNTRY SERVANT GIRL, that can Milk Cows and work Out-door Work.—Apply to JOHN DIXON, Coal Hill, Rochester.

WANTED, £150 and £200 on Good FREEHOLD BUILDING PROPERTY, Consett.—Apply to Mr. J. HOWARD, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Consett.

WANTED, GENTLEMEN, as RESIDENT AGENTS, who can devote the whole or a portion of their time to the furthering of the Sale of Wine, Spirits, and Cigars, in any Town or District, supplying the better class of Hotel and Inn-keepers desirable. Articles to be offered at prices much below those charged for Parliament. To each Agent a Town or District is appointed, and a Commission allowed on all Sales in that District. Apply, by letter, giving references, to W. and S., Box 73, Post Office, London.

Public Notices

EASTER MONDAY.

THE INHABITANTS of Consett and neighbourhood, are respectfully informed that a GRAND CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given in the CONSETT IRON COMPANY'S WAGGON SHOPS, Dipcrofe Inn, Consett, on EASTER MONDAY, March 28, 1864.
☞ Particulars will be given in future announements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Having come to the knowledge of the Teachers of the EDMONDBYERS SABBATH SCHOOL that a person has been going about BEGGING MONEY on behalf of the above-named School, they (the Teachers) do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they never sent such person to do so, but to beg altogether an Imposition.
Edmondbyers, March 10th, 1864.

DERWENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are informed that a SALE OF SHARES will take place at the Meeting to be held on THURSDAY, March 17th, 1864, at 7 o'clock P.M. Shares will be Sold.
By Order, MARTIN BELL, Secretary.
March 10th, 1864.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPRING FAIR.

THIS FAIR for the SALE of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, &c., will be held as usual in a Field behind the Commercial Inn, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on THURSDAY, March 24th, 1864.
Applications for Standage can be made at the Bar of the Inn.
N.B.—AN ORDINARY at 10 o'clock p.m. Tickets 1s. 6d. each.
Shotley Bridge, March 19th, 1864.

TENDERS.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th MARCH, 1864, the GUARDIANS of the LANCHESTER UNION will be prepared to receive TENDERS for certain ALTERATIONS to be made in the Union Workhouse at Lanchester.—All Particulars may be ascertained on application to the Master.
Lanchester, 10th March, 1864.

WATER! WATER! WATER!

THE CONSETT WATER COMPANY respectfully inform the Inhabitants and Owners of Property situate in CONSETT, BLACKHILL, BLACKHILL, and SHOTLEY BRIDGE, that they are about to commence laying the Service Pipes in the above-mentioned Villages, and those who are desirous of having the Water conveyed into their Houses must make immediate application to the Secretary, so that the Company may be enabled to make provision for the same.
By Order,
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.
Consett, 28th February, 1864.

NOTICE

DERWENT and CONSETT HUNT STEEPLE CHASE AND FLAT RACES.

THE above MEETING is fixed for WHIT TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th days of MAY, 1864.
Particulars in future announcements.

EDMONDBYERS NEW SPRING FAIR.

THE SPRING FAIR for the SALE of CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES, and PIGS will be held on Old 6th of MAY, 1864.
STANDS and PLANS may be obtained on application to Mr BARRINGTON, Bank Foot Inn, Edmondbyers.

CONSETT WATER WORKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the CONSETT WATER WORKS COMPANY will be holden on Friday, the 18th March, 1864, at the FURNACE INN, Consett, at Two o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of authorising the Directors (if deemed expedient) to borrow on the Mortgage of the Works, such a sum of money as may be determined upon at such meeting.
By Order,
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.
Consett, February 26th, 1864.

Business Addresses.

EDUCATION.

DERWENT COTTAGE SCHOOL.

MR. PEARSON, SCHOOLMASTER, begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Lanchester, Berryedge, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he intends RE-OPENING the above School on the 11th day of April, where all the Branches of a good ENGLISH EDUCATION will be taught.
Terms known on application to the Master, Medomsley.

TO MASONS, SCULPTORS, AND BUILDERS.

SLABS, TOMB, and RIDGE STONES, in Imitation of Marble, of the Description for the use of Builders, &c., may be had at EDMONDBYERS QUARRY, on reasonable terms.
Apply to Mr. W. BARRINGTON, Punch Bowl Inn, Edmondbyers.

ROBERT BELL,

4 AND 5, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS,

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

ON SALE,

LINSEED, RAPE, and CANARY SEED.

BEST ENGLISH LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL.

E. BELDON,

MILLINER AND STRAW BONNET MAKER,

HIGH GATE, BLACKHILL.

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully announces that she continues to carry on the above Business in all its Branches, and hopes, by punctuality, superior work, and reasonable charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
BONNETS CLEANED, DYED, AND ALTERED to the NEWEST SHAPES.

£150 FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

EASTER MONEY CLUB.

5,000 SHARES, Of 5s. 6d. EACH.

FIRST PRIZE, £150; Two Prizes of £50 each; Twenty of £25; Forty of £10 each.

The Drawing to take place on the 25th of March. If less Stamps or Post-office Order, and two directed Stamped Envelopes, will be Tickets and one for Return of Prize.

Address—W. BLAND, Devon Arms, Devon street, Liverpool.

THE LONDON ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

19, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE.

Containing 1500 Models, Natural Preparations, Monstrosities, &c., illustrating every part of the HUMAN FRAME, in Health and Disease. The Marriage Assistant, Guide to Health, Jaila Pastrana, &c. Admission, One Shilling. (Secretaries Free), from 10 till 10. Lectures at Four. Illustrated Catalogue of above, to which is appended

CONSETT IRON WORKS,

TO CONTRACTORS, MASONS, AND BRICKLAYERS.

TENDERS are required for the WHOLE of the BRICKLAYING in connection with these WORKS.
Particulars and Conditions of Tender can be obtained on application at the Office.

Business Addresses

A FEW WORDS ABOUT GOOD TEA!

AND WHERE TO GET IT.

BRODIE AND SON,

TEA DEALERS,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

INVITE Special Attention to their TEAS at the present time. If any of the following TEAS are worthy of more notice than another, it is:—

THE FINE TRUE OLD FASHIONED MIXTURE ..... 4s 6d per lb.
It is replete in goodness, and may be justly termed "The Cream of England."
FINE RICHE, STRONG RICH SOUCHONG 3s 8d
This is better than that supplied by many at 4s, and seven 4s 4d per lb.
VERY RICH FULL FLAVOURED SOUCHONG 3s 6d
FINEST CONGOU 3s 4d
VERY SUPERIOR CONGOU 3s 10d
VERY GOOD CONGOU (recommended) ..... 3s 10d and 3s 6d

☞ The excellency of these Teas has caused BRODIE and SON's pure quality to be maintained by keeping up the quality of their Articles, and that they are determined to do so, with, on comparison, be apparent to every one.

REALLY GOOD COFFEES WILL BE VERY ACCEPTABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

REALLY GOOD COFFEES, and the real Physician or Surgeon dare attack M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his same and openly advertise his Tea, as Brodie and Son's Coffees are Unadulterated, and Brodie and Son's "Coffee" equal anything in the Market, as Brodie and Son's Tea is equal to "Professor," F.M.R.A.S.," F.R.A.S.," M.A."&c. in order to attract the Public, they do not use Chicory, for many of these much talked know more of the disease they profess to treat than any person in the Country, and Brodie and Son.

From long practical observation in the most famous Establishment of the Metropolis, Brodie and Son have learned the secret of the great benefits to be derived from the Tea Plant, and the reason which his Hibernia characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the attributes he has received from the most distinguished of the Medical Inquirers; whilst to all who read such and he offers every assurance of a perfect satisfaction. Prepare a cup of Brodie and Son's Tea, and detail of their case by letter, enclosing 4d in the advice Stamps, and Brodie and Son will send a Pamphlet containing detailed with Tea and Coffee. Pamphlet offers to be sent free to any of the General Postoffice, to Mr Walker in Teas, M.D., 15, Bedford Street, Russell Square, London. Hour of Consultation, Nine till 10, Sundays excepted. It is important to receive the address so to meet the case of Author, and Author's Address is Brodie and Son.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letter Patent; Sanctioned by the Medical Faculty, and Sold by Chemists throughout the Kingdom, Colonies, and Foreign Parts, are the best remedy for Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Depression of spirits, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Giddiness, Pain in the Head, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Palpitation, Pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, coma, Pain in the Back, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Vitality of the whole system, free energy to the muscles, specially recommended to persons of Sedentary habits, Clergymen, Students, Ladies, Gentlemen, Invalids, Persons of Nervous temperament, Pain in the throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which necessary, a medicine of the kind, Gentlemen, Invalids, Persons in the pain of health, in surprising effects has only to be tested.

Prepared from Vegetable Substances, free from Mercury, Minerals, electricity, galvanism, with similar crude electrical Nostrums, Quacks, Quackery, Quacks, Quackery, Quacks and others, whose Quackery, Quacks, Quackery, Quacks, Quackery, Quacks,

Foreign Intelligence.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

The Austrians have arrived before Düppel. It is expected that an attack will shortly take place. A letter from Hamburg says:—

A second and much stronger pontoon bridge has been constructed over the entrance to the inlet at Eckernaud, from which it is inferred that it is intended to be used for the passage of the heavy siege-guns which have been sent for and are now beginning to arrive, as without them nothing can be done. The Austrian and Prussian engineer officers are now obliged to confess that, owing to the fatal mistake of omitting to rush on the entrenchments and take them by a coup de main, at any cost, on their first arrival on the ground, the Danish engineers have had full time to complete their defences, and have shown a high degree of skill and practical knowledge of detail; so that they can now only hope to take the place by a regular siege, and even then they will encounter difficulties, as the Dannes are still most diligently employed in throwing up fresh outworks, as constructed as to command the approaches from whatever direction they may be attacked. The first and second parallels have been opened, and batteries erected at 2,000 yards; but at this distance the Austrian and Prussian shell not be able to do much harm in dismounting the Danish ordnance, and they are in effecting a breach, as the ball would scarcely have an outside facing of tough clay, four and a half feet thick. They will therefore have to open fresh parallels, and approach much nearer, before they can hope to follow the example of the French at the Malakoff.

A despatch from Hamburg announces that three Austrian brigades have reached Apenrade, and that Gablenz, Wranzel is rapidly enter Jutland, and surround the town of Fredericia.

The forces at present engaged not suffering for the occupation of Jutland, reinforcements are to be sent to the north. The Austrians are to be sent, one half of whom are already en route. She insists that the two Powers shall not allow the Danish Government to Schleswig, but shall hold Jutland and attack Denmark by war.

Hanoverian sappers have been ordered to proceed from Rendsburg to erect batteries at Gücktadt, there being reason to suppose that the *Niels Juel* will blockade the Elbe.

Neustadt, in Holstein, is now blockaded by Danish vessels.

The election to the Folkething, or representative chamber, of the Danish Rigsdag, has been finally closed. The election took place by the authority of that constitution which is the cause of the war, and was not attended by those parts of Schleswig now occupied by the German troops. The districts still under the control of the Danish Government, however, elected members to the Imperial Parliament. Copenhagen has, as might have been expected from its Democratic Constitution, elected members for candidates most favourable to an energetic prosecution of the war. The candidates demanded the energetic prosecution of the war, and declared the occupation of the November constitution to be impossible after war commenced. These speeches were received with applause by the people. M. Hall, the late Prime Minister, made an electioneering speech, in which he reported the state of a somewhat important conversation with Lord Wodehouse. Shortly after his brisk-ly arrived in Berlin, M. Hall asked him whether the revocation of the November constitution would prevent the entry of the Austro-Prussian troops into Schleswig, and Lord Wodehouse replied that, "Not at all." M. Hall further said:—

The alliance of Sweden was not an agreement made only between the Sovereigns, but also between the Governments of Sweden and Denmark. Sweden and Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein would lead to the loss of those Duchies as Denmark being independent, and that The German Powers never stated their demands before they occupied the Duchies.

Lord Wodehouse received the members of the Rigsdag in a body at the Castle of Christiansborg on the 24th ult. The Prime Minister, Count Frederik, and the ministry passed by both Houses, which has already been published, and his Majesty expressed the following to them:

My Danish Rigsdag,—I think you for this expression of your opinions. I rely upon you and upon my faithful Danish people. The Danish Army will be true to the land, endeavouring to obtain a peace which will be of service to Denmark. I rely upon the Danish Government, the existing political connexion between the Kingdom and Schleswig, and I rely on the Danish Rigsdag. The Rigsdag can only be free whose country is independent; that people can only be free whose independence is upholded and developed. I trust in a gracious God that my bonds may one day burst asunder. "No hand ever beat more faithfully for Denmark!"

Letters from Copenhagen state that the civic authorities have ordered the Danish Government to be in readiness, in case of need, to serve the guns of the forts which protect the town of Copenhagen. The Danish Government to occupy the outer fort of the citadel which dominates the Sound in a northerly direction as far as the Sound.

It is officially reported that the Emperor of Russia has not yet received any invitation to be present at a European congress.

The Ministerial organ in Stockholm asserts that Sweden is according her assistance as well as the protection of Denmark. Resolutions summoning the Government to aid Denmark were adopted at a large popular meeting held in Stockholm on the 7th ult.

An Austrian gunboat has captured a valuable Danish merchantman in the Baltic-strasse, and has brought her prize at the island of Copenhagen.

The *New Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung* of Monday evening publishes the following from its Paris correspondent:—

The negotiations for the conference have been suspended, the Danish Cabinet having lately informed the French Government that Denmark has not entered into any agreement, the basis of which should be only personal union with the Duchies. Denmark would be willing to the Emperor's invitation to form her, awaiting their recongress from later events. In the higher political Parisian circles no one believes in the possibility of such a compromise, matters now being too complicated. France will not be able to avoid participating involved in the war.

FIGHTING IN JUTLAND.

A despatch from Kolding, dated Sunday, on Tuesday, the Prussian division of the Guards, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Field-Marshal Von Wrangel, advanced to Sonderborg, driving the Danes from their Fredericia, and capturing 180 prisoners. The Prussian loss was two killed and three wounded.

On the same day at six a.m., the Austrians crossed the Kolldingau in two columns, after a very exhaustive march. The Austrians have taken possession of the town of Veile. The Austrians forced back the Danes to Veile where they made a stand, and commenced a fierce fire, and two cavalry regiments took up a position to the south of Veile.

The Nestle Corps, under the command of General von Gablenz, a portion of the Gondrecourt brigade, and the cavalry reserve, proceeded to Gudsbjerg, which is in spite of the great strength of their position, and in driving them back towards Hvenna. The Danish loss was considerable, and the Austrians took many prisoners.

A despatch from Hamburg gives the following brief account:—A severe battle has been fought between the Austrians and Danes, near Veile, on Tuesday. The Danes retreated leaving behind the number of Austrians killed and wounded is considerable; details are still wanting. The Danes lost about 1 quarter are killed.

On the same day at six a.m., the Austrians crossed the Kolldingau in two columns, after a very exhaustive march. The Austrians have taken possession of the town of Veile. The Austrians forced back the Danes to Veile where they made a stand, and commenced a fierce fire, and two cavalry regiments took up a position to the south of Veile.

The Nestle Corps, under the command of General von Gablenz, a portion of the Gondrecourt brigade, and the cavalry reserve, proceeded to Gudsbjerg, which is in spite of the great strength of their position, and in driving them back towards Hvenna. The Danish loss was considerable, and the Austrians took many prisoners.

A despatch from Hamburg gives the following brief account:—A severe battle has been fought between the Austrians and Danes, near Veile, on Tuesday. The Danes retreated leaving behind the number of Austrians killed and wounded is considerable; details are still wanting. The Danes lost about 1 quarter are killed.

On the same day at six a.m., the Austrians crossed the Kolldingau in two columns, after a very exhaustive march. The Austrians have taken possession of the town of Veile. The Austrians forced back the Danes to Veile where they made a stand, and commenced a fierce fire, and two cavalry regiments took up a position to the south

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill to enable a successor to be appointed to the late chief clerk of the Master of the Rolls.

Their Lordships then adjourned at 5·15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at five o'clock.

In answer to Sir W. Miles, who asked whether the Government meant to bestow any reward upon Captain Speke for his labours as a traveller,

Lord Palmerston replied that other African travellers having anticipated Captain Speke in some of his discoveries, without obtaining any official reward, he did not propose to make an exception in the case of Captain Speke.

Mr. Fortescue, in a few words, asked Mr. F. Peel regarding the affairs of the Galway Packet Company.

Mr. F. Peel said he was not prepared to promise to carry the bills evidentially had been broken, and that it had suggested to Government the propriety of a modification of the plan that negotiations were being carried on with parties who by that time would be able to fulfil the proposal of the contractors.

Colonel Stuart called attention to the terms in which a recent act of parliament relative to the Confederate States has been characterized in resolutions passed at a meeting of Liverpool merchants and shipowners; and asked whether he thought that England should still continue to recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent power.

Lord Palmerston condemned the conduct of the Chinese, and stated that the orders in Council giving permission to Captain Osborne and his force to enter the Yangtse were in accordance with his desire to enter the service of the Chinese Government, had been rescinded.

Mr Slaney called attention to the breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act of which the Confederates had been guilty in Liverpool, and asked whether it was to fit out men of war for the Confederate States, and whether he thought that England should still continue to recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent power.

Lord Palmerston condemned the conduct of the Chinese, and stated that the orders in Council giving permission to Captain Osborne and his force to enter the Yangtse were in accordance with his desire to enter the service of the Chinese Government, had been rescinded.

Mr Slaney called attention to the breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act of which the Confederates had been guilty in Liverpool, and asked whether it was to fit out men of war for the Confederate States, and whether he thought that England should still continue to recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent power.

Lord Palmerston replied that Government had not attempted to carry out the provisions of that Act, he did not buy; but there were cases where it was easily evaded that, in his opinion, they ought to be made more stringent. As a preliminary measure he suggested that the vessels concerned should be prohibited from entering our ports.

After some discussion on the Foreign Office Vote, Lord Palmerston stated that the Government from the change of laxity in connection with the Foreign Enlistment Act. He was the intention of the Government, however, to remonstrate with the Confederate Government on the subject.

The Navy Estimates were agreed to, and the Army Estimates read a second time.

The discussion on the Government Annuities Bill was postponed till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.

The Marquis of Westmeath laid on the table a bill to amend the law of criminal conspiracy in the case of rape. The object of the bill was to provide that where there was no actual violence used to the person of the woman at the offence, the punishment of whipping should be added to the sentence.

DANISH PAPERS.

The Earl of Derby said he should ask the Government to-morrow if they intended to produce any further papers on the Danish question.

THE KENTISH PRIZE MONEY.

Lord Chelmsford complained that shares of the Kentish and Tenbleden Railway Company had been granted to Sir R. Stopford, Admiral Bouvet, and Sir F. Grey, who were not present at the capture, and that in consequence the Lyons share had been reduced by £457, and Sir Houston Stewart's by £268. He asked the Government, whether they intended to prize money, had acted on the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown?

The Duke of Somerset said the prize money had been distributed according to the Act of Parliament passed in March, 1854. The legal advisers of the Crown had not been consulted in the distribution, but the usual practice was the Board of Admiralty in such cases had been pursued.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE'S SALARY.

Sir J. Lawrence's Salary Bill was read a second time.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY SCHEMES.

Earl Granville called attention to the report of the Select Committee on railway schemes within the limits of the metropolis, and moved that the thanks of the House be presented with this Session—The Victoria Station and Thames Embankment Railways, Oxford-street and City Railway, London Metropolitan Tunnel Railway, Charing-cross, Northern Railway, Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway Extension, Hyde Park (Paddington Cross), London Railways, and Tottenham and Farringdon-street Railway. He also moved that the thanks of the House of Lords of these bills should be remitted.

The motion was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at half-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

Lord Robert Cecil, gave notice that, on Friday, he should call attention to the Danish papers, and ask questions with respect to certain omissions from the published correspondence.

FEDERAL RECRUITING.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that, on Friday, he should put a question to the Government. The noble lord the Foreign Secretary had said that Her Majesty's Government had remonstrated with the Confederate Government on the existing system of recruiting for purchase made in this country. As the noble lord also stated that the Government had not yet received a satisfactory reply, he asked whether it would remonstrate with the Federal Government on the employment of Germans, and Swiss, and Irishmen, enlisting Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland as soldiers. (Hear, hear.)

PATMASTER SMALLS.

Col. Dickson gave notice that he should ask the grounds on which Paymaster Smalls had been restored to the service.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. D. Griffith gave notice that he should move the following address to Her Majesty's Government, in reference to the Suez Canal, "provided that the claims of humanity are duly respected, and the neutrality of Egypt, and no claims made against it to provide for forced labour."

FRENCH GOVERNESSES.

Mr. W. Hunt gave notice that he should call attention to the remarks of Prince Gortschakoff in his recent Circular, and the remarks of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he said that the Great Powers had already failed to settle by diplomacy the Schleswig question, and that the Government of Holstein. He should ask what was the question referred to.

THE SUEZ CANAL PAPERS.

Mr. Disraeli gave notice that to-morrow he should put a question to the Government with respect to further Danish papers.

CAPTURES AT SEA.

In reply to Mr. R. Long,

The Attorney-General said that a Confederate ship of war had just the same right as a Federal ship of war to capture a British vessel carrying contraband of war, and vice versa. The Government was not prepared with the intention to send the vessel before a prize court.

THE DANISH PAPERS.

In reply to Mr Dalyell,

Mr Layard said that the Government was not prepared to place the bulletin of the *Pungaro* a similar source to that given by the Danish Ambassador with respect to vessels laden with contraband.

THE INVASION OF JUTLAND.

Mr Disraeli wished to ask whether the Government had any authentic information with respect to the invasion of Jutland, which, he understood, had been the noble lord at the head of the Government had called an aggravated outrage? The noble lord the Foreign Secretary had said that the letter from the Danish Government having proceeded to capture German vessels laden with contraband of war, he thought we would have been local, and it seemed that he had accepted the explanation of the Danish Minister, but under circumstances he should be glad to know if the noble lord at the head of the Government could communicate any information to the invasion of Jutland, and whether the views with which her Majesty's Government regarded the side of the question.

Lord Palmerston replied—We have received such one and understanding with respect to the invasion of Jutland, that I am at a loss to give a definite answer to the question. As to the question of the Danish Minister, I am contrary to orders, that a reprimand had been sent to the General, but that nevertheless it was not authorized, and therefore think that the object of the allied Governments is to get possession of the Danish Government, and that means of demand between the mainland of Jutland and the island of Fyen, which we consider to be a place of great importance. It has been established by seizing German merchant vessels; that has established by seizing German merchant vessels; that has established by seizing German merchant vessels; that has

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

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The following is the number of postage stamps requisite to be affixed to an UNSTAMPED or STAMPED copy of any paper sent to the undermentioned places:—

Australia	1d	Hamburgh, via Belgium	2d
Do. private ship	1d	Holland	2d
Do. via Marseilles	3d	Malta	3d
Belgium	1d	Do. via Southampton	3d
Brazil	3d	Newfoundland	1d
British West Indies	1d	New South Wales	3d
California, via Panama	4d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via U. States	3d	Do. via Marseilles	3d
Canada	1d	New Zealand, by Australia	3d
East Indies and China	3d	Do. direct	3d
Ceylon	3d	Nova Scotia	1d
Do. via Southampton	3d	Portugal	2d
Do. via private ship	1d	Spain	2d
Egypt	3d	Turkey	1d
Do. via Southampton	3d	United States	1d
France	1d	Van Diemen's Land	3d
Gibraltar	2d	Vera Cruz, Mexico	3d
Do. via France	3d	Do. via Marseilles	3d
Hamburg, via France	2d		

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

Local and District News.

SNOW STORM AT CONSETT.—On Sunday morning last, the snow began to fall, and continued falling until the evening. The snow came down in a complete mass, covering the ground to the depth of from 12 to 18 inches. It was never known, in any former occasion, for snow to fall for three days and nights in the month of March. Up to Thursday night there was not the appearance of a thaw. Towards Tuesday the snow is considerably deeper than it was on Sunday.

THE EASTER CONCERT.—A grand concert is announced to be held in the Waggon Shops of the Derwent Company, on Easter Monday. The building would at first sight appear a curious place to hold a concert in, but under the skilful hands of those transformers of the Bright Sheds into a church, it will no doubt become as comfortable as it will be novel. We understand that the musical arrangements, we hear, are in the hands of a gentleman of high professional ability, and it is said that nothing which will gratify is to be expected.

LANCASHIRE UNION.—THE GUARDIANS AND THEIR CLERKS.—The 17th of the Board of Guardians still clings to his post, although it is almost the unanimous wish of the Board that he should take his leave, and very pungent correspondence is now going on between the Poor Law Board and the Guardians. The Guardians are very anxious to have a reconciliation, and, as a step towards effecting this, have passed a resolution to the effect that an apology has yet politely refused. We understand that a thorough investigation is likely to take place, and we hope, for the sake of the municipal interests