The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

An ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Annfield Plain, Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, &c.

No. 556. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

GRAND GALA at HARPERLEY, on MONDAY, August 28th, 1871. 475b

JOSEPH HOWARD,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SHARE & MONEY BROKER & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.
AGENT TO THE LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 325b

S. WALKER, HAIRDRESSER, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL (next door to Mrs. Gradon). Periodicals, Newspapers, and Magazines supplied and every description of stationery.

N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and Umbrellas Repaired. 771a

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A. RICHARDSON,
BUILDER, CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 892a

COALS.

H. RITSON having recommenced WORKING BROOMHILL COLLIERY (near Ebchester Station) is now prepared to supply the Public with good Unscreened House Coals (Busty Seam) at 3s. per load of 16 cwt. 85b

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BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.

TERMS—CASH. 879a

PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS!!

RICHARD WALKER,
PAINTER, GRAINER,
GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, & DECORATOR,
4 and 5, MOUNT PLEASANT,
(NEAR THE PUBLIC BATHS),
CONSETT.

HAS now on hand a large and choice stock of PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for all classes. 350b

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PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

NOW OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M., till 9 P.M., and on SUNDAYS from 7 A.M. till 10 A.M.

The extensive Patronage bestowed upon the Establishment since the Opening has convinced the Proprietor that what was formerly an Eastern Luxury, a Hot and Cold Bath, has now become an absolute necessity to the Inhabitants of this District.

First Class ....6d.
Second Class ....3d.
Ladies' First Class ....6d.
Quarterly Tickets for 12 Baths.
First Class ....5s. 0d.
Second Class ....2s. 6d.

Licensed dealer in TOBACCO and CIGARS.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
99b PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY TEA AND PROVISION EMPORIUM

THE above Establishment has become so popular with the public of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and vicinity that the Proprietor has been necessitated to take the large premises adjoining, which were used as Auction Rooms by Mr. Henry Brown. He is thus enabled to give more accommodation to his numerous Patrons, and also to have on hand a more extensive and varied Stock of Groceries and Provisions.

JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 117b

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.
IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
HARDWARE GOODS.
MANGLING and WRINGING MACHINES
PAPER HANGINGS.

FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 859a

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
AND
1, BROAD CHARE, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 235a

Business Announcements.

GRAND GALA at HARPERLEY, on MONDAY, August 28th, 1871. 475b

PURE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

GREAT BARGAINS

PREVIOUS TO

STOCKTAKING.

FANCY DRESSES.

MILLINERY.

SHAWLS.

JACKETS.

PRINTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SHIRTINGS.

CARPETS.

FLANNELS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HATS AND CAPS, &c.

Desperate bargains are now being offered in the above Departments. All Goods the least soiled to be Sold at Half-price.

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR.

LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET,

CONSETT,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

AND

LEADGATE. 404b

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0	to	27	0	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0	to	40	0	0
Geneva Silver Watches	2	2	0	to	5	5	0
Geneva Gold Watches	5	5	0	to	30	0	0
Ship Chronometers	27	0	0	to	40	0	0

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 592a

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, APPRAISER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS, BLANKET AND FLANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

STEWART'S OPINION OF THE NEW TEAS.

THE more we taste the fine Tea of this year the more we like it. It is perhaps hardly so strong as the famous year 1866, BUT THE FLAVOUR IS EXQUISITE, and the strength can be made all right by putting a little more into the pot. We advise our friends to go into stock; we offer to forward 10lbs. of the cheapest in England, carriage paid to any address, on receipt of a Post-Office Order for Twenty Shillings to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, and 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD,
HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 391b

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
AGENT FOR RIMINGTON'S DOMESTIC MACHINERY.

THE HOME WASHER, the only Machine which washes thoroughly without injury to the Fabric. Many local references.

RIMINGTON'S MANGLES, 'Perfect as Mangles, faultless as wringers.' *The universal verdict.*

THE IMPERIAL LAWN MOWER, which took the First-Class Certificate at the Royal International Exhibition Competition.

TAYLOR'S PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, the most perfect piece of Mechanism yet introduced.

RIMINGTON'S NOISELESS MANUFACTURING MACHINE, which can be used behind a Shop without being heard

These Machines can be Let on Hire for Three or Six Months, to then become the Property of the Buyer without any further Payment whatever. *Repairs. Needles.*

WHOLESALE—T. M. RIMINGTON & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Just arrived, a large Stock of IRON BEDSTEADS, varying in price from 16s. to £3 10s. each.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

WINES (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868—(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan.*, 1869)

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	138,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,129

SPIRITS (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868—(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan.*, 1869)

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trotter & Lawson	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Dowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
G Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.

Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,030

W & A GILBEY—WINES & SPIRITS Agent in CONSETT, from whom Single Bottles or larger quantities can be obtained:—

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

These SPIRITS are selected as being of the finest quality, and it should be observed that the variation in price is chiefly caused by the difference in strength, viz. 33 *under proof*, 17 *under proof*, and *proof*. Exceptions to this rule are the Castle SO Whiskey, Castle DO Whiskey, Castle F O Cognac, and Castle JO Rum, which are of the same fine quality as the other descriptions, but being more matured by age are slightly higher in price

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	GIN	. . . 33 *under proof* . . .	2/0	20
Castle OE	GIN	. . . 17 *under proof* . . .	2/5	20
Castle Proof	GIN	. . . *proof*	2/10	20

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

Castle D	Cognac	. . 33 *under proof* . . .	2/10	22
Castle E	Cognac	. . 17 *under proof* . . .	3/4	22
Castle F	Cognac	. . *proof*	4/0	22
Castle FO 33	Cognac	. . *Old* 33 *under proof* .	3/2	22
Castle FO pf.	Cognac	. . *Old. proof*	4/8	22
COGNAC BRANDY (L'Or Extrait du Vin)		*proof* .	5/6	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

Castle UP	Brandy	. . 33 *under proof* . . .	2/2	23
Castle UV	Brandy	. . 17 *under proof* . . .	2/7	23
Castle Proof	Brandy	. . *proof*	3/0	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	. 33 *under proof* . . .	2/1	24
Castle UV	WHISKEY	. 17 *under proof* . . .	2/6	24
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	. *proof*	2/11	24
Castle SO 33	WHISKEY	. *Old* 33 *under proof* .	2/3	24
Castle SO pf.	WHISKEY	. *Old. proof*	3/1	24

IRISH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	. 33 *under proof* . . .	2/1	25
Castle UV	WHISKEY	. 17 *under proof* . . .	2/6	25
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	. *proof*	2/11	25
Castle DO 33	WHISKEY	. *Old* 33 *under proof* .	2/3	25
Castle DOpf.	WHISKEY	. *Old. proof*	3/1	25

JAMAICA RUMS

Castle UP	Rum	. . . 33 *under proof* . . .	2/1	20
Castle UV	Rum	. . . 17 *under proof* . . .	2/6	20
Castle Proof	Rum	. . . *proof*	2/11	20
Castle JO 33	Rum	. . . *Old* 33 *under proof* .	2/3	20
Castle JO pf.	Rum	. . . *Old. proof*	3/1	20
Castle White	Rum	. . . *Old. proof*	3/1	20

QUALITY – As described in Book of Prices
STRENGTH – Specified with all Spirits
MEASURE – Six Bottles contain one gallon

Each Cork will bear W & A Gilbey's patent Seal with the name and distinctive mark thus:— CASTLE UP GIN W&A GILBEY

The signature will be on the side of each Cork thus:— W & A Gilbey

Business Announcements.

VARDY & Co.,

VICTORIA STREET,

CONSETT,

HAVE

PURCHASED

A

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

GENERAL DRAPERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AMOUNTING TO

£745 10s. 0d.

FOR

£450 0s. 0d.

CASH.

Sale to commence on Saturday the 29th inst., at

VARDY AND CO'S.,

VICTORIA STREET,

CONSETT. 481b

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Euclid. One Guinea per Quarter.

WATSON & RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,
SILK MERCERS,
HABERDASHERS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 903a

THOMAS LAMB,
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. All kinds of Books, religious and secular, at published prices. Local, Daily, and Weekly Papers. London Weekly Newspapers. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neat and cheap.

Wood's Indian Pills.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*; Advertisements for which will receive prompt attention. 953a

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

300 *Pages; Bound*, 1s., *or by Post for* 14 *stamps.*

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR (an Epitome of), by RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a hundred diseases are fully described, and prescribed for.

London: Published by James Epps and Company, Homœopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 112, Great Russell Street; 170, *Piccadilly*; and 48, Threadneedle Street.

CAUTION.—The medicines supplied by agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London," without which none are genuine.

AGENTS:—Tow Law, Rutterford; Crook, Wilkinson; Durham, Scawin and Wortley. 827a

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

(A Lyric Written for August 9, 1871.)

A bardic feast in Scotia,
And a thrill through honest hearts!
A household name is sounding,
While the foolish tear-drop starts.

His presence hath gone from us,
But his spell may none forget!
In love, and lay, and legend,
Doth his voice not linger yet?

The freeborn mountain breezes,
With a wayward passion-power,
Once woo'd his trembling harp-strings
With their music hour by hour.

By glen and cairn he clamber'd
Through his bonny native land;
By bleak-blown moor and heather—
By wave-beat shingle strand.

The lightsome aspen shimmer,
And the stately nodding pine;
The loch of fair blue water,
And the moon with gleam and shine.

The golden eagle swooping,
And the stag in graceful bound;
The laverock fresh from Heaven's gate—
Each secret charm he found.

He stole the wild young gladness
From each bright living thing,
And caught the untam'd echoes
Upon his quivering string.

The castle and its story
With wierd or fay-like spell,
And the ruin grim and hoary,
He knew them all—how well!

He heard the martial pibroch,
And the claymores fiercely clash;
And he saw the reiver's foray,
And the steed to battle dash,

The Douglas, Stuart, Campbell,
He felt their border fire,
And it flash'd in song unbidden
Along the minstrel lyre!

* * * * * * *

Woe worth the day that saw among the trees
That lyre neglected laid, unanswering to the breeze!
Lo! silence flings her dark and chilling shade
Those honour'd haunts among, where once proud strains he play'd:
Sweet sounds of witchery—now rude—now strong—
His roof-tree heard, and shall the heart-born notes prolong!

The poet-craft is still!
Those chords forlornly chill!
The spirit-power is fled,
And Scott is with the dead!

Yet Caledonia take
And speed the fiery cross
Till ben and craig shall shake—
Till clansmen know their loss!

Say, shall the echoes die
He roused with metric song!
Kindle the torch-light high,
And bid the people throng!

Well hath he won the fame!
With honours gem his name!
He well the love hath won
Of every patriot son!

M. Wright.

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

Forced Politeness.—Bowing to circumstances.

The Old-fashioned Schoolmaster's Motto.—Semper hide'em.

Rather a Drawback.—Cricket is generally considered a fine manly sport, with nothing trickish about it; yet those who watch the game closely, cannot help seeing a great deal of "underhand" work going on.

A Regular Set-to.—Should there be a collision between the Lords and the Commons on the Ballot Bill, as there was on the Army Bill, the proper description of it will be a boxing match.

No Baby for Bung.—Never, in the presence of a publican, speak of the Licensing Bill as having perished in the massacre of innocents. "Do you call that an innocent?" Bung will cry. You have hurt his feelings.

Thorough!—*Hairdresser* (to perspiring customer during the late hot weather): "'Hair cut, sir?" *Stout Party* (falling into the chair, exhausted): "Ye——" *Hairdresser:* "'Much off, sir?" *Stout Party:* "(Phew!) Cut it to the bone!"

Modern Politeness.—*Question* (to be asked of the lady you adore): What has been the brightest idea of the whole season? *Answer* (to be told her in a confidential whisper): Your eye-dear!

Striking Exception.—Justice in this country is always said to be brought home to the very doors of all, whether poor or rich; yet in one most important class of cases, those in the Divorce Court, the sufferers are obliged to go to the Land's End—to Penzance.

Reasoning by Analogy.—*Cecil* (who is in the habit of surreptitiously dissecting his sister's dolls): "O! aunty! I declare if here isn't a great big 'normous heap of sawdust! How very, very dreadful!" *Aunt:* "Dreadful, darling! Why?" *Cecil:* "Why, the lots of men and women that must have been killed here, you know!"

Liquor Lawson.—Instead of being Member for Carlisle, Sir Wilfred Lawson should represent some Irish constituency. He would fain deal with the publicans by abolishing the liquor trade! What a bull! At the next election this champion of compulsory total abstinence will perhaps be returned for Waterford. A declard enemy of whiskey is not likely to be the elect of Cork.

Extracts from Judy.

Green Gages.—Lover's vowes.

A book full of title pages.—A peerage.

Sweetmeats from Wimbledon,—Bull's eyes.

A cure for sulks (feminine).—Silks.

A Public-house Bar.—Want of money.

A bad policy.—One that has run out.

Joint Stock.—The material for ox-tail soups.

How to test the weight of a wall.—Scale it.

What ought to be up to the mark.—A bullet.

If you break your arm don't use a gin sling.

"I'd welt in marble halls," as the cobbler said.

The plain truth.—There are very few pretty women.

If a miser lives next door to you he must be a *near* neighbour.

How on earth is it that, at a party, the guests grow thin after supper?

Rather Doubtful!—*Servant* (to Charles at the window): Master Charles, you naughty child, you'll tumble right out of the window directly, and break your neck, and then, perhaps, you'll be satisfied.

Extracts from Fun.

Troubled Waters.—Just now, soda, seltzer, and potass.

The Unco Guid.—One who tips his nephew, returning to school, a sovereign.

A Guilty Conscience needs no Accuser.—A regular contributor—to our waste paper basket—asks, Where should an incorrigible punster be confined?—In a pun-it-entiary.

Beat that, Mr. Home!—Two thirsty travellers entered the parlour of a country tavern, and filled and replenished their glasses by—"tapping the table."

There's a pull in that.—When the world's gold is denied to a man, and he owns but little of the silver, what wonder that he should seek a solace out of—the pewter?

Which is Which?—*Mistress:* "Cook, do you know that when you came home last night you were intoxicated?" *Cook:* "Why, lor, mum, you wos out yerself last night too—don't yer think as it was you as was a little bit elewated?"

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the corn trade says:—Come what may we scarcely look for an average yield of wheat, and that by no means of first quality; while, should the rain continue throughout autumn as the drought and cold did through spring, large importations will be needed. Foreign advices, too, have a chequered aspect. The rye has been cut in France, but if now exposed the quality must suffer. The crops are reaching maturity in Hungary, but at present do not promise more than an ordinary result for wheat; and in Russia accounts vary much; and though the balance seems favourable, it may yet be on the other side."

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and coasting wheat, with a good arrival from abroad. Prices were 1s. higher than on this day week for both English and foreign, and, in fine descriptions, a fair business was done, but there was less life in the trade than on Saturday, and in secondary samples few transactions took place. For good stout barley there was more enquiry, but secondary had little attention. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Oats, dull, and 6d lower. Flour a slow sale, but held more firmly.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Oats, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d. per boll; Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10d; lamb, 9d to 10½d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d each; pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 4d. Butter, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb. Eggs, 11 to 12 for 1s. Potatoes, 10d 1s 4d per stone. Green peas, 8d to 1s 0d per peck. Cherries, 6d per lb. Gooseberries, 4d; red currants 4d; black currants, 6d per quart.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—Only a small show of wheat at to-day's market, which was readily sold at an increase of from 1s. to 2s per quarter. Barley and oats in moderate supply, but no quotable change in price.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 15s 6d to 16s 3d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; short ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per bushel; beans, 13s 0d to 0s 0d per boll.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—Market quiet owing to fine weather. English and foreign wheat dull at last Monday's rates. Town flour unchanged, country and American firm. Barley, oats, and maize dull sale. Beans and peas unchanged.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 82 beasts, but a decline of 2,400 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, with the exception of pigs, which were a remarkably fine show, more especially those from foreign, all other descriptions of stock were below an average. The supply of beef comprised 1,124 head. The better qualities experienced a tolerably good demand, at prices from 3d to 6d per stone less than this day se'nnight. A few of the choiser kinds would realise 10s. 3d, but the general top figure for beef was about 10s. 3d. per imperial stone and after the principal buyers were supplied, business came to a complete standstill. Prices were very irregular, and a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 8,890. The mutton trade ruled active, and in every instance full rates were supported, with a good clearance. Lambs were in active request, and moved freely off at extreme currencies, with a good finish.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; inferior sorts, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; first-class oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 8d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 0d; cows, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 4s 3d to 6s 3d; small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9½d to 10d; large fat, 0d to 0d; middling, 8½d to 9½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8½d to 9d; lamb, 9d to 10½d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a fair show of fat cattle, for which the demand was strong, and full prices were obtained. Best beef, 9s 6d to 10s 3d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 9s. There was a good clearance effected. Of lean beasts there was a good show, and the demand, owing to their being plenty of grass, was large and high prices were paid; best making £16 to £17; secondary sorts, £12 to £14 each. Sheep were in rather small supply, and good mutton made 8½d; secondary sorts, 7d to 8d. Pigs unaltered.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—The butchers operated very cautiously in consequence of the warm weather, and 1,100 fat beasts which were offered moved off slowly, and a clearance could not be effected; prices were rather easier, the business passing being at from 9s. to 10s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep and lambs scarcely numbered 3,000, and quototions ruled very high; mutton sold at from 9d to 10d; and lamb, 11d to 1s per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 52 carts of hay, and 39 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 12s 0d; this year's growth, £5 5s 0d to £6 5s 0d; new land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £5 0s 0d to £6 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; barley straw, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; and oat straw, 2s 9d to 3s 3d per thrave.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—To-day there was a large attendance on 'Change at Middlesbro'. and the demand for pig iron was excellent. No. 3 was quoted at 50s., and, no doubt, for immediate delivery, that price would be wilingly paid by people who are loading steamers in the Tees. For forward delivery, however, No. 3 can be bought at 48s 6d and 49s. Continental shipments are very brisk. The fact that the shipment of iron from Scotland had this year increased 101,000 tons, was to-day the cause of congratulation on 'Change. Cleveland makers find great difficulty in keeping pace with their contracts. Orders at fair prices are still coming to hand, and there is work for the whole of the blast furnaces for many months to come. There is great activity in the finished iron trade. For rails there is a good demand; the number of orders in the north of England is larger, and the prospects of the trade are decidedly encouraging. Plates and angles are still in request, and the bar trade is in a satisfactory condition.

Mankind are earthern jugs with spirits in them.

A corn dealer named Dane has been stabbed through jealousy in Drogheda, by a farmer named Clarke. A verdict of wilful murder against Clarke has been returned by the coroner's jury.

From a recent account it appears that the amount of Customs Duties received in the Isle of Man last year was £43,725 11s. 11d., and the cost of collection £3,146 10s. 2d., *i.e.*, nearly 7½ per cent. If our Manx friends could get all they want from abroad free of duty, there would be a great increase in the foreign demand for the fish and all else they export; but they do not appear to deem genuine Free Trade a question worthy of their consideration.—*Financial Reformer.*

In a report to the Irish Board of Works, Mr. Prendergast, Inspector for the North Western District, states that amongst the farmers generally there is a taste for better clothes, food, and furniture was ever thought of twenty years ago; and that the consumption of tea, coffee, and sugar, as well as that of bread and meat, has immensely increased. But this increase would be augmented tenfold if the "Free Breakfast Table" were *un fait accompli.*—*Financial Reformer.*

Death in a Bathing Machine.—A case of very sudden death occurred in a bathing machine at Great Yarmouth, on Monday. A maiden lady, named Miss Sarah Bull, went with a lady friend to bathe. The two ladies were in the act of leaving the water, when Miss Bull was taken suddenly ill. She was got into the machine, which she had scarcely reached when she fell down dead. A medical gentleman, on arriving, pronounced life to be extinct, and he gave it as his opinion that the poor lady had died from heart disease.

Railway Time Tables.

Note.—These Tables are compiled from the best authorities, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for any errors they may contain.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	4·25	....
Cold Rowley	„	7· 3	4·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	4·45	....
Tow Law	„	7·24	4·58	....
			1, 2.	
Crook	arr.	7·35	5.10	....
	dep.	7·40	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland	„	8· 5	5·50	....
Darlington	„	9· 0	6·40	....
Stockton	„	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22	5·15	....
Stockton	„	6·34	5·23	....
Darlington	„	7·15	4·30	....
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	5· 0	....
			1, 2, 3.	
Crook	arr.	8·10	5·22	....
	dep.	8·12	5·25	....
Tow Law	„	8·23	5·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	5·48	....
Cold Rowley	„	8·45	5·58	....
Benfieldside	arr.	8 58	6·10	....

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10· 0	2· 5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6· 2	10· 7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6· 9	10·14	2·19	5.34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5.44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5 50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6· 3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6· 9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3· 0	6·15
Knitsley	„	7· 4	11· 9	....	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7.20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11.40	....	7· 0

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·1[illegible]	12· 0	....	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	....	8· 9
Lanchester	„	8·36	12·25	....	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	....	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9· 2	12·50	3·25	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	9· 7	12·55	3·30	8.48
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·34	8.52
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1· 9	3·44	9· 3
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	9· 8
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4· 1	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4· 8	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class return tickets will b ssued on Saturdays by the following trains—

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		Go. A.M.	Return. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8· 0	4. 0
Scotswood	„	8· 7	4· 9
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·29
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10· 0	6· 0

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		Go. A.M.	Return. P.M.
Durham	dep.		4· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	8· 3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·20	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	9·25	6·24
Ebchester	„	9·30	6·30
Lintz Green	„	9·39	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·46	6·46
Swalwell	„	9·57	6·53
Scotswood	„	10· 3	7· 7
Newcastle	arr.	10·15	7 15

A large chimney at the corner of Cathedral Yard, Manchester, was struch by lightning on Saturday, and considerable damage was done, but no loss of life occurred.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken off your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and see that "Curtis and Perkins. New York and London" is on the outside wrapper, No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, London Depot, 205, High Holborn.

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A Wholesale Murderess.—A sensational crime has come to light, in the notthern district of Mount Hermon. About two years ago a report spread far and wide that several children had disappeared, and the Ruala Bedouin were so terrified that they used to stow away their progeny in boxes and baskets. The report was that a monster had been seen—a greyhound in shape, a lion in size. The realistic believed that a lion might perchance have strayed from the eastern desert, whilst the knowing ones suspected, as usual, a Druze plot. Latterly it has been discovered that a Druze woman from the village Dahr-el-Ahmur, between Rashyeiya and Rukhley, determined to revenge herself upon a rival in love, had poisoned and cut up no less than eight children. At last a head was found in a well at Rashyeiya, and the crime was brought home. The Druzes wished to put the murderess to death, but the authorities rescued her and sent her to Damascus. On June 27th she was marched through the bazaars in irons—a disgrace she endured with the greatest cynicism. The number of deaths have been exaggerated to fourteen, and the first victim was said to be her own son, who had accidently witnessed something compromising.

Business Announcements.

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Ministers will no doubt pocket with the greatest equanimity the censure of the House of Lords upon their conduct in issuing the late Royal Warrant, if their Lordships only pass the Army Bill; and there can be little doubt that the measure will now be allowed to pass the Upper House. Mr. Gladstone has put the Lords on the horns of a dilemma: either they must pass his Bill, or leave the officers without compensation for the money value of their commissions. True, there is a good deal of talk about the legality of the Royal warrant; but the Lords are not likely to assume its illegality before this has been formally proved. Their lordships have been checkmated, and in some measure humiliated; but I have reason to believe that the Ballot Bill will be made the vicarious sacrifice of their displeasure. I do not think there is the slightest prospect of that measure being considered by the Peers during the present session, though it is not likely that they will peremptorily reject it, but rather they will postpone it on the ground that there is not sufficient time left for its consideration. If this be the case, the session will indeed have been one characterized by many failures to only a few successes. But whatever may be the failures of Ministers in Parliament, or however caused, they certainly had a *succes d'estime* at the Mansion House banquet. Mr. Gladstone was most heartily received when he arose to address his hosts and his *convives*, and he spoke with more vigour and freedom than mark his utterances in the House of Commons. Quite cheeringly and confidentially did he refer to the then threatened vote of censure in the House of Lords, but somewhat oracularly and solemnly did he add, "Happen what may that is an appeal which we are perfectly content to take to the enlightened judgment of our country." This may mean anything or nothing, but there are many who will take it to mean what the Premier wishes perhaps indirectly to convey—a threat of an appeal to the country in the usual Parliamentary signification of that phrase. On the whole, I believe, that these extra-parliamentary utterances, so far as they refer to the Army Regulation and the Ballot Bill, have produced a favourable effect on the public, and have tended to strengthen the position of Ministers; but undoubtedly this is the case with regard to their allusions to their foreign policy. The Washington treaty is a very strong point with the Government, and, in view of their failures on other matters, no one can blame them for making the most of it.

There were happily some very heavy showers of rain on Sunday afternoon, which reduced the dimensions of that new periodical nuisance—a demonstration in Hyde Park. I have so often expressed my sentiments respecting these proceedings, that I will not repeat my general objections to them; but this particular demonstration was in execrable taste, inasmuch as its object was to induce Parliament to make an invidious distinction between the children of the Sovereign, and to commit a national breach of faith. Of course, every one who took part in the meeting knew that it would be utterly abortive; but how few of the noisy democrats who got a drenching for the sake of this paltry demonstration realized how infinitesimal was the interest they had in the matter. The tax on one half-pint of porter, would more than cover the quota of any demonstrationist towards the grant for one year, while an actuary would possibly have found that the soaked demonstrationist who employed a kind of homœopathic cure for a wet outside by applying a bumper of brandy-and-water to his inner man, had in that one indulgence contributed as large a sum to the revenue as he would be probably called upon to pay during his lifetime to Prince Arthur's grant. This demonstration and its grievance are contemptible, except as they constitute a public nuisance.

There is a little *communique* which every now and then appears in the papers, in stereotyped phraseology. Here is the last of the kind:—"The Revisers of the New Testament company concluded their twelfth session yesterday. The company sat 29 hours in four days, and have now completed their revision up to the end of the 10th chapter of St. Mark's Gospel. The next meeting of the company will be on Tuesday, October 17." Of course, this is intended as an official assurance that these gentlmen have been hard at work. It might be more satisfactory perhaps if they would tell us how long they took to dinner, when overtime commences and when they strike work for the day; but we must be grateful for the information they are pleased to give us. That these revisers do not intend to kill themselves with hard work is sufficiently shown by their taking eleven weeks' holiday, and we may feel inclined to ask, if by the middle of October they will only have accomplished the revision of the first book and of half the second of the New Testament, when they will have finished the whole; but I repeat we must be grateful for what we get. This official paragraph by the way, is of bad omen as to the kind of English we may expect in the revised version. "The revisers of the New Testament Company" seems to me putting the cart before the horse. It would be just as easy to say "the New Testament Company of revisers," and then people would be able to ask how is a company revised, and why do the revisers need revision.

A friend who is doing his holiday at Boulogne, writing to me, says that that charming watering-place has within the past week or so received a number of English, and that "the cry is still they come" (I congratulate my correspondent on the novelty of his quotation), and that, although the weather is boisterous and unsettled, Boulogne begins to look itself again. He assures me too (and this may be of some little use to intending excursionists) that the rumours of extravagant charges at hotels are all moonshine. He is staying, he says, at a very nice hotel, overlooking the post, at an exclusive charge of 6s. a day, English money, which, by the way is almost as common there as French. My correspondent does not appear to be aware of one little fact, which he will find out as he leaves, that the servants will all expect something notwithstanding the proviso of *service compris*; but even then the expense will be quite moderate.

The tricks of the keepers of what are called registry offices—where unsuspecting governesses, sempstresses, and servant pay 2s. 6d. or 5s. to be sent after "situations" which have no existence or are publicly advertised in a daily paper—have often been exposed; but swindling in this way seems to flourish almost as much as ever. But I have learned, through the vexatious disappointment of more than one acquaintance of mine, that a novel modification of the system exists. Tempting advertisements are inserted in the papers—for housekeepers, cooks, governesses, &c.—and the replies are to be sent to Mrs. Suchaname, who keeps an "establishment for young ladies" in a fashionable suburb. There is no appearance of any registry office existing here, but there is one and in its worst form. Several confederates all over London help to carry out the swindle. They personate widowers who want housekeepers, ladies who want servants, merchants who want cooks for their country houses, gentlemen who want governesses for their daughters, and so on; and "one man in his time plays many parts." The "establishment for young ladies" is all a blind. There is no school or no intention of keeping any. The registry and recommendation swindle no doubts pays better. It is a great pity that these swindlers are not trapped. It would be the easiest thing in the world to prove their roguery; it merely requires the net to be spread by a really "active and intelligent" detective.

All who heard the second Swedish Nightingale sing will regret to hear that she is about to retire. It has said that she has made a large fortune, is about to be married, and will quit the lyric stage and the concert-room. But I hear from a correspondent in New York a very different account, and my friend's letter is such that I do not believe the disquieting rumour alluded to. Mddle. Nilsson has made heaps of money—"that's so," as my correspondent says; she is going to be married—nothing more likely; but she is not going to retire, so I am assured.

THE POPE ON PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

On the 23rd inst., the Pope received the Accademia di Religione Cattolica, the President of which is Cardinal Asquini. Father Cirino, the secretary of the Academy, read an address, to which says the Florence *Nazione*, the Pope made the following important reply:—Among the subjects which will employ your labours there is one with which I reccommend you to specially occupy yourselves. The attempts that are being made to misrepresent the idea of the Pontifical infallibility must be opposed. It is insinuated that among the rights which spring from that infallibility is that of deposing Sovereigns and of releasing the people from the oath of fidelity. It is true that this right has been more than once exercised by the Supreme Pontiffs; but it has no direct connection with the infallibility of the Popes, nor with the dogmatic definition of that infallibility. The source of the right of the Roman Pontiffs to depose Sovereigns and to release the people from the obligation of fidelity does not arise from infallibility, but from the authority that has been given to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth and in heaven. When, in virtue of the public law then in force, and of the understanding of the Christian nations, the Popes were considered as the supreme judges of Christianity, they exercised also a civil jurisdiction over Princes and States. The conditions of the times are now changed, and only malice could confound the infallible decisions of the Pontiffs in matters of faith, with a right which they were formerly called upon by the voice of the people to exercise for the common welfare, but which the Supreme Pontiff in the present day has no intention of exercising. It certainly is not the dogmatic definition of the infallibility of the Popes that would decide me to put in force those rights; and those who represent their exercise as the necessary consequence of such definition, certainly wish to excite the Sovereigns against the Holy See. Others wish for explanations and elucidations respecting the dogmatic definition, as though it were not sufficiently clear of itself. I certainly shall give none. The sense of the dogmatic definition of the Pontifical Infallibility is to be found in the decree of the Council, and is so simple and obvious as to need no comment. Combat, therefore, the errors with which it is sought to obscure and misrepresent this very natural interruption.

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL OCCURRENCE IN GLASGOW.

A series of most mysterious, and, unfortunately in one instance, fatal, occurrences, which are creating considerable excitement, have taken place in Glasgow. On Friday afternoon, five men, named John Kennedy (manager), and David Small, David Robertson, John M'Neil, and John Stirrat, clerks in the employment of Messrs. John Law and Co., ironfounders Rae Street, were suddenly seized with most unaccountable illness, the symptons of which gave rise to the suspicion that they had been poisoned. The manager was the first attacked, and in assisting him the clerks were also seized. They suffered severely from retching, and vomited frequently, and the services of a medical gentleman had to be procured to allay their pain. They are now considerably improved, but on Saturday morning another of the servants of the company named John Howie, 60 years of age, was found dead in a room on the premises, there being every reason to believe that he has been poisoned by inhaling noxious gas. On Friday afternoon he went into the room for the purpose of getting his dinner, and as was his practice, locked the door, so as to be free from intrusion or annoyance by boys. After dinner he did not return to his work, but his absence was not remarked in the course of the afternoon, nor till Monday, when the door of the room was forced and the old man found dead. Medical assistance was procured, though of course it was of no practical use, but the opinion was expressed that deceased had been poisoned by foul air. Whence it came has not been discovered. The apartment is a small one, and very close, but so far as is yet known there is no drain or sewer beneath it from which poisonous exhalations might proceed. It is conjectured that the old man who was a widower, may have become drowsy after dinner, and been overcome when sleeping. The mystery attending the occurrence of Friday has been deepened by the fact of other two employees having been seized on Saturday morning. The gatekeeper of the foundry, named George Stirling, and a boy, named James Thomson, have both had to go home. They are suffering in the same manner as the manager and clerks. The watch dog on the premises has also been attacked. It exhibits most painful symptoms of distress, and it is thought it may be necessary to destroy it. Of course, such occurrences are causing considerable alarm. As the facts spread many of the workmen imagined they felt sick, and and requested leave of absence; and at length it was resolved to close the premises temporarily. The matter has been reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, and no doubt every effort will be made to trace out and remove the mysterious cause of death and illness.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

The *Volkstaat*, speaking of the number of sick and wounded in the German army during the late war, says that apart altogether from deaths, the Central Bureau of Information, in Berlin, reports that within twelve months it had authenticated 550,000 German cases of wounds and sickness, and 78,000 French cases.

BABY FARMING.—The woman Frances Rogers, just tried at Manchester, has had a narrow escape from the fate which followed Margt. Waters. The jury have found her guilty of manslaughter, while acting in the capacity of a baby farmer, and the verdict, a local paper says, was "general." The accused, it was shown, was in the habit of taking the children of poor women, chiefly servant maids, and receiving payment for them. In one case it was stated she was taking away nearly all the earnings a mother made for keeping the child. Instead of protecting the children, it was proved that the contrary course was pursued. The accused, in the instance of illtreatment for which she has now to serve a term of penal servitude lasting twenty years, administered laudanum to the child as the judge said, "with the intention of getting rid of the trouble of keeping it, and the opinion of the jury was that the prisoner administered it to the child, whose little history was now the subject of investigation, for the purpose of taking away its life."

BRUTAL MURDER NEAR WIGAN.

On Monday night, a brutal murder was perpetrated at Worsley Mesurs, Pemberton, within a short distance of the boundary of Wigan. The victim is an old man named Robert Aspinall, a collier, sixty years of age. The man who is in custody charged with causing his death is one William Sitherland, also a collier, twenty-six years of age. Sitherland, who is also known by the name of "Setter," has been convicted of highway robbery at Liverpool Assizes and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, the term expiring last October. On Thursday last he left gaol after serving a month for poaching. The house he occupied was next door to that of Aspinall, and on Sunday night the two men had had an altercation in the yard, during which Aspinall referred to Sitherland's conviction for highway robbery. On Monday night Sitherland went into Aspinall's house, and asked him what he meant by calling him a highway robber? The old man said, "Come when you are sober and I will talk to you." Prisoner rejoined, "Come outside and I'll purr thee." The old man rose and endeavoured to put Sitherland out of the house and close the door, but Sitherland seized him, and, taking him into the back yard, felled him with a blow on the left ear, which is described as one that would have staggered an ox. Aspinall dropped into a crouching position, and Sitherland then began to kick him violently about the head. Mrs Aspinall and her daughter were standing in the yard at the time, but they were unable to render assistance, and a police officer was sent for. The old man had been lifted upon a sofa, and died a moment or two after the arrival of the constable, who at once arrested Sitherland, who was found to be in drink at the time.

A STARTLING STORY FROM BALTIMORE.

A New York correspondent says:—We appear to be suffering from an epidemic of crime. Here is another startling story, which comes to us from Baltimore:—"One of the most accomplished and attractive ladies in the fashionable society of that pleasant city is the widow of the late Colonel Henry W. Wharton for many years paymaster of the United States forces in the Department of Maryland. Hospitable, well-bred, and agreeable, Mrs. Wharton has been a general favourite, and her fortune has been large enough to support her in comfort, if not in luxury. Her husband, a man of genial manners and wide popularity, died suddenly in 1867. His cousin, Colonel Edward Wharton, visiting the house in Baltimore, also died suddenly. Edward Wharton's daughter, a young lady of 18, followed her father to the grave a few days later. A year ago Mrs. Wharton's son, Major H. W. Wharton, jun., died in the same manner, while visiting his mother, just after he had insured his life for a large sum of money. The companies paid the policies to Mrs. Wharton without question. No suspicion seems to have been excited by these sudden deaths until within a few weeks, when other incidents occurred about which there could be no mistake. On Saturday, the 24th of June, two friends of Mrs. Wharton's came to her house, one to spend a few days the other to make a short call. The former was W. S. Ketchum, a well-known retired officer, and a comrade of Mrs. Wharton's late husband. The other was Mr. Van Ness, a banking-house clerk, who acted as Mrs. Wharton's agent. General Ketchum was taken ill the same evening, and died on Wednesday, the 28th under circumstances not made public. It is known, however, that his medical attendant suspected poison, and communicated his suspicions to the patient's brother-in-law, Paymaster General Brice, and a *post-mortem* examination was accordingly held in Washington, whither the body had been removed for burial. The result was the discovery in the stomach of about 20 grains of tartar-emetic. In the meantime, Mr. Van Ness had been near death. Mrs. Wharton had given him some beer, flavoured with a few drops of tincture of gentian, and soon after drinking it he was taken violently ill. He was put to bed, a physician was called in, and his wife came to the house to nurse him. The docter prescribed, among other things, milk punch, which seems to have been prepared under the direction, if not by the hands of Mrs. Wharton. The sick man drank one glass without feeling any bad effects. When the second one was brought, Mrs. Van Ness chanced to taste it, and at one discovered that something was wrong. A quantity of White sediment was found at the bottom of the vessel. It was analyzed, and proved to be tartar-emetic. Mr. Van Ness was afterwards removed to his own home where he still lies in a critical condition. The facts were laid before the police. Mrs. Wharton was to have sailed for Europe on the 12th instant, but she has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and meanwhile is a prisoner in her own house."

THE BRITISH CENSUS.

It is not gratifying to Yankee pride to be beaten in enterprise by our English cousins, but in the matter of taking the census they have far excelled us. This statement refers not only to the rapidity with which the work was done, but also to its cost and its accuracy. The British enumeration was made in a single day, while the operations of the American census takers were not simultaneous, but occupied several weeks, instead of a single day. While the correctness of the result across the water has not been challenged in a single instance, there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in various parts of the United States in consequence of incorrect counting. The British enumeration secured accurate *local* results, while ours is only approximately accurate in the aggregate. The results of the American census were secured for publication with great difficult *fourteen months* after their taking, whereas a copious return of the census in the British islands was presented to Parliament within ten weeks of the actual enumeration. No one has a very lucid idea of the cost of taking the American census but we know that in the other case 35,430 persons were employed; that each man's return was examined and checked without a day's delay, after it was received; that he was paid on the day his return was marked "correct;" and that within eight weeks from the taking of the census, the 35,430 local officers employed had done their work, and had received £78,300—equal to 391,500 dols.—for doing it.—Who can say when our census will be *complete* at what cost?

The results of the successive enumerations of the people in the United States are as follows:—

In the year 1790	3,929,827
1800	5,305.937
1810	7,239,814
1820	9,638,191
1830	12,866,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31,445,080
1870	38,347,509

The aggregate population of the British Islands, including all persons travelling on the night before the enumeration day was:

In 1801	15,866,504
1811	17,941,169
1821	20,963,676
1831	24,138,412
1841	26,839,885
1851	27,448,853
1861	29,321,288
1871	31,465,480

—*Detroit Tribune.*

NAPOLEON ON THE REGENERATION OF FRANCE.—Canon Pope, of Dublin, having sent to Chiselhurst a book recently published on the Vatican Council, has received the following reply:—Chiselhurst, 29th July. 1831.—I have received M. l'Abbe, the book you have forwarded to me. I have read it with interest, and you are indeed quite correct in saying that the regeneration of France can be effected by no other means than a *regime* based on religion, conscience, and morality.—Accept, &c.,—NAPOLEON.

THE MURDER AT YORK BY A HEXHAM MAN.

At the York Assizes, on Saturday (before Mr. Justice Mellor), Matthew Cook (33), was charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Cook, his wife, on the 5th of June in the township of Clifton. The prisoner is a native of Hexham, and his wife came from Shields. Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Waddy appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. C. Foster for the prisoner, who in a firm voice pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Simpson stated the case for the prosecution, the facts detailed in which may be epitomised as follows:—The prisoner is a watchmaker, and kept a small shop in Goodramgate, York, where he resided with his wife, who was forty years of age, and his three sons, aged respectively twenty and ten years, and eighteen months. He was a man of very intemperate habits, and, as it was said, had suffered from delirium tremens. At half-past eight o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 5th of June, he and his wife left home for the purpose of having a walk, taking with them their youngest child. Before he left his shop he, as was usual with him on giving over work, put into his pocket a knife, the smaller blade of which he used in his business. He was then sober and calm, and there was nothing to show that he had afterwards obtained any liquor. He was seen with his wife and child within half a mile of the place where the murder with which he was charged was committed. Within an hour after he had left his house the cries of a child in Haxby Lane, close to York, attracted attention, and the first person that seemed to have proceeded to the spot was a young man named Barron, an assistant to Mr. Sampson bookseller. He saw the prisoner kneeling on the breast of his wife, whose face was covered with blood, and there was a large pool of blood all round. She was faintly calling out "Murder," and her husband called out "A knife." Barron shouted "Murder" and "Help," and ran to obtain assistance. Shortly afterwards a man named Donney found the prisoner and his wife lying side by side in the road. There was a good deal of blood on Cook, who struck himself two or three times in the throat, he having the pocket knife in his hand, and there is no doubt that he had then inflicted the three severe wounds that were subsequently discovered on his throat. Donney said to him "Cook what are you doing? You have killed the woman, and are trying to kill yourself." He replied, "Give me a bigger knife." He got up, walked across the road, but made not the least attempt to escape, sung and danced, and sat down by the deceased, throwing dust in her face, and saying "I'll baptize you." A few minutes before, he said she had been false or deceitful, or words to that effect. Dr. Proctor, who speedily arrived, examined the deceased, and pronounced her dead. The knife with which the murder had been perpetrated was taken from Cook, who was apprehended on the spot by the police, to whom Mr. Barron had given information. On his way to the station a man in the street said to him, "What is the matter, Cook?" He said, "Oh I have killed the wife." He also said to the policeman in charge, "I have killed one of the best women in England; she took a —— lot of killing, she was fresh from the country." He likewise remarked that he had been on the spree for a week, and had had the delirium tremens. At the North Rorth Riding police station, at Heworth, Cook said to Supt. Hunter "I have been watching my wife and Mr. Wilson; they want to shoot me and my two sons; I have done no harm to my wife that she should want to shoot me. I have seen her with a policeman too." This would seem to imply that he was jealous of his wife, for which, however, there was no foundation. At three o'clock on the following morning, Supt. Hunter charged the prisoner with the murder of his wife the night before, when he exclaimed "Me! My wife dead! When and where did she die? I wish I was dead and all. Merciful God!" Dr. Proctor made an examination of the body of the deceased, and found fifty-six wounds, many of them of a frightful character, on the throat, face, head, chest, and arms, &c. The jugular vein was divided, the face and head had been perforated by the stabs, and the heart was quite empty. The dividing of the jugular vein was of itself sufficient to cause death, and the other wounds taken collectively were also sufficient to cause death. When before a magistrate (Sir J. Walker, Bart.) he observed, on being asked if he had anything to say in reply to the charge, 'Not guilty, not with intent, not premeditated."

Mr. Foster addressed the jury for the prisoner and said if he had been a sane man he would have tried to have escaped from the consequence of his act; but instead of that he made no attempt to do so, and afterwards began dancing on the road. Was that the act of a sane man? The prisoner had no motive for injuring his wife, with whom he was on good terms, and was in the habit of walking out with her night after night. Why was it that a man should, without motive, and living on terms of affection with his wife, suddenly turn round and exterminate her with fifty-six wounds? He contended that it was the result of the disease under which he was labouring—that the prisoner was insane at the time this dreadful murder was committed from delirium tremens, brought on by a previous debauch. The learned counsel then called witnesses to prove that prisoner was insane.

Robert Cook, Hexham, deposed that the prisoner's sister was confined at Haltwhistle as a lunatic. Witness knew an aunt of the prisoner's was confined in a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Simpson having replied on the part of the prosecution,

Mr. Justice Mellor, in summing up, said if the jury should be of opinion that the prisoner's mind had become diseased by the effect of delirium tremens, or from frequent debauches it had become diseased, and they thought that, in a state of disease, and a paroxysm, the result of the disease, he committed this act, not knowing exactly what he was about, but in a blind fury, under a delusion or the effect of delusion, he stabbed her frantically, and inflicted fifty-six wounds upon her, they would be justified in finding him not guilty on the ground of insanity.

The jury retired, and after an absence of ten minutes they found the prisoner "Not Guilty" on the ground of insanity.

Mr. Justice Mellor—Let him be remanded till Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

It is reported that Mdlle. Schneider has married a nobleman.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the British Association commenced on Wednesday at the Eninburgh University. At the introductory business meeting, the retiring president, Professor Huxley, was in the chair, and the report of the Council for the past year was adopted. In the evening Sir W. Thompson, L.L.D., F.R.S. the new president, delivered his inaugural address in the Music Hall.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE IN COUNTY KILKENNY.—Late on Sunday evening, as the Rev. C. L. Darby, rector of Gowran, county Kilkenny, was returning home after evening service, he was attacked by two men in a most savage manner. The Rev. Gentleman was knocked down and then kicked. An effort was made to throw him into the river, which was close at hand, but fortunately without success. The police have been informed of the occurrence, two men were arrested, and have been fully identified. The cause of the outrage is said to that in altering Gowran Church a grave was disturbed.

According to the annual poor rate return the amount levied under the name of the poor rate in England and Wales, in the year ending on Lady Day, 1870, was £11,573,608, of which there was expended on the relief of the poor, management, &c., £7,644,307, being 6s. 11½d. per head on the estimated population. The rest went in aid of country rate, police rate, and other charges. Would it not be more honest, and tend a little more to promote honesty among collectors and manipulators, if only what is required for the poor were levied as poor rate, and other purposes were provided for under the proper designations?—*Financial Reformer.*

Correspondence.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

PUBLIC-HOUSES AND SHEBEENS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—On reading the report of the annual soiree of Consett Co-operative Society I was much astonished at the inconsistency of the chairman—Mr Jenkins, general manager to the Consett Iron Company. In one part of his speech he says that "he looked upon the public-house as the working men's greatest curse." I do not dispute his right to his opinion, but I think if he had not his own cellar and sideboard to use when he needed it, take his choice, mild or strong, soft or hard, or if he had to stand before some of his furnaces the way his workmen have to do, he might perhaps change his opinion. It is not the use of the public house but the abuse of it that is the curse. The other sentence with which I have to complain is, "With reference to public-houses, if there were any publicans in the room he would plainly tell them that a public-house was the worst house a man could enter." From this one would infer that that gentleman thinks public-houses worse than brothels, worse than shebeens, of which we have above thirty in Consett, and I am sorry to say that some of them are held in the houses of the Consett Iron Company; houses which are let by Mr. Jenkins; houses where neither the rate collector nor the exciseman ever call; houses where people are supplied with drink from Saturday night to mid-day of Sunday, and men may be seen rolling about the streets before the licensed houses are open, and when they are opened the legitimate innkeeper has all the trouble, annoyance, and disgrace in having them about his house, and a respectable customer, who wants a glass of ale after his Sunday's dinner, is also annoyed, or perhaps denies himself of it to keep out of their company.

If Mr. Jenkins's thoughts are as he expressed them, I think if he knew (and he might know if he asked his own policemen) the evils of these shebeens he would apply a doubly superlative to them and say, "A shebeen, or 'speak-easy,' is the very most worse house a man could enter." Would that be English grammar or Dutch? By the way, have the "shebeenists" who were convicted at Lanchester a few weeks ago been expelled from their cottages or discharged from their work by Mr. Jenkins?

Now, Mr, Editor, I believe that Mr. Jenkins is about the only man who could abolish these shebeens. He certainly could stop the traffic in his own houses, and as he refuses to employ any person who keeps a beer-house honestly, with a license, according to law, and with the sanction of the magistrates, is it not very inconsistent to employ those who sell drink illicitly, at all hours, without any license whatever, and without paying any rates?

Now, I pay over £50 a year (and there are many others who pay as much and more) in rates, licenses, and taxes, and I submit that is neither just nor honest to allow these houses to exist in our midst, and it is likewise robbing the state and the township out of (say thirty at £25 each) about £750 a year. It is true the keepers of some of these houses have been before the magistrates and fined, but it has not checked them any, as it is much cheaper to pay a fine of £5 about once a year than to pay rates, licenses, &c., and besides, since the granting of beerhouse licenses were placed in the hands of the magistrates, people with indifferent characters cannot get them. Hoping I have not transgressed too much on your valuable space, I beg to enclose my card and subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
A CONSETT INNKEEPER.

The number of languages spoken in the world is 3,064.

Mr. Sholto Henry Hare son of a magistrate at Bristol, was on Saturday committed for trial for an indecent assault on a constable.

Three hundred miners at Walesmoad Colliery, near Rotherham, have struck work because the masters claim the right of inspecting the corves before being sent out of the pit.

The Indian mail brings intelligence that twenty-five persons (natives) have lost their lives through a boat accident at the ferry across the Neera, at Sherwell, on the road to Mahableshwar.

At Manchester Assizes, on Monday, John Rogers and William Mann, brickmakers, were each sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for participation in a trade outrage in Lower Broughton, by setting fire to some buildings with petroleum.

LADY MORDAUNT.—The *Lancet* says:—The statement that Lady Mordaunt has been returned to her father's family, and that competent authority had declared her to have been simulating insanity, is, we have reason to believe, correct.

A letter from Polleur, Belgium, states that large troops of wild boars have latterly made their appearance in the woods of that commune, and done much mischief in the potato fields and gardens. A grand battue has been organised.

BIGAMY AND FORGERY.—At the Cambridge Assizes on Saturday morning, before Mr. Justice Byles, John Bewley, 23, late an ironmonger of Cambridge, pleaded guilty to several charges of bigamy and forgery. The prisoner was proprietor of the Trinity Foundry, a leading member of the Primitive Methodists, and a member of the senior Conservative club at Cambridge. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER IN NEWGATE.—A letter was received by the Lord Mayor of London on Saturday mording, from the Governor of Newgate, stating that Charles Jeaune, a prisoner under remand from the Mansion House on charges of defrauding insurance offices of large sums of money committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell, at four o'clock that morning. The prisoner, who was a Frenchman, was to have appeared again before the Lord Mayor on Saturday.

THE GRANT TO PRINCE ARTHUR.—An immense mass meeting, at which it was estimated not less than 15,000 present, was held on Monday night in Trafalgar Square, to protest against the proposed yearly grant to Prince Arthur.—Inspector Clark had been sent to the republican head-quarters with a notification from Col. Henderson that the meeting would not be allowed.—The committee determined to assemble at all risks, and on Monday afternoon Messrs. Odger and Bradlaugh received an intimation that the prohibition was withdrawn and there would be no interference on the part of the police, provided no breach of the law was attempted. The result was that the square was packed, and for so vast an assemblage the proceedings were most orderly. No resolutions were proposed; the various speakers being of opinion that their own strong denunciations, and the moral effects of numbers would have the desired effect of preventing any further increase in the cost of monarchy.—After the meeting a large concourse paraded the streets with the red flag, singing "The Marseillaise."

THE LATEST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—A story comes from Delaware of an eccentric philosopher who has paid the penalty of his criminal attempt to enlighten mankind. To some extent he did enlighten that abstraction, but not as he intended to do. He had some theory or other in regard to the use of parachutes, which he absurdly connected with pyrotechnics, an so, on the Fourth of July, shortly after dusk, he clandestinely erected in his yard a huge sky-rocket, to the head of which was attached his parachute in such a way that while the rocket was seeking the moon it would remain closed, but when its upward motion ceased it would theorectically open like an umbrella, and thus waft him safely to the ground. He attached himself to the lower end of the stick with the fuse turned away from him in such a way that the fire from the rocket would not injure him. Then he blazed away, and went whizzing through the air, dangling and bobbing as he sped, with fire fastening itself upon him—somewhat "like the pale martyr in his shirt of fire." If his parachute ever opened he did not know it, for presently those who beheld the wondrous engine saw it turn sharply in mid air, and it fell. The poor fool was found burnt and mangled not far from his own philosophy shop.

Public Notices.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, reprinted from the Original Copy.—Apply to Mr. JOHN CALVERT, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 471b

I, JOHN PEARSON, of SHIELD ROW, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts my wife ELLEN PEARSON, may contract after this date.
August 5th, 1871. 483b

NOTICE!

MADAME CLEMENTINA'S EXHIBITION of WAX FIGURES will be OPENED in a few days in the LECTURE-ROOM of the CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE. For particulars see bills. 483b

LEADGATE FLOWER SHOW.

SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1871.

TO CRICKET CLUBS.—New Bat to be played for. Clubs wishing to compete are requested to apply to
485b E. MOORHOUSE, Hon. Sec.

THE BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW OF LIVE STOCK, &c., will be held at BENFIELDSIDE FARM, near the Station, Blackhill, on WEDNESDAY, September 27th, 1871. Prize Lists and every information on application to
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secretaries.
489b GEORGE RIDLEY, }

CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS

RE-OPENED after the Midsummer Vacation, on MONDAY, July 24th. As all Children afflicted with the small-pox, or living in houses visited by that disease, will be rigidly excluded, till certified by the Doctor to be free from all taint, Parents and Guardians need not fear to send their children.
472b JOSEPH CROSS, Master.

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS.

THE Committee of the above Sports have great pleasure in announcing that their annual GALA will take place on SATURDAY, August 12th, when prizes will be given for WRESTLING and other ATHLETIC GAMES.—For particulars, see handbills.

Prizes of the value of £15 or upwards will be distributed among successful competitors. 450b

A DRUM AND FIFE BAND CONTEST.

CONSETT FLORAL SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE of this SOCIETY beg to announce that their SHOW will be held on SATURDAY, September 2, 1871. There will be an OPEN DRUM AND FIFE BAND CONTEST, and all the Bandmasters are requested to immediately communicate with, or apply to, Mr. JOHN MOON, Delves Lane, Consett; or Mr. W. M. PATTERSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 488b

IS NOW READY

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, 13 GEO. III., 1773, with the Roads, Quarries, Wells, Watering Places, &c., set out by the Commissioners, by their award, dated 13th June, 1781, also, a Note of the various customs of the Copyhold Manors of the See of Durham.

Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of Thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office at Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.

Contains 97 Pages, and Neatly Bound. Price 3s. 6d., or free by post, 4s.—Applications for same may be sent to him, at the offices of Mr. Granger, Solicitor, Middle Street, Consett. 438b

CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, CONSETT, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, for the transaction of General Business.

The Books for the Transfer of Shares will be closed from MONDAY the 14th to TUESDAY the 29th instant, inclusive.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1871.
JOHN WATSON, Chairman.
487b JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.

HARPERLEY GALA AND SPORTS.

THE COMMITTEE of the above GALA beg to intimate that they will offer the following PRIZES to be contended for on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1871.

CRICKET MATCH—1st Prize, £2 2s.; 2nd, £1. Entrance, 2s. 6d.

VELOCIPEDE RACE.—1st Prize, £1; 2nd, 10s. Entrance, 1s.

POLE LEAPING.—1st Prize, 10s.; 2nd, 5s. Entrance, 6d.

HANDICAP FOOT RACE.—1st Prize, a Suit of Clothes valued at £3; 2nd, a Woollen Shirt; 3rd, Albert Chain. Entrance, 1s.

WRESTLING.—1st Prize, £1; 2nd, 10s.; 3rd, 5s. Twelve to enter or no second or third prizes given. Entrance, 1s.

Race for Boys under 12 Years.—1st Prize, a Boy's Suit; 2nd, a Cap.

DONKEY RACE.—1st Prize, a Saddle; 2nd, a Bridle. Entrance, 1s.

QUOITING.—1st Prize, £1; 2nd, 10s. 12 Yards. Entrance, 1s.

BAND CONTEST.—1st Prize, £1; 2nd, £1. Entrance, 5s. 4 Bands to enter or no Second Prize.

Entries for Bands to be made not later than SATURDAY, August 26th. For further particulars apply to Mr. GEORGE BULLERWELL, Harperley Mills, Burnopfield. 486b

RE THOMAS HETHERINGTON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees,"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of THOMAS HETHERINGTON, formerly of LEADGATE, in the County of Durham, Licensed Victualler, and late of CONSETT, in the said County, out of business, deceased (who died at Consett, on the 22nd day of May, 1871, and whose Will was proved in the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at Durham, on the 11th day of July, 1871, by JOSHUA HETHERINGTON, ISAAC HETHERINGTON, and CALEB HETHERINGTON, the Executors named in the said Will), are hereby required to send the particulars of their respective claims and demands to us, the undersigned Solicitors of the said Executors on or before the 31st August, 1871, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased, as directed by the said Will, having regard only to the debts, claims, and liabilities of which they shall have then had notice.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1871.

KIDD, BRITTON, & KNEWNEY,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
AND
H. J. MARSHALL,
Market Place, Durham,
495b Joint Solicitors to the said Executors.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
August 5th 1870. 775a

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. For the convenience of Persons in the Consett and Leadgate districts, the Secretary can be seen daily at the Brickworks Office, Consett, or at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 942a

Wanted.

WANTED immediately a man to WIN 3,000 tons of RUBBLE STONE at SOUTH MOOR.—Apply to H. YOUNG, South Moor Colliery. 484b

TO BRICK-MOULDERS.

WANTED, Two Steady Hands, immediately.—Apply to THOS. E. SOPPET, Milkwell Burn Colliery, near Ebchester. 385b

Sales by Auction.

VOTES FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of August, 1871, at Two p.m., on the premises, (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), TWO COTTAGES and upwards of a Quarter of an Acre of BUILDING GROUND late belonging to Mr. HARRISON, Swalwell, (deceased), situated at Hill Top, near Dipton, where houses are in great demand.—Mrs. Temperley, one of the tenants will show the property, and further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Iveston; Mr. Harrison Armstrong, of East Castle Colliery; or of Mr. Edmund Balleny, of Greencroft, by Consett.
Greencroft, 25th July, 1871. 474b

To Let.

TO LET, the EATAGE of about 50 Acres of GRASS LAND.—For particulars, apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER GREEN, South Pontop, by Burnopfield. 482b

TO BE LET,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, Shop, Back-shop, Warehouse, Garden, &c., situate at Blackhill, now in the occupation of Mr. ROBT. CHRISTOPHER.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. RAW, Blackhill. Rent £24. Entry on the 13th day of May next. 232b

TO LET, the Excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE, at present in the occupation of JOHN BOOTH, Esq., Solicitor, containing 3 Rooms and Kitchen, with 5 Bed-Rooms above, with every convenience for a respectable family. Possession in May Term.—Apply to Mrs. BELL, 4, North Bailey, Durham; or, Mr. G. W. HUDSON, St. Bede's Terrace, Sunderland. 208b

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a First-Class Two-Stalled STABLE. Apply to Mr. THOMAS FOREMAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Leadgate.
July 27th, 1871. 480b

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two Substantially-Built COTTAGES, with Outhouses, &c., situate in MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.—Apply to WILLIAM WARD, Medomsley Road, Consett. 459b

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE on the Delves Estate, situate near the Consett Ironworks and the town of Consett.

These Building Sites are outside the district of the Consett Local Board, and are therefore free from all Rates, Building Regulations, and other control of that Board.

Applications to be made to JOHN DOLPHIN, Esq., or Mr. T. R. DOLPHIN, Delves House, Consett; or to Mr. J. P. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham. 199b

BROUGHAMS, BAROUCHES, &c., FOR SALE.

A LIGHT MINIATURE BROUGHAM.
A DOUBLE BROUGHAM.
A Fashionable BAROUCH and Sociable PHÆTON.
A One-horse and Pony PHÆTON.
A Large WAGONNETTE for Eight persons.
And Two Small WAGONNETTES.

Sent in for Sale as the owners have no further use for them.

May be seen and particulars had at
ATKINSON & PHILIPSON'S,
15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 371b

Business Announcements.

EDUCATION.

MRS. NICHOLSON, 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, respectfully announces that her School is now open for the education of Children of both sexes in the usual branches of an English education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c.; also, Needlework and Music. 381b

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has lately visited various manufactories in Sheffield, Birmingham, and Staffordshire, and has purchased largely of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, CHINA, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest remunerative prices. 213b

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.

Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c., &c., on hand. 145b

Business Announcements.

CLEARANCE OF

WOOLLEN GOODS.

WE have on hand a large variety of

ALL-WOOL TROUSERINGS

Which we are now offering at 13s. and

14s. 6d. per pair made to Order.

ROBERT HEDLEY & Co.

BLACKHILL. 457b

SEND FOR PATTERNS.

WILLIAM WATSON, SOUTH PONTOP, is prepared to supply PIC-NICS and TEA PARTIES of every description, or Contract for the same.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED WITH BREAD. 414b

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
Middle St. Shop closed—orders to be left at Victoria St.

☞ PIC-NIC AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685a

WILLIAM BORROW,
COOPER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand CHURNS BUTTER-TUBS, POSS-TUBS, WASH-TUBS, PAILS, &c. Old Tubs repaired on the shortest notice. 341b

JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINET MAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS respectfully to inform the public of Annfield Plain and neighbourhood that he has all kinds of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, and
RABBIT DOWN.

P.S.—All Furniture home-made, warranted to stand, and delivered free. 346b

J. & J. PARKER,
JEWELLERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
(NEAR THE POLICE STATION,)
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

NEW SILVER WATCHES, from 30s.
NEW CLOCKS, with Striking, from 15s. Warranted.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired on the Premises, Guaranteed.

PORTRAITS taken on the shortest Notice. 330b

SALT AND WHITENING.

C. COOK, Grocer, ANNFIELD PLAIN, has been appointed Sole Agent for the SALE of the Superior BLOCK AND FINE SALT manufactured by Messrs. R. SWALLOW & Co., Sheepfold Salt Works, Sunderland. Special quotations for Block and fine loose Salt on application. A few tons of Salt always on hand for immediate delivery. 367b

JAMES B. NISBET,
(Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons),

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, that he has commenced Practice as a VETERINARY SURGEON, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage and support.

Residence: 13, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL. 452b

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application. Quarter commences Aug. 7, 1871.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

SUPERIOR ALES.

IN thanking the Trade for that liberal support bestowed upon our Agent, we earnestly solicit a continuance of such favours, through him, assuring our friends that nothing shall be wanting on our part to retain their confidence.

J. & J. MORISON & THOMSON,
BREWERS,
EDINBURGH.

D. HEANEY, SOLE AGENT,
North of England Offices, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Whitehaven. 113b

EXTRA STRONG and other STEEL PENS, with every article of Stationers' Sundries. Also, THOS. LOWE's celebrated Steel Pens. JOHN HEATH, George Street, Parade, Birmingham.

Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, Consett and Blackhill. 894a

McEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.

THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leazes Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well-known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 493

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, . . . and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1866.) 494

Business Announcements.

MRS. CHAPMAN,
6, ALBERT ROW, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Consett and Neighbourhood that she has commenced business as a Fancy Bread Baker, and hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage and support. All orders left at the above address, or at 64, Front Street, will be punctually attended to.

Tea Parties and Funerals supplied on the shortest notice. 375b

MOWERS AND REAPERS by HORNSBY, BURGESS & KEY, WOOD, and others.
HAYMAKERS AND HORSE RAKES by HOWARD, NICHOLSON, and ASHBY & Co.

Agricultural and Domestic Machinery of all kinds on hand or to order. Particulars and Prices on application to

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
HARPERLEY MILLS, and 5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Town Warehouse:—RAILWAY YARD, CATTLE MARKET WEST.

Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co." 369b

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
GENERAL DEALER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ENGLISH SILVER WATCHES of very superior make and finish, from £4, warranted.
EIGHT-DAYS' SPRING CLOCKS of first-class make, from £1 1s.

Clocks and Watches repaired, and performance guaranteed.

WATCH CLUB—HARDWARE CLUB. 65b

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

THE TURKISH BATHS are Open Daily, from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 a.m. till 10 a.m.

The Turkish Bath is the very best preservative of health, and curative of disease, as evidenced by the extraordinary cures which are daily effected by it, and further corroborated by the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession.

From Dr. GOOLDEN, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

"The Turkish Baths have opened out a new era both for man healthy and man diseased."

From ERASMUS WILSON, M.D., F.R.S.

"The Turkish Bath is to the individual man, comprising the liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants. I do not ask myself what diseases it can cure, but what disease can resist its powers."

From Dr. MADDEN.

"There are few diseases in my opinion that would not be benefited by its use."

Charge for Single Bath, 1s.; Quarterly Ticket for 12 Baths, 9s.
175b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL HARRIS

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of Blackhill, Consett, and neighbourhood that he has secured the Good-Will and STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mrs. E. SPENCER, and is determined to dispose of the entire Stock at such low Prices as must command the attention of the Public.

D. H. intends Purchasing an extensive New Stock from the best West of England and Scotch Markets with Ready-money, and by such means will be enabled to offer the best and most Fashionable Goods at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Having been engaged for several years in some of best and most Fashionable Tailoring Establishments in London and Newcastle, D. H. may be trusted to turn out Clothing, not only Fashionably and Strongly made, but also Well-Fitting, a point upon which comfort and durability so greatly depends.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

D. H. has also Opened his Back Shop as a Shaving and Hair-dressing Establishment, and trusts it will meet with the patronage of the Public.

Blackhill, January 19th, 1871. 82b

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed)	£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds	1,000,000.
Annual Revenue	375,000

FARMING STOCK, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and Goods of every description Insured on the most favourable terms.

All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of lightning or explosion by Gas, without extra Premium.

During the last Ten Years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies.

Life Assurances, Endowments and Annuities granted. For particulars apply to the

DISTRICT AGENTS—
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 379b

Dr. Dalrymple, M.P. for Bath, will sail for North America on the 24th inst., for the purpose of collecting information in respect to the working of the American system of treating habitual drunkards.

ALL SUFFICIENT PRAISE.—Upon an ancient tombstone, in Norwalk, Connecticut, is the following:—"Here lies the body of Susannah St. John, who died December ye 6, 1749, aged 40 years and 2 months. She that lieth at rest within this tomb, had Rachael's face and Leah's fruitfulness, Abigail's wisdom, Lydia's faithful heart, with Martha's care, and Mary's better part."

A WORD FOR MR. MIALL.—Speaking at a meeting to celebrate the laying of the foundation stones of two schools in connection with the Church of England in the parish of Padiham, on Saturday, the Rev. C. J. Fox, vicar, said, "for the information of Mr. Miall and all those who supported his absurd and fanciful schemes," that in that parish alone they had raised £14,000 for the extension of church influence, and that they were able to do the same again if need be.

ADULTERATED DRINK.—The effort to grapple with adulteration ought to be supported. Bad liquors not only impair the health of the consumers, but they are one of the causes of excessive drinking. Beer and spirits are doctored not to quench, but to excite thirst. It is the poorer classes who mostly suffer from the adulteration of liquors, and they ought to be protected. We would, however, suggest that the inspection should not be confined to public-houses, but include all stores of wines, spirits, and beer.

BAD SPEAKERS.—The two representatives of constituences who were the worst speakers I ever heard when sober were the late Sir William Guise, M.P. for Gloucestershire, and Colonel Webb, the member for the City. The former, in an after-dinner speech, expressed his satisfaction at having his health proposed "by so respectable an individual" as the Duke of Gloucester; and the latter, in a low pot-house, during his canvass, assured half-a-dozen sweeps and tinkers that "his feelings overcame him in having the onerous responsibility of addressing so respectable an assembly." The assembly grinned, and one of them cried "Walker."—*The Hon. G. Berkeley's Life and Recollections.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

All orders for advertisements in the *Consett Guardian* should state the number of insertions for such advertisement. When this is not stated the insertion of the advertisement will be continued until an order to stop the announcement is received, up to which time it will be charged for.

TO OUR READERS.

We purpose giving, at intervals, short sketches of the surrounding villages, and will be glad to receive communications from any of our readers on the subject.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

WE have heard a good deal for years past about raising the tone of the army. From a variety of causes, the sailor has usually ranked somewhat higher than the soldier, so far as personal respect is concerned. All sorts of good qualities have been attributed to Jack afloat, and we have been very lenient towards Jack ashore; but the common soldier has been treated as but an infinitesimal part of a great machine. The temptations to drunkenness and insubordination have always been greater in the army than in the navy, and a large portion of our soldiers being drawn from a lower class than our sailors, it was not surprising that flogging in the army was for a long time more frequent, man for man, than in the navy. The abolition of corporal punishment as regards our soldiers in time of peace has done something towards popularising the service, and has certainly not lessened the power of the authorities over the rank and file of our army. Flogging in the army is now only retained in time of war and in extreme cases in time of peace when other punishments are impracticable. It is very satisfactory to find, from an official statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty, that a similar system is now to prevail in the navy. Corporal punishment is to be abolished except in case of mutiny and where the offender cannot within a reasonable time be sent to prison. For mutiny, for offering or using violence to superior officers, and for desertion under aggravated circumstances, flogging will still be resorted to; and the public will, on the whole, approve of this reservation. Flogging in the army and navy being now very rare, the punishment becomes indirectly more severe and more degrading than it was when the cat was administered, without even a form of trial, for even petty offences. This consideration is very suggestive. We wholly approve of abolishing corporal punishment in army and navy, so far as the abolition has been effected; but there are certain offences for which we believe flogging would be the best punishment, whether for soldiers, sailors, or civilians. It is to be feared that England has "a bad pre-eminence" for its crimes of violence to the person; but, without endeavouring to clear up this point, it is certain that what we call, for want of a better word, "brutal" assaults are painfully common in this country. Some years ago there was great excitement owing to the frequency of a new development of crime, the crime of garotting and robbery. The administration of the cat produced a decided effect in lessening this species of crime, and the knowledge that the garotter will be flogged tends to make garotters scarce. But wife-beaters are frightfully numerous; cruel assaults upon children, some of these assaults of the worst possible kind, are also very common; and cowardly and blood-thirsty attacks upon women in the streets, in their wretched homes or in the flaring public-house, are every-day occurrences. Now, in all such cases we think magistrates ought to have a discretionary power to order the administration of the cat. We need not fear that this power would be abused. Where there may have been serious provocation, or where the assault may not have been of a savage character, fine or imprisonment might be resorted to as at present; but where the victim is a defenceless woman or child, or where the assault is of a decidedly cruel and savage character, we think flogging would be the best possible punishment, and would act as the most powerful preventitive. There is perhaps, after all, more sound justice and righteousness in the Jewish *lex talionis*, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," than we are ready to admit; and though it may be argued that this law was only adapted for a comparatively barbarous age, and was never intended to be carried out when civilisation progressed; yet, it must be admitted, on the other hand, that we have perhaps gone too far in the opposite direction. We are "a nation of shopkeepers," and are apt to take a commercial view even of crime. We allow a "man" to cruelly assault a woman, and rob her of her beauty for life, for a pecuniary consideration, or at the most we only imprison the dastardly offender. But like for like is a good principle, if it be not abused, and we should not object to have the woman-beater and the child-beater himself compelled to endure some such physical pain as he has inflicted.

LOCAL NOTES,

By "A Rambler."

What a dangerous and culpable habit it is for any man to indulge in circulating fables. I have known men who have cultivated this disreputable practice, and they acquired such a notoriety that the most likely and reasonable statements they made had to be received with caution. A well-known romancer in the North of England, who has figured in many of the local journals, has been at his old game again last week, hence I find in a Hexham paper the following piece of "fancy" goods:—"It is stated that Mr. George Odger, of London, will be a candidate for Gateshead at the next parliamentary election!"

From the same source I learn that the Countess of Derwentwater "is now at Frankfort-on-the-Maine." The bold statement is merely made; her business there is not speculated upon. It would have given a flavour to the assertion if the gossipper had added that she was inspecting the registers in that place to procure a copy of the marriage of John fourth Earl of Darwentwater, or that she had found it, and had discovered that the letter published by Mr. J. C. Wylie, denying the existence of such register, was a forgery. It would have created a "neat" sensation, and that is all that retailers of that sort of article seek to do.

In passing Mr. Brewis's farm (Newlands West) the other day, I observed a flag flying from one of the outhouses, and it struck me that it had been hoisted to celebrate the victory that the countess was to have gained in London a few weeks ago, but which turned out to be a defeat. The rustics had gone a little farther than the Consettonians, for the latter only got as far as to place a flag-staff on the "Blue Heaps." Whatever changes may have taken place in the aspect of the Countess's affairs, however, there is still and unchangeable faith in her claims in the minds of the bulk of the people of Derwentside. At Kiln-pit-hill and nearer to Shotley Bridge, where a few have suffered for their allegiance to the Countess, this is particularly the case: they steadfastly refuse to entertain any other idea than that Amelia Radcliffe is the rightful owner of the lands of the Derwentwater.

Local and District News.

Improvement to the Blackhill Institute.—We understand that the ground round and about the library is going to be enclosed, and that a skittle alley and quoit ground are to be made; also, one or two of the upstairs rooms are to be made into class and committee rooms.

The gearing connected with a spout at Hetton Staiths, Bishopwearmouth, gave way on Tuesday morning, and the spout fell into the river, killing John Francis, sailor, of Yarmouth, aged about 65, and fracturing the leg of Peter Carter, a keelman, which was amputated.

A photograph of the works of Messrs. Palmer and Co. (Limited), Jarrow, which appear to have a world-wide fame, has been taken for the purpose of being engraved in the *Canadian Illustrated News*, published in Montreal. Mr. Palmer has offices and agents in that town.

Accident to a Boy at Havanna.—As a little boy, named Joseph Davison, living at Havanna, near Stanley, was assisting a man named McCulloch to put up a swing-boat at the former place the other day, the boat fell on to his leg, breaking it in two places. We hear the lad is now progressing as well as can be expected.

Gas Explosion.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr, David Todd, postmaster at Chester-le-Street, went into the office to examine the gas meter, holding a lighted candle in his hand. On opening the meter the gas exploded with a loud noise. Mr. Todd was severely burnt about the face, but the damage done to the furniture is not great.

Fatal Accident at Burnopfield.—An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, touching the death of a boy, named John William Thompson, who came to his death from injuries received from the kick of a foal at Burnopfield, on the 19th ult. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died from concussion of the brain, resulting from injuries received through a kick from a foal.

The Strike at Newcastle.—On Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, about thirty of the engineers at present on strike at Newcastle for the nine hours' system left Newcastle for Liverpool, whence they will sail for America. The employers have offered a compromise, but the league has refused to accept anything but the nine hours. Yesterday (Thursday) about a dozen men, principally labourers, applied at the Elswick Works, and were started; two went in to Messrs. Thompson, Boyd, and Co.'s, Barrack-road, and five at Messrs. Abbot and Co.'s, Gateshead.

Scholastic Honours.—We observe from the report of the City of London School that Master J. E. A. Steggall, the nephew of our respected Vicar, has taken high honours. Though but 15 years of age, he stands fourth for mathematics in a school of upwards of 700 youths, many of whom are over 18 years of age. In addition to this he has won Salomon's Scholarship, Edkin's Memorial Prize, three prizes for chemistry, and secured certificates in magnetism and electricity, navigation, acoustics, light and heat, and animal physiology from the Department of Science and Art.

Presentation at Leadgate.—On Saturday evening, a number of Primitive Methodists had supper together in the Temperance Hall, Leadgate. At the after-meeting, which was presided over by Mr. M. Lowdon, Mr. J. Christie, in the name of the friends, presented the Rev. Edward Rust with a purse containing £7, as a token of their appreciation of his valuable services during the twelve months he has been in the Shotley Bridge circuit, and of the pleasure they felt on his being re-stationed for another year. Mr. Rust, after appropriately acknowledging the unmistakeable kindness of his friends, exhorted them to unity of effort in the cause of God. Mr. T. Lammonby, in the course of a short address, spoke of Mr. Rust's success in the work of the ministry. Votes of thanks having been tendered, the gathering broke up.

Sale of Newspapers.—On Friday evening, a meeting of the members of the Blackhill Reading Room took place,—Rev. J. Brooks in the chair. The chairman read the report, from which it appears that the position of the Institute is very satisfactory. The secretary intimated that Mr. Jenkins had presented five volumes of valuable books to the Library of the Institute, for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Raw, auctioneer, then proceeded to sell the following papers for the ensuing quarter by auction, the condition being for the purchaser to remove the weekly papers five days after date, and the daily papers twenty hours after date:—Newcastle Daily Express, 1s. 2d.; Newcastle Daily Chronicle, 1s.; Manchester Times, 3s. 2d.; London Daily News, 2s. 2d.; The Standard, 2s. 6d.; Hexham Courant, 7d.; Consett Guardian, 5d.; Shotley Times, 3d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 7d.; The Graphic, 4s.; Alliance, 6d.; Punch, 2s.; Judy, 1s. 7d.; Fun, 6d.; Spectator, 1s. 6d.; The Builder, 2s. 8d.; Stockton and Darlington Times, 8d.; Public Opinion, 1s. 8d.; Engineering, 3s. 6d. Votes of thanks having been tendered to the chairman and auctioneer, the meeting separated.

A man was found in the Tyne, near the High Level Bridge, on Tuesday morning, in a very decomposed state.

The directors have agreed to recommend that a dividend at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum be declared upon the North-Eastern Consols for the half-year ending 30th June, 1871.

A man named Atkinson Brown, was found dead in bed on Sunday morning, at Thornley, near Tow Law. It is supposed that the deceased had been drinking heavily on Saturday night.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, a petition was presented by Sir H. Williamson, from the Local Board of Consett, in favour of the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Bill.

Between five and six o'clock on Monday evening, as a party of drunken hawkers were proceeding through Leadgate in a cart, the conveyance was overturned, but fortunately the occupants escaped with a few bruises.

About four o'clock on Sunday morning, a pitman named James Robinson was found, by some men who were seeking mushrooms, lying dead on the railway, about a quarter of a mile from Durhom station, his body being completely severed in the middle of the trunk.

Affray between Two Boys at Leadgate.—The other day, two boys named Malone and Hughes were playing together at Leadgate, when they quarrelled, and Malone threw a piece of sharp slate at Hughes, inflicting a deep wound a little below the jaw bone. Fears were entertained that erysipelas would set in, but fortunately the boy is now recovering.

A mass meeting of miners connected with the different collieries in the Auckland district was held on Saturday in the vicinity of the town, for the purpose of considering their position as compared with that the miners of other countries, as well as to arrange if possible, some means by which they could organise a union for the better regulation of all matters pertaining to their welfare.

The Northumberland Coal Trade.—The Northumberland steam coal trade keeps as busy as ever. The men are putting in in twelve days a fortnight, and are earning good money. The output at most of the collieries is fully anticipated by the orders on the books, three weeks ahead; and sailing ships have a very poor chance against the steamers, which are continuing to pay a handsome bonus to the colliery offices for early turns.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Dean and Chapter of Durham's Leaseholds.—A meeting of the Defence Committee was held at the County Hotel, Durham, on Monday last to consider and settle the statement of their case promised to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the deputation who attended the Church Estates Commissioners in May last. The statement was discussed at some length. The construction of the existing Acts of Parliament relating to the enfranchisements, the history and law of these leashold estates under the Dean and Chapter, and the policy of the proposed transfer of the capitular estates to the Commissioners was, after the adoption of a few amendments, settled and approved, and ordered to be printed, when it will be signed by the committee, and sent to the Commissioners.

Small-pox at Chester-le-Street. — This town and district are suffering from small-pox. The cases in the town are said to be of a mild kind; but several bad cases are reported in the outlying villages, some of which have terminated fatally. Re-vaccination is urged as a public duty by the Board of Guardians, and a fair number have complied. A woman named Stewart was fined 10s. and 6s. 9d. costs before the magistrates on Thursday, for exposing her child in the streets whilst suffering from small-pox. Several of the cases now existing are said to have occurred through this woman's conduct. The Guardians are about to take steps to remove a long standing nuisance, an open gutter, running down the Ropery Lane, from which a most unpleasant odour issues in warm weather.

Fatal Explosions at Tyne Docks.—On Tuesday night, about five o'clock, a fatal explosion occurred at the Tyne Docks, South Shields. While a crane engine, employed in discharging vessels, was standing on the east side of the dock, the boiler suddenly exploded, portions being sent a great distance. Near the quay were lying several vessels, and one piece of boiler struck James John Child, seaman, belonging to the ship Ella Beatrice, of West Hartlpool, while on deck, and killed him instantly. Another piece struck William Richardson, seriously injuring him. A third struck a seaman belonging to the Agatha, of Colchester, and injured his arm and elbow. A lad named Day was likewise injured. George Coulson, the fireman escaped slightly injured. The screw steamer Teesdale, belonging to Sunderland was struck and damaged.

The New Act on Dogs.—The Act to provide further protection against dogs has just been printed. Stray dogs may be detained, and sold or destroyed. The local authority may, if a mad dog or a dog suspected of being mad is found within their jurisdiction, make, and, when made, vary or revoke an order placing such restrictions as they think expedient on all dogs not being under the control of any person during such period as may be prescribed in such order, throughout the whole of their jurisdiction, or such part thereof as may be prescribed in such order. Penalties are to be imposed, and the provisions contained in the Act as to the detention and sale or destruction of dogs found straying on the highway shall apply to dogs found at large in contravention of an order made. The statute is to be cited as "The dog Act, 1871."

Friendly and Building Societies.—The Government have introduced a bill into the House of Lords for facilitating the proceedings of the Commissioners apointed to enquire into the existing state of the law relating to friendly societies. The object of this enquiry will be understood from the definition clause, which states that:—"The purposes of this act shall mean the inquiring and reporting to the Commissioners appointed under the said Commission, in such manner as they may direct, into and upon the operation of the Acts relating to Friendly Societies and Benefit Building Societies, and the organisation or general condition of societies established under such Acts respectively, or into and upon any of such Acts or societies, or any matters tending to illustrate the operation of such Acts or any of them, or show the organisation or general condition of such societies or any of them."

Serious Affray between Two Irishmen near Consett.—On Monday evening, the inhabitants of Consett and the neighbourhood were thrown into a state of alarm by a rumour that two men had been fighting and one of them had killed the other. On making enquiries into the case, the first part of the rumour was found to be correct, but fortunately it has not terminated fatally as at first supposed. It appears that an Irishman named James McArdle, puddling mill labourer, and a labourer named Mark Brannon, employed at the New Wesleyan Chapel in course of erection at Blackhill, had been drinking together at the latter place during the day. A quarrel had arose between the men; but nothing serious then took place. They appeared to have visited several public-houses in the district, the last place being Number One. After leaving the latter place McArdle borrowed Brannon's pocket-knife for the purpose, as he pretended, of cutting some tobacco, instead of which, however, he deliberately stabbed Brannon on the side of the head and on the forehead, inflicting two wounds about an inch in length. Two young men who were going along the road at the time witnessed the transaction, and they at once went to the man's assistance, and conveyed him to his lodgings at Blackhill. Dr. Clark assistant to Dr. Renton, was soon in attendance, and dressed the wounds, which were not, however, of a serious nature. On committing the deed McArdle took to his heels, and nothing has been since seen heard of him by the police.

An inmate of the Hexham Workhouse, named Anthony Mulligan, 71 years of age, a native of Ireland, committed suicide by hanging himself on Tuesday.

An inquiry into the late election of Guardians for the parish of Crossgate, Durham, was held at the Board-room, in that city, this week, before Henry Longley, Esq., Poor-Law Inspector, the proceedings terminating on Wednesday.

Mr. Kane, the secretary of the operative ironworkers, has sent a letter to Mr. Hughes containing the objections of the operatives to his award, and asking him to reconsider the award, and open the arbitration court for the special consideration of certain matters.

Brutal Assault at Consett.—The "Cat" Needed.—Yesterday (Thursday) evening a person named McDermot, residing in this town, committed a most brutal assault upon his wife. So severe were the injuries inflicted that the services of a medical gentleman had to be obtained.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. T. Kaye, M.R.C.S., assistant to Dr. George Renton at Leadgate, has been awarded the Dickinson scholarship, at the Newcastle College for proficiency in Medicine and Surgery. This gentleman also carried off the silver medals in these branches of his professions.

The Brockley Whins Accident.—On Saturday, at Manchester Assizes, Mr. Aaron Brittain, salesman and traveller for Mr. Dennis, Stockton-on-Tees, was awarded £1,100 damages from the North-Eastern Railway Company. The plaintiff was one of the sufferers from the Brockley Whins accident, he having had his thigh fractured in two places and being lamed for life by that casualty.

The "Religious Difficulty" in a National School.—The mistress of a Church of England school in a neighbouring borough, a few days since, sending to ascertain the cause of absence of a pupil, received as an answer from the mother of the child that "she didn't want her lassie to learn the Ten Commandments!" The poor woman had heard something of the "religious difficulty," and in her ignorance took this mode of showing her appreciation of it.—*Newcastle Daily Journal.*

Sudden Death of Mr. Henri Dufour.—On Tuesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, Mr. Henri Dufour, printer, Garbutt Street, Stockton, suddenly expired at his residence. It appears that the deceased, who had been suffering from heart disease for some time, had been out taking exercise after dinner, and that on returning home he complained of being slightly worse. About four o'clock he sat down on a chair, threw his head back, and quietly passed away without a struggle. Deceased, who was upwards of 50 years of age, was for several years agent for this journal, and afterwards carried on a printing business in this town.

Presentation at South Pontop Colliery.—On Monday evening last a number of friends and workmen of the above colliery met at Mr. Dodds's, Queen's Head, Annfield Plain, to pay a tribute of respect to Mr. Stephen Landers, overman, who is leaving the neighbourhood. Mr. Watson was called upon to take the chair, and after a few introductory remarks, he called upon Mr. C. Green, overman at the above colliery, to make the presentation, who, in a very appropriate manner, presented Mr. Landers with a purse of gold, a handsome medal, a meershaum pipe, and a tobacco pouch. After songs, &c., an evening pleasantly spent was brought to a close.

Sudden Death.—Another sudden death has happened at Crookhall, under sad and somewhat peculiar circumstances. Thomas Mason, about 45 years of age, engaged at the blast furnaces, was at his work up till 6 p.m. on Monday. In the evening he was seized with a severe pain in the centre of the chest, and the pain increasing, he applied for relief to a draught of domestic medicine, prepared by himself, when he was attacked by a violent cough, which continued until he died at one o'clock on Tuesday morning. As deceased died before it was possible for medical aid to reach him, and as there has been no inquest, we have not heard that any opinion has been expressed of the cause of death.

MECHANICS' PIC-NIC AT BLACKHILL.

On Saturday last, for the first time, the members of the Derwent Valley Lodge of the Independent United Order of Mechanics, Blackhill, celebrated their anniversary by an out-door demonstration. The early morn gave promise of genial weather, but the expectations of those who had intended to take part in the *fete* were doomed to disappointment, for long before the "buzzar" sounded its welcome note of relief for the day, the aqueous element had made the roads unpleasantly soft. Nothing daunted, however, the brethren determined to procession the district, and accordingly in the afternoon left their lodge-room, Mrs. Jamieson's, Commercial Hotel, Blackhill, headed by the Leadgate Sax-horn Band and the splendid banner belonging to the Brotherly Love Lodge, Leadgate. The same lodge also sent about 24 members of the juvenile section to swell the procession, which as it wound its way through the various streets presented an imposing appearance. The route was by Blackhill, Blackfine, Number One, Derwent Cottages, and to Leadgate, where a halt was made at the head-quarters of the members of the Brotherly Love Lodge, Mr. Hardy's, Victoria Inn. After a brief stay the procession then moved off to Consett, where another halt was ordered opposite our publishing offices, Front Street, the band meanwhile playing a popular air. The return journey was by the Consett Ironworks, and when opposite the residence of Mr. Siddell, the band accorded that gentleman a musical ovation. On reaching the rendezvous for the day—a field pleasantly situated at Blackfine, and which had been generously granted for the occasion by Mr. Henry Ritson—the processionists and friends to the number of 170 sat down to tea in a marquee. Mr. Birtley, confectioner, Blackhill, was the purveyor. A variety of games had been announced to come off, but the unpleasant state of the weather precluded the possibility of their being introduced. In the evening a ball was held, which brought the proceedings to a close.

Starch and flour are made from horse chestnuts in France.

Horse-flies are so abundant at Arkansas that ploughing has to be done by moonlight.

The Empress Eugenie, it is reported, is in treaty for the sale of her diamonds, valued at 1,600,000 dols.

Fame.—Some very humble persons in a town may be said to possess it—as the postman, the town-crier, and the constable—and they are known to everybody, while many richer, more intellectual, worthier persons are unknown by the majority of their fellow citizens. There is something analogous in the world at large.—*Hawthorne.*

Stains in Mahogany Furniture.—Stains and spots may be taken out of mahogany furniture by the use of a little aquafortis or oxalic acid and water, by rubbing the part with the liquid, by means of a cork, till the colour is restored; observing afterwards to well wash the wood with water, and to dry and polish as usual.

Throat Diseases.—Brown's bronchial troches, which have proved so successful in America for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat, are now imported and sold in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box, put up in the form of a "lozenge." It is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice known in the world. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I have often recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in many cases they have proved extremely serviceable." The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government Stamp around each box.—Principal office, 493, Oxford Street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday afternoon, the usual monthly meeting of the members of this Board was held in the Board-room, Consett, under the presidency of Mr. John Dickinson. There were also present—Messrs. J. Routledge, W. Jenkins, G. Wade, T. Carrick, W. Aynsley, and E. Charlton.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting having been read, on the motion of Mr. Wade, seconded by Mr. Routledge, they were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

THE PROPOSED NEW ROAD BETWEEN CONSETT AND BLACKHILL.

A plan of the proposed new road from Consett to Blackhill, by way of the Pasture Drift was laid on the table, and a long conversation followed as to whether the Consett Local Board should take upon itself the making of the whole of the road. Ultimately it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Routledge, seconded by Mr. Carrick, that tenders should be invited for the making of Pasture Drift Road from Consett to the Black Lane End.

A conversation followed with reference to the advisability of calling a meeting of the ratepayers to hear their views on the subject.

Mr. Carrick proposed that, having obtained an estimate of the cost of making the road, a public meeting of the ratepayers should be called.

Mr. Aynsley seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Chairman read two letters which he had received relative to the above subject, one from Mr. H. Tennent, superintendent to the railway company, and the other from the Postmaster General, the former of which stated that arrangements had been made for an early delivery of letters by the 5·55 a.m. train from Newcastle, and also stating that there would be a second delivery of letters from the Post-office window.

Mr. Jenkins moved that the Board should memorialise the Postmaster General for a second delivery of letters, setting forth the inconvenience of having a window delivery.

Mr. Wade seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman thought they ought to memorialise the North-Eastern Railway Company for more train accommodation between Benfieldside and Durham. They ought especially to ask to have a train about four o'clock in the afternoon in connection with the fast train from London, which arrived in Durham shortly after four o,clock. At present there was no train from twelve o'clock in the morning until eight at night, which was a great inconvenience.

Mr. Jenkins quite agreed with the Chairman. He had been down to the old City having a peep at the Cathedral, and was surprised to find that he could not leave Duham until eight o'clock at night. He also thought that a Sunday train would be of great service to the district.

Mr. Routledge thought if they had a Sunday train Mr. Jenkins would not have so many men attending their work as he had at present.

The Chairman said there was no doubt the public could get a Sunday train if they took the matter up and memorialise the railway directors on the subject.

The Clerk thought that engine-drivers, as well as other workmen, ought to rest on the Sabbath day.

Mr. Jenkins quite agreed with the Clerk. But for a man working hard six days in the week, what could be more enjoyable than a pleasant trip to the seaside and a good bathe in the salt water.

Mr. Carrick said there had been a public meeting on the subject, and the vote was adverse to it.

Mr. Jenkins thought it had not been a very large meeting.

Mr. Carrick replied that the meeting was not small.

Mr. Jenkins replied that each of them had their religious views on the subject, but he would not give a fig for the religious condition if the social condition was not right. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Routledge thought by running trains on a Sunday it would be the means of taking the people away from the district, and he was of opinion that those visits to the sea-side were often attended with evil results, as they were the means of drunkenness.

The Chairman said he had been down to Tynemouth, and from what he had seen there he thought that there was not a large per centage of drunken people; in fact it was very rare to see one.

Mr. Jenkins thought by making such strict religious views they did not look to the pleasure and convenience of the inhabitants.

The Chairman said the Consett branch was about the only branch that was not open on a Sunday. He could not think that the world was being demoralised by Sunday travelling.

Mr. Jenkins thought if they had more railway facilities on a Sunday there might perhaps have less drinking in jerry shops. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Routledge did not think they should unnecessarily make a breach of the Sabbath.

Mr. Charlton asked why should Consett be more conscientiously religious than other places?

The Chairman thought if the engine-drivers were not allowed to work, why did'nt they try to stop other men, such as sailors, some of whom might perhaps bring a portion of the material that Mr. Routledge employed in his labour. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenkins said he knew an old man who would not eat sugar because he was frightened it had come over on a Sunday. (Laughter.)

The subject then dropped.

THE EMPTYING OF ASHPITS.

Mr. Jenkins said the difficulty in emptying ashpits appeared to be in finding a proper place in which to deposit them.

The Chairman read a resolution passed at a former meeting, to the effect that the Nuisance Removal Committee should find out a deposit, but it appeared that nothing had been done in the matter.

Mr. Routledge thought that if they decided on a spot it should be isolated.

Mr. Jenkins said cholera had made its appearance in some places, and small-pox was in the midst of us, but he was glad to say that the last-named epidemic had considerably abated through the exertions of the Poor Law Board and Dr. Renton. Altogether Dr. Renton had vaccinated 800 people, 150 of whom would never have been vaccinated at all had it not been for that gentleman.

The Chairman said as they were dealing with the ashpits, he would read the

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT,

which was as follows:—After the lapse of only one year, Consett is again visited by a severe outbreak of small-pox, but owing to the energetic action of your Board, in conjunction with the Poor Law Board, I venture to think that the disease is on the wane, and will ere long, through the agency of vaccination, be completely eradicated. Up to the last week in June, the number of persons attacked from the commencement of the epidemic was 33, from that time until the present the number of cases weekly have been 10, 15, 38, 15, and 14 respectively, making a total of 125 cases since the beginning of the epidemic. The disease has penetrated to almost every part of the district, the majority of the cases being of a mild character, as modified by vaccination, but all the deaths were unvaccinated, and occurred in the filthiest and most crowded localities. Scarlatina and enteric fever have also been prevailing diseases in the last year. The former, indeed, has been epidemic for the last two years, and so far is it from decreasing that more cases are recorded in the last quarter than in any quarter of the two years. The number of cases registered in each quarter for the year ended 30th June last is 37, 18, 69, and 91 respectively. The contribution of enteric fever shew an aggregate of 37 cases for the whole year. The number of deaths registered within the Local Board district for the year ending June 30th are 151 against 214 births, shewing a natural increase of only 63, and a death-rate of 23 per 1,000 persons living. This per centage of deaths is as high as our densely crowded metropolis, and only a little below the most unhealthy towns of the kingdom. The mortality amongst children, as in former years, is very high indeed; no less than 93 of the whole number are under five years of age, and of these, 48 are twelve months. During the year infectious diseases caused the death of 34 persons, viz., Scarlatina 20, enteric fever 6, typhus fever 2, and small-pox 6. These figures in the aggregate are 50 per cent. higher than in any previous year since the adoption of the Local Government Act. With such a high mortality as I have stated, and so many infectious diseases almost constantly in our midst, and, above all, the prospect of an outbreak of cholera staring us in the face, ought surely to rouse us to a sense of duty in using every endeavour for the speedy removal of filth and over-crowding.

Mr. Jenkins thought they ought to take some active steps in having the ashes removed some way or other. Even if they ordered a man to clean out his ashpit, where was he to put the ashes? He considered the question very important, affecting, as it did, the health of the inhabitants of the town. He had not the slightest doubt if cholera made its appearance in the town as it was at present, it would make a thorough sweep in the district. He therefore asked them as a Board which they considered the best place to deposit the refuse of the town.

Mr. Charlton thought that the Blue Mountains, on the high side of Medomsley Road, would be a suitable place, as it was isolated.

It was ultimately agreed that the Nuisance Committee should meet on the following morning, and take the matter in hand.

THE PROPOSED HOSPITAL FOR CONSETT.

A plan of the proposed new hospital was presented before the Board, and brought forward a good deal of discussion. It was ultimately agreed to make an offer to the Benfieldside and Leadgate Boards to have a joint hospital for the three townships.

THE LIGHTING OF THE LAMPS.

After a considerable discussion as to the advisability of lighting certain lamps in the township, several members of the Board expressing their susprise at the enormous amount of money expended on gas every year, it was decided that the Gas Company send their terms for supplying 1,200 hours of gas, instead of 1,600 as heretofore.

FINANCE.

The Clerk was requested to give a detailed account of his expenses at the late election at the next meeting of the Board.

Cheques were then signed, and the Board adjourned.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of Lanchester Union was held on Thursday, in the new Board-room, Lanchester, at which were present: Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), E. Charlton, H. Kitson, G. Hobson, E. Leybourne, T. Humphrey, J. Wilkinson, J. Gledstone, G. Alder, and J. Bowey.

The minutes of last meeting were read over and confirmed.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET.

stated the balance in hand to be £1669 6s. 0¼d, and the following shows the position of the various townships:

	Call.			Paid.			Arrears.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Benfieldside..	244	17	6	100	0	0	144	17	6
Billingside ..	17	5	10	17	5	10	....		
Collierley	196	10	0	195	10	0	....		
Conside	323	19	7	215	0	0	108	19	7
Cornsay	144	4	2	73	0	0	71	4	2
Ebchester ..	56	6	1	56	6	1	....		
Esh	132	8	6¼	....			132	8	6¼
Greencroft ..	144	10	5	144	10	5	....		
Healeyfield ..	29	1	0½	20	0	0	9	1	0½
Hedleyhope..	61	13	4	61	13	4	....		
Iveston......	186	11	1½	186	11	1½	....		
Kyo	195	8	9	195	8	9	....		
Lanchester ..	298	2	11	....			298	2	11
Langley	52	3	1½	52	3	1½	....		
Medomsley ..	202	11	0½	202	11	0½	....		
Muggleswick	76	7	11	59	3	8	17	4	3
Satley	11	15	10	....			11	15	10
Tanfield	682	14	7	632	14	7	....		

MEDICAL REPORTS.

The following report from the medical gentlemen were then read over:

WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

Dr. Benson reported 10 cases of small-pox in Dipton; 7 vaccinated, 3 unvaccinated.

Dr. Goodson, Hamsteels, 3 cases; all vaccinated.

Dr. Bolton, 1 case, very mild.

Dr. W. M. Renton, Consett, 30 cases; 7 unvaccinated, severe; 22 vaccinated, slight; 1 dead.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

Dr. Bolton, Ebchester, reported 6 cases of small-pox, mild.

Dr. Benson, Dipton, 7 new cases; 6 vaccinated; 1 doubtful; 1 of the unvaccinated persons reported last week has since died.

Dr. W. M. Renton, Consett, 11 cases; six severe; 4 slight; 1 dead

Dr. Watson, Burnopfield, 1 case, mild.

Dr. Wilson, Lanchester, 2 cases; both vaccinated.

ILL-USAGE OF A CHILD.

A letter referring to the case of a child who was stated to be illused by its parents, was read by the chairman, and after a short conversation, the medical officer and another official were requested to report on the case at the next meeting.

THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.

The reports of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Bolton stated that, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, the general health of the district was good.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

The Chairmain read over a letter on nuisances alleged to exist in a village within the jurisdiction of the Board, but as it had no signature, it was decided to take no notice of it.

VACCINATED.

The clerk reported that the Registar of the Tanfield district had 34 cases in which parents had, during the last six months, neglected to have their children vaccinated. He had issued notices to each parent and almost the whole number of children had since been vaccinated. The Registrar of the Lanchester district had also 68 cases, and after issuing notices, almost the whole of the children had been vaccinated.

The Chairman remarked that it was better that the parents had attended to this duty but all who did not now attend to it should be at once summoned.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

examined accounts amounting to £17 5s. 4d. which were passed.

A SMALL-POX CASE AT LANCHESTER.

The Relieving-officer of the eastern asked for instructions in small-pox cases occurring at Lanchester. Since their last meeting a case had ocurred in the village, and, it was with some difficulty the man whose friends resides at a distance was got into the hospital. After some conversation it was decided that in future he was to remove persons so afflicted into the hospital.

There is no fountain so small but that Heaven may be imaged in its bosom.

Mukatdemiheigher is the simple name of the new Turkish iron-clad.

Iron Safes v. Burglars.—Some of the best fire and thief-proof safes manufactured in this country are made by a famous firm at Birmingham—Messrs. Samuel Whitfield and Sons, who have been engaged for the last twenty years in bringing to perfection the construction of these useful depositories of valuable property. Soon after the great jewel robbery at Walker's in Cornhill, Messrs. Whitfield introduced a great improvement in the shape of screw bolts, which defy the most expert housebreaker. Several of the safes manufactured by this firm have been "attempted" by thieves, and in every instance they have successfully resisted the jemmys and crowbars. There is one instance on record—a daring burglary at Messrs. Hadley and Taylor's where, disgusted at their defeat, the vagabonds left a piece of paper on the safe with the following inscription: "The cuss of Moses on it; it ain't our fault, my boys, amen."

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday evening.—A new camp has just been formed in the neighbourhood of Paris, viz., Villeneuve l'Etang. The works for restoring and repairing the walls and gates of the *enceinte* of Paris are being actively pushed forward.

PARIS, July 31, evening.—A meeting of the members of the Right has been held, at which it was decided not to support the motion to give M. Thiers power for two years as President of the Republic, but it was resolved to support him in the *statu quo*. There were many moderate Republicans at the meeting, and there was no difference of opinion.

RESIGNATION OF M. FAVRE.

PARIS, July 31.—The *Journal des Débats* of this morning announces that M. Thiers accepted yesterday evening the resignation of M. Jules Favre.

VERSAILLES, July 31, evening.—Contrary to the assertions of some Paris newspapers, there is no intention of appointing either M. Goulard or the Duke de Broglie as the successor of M. Jules Favre. Some further changes in the Cabinet, however, will shortly be effected.

M. Thiers holds frequent conferences with the Minister of War, and it is stated that not only is it intended to revise the existing ranks in the army, but that a project is entertained of creating 25 new regiments of infantry and some regiments of cavalry and artillery.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 31, 7·5 a.m.—The most marked indifference was exhibited yesterday by the population of Paris respecting the municipal elections. The Radical party, however, was very active, and the successful candidates include MM. Ranc, Clemenceau, Murat, Lockroy, Cantagrel, and Mottu. The result is regarded very unfavourably by the leading commercial classes. General Canrobert is stopping at Versailles.

RESIGNATION OF M. THIERS.

VERSAILLES, August 1.—The Government have been defeated in the National Assembly on the Decentralisation Bill, and at one time it was feared that the defeat would be followed by a serious Ministerial crisis. On retiring from the Chamber after the vote to-day, M. Thiers announced in the Salle des Conferences that the factious conduct of the Right left him no alternative but to resign. On further consideration, however, M. Thiers appears to have modified his decision, and it is believed that he will content himself with a declaration from the Tribune, and will not make the subject a Cabinet question.

INCENDIARISM IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 30, evening.—The *Avenir Liberal* publishes a special despatch announcing that incendiary fires had broken out at different points of the Department of the Indre, and that the hospital at Chateauroux had been reduced to ashes. Two persons have been arrested upon suspicion of having set fire to the Archiepiscopal residence at Bourges. At Rheims the Mayor has placed rigorous restrictions upon the sale of petroleum.

PARIS, August 1.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a note stating it to be proved that the explosion at Vincennes, and the burning of the Ducal Palace at Nancy were not the result of crime. The committee appointed at Bourges to inquire into the burning of the Episcopal Palace has already taken the evidence of fifty-eight witnesses, from which it results that the fire was caused by accident. The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the news of the alleged burning of the cathedral at Perigueux as well as that of the episcopal palace at Tours.

A Ministerial circular draws the attention of the magistrates to the great number of obscene prints exhibited throughout France since the end of the insurrection, and directs vigorous prosecution of the offenders exhibiting them.

THE COMMUNIST INSURGENTS.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 2.—Notwithstanding the efforts of M. Pleutz, the advocate defending the Communist prisoners, the Court has sentenced Roux to death, and Lombard to ten years' hard labour.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

The *Cloche* publishes intelligence confirming the news that the insurrection in Algeria is assuming alarming dimensions. The insurgents perpetrate acts of the greatest violence. Forests have been fired, and the want of troops is complained of.

A late telegram from Algeria announces the surrender of the insurgents in the Medgana territory, and expects to see the termination of the revolt in a few days. Leon Neifrog, the leader of the insurrection, is in Hodna. All the insurgents of the Medgana territory, together with the family of Mokrani, have surrendered. The insurrection is expiring in its chief centre, and it is expected now that the termination of the revolt will be reached in a few days.

GERMANY.

MUNICH, July 29.—The election of a rector for the University of this city was held to-day, and resulted in the selection of Dr. Dollinger for the vacant chair by 54 votes against 6. There were sixty-three professors present out of the seventy-eight who are entitled to vote.

THE CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.

KONIGSBERG, July 31.—The Archbishop Erneland had the major excommunication proclaimed from the pulpits of all the churches in his diocese yesterday morning against Dr. Wollmann.

BERLIN, August 1.—The Minister of Worship, von Muhler, has had an interview with the Bavarian Minister, von Lutz, at Munich, and a joint plain of action against the Ultramontanes has been determined upon by the Prussian and Bavarian Governments.

BERLIN, August 2.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* of this evening, in an article on the Roman Catholic controversy, says that it is not the acknowledgment of a doctrine of infallibility as such which is at issue, but the question for the Government is whether, within the sphere of legitimate co-operation, it is permitted and ought to support a doctrine which it considers detrimental between the State and the Church.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 2.—The conveying home of the large bodies of French soldiers who have been prisoners came to an end a week ago, and there now remain on German territory only the invalids and those who have been placed under arrest. The sick number in all four officers and 800 men, and there are ten officers and about seventeen men in different Prussian and Bavarian fortresses undergoing the sentences inflicted on them during their captivity.

MASONS' STRIKE AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, July 21.—The masons in this city have resolved to stop work from to-day at every building without exception. They have appointed delegates to carry on all negotiations on their behalf with the masters with a view to the settlement of the pending difficulties. At the same time a resolution has been passed declaring it to be the duty of every unmarried mason to leave Berlin as soon as circumstances may permit.

THE SMALL-POX.

HAMBURG, August 1.—Small-pox is still prevalent here, the number of deaths from this disease during the first three weeks in July being, according to the register, 334, or 60 per cent. of the total deaths.

TURKEY.

INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 2.—Letters from Constantinople of the 26th ult. state that the Sultan has granted the Vizier a prolongation of the repose required for the restoration of his health, and has decided not to appoint any successor during his absence.

The Emperor of Austria and the Chief of the Executive of France have transmitted to the Vizier their best wishes for his recovery.

Two thousand men have been sent against the insurgents at Scutari, Albania. The rumour of disturbances having broken out at Bosnia is denied.

THE UNITED STATES.

FATAL NEGRO RIOT IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—The President has appointed Judge Frazer, of Indiana, to be the United States Commissioner under the Washington Treaty, and the Hon. Robt. S. Hale, of New York, attorney, to be the agent for receiving the claims of American citizens against Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Sunday.—A riot took place yesterday, at Goldsborough, North Carolina, between negroes attending a political meeting and the police. One negro and one policeman were killed and several wounded.

CUBA.

A despatch from Havana, of the 13th ult., says:—"The landing of Rafael Quesada, with two hundred Venezuelans on the morning of the 9th of July, at Ciego Santana de Lleo, ten leagues from Santiago de Cuba, is confirmed. Several engagements have taken place between the Spanish troops and the Venezuelans and insurgents commanded by Louis Figueredo and Pancho Vega at Ciego Loreto and Santa Rosa. The official accounts state that a large number of the filibustiers were killed or wounded, and that some of the Spanish troops were also either killed or wounded. A quantity of camp equipage belonging to the insurgents has been captured, also seven flags, and ammunition and fourteen carbines. The Spaniards continue the pursuit of the insurgents. Official telegrams remain silent about the movements of the steamer Virginia."

New York devours nearly 1,000 barrels of eggs a day.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish exile, has gone into the insurance business in New York.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has protested against the violation of Swiss territory by German soldiers.

The Perfect of the Seine-Inferieure has issued an order prohibiting the anchoring of ships laden with petroleum at the port of Rouen.

The supplementary municipal elections in Rome and the provinces have, in nearly every case, resulted in the return of the candidates of the Moderate party.

According to a telegram from Madrid, four agents of the International have arrived at Barcelona. They are said to be well supplied with funds for carrying on a propaganda.

The municipal elections in Alsace and Lorraine are considered satisfactory. In only two or three cases have the elections fallen through on acount of the small number of voters.

The British Consul at Rome has just received, through the Governor of Malta, a petition from the inhabitants of that island, inviting the Pope to take up his abode there.

A member of the French Assemby has given notice of a motion that the property of the Emperor Napoleon shall be confiscated and the proceeds distributed among the sufferers by the war.

A telegram from Constantinople announces the suspension, for three months, of the well-known journal the *Turquie*, for the somewhat singular reason that on the 21st it published an article against Islamism and the Pope.

A telegram from Washington states that Charles Francis Adams, formerly United States' Minister at the English Court, has been appointed the American arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington.

The *Eastern Budget* states, on the authority of a telegram from its Vienna correspondent that it is highly probable a meeting will take place within a fortnight between the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria at Gastein.

In a despatch to Earl Granville, Lord Lyons states that there is no special call for foreign labour in Paris, and that it is extremely difficult for an English workman, unacquainted with the language, customs, and habits of the country, to find employment.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Dr. Russell the Iron Cross of the Second Class, with the White Riband, in recognition of his services, when attached to the Head-Quarters of the Crown Prince, in recording the history of the war as the *Times'* Special Correspondent.

One of the independent candidates for a seat in the National Assembly wound up his mural address to the electors of Paris in this dogmatic fashion:—"If any man does not agree with my views, he is either a maniac, who ought to be removed, or a conspirator, who ought to be imprisoned." That may be taken generally as the Frenchman's idea of liberty,—and everybody to confirm to his way, he to have everything his own way,—or, an *emeute*.—*Financial Reformer*.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—The *Moscow Gazette* publishes the following return respecting the spread of cholera in Russia:—On the 17th of July, 100 persons were attacked with cholera in Wilna, and forty died; on the 18th sixty-two were attacked, and thirty died; on the 19th the cases of illness rose to 281. At Riga hospitals are already established for the exclusive use of cholera patients, and physicians are kept on duty day and night. The epidemic is approaching the Prussian frontier.

There are several remarkable coincidences connected with the recent Anglo-American Treaty. It was signed by the Joint High Commissioners at Washington on May 8, 1871, being the anniversary of the battle of Resaca de la Palms. It was ratified by the American Senate on May 24, 1871, the anniversary of Victoria. It was ratified by Victoria on June 17, 1871, the anniversary of Bunker Hill. It was promulgated by the President of the United States on July, 4, 1870, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

DEATH OF "TAD" LINCOLN.—Thos. Lincoln, universally known as Tad Lincoln, youngest son of the late President Lincoln, died at Clifton House, at Chicago, at seven o'clock in the morning of July 15th, of dropsy of the heart, aged eighteen years. He was taken ill a few days after returning from Europe. During his illness his mother has been his almost constant attendant. There has always existed the warmest affection between the two. Mrs. Lincoln is almost completely prostrated by her affliction.—*New York Times*.

THE RUMOURED FAMINE IN PERSIA.—While the whole of England has been rendered anxious by the fearful tidings of famine reported from Persia, the Minister representing that country in Great Britain writes to the *Times*, declaring that "there has not been nor is there now" any serious dearth there. As regards cholera "there is no occasion to take any exceptional notice of it." Every year, the Minister adds, the excessive heat and the imprudent consumption of fruit give rise to a certain number of cases, and this number has not recently been exceeded in any remarkable proportion. It is simply a "lie" to say there is a "plague." The dearth of provisions among the Nomad tribes has led to bitter suffering on their part, but the serious effects of such a misfortune are confined solely to the provinces adjoining the Persian Gulf. Simultaneously with the publication of the Persian Ambassador's letter we have received in the Indian papers a narrative describing once again the horrors and extent of the famine. The "beautiful cities of Bustam, Damgan, and Subjayan are reduced to desolation and ruin." "At Khorassan 18 000 men have been swept off through hunger and disease." "At Herat great scarcity prevails." "At Nahen all who could escape did so." All the inhabitants of Faruz, the richest and most fertile country have been obliged to fly from it when even selling their very children failed to obtain them sustenance." Between these two accounts it is difficult to learn the exact state of the case.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Cairns referred to the state of business before Parliament, and asked when the Ballot Bill was likely to be brought up from the House of Commons. Referring to the suggestions made respecting an autumn session, his lordship hoped that if the session was not closed at the usual time, the House of Lords at all events would adjourn until February next. Earl Granville, whilst unable to give any definite answer to the question respecting the Ballot Bill, expressed his belief that their lordships would make any sacrifice of personal feeling and convenience for the sake of advancing public business.

At the morning sitting of the COMMONS, Mr. P. A. Taylor gave notice that when the Prime Minister proposes a grant to Prince Arthur on Monday, he will meet the motion by a direct negative. Replying to Mr. Otway, the First Lord of the Admiralty announced that the Government had resolved, unless in special cases, to abolish flogging in the navy. In Committee on the Ballot Bill, clauses 12 to 16 were agreed to, and clause 17 was under discussion when progress was reported. On the motion of Mr. Forster, the Education vote of £1,103,402 was passed in Committee of Supply. At the evening sitting Mr. Synan moved for copies of evidence taken before a Court of Inquiry, into certain charges affecting two Irish constables, but the Government opposed, and the resolution was rejected by 58 to 9. Mr. Macfie called attention to the constitution and working of the Board of Trade, and Mr. C. Fortescue agreed to give a return. The House then went into committee on the Local Government Board Bill, which was reported with amendments.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Granville moved a resolution giving effect to the Queen's message respecting the provision for Prince Arthur. The Duke of Richmond seconded the motion, which was agreed to. The noble duke then moved the resolution of which he had given notice, censuring the Government for using the Royal prerogative [illegible] in the passing of the Army Bill. He argued that it must have been considered necessary to [illegible] their lordships' opinion on the Bill, and yet while the question was *sub judice* the Government had thought fit to take the whole matter out of their lordships' consideration. This was a direct interference with the legislative functions of the House, and called for a protest in the strongest language. Earl Granville, in reply to the argument that the Royal prerogative ought to have been exercised in the first instance, said the object of the Government was not merely to abolish purchase but to indemnify the officers who had acted illegally. He justified the action of the Government as strictly constitutional. He dwelt upon the gravity of the question raised by the resolution, and expressed a hope that the House would not pass an undeserved vote of condemnation. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Carnarvon, Lord Romilly, Lord Penzance, Earl Russell, Lord Northbrook, and other noble lords continued the discussion. On a division the motion was carried by a majority of 70 (162 to 92. The Army Bill was afterwards read a second time.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Cardwell stated, with reference to the intended Berkshire campaign, that as the farmers' horses would be engaged in the harvest they could not be spared for the purposes of transport, and the operations would therefore take place in the open country near Chobham. Some further discussion was raised upon the subject by Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, who alleged that the Control Department had collapsed, but Mr. Cardwell said he was bound to act on the opinion of the military officials. Mr. Bruce, replying to Sir J. Elphinstone and Mr. Baines, intimated that if the Contagious Diseases Acts were written in a proper spirit there could be no interference with them under Lord Campbell's Act. Lord Enfield announced that the official confirmation had been received of the alarming stories respecting cholera and cannibalism in Persia. Mr. Bruce said he could not altogether abandon the hope of carrying the Ballot Bill this session. Mr. Gladstone said if the House did not get through the Ballot Bill to-day, it might be necessary to ask it to adjourn till some period in October, but he did not think such a course would be requisite. Some Tory members protested against what they called a species of coercion, but Mr. Gladstone explained that nothing of the kind was intended. Mr. Gladstone then moved in accordance with the Queen's message a provision of £15,000 a year for life be granted to Prince Arthur. Mr. P. A. Taylor directly opposed the vote. Mr. Dixon moved that it be reduced to £10,000. Mr. Disraeli supported the original motion. On a division, Mr. Dixon's amendment was rejected by a majority of 238 (289 to 51); and the original motion was carried by a majority of 265 (276 to 11(. The House then went into committee upon the Elections Bill, and proceeded to consider clause 18, which throws the expence of polling booths, &c., on the rates. After a long debate the clause was rejected by a majority of 96 (256 for the amendment and 160 against).

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Army Bill passed through committee and was reported. In the course of some conversation on the abandonment of the Berkshire campaign, the Marquis of Hertford and Lord Overstone maintained that the collapse was due to a break down on the part of the Control Department. Earl Granville challenged investigation.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Forster, in reply to Dr. Lyon Playfair, explained that the case of cholera reported as having occurred at Hull took place on board a ship from Cronstadt five days before arrival at Hull, and stated that no case of real Asiatic cholera has been reported in the United Kingdom. Some discussion having ensued as to the conduct of the Home Secretary with respect to the Trafalgar Square meeting, a bill providing for the grant of £15,000 a year to Prince Arthur was read a first time. The committee on the Ballot Bill was then resumed, and clauses from 22 to 26 were disposed of. At the evening sitting, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of "the obstructives" to snatch a count, the committee on the Ballot Bill was continued. On clause 27, which prohibits the use of public-houses for election purposes, Sir M. Beach proposed that the clause should be limited to boroughs, but ultimately withdrew the amendment. Mr. Collins moved the omission of the first section of the clause, and Mr. Forster assenting, the proposal was carried by 164 to 83. Mr. Samuelson moved an amendment to the remaining paragraph, that no room should be hired or used at public-houses during an election, but it was lost. Mr. Vernon Harcourt moved that the words, "except for a public meeting at which the candidate is present," be struck out of the clause," which was carried. The committee divided on the proposal that the clause as amended be added to the bill—for, 114; against, 92. The Factories and Workshops Amendment Bill was read a second time, and other orders were disposed of.

WEDNESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, a debate on the second reading of the University Tests (Dublin) Bill occupied the whole of the sitting. In moving the second reading, Mr. Fawcett pointed out that the measure would effect these three objects—first, to abolish all religious and clerical tests in the University of Dublin; secondly, to establish a governing board which would control all its academical and educational affairs; and thirdly, to throw open all its educational advantages to persons of every religious denomination, Roman Catholic or Protestant. Mr. Pim having moved the rejection of the bill, the Premier said the Government could not support the second reading of the measure which, although complete so far as religious tests were considered, failed to deal with the peculiar position and the real grievance under which the Roman Catholics of Ireland laboured. The debate was suspended at a quarter to six o'clock.

A superintendent of police, named George English who has been in the county constabulary for twenty years, has been sentenced to penal servitude for seven years at the Maidstone assizes for having embezzled £250, which was found in the possession of a woman named Mary James.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS. — Mr. Applegarth, a member of the Royal Commission which has just reported that cases of abuse of the Contagious Diseases Acts by the police had not been substantiated, has made the following Statement in the presence of a crowded Meeting held at Sheffield on the 24th ult:—"I sought for the truth in places where some persons would fear to go. I found what the Royal Commission did not find, and could not expect to find—many cases where the police had exceeded their duty; cases where respectable women had been stopped by the police, and had been insulted by being compelled to undergo examination. It was not likely that these women would go before a Royal Commission consisting of twenty-four members, and state what had happened to them."—*Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

A large capture of English pickpockets has been made in Belgium.

Marshal Bazaine, who has been staying in Devonshire for some days, left Exeter on Monday for London.

A man named Begley was killed at Cork on Monday by a blow from a stick given by a man named Manning.

An American paper states that Lady Burdett Coutts's fortune is no less than ten millions sterling. It is understood that her heir is a schoolboy now at Eton, having the appropriate name of Money.

The Very Rev. W. L. Mansel, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, died very suddenly on Sunday night at Cosgrove Hall, near Northampton. The cause of the death was the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head.

Respecting the Tichborne trial the *Eastern Post* states that Arthur Orton is detained in Australia in prison, and that the purpose of the counsel who has started for the colony is to obtain his transfer to England.

At the Cork assizes on Monday Robert O' Sullivan and Stephen Murphy were convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for breaking into Mallow Barracks. The other prisoners were acquitted.

The sentence of death passed on Robert Hodgson, who was convicted at the late Lancaster Assizes for the murder of his mother, has been commuted to penal servitude for life, upon the recommendation of the Lord Chief Baron, before whom he was tried.

They have a dog at Nunda which goes to church every Sunday, whether his master's family do or not, and, lying down in the aisle opposite their pew, listens with reverential devotion to the sermon, and then walks home, not even stopping to notice a strange cur on the way.

At a recent meeting of the London Anglo-American Association, assembled to receive a number of American visitors of distinction, Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P., presiding, a great deal was said of the vital importance of cultivating the most friendly relations between the two countries; but not a syllable of what would be the best cement—perfect Freedom of Trade.—*Financial Reformer*.

In a letter to the *New York Sun* Mr. Horace Greeley says:—"I have done a little, and hope to do more, toward securing to every human being opportunity to earn an honest living by his or her own useful labour. That I hold to be naked justice." And yet Mr. Horace Greeley is an out-and-out Protectionist; and, theoretically, would have nothing imported that is produced at home; though, practically, he imports Belgian paper for his journal.—*Financial Reformer*.

A few Yankees of the real old stock still exist in Connecticut. In Roxbury, in Litchfield county, on the same road, and only a mile distant from each other, live three remarkable couples. The first is Mr. Wait Leavenworth and wife, who have been married 55 years, Mr. Jehiel Hurd and wife, who have been married 51 years, and Sherman Miner and wife, both in their 81st year, and who have been married 54 years. Each of these husbands owns and occupies a part of the farm on which he was born, and all of the wives were born within two miles of their present residence.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN LONDON.—A very alarming collision occurred at 9·15 on Wednesday night at the South Kensington Station; the Metropolitan train from Moorgate-street and the Metropolitan District train from the Mansion House met at the points, and came into collision. Over fifty persons are said to be seriously injured, but it is not known whether any cases have proved fatal. At a late hour eleven cases had been received at St. George's Hospital. One of the engines was somewhat battered and the rails were torn up, but traffic was resumed in a short time.

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A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—A citizen of New Orleans has recently been so successful in experimenting with fluid gas of ammonia as a motive power, that he claims that there is a probability that it may supersede horse-power on street railroads. Liquified ammonia, when subjected to a heat of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, turns to a vapour, which produces a pressure of 60lb. to the square inch. This pressure is applied like steam, and is subject to the same controlling influences. When intended to be used for the purpose of propulsion, the ammonia is poured into a system of tubes, deposited in a tank of water in such a way that the gas which passes through the cylinder, instead of escaping to the open air, may be carried through the exhaust pipe, and be absorbed by the water. In this manner the ammoniated water is preserved, and being reinstilled, is capable of being used over again several thousand times, wearing out only at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum. The gas is so readily absorbed by the water that it prevents any disagreeable smell or noise of concussion with the air. At the end of each trip the tubes are refilled from a stationary reservoir of liquid ammonia, and during the journey the heat lost by the tubes is acquired by the water in the tank, which reimparts it, and prevents the ammonia from falling below the boiling temperature. The report of the examining committee, headed by Gen. Beauregard, approves of the invention in terms which are too indefinite to be conclusive.—*New York Times*, July 8.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A CHILD.—INHUMANITY OF A PARENT.—At the Loughborough Police-court, on Monday, Thomas Dann, a miller, was charged with attempting to murder his child, Elizabeth Dann, aged two years, by throwing it into a milldam, on Thursday last. Prisoner, it appears, lives at the Swithland Water Mill, near Loughborough, in the occupation of Mrs. Cuffing, and has of late been of very dissolute habits. On Thursday last the prisoner and his wife, while sitting after dinner, had a few words, upon which he took up his youngest child, Elizabeth Dann, and ran out of the house by the back door. His wife ran after him, and saw him throw the child into the milldam, the water at that part being between five and six feet deep. Her screams attracted to the spot a number of women who were haymaking in a field close by. On his seeing them approach the prisoner jumped into the water to rescue the child, who appeared to be sinking. The water was so deep that he had great difficulty in escaping himself. The child succeeded in grasping his coat, and at length both were dragged to land, the prisoner much exhausted and the poor child apparently in a dying state. Later in the day the prisoner again quarrelled with his wife, and by way of illustrating how the soldiers bayoneted one another, he brutally attacked her with a broom stick, and gave her some severe stabs on the breast. Being remonstrated with by his mistress, Mrs. Cuffing, he struck his wife a severe blow on the eye. When apprehended on the charge he denied throwing the child into the water, and said it dropped out of his arms; but subsequently he said he only wanted to frighten his wife. He was, however, committed for trial at the assizes on the charge of attempting to drown the child.

Wm. Jones, labourer at Stourbridge, is in custody charged with attempting to murder Louisa Ryan, a woman with whom he had lived.

Early next Session Sir Charles Dilke will call attention to the census return of the population in the United Kingdom with a view to a more equitable distribution of electoral power among the constituencies.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—The execution of Richard Addington, who murdered his wife at Holcott, on Whit-Tuesday, took place just before eight o'clock on Monday morning, at Northampton, Calcraft carrying out the extreme penalty of the law. The murderer passed a pretty good night, and after Calcraft had withdrawn the bolt, the wretched man died almost without a struggle. The cause of the murder was said to be unfounded jealousy.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The cholera, or, indeed, any unwelcome disease, will find it hard to take root in any portion of Great Britain if the excellent provisions of the Public Health Bill, issued only this week, are put in force. All the sanitary arrangements of towns and rural districts are, in accordance with the measure, vested in the hands of local authorities, and inspectors must report on the reservoirs, public cisterns, sewers, water powers, and general work of the authorities, at periodic times, to the Government. Highways must be kept in order. No new house must be built without adequate sewerage and drainage capabilities. No foul water is to be allowed to accumulate in wells or other places, and all pipes supplying water to human beings must undergo examination at the hands of the sanitary officers. Other manifold and wise regulations for the removal of manure, the cleansing and paving of streets, the regulation of lodging-houses, and the disqualification of all lodging-house keepers who fail to report cases of illness, the prevention of noxious trades in certain localties, and the management of public mortuaries, are all dealt with most systematically by the Bill, the advent of which cannot but be welcomed everywhere over the country.

UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE.—Some very interesting statistics respecting the number and antiquity of the various educational universities in Europe have recently been collected. From these it appears that the earliest on record was founded at Bologna, Italy, in 1119. A long lapse followed before the institution of the second, which was in France, in 1196. Five years later England started her first university, but Scotland did not follow her example until 1410, and Ireland not till 1593. Russia is very late on the list—1755. Norway did not found one until the beginning of the present century, and Greece not until 1823; Considering the important part that Greek studies have played in all University education, it is not a little remarkable that the countrymen of Æscpylus, Euripides, and Xenophen should be thus in arrears of all others. The greatest number of universities were founded in Europe in the 15th century, when 23 were established. Next to this comes our own age which has seen the foundation of 21, whereas in the two immediately preceding the numbers were only 9 and 13. In the United States there are 469 colleges and collegiate institutes, and as an outline of the national system of education is being prepared in the States for the Japanese Minister, we may anticipate that Japan will soon found its first university.

A FUTURE STATE.—There is a melancholy significance attached to the article in the *Contemporary Review* of the present month by Mr. Grote. Its title is "On a Future State," and it is more than probable that it was the last of the eminent historian's literary efforts on this side the grave. "When we speak of the glorification of the body in a future state, it is well we should think also of the glorification of the mind," says Mr. Grote. Life wears away the body severely enough before we die, but it nevertheless must, the writer observes, bear some traces of its earthly history in the future world, or else the idea of a glorified body cannot be true. So with the mind. The reawakening mind will be a revival of the native inward man, such as he has been, and not such as if he had never lived. The future world cannot be a world of disguises. On earth we make the *journey*. In Heaven we reach a home. It befits us, then, to make the journey the best we can; and only on this condition have we a right to hope for any happiness in the future home. To the many valuable lessons Mr. Grote has left behind him as lasting heritages, these last fragmentary words of counsel almost seem to come to us rounded with the grace that is now glorifying their author in the *home* he so reverently spoke of in his last deys of arduous labour and philanthropy here.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND AND ITS ADMINISTRATOR.—That eminent and valuable public servant, as Mr. Gladstone calls him, the Right Hon. Edmund Hammond, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has had a splendid berth in which a man less honest, and more disposed to take advantage of his opportunities, might have made enormous pickings. He is the administrator of the Secret Service Fund, which seems to have been applied to supplement salaries voted by parliament, at discretion; and for his arduous labours in this line, he has had, since 1824, an addition of £500 a year to his salary of £2,000. Another man might levy annual toll on all such supplements; but Mr. Hammond graciously consented to submit to a reduction of £200 from his extra £500; and, charmed with his disinterestedness, the late Lord Clarendon and Mr. Gladstone thought it too bad to exact such a sacrifice from him, seeing that he had been in receipt of the larger sum for so many years! What it is to have an Economical Government! And what a pity it would have been to take advantage of Mr. Hammond's proffered self sacrafice on the altar of economy, especially when we consider that but for him we should have missed the opportunity of re-establishing our "prestige in the East" by that "glorious" though rather expensive expedidion to Abyssinia. It is to Mr. Rylands, the able and indefatigable member for Warrington, that the public are indebted for these curious revelations.—*Financial Reformer*.

LITTLE WANDERERS IN LONDON.—At Bow Street, a little girl named Mary Ann Micklewaite was brought before Mr. Flowers by one of the officers of the London School Board, who found her wandering homeless and destitute, in Holborn. She said she had no father or mother, and did not know her age, but she believed she was born on the day when the "big fire" broke out near London Bridge, which the officer believed was about nine years ago. She was given to a beggar woman, who carried her about for four years, and then parted with her to another beggar, a blind woman, who abandoned her, and left her at a low lodging-house, No. 3, Saffron Hill. (The child corrected the witness, saying, "No. 4, if you please.") She was taken into the Field Lane Refuge the night before, but her admission being contrary to the regulations of the place, she was turned adrift again the next morning. There would be no difficulty, however, getting her admitted there again for a few days under witness's recommendation, and Mr. Flowers directed this course to be taken pending inquiry.—In the case of a boy named Wm. Hurley, who had been found begging, the child's mother (an Irish woman) implored the magistrate not to send the boy to a school. Her husband was at work in the country, and he swore that he would hang for her if she parted with the child. It was stated that the woman's children were all beggars, and had been constantly brought to the court, there being no doubt she lived on the produce of their earnings in this way. The boy, on hearing the magistrate say he should be sent to a school, where he would be taught to read and write and learn a trade, roared out lustily, and joined his mother's entreaties that he should not be sent to a school. Mr. Flowers much feared that boys of this class preferred a prison to a school, upon which the lad exclaimed "Oh, yes, your worship. Send me to prison; I'd sooner go to prison than go to a school. Pray send me to prison." The boy was ultimately ordered to be sent to Ilford School till he was 16 years of age.

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The village of Lanchester, to the eye of a stranger, certainly possesses no great charms as it at present stands. The buildings are irregularly built and ill-shapen, and, straggling as they are, present a kind of zigzag to the minds of connoisseurs in village hamlets. Lanchester, however, was evidently of some importance in former times, for, a little to the west of the village, are the remains of the Epiacum of the Romans. The remains of the walls are still visible, and it has evidently been a station of the first class; containing, as it does, nearly eight acres. The precise history of the early formation of the place has not been correctly ascertained, but it seems to have been garrisoned throughout the whole of the Roman occupation. Coins have been discovered bearing the superscriptions of Severus and Julius Cæsar. The place has apparently been destroyed by some sudden and violent catastrophe, for, according to Surtees, "the red ashes of the basilica and bath, the vitrified flooring, and the metallic substances evidently run by fire, which occur amongst the ruins, form a strong indication that the structure perished in the flames." The place then appears to have been supplied with water from two aqueducts, which have brought the water from several miles distant. As stated above, the early history of the place is somewhat isolated, the first we hear of it being after it became attached to the See of Durham. It was one of the greatest manors, and according to the records, contained forty-one oxgangs, each consisting of eight acres. Twenty tenants in villenage paid for each of these oxgangs thirty pence, and, with the help of the cottagers, mowed the whole of the meadows, and won and led the hay, and brought the hogs from the forest. Whilst they mowed they had a corrody, and when they drove the swine, each had one loaf. The meadows and pastures were held by the Bishop.

Till the time of Bishop Beck, the Church of Lanchester was merely rectorial, but he on the death of Alexander de Alverton, in 1283, erected Lanchester into a Collegiate Church, consisting of a Dean and seven Prebendaries. The founder furnished a set of statutes and ordinances, which were confirmed by Edward I., in 1293. The chief articles of regulation were—"That the Dean shall be perpetuall within holy orders of priesthood having whollie the cure of souls." Each of the Prebendaries of the three first stalls shall provide at their own individual charge one Vicar Chaplain; and each of the four remaining Prebendaries shall maintain one Chaplain in holy orders. Let "everye of the Vicars goinge from his house towards the churche, and likewise returninge, &c., endeavour hymself to goo with a modest and grave pace, and when he shall come into the churche lett hym humble hymselfe before the crucifixe, and there lett hym pray; and after that he has entered into the quier, and before he doo goo into his stall, lett hym inclyne and bow hym selfe towards the high alter in honour and reverence of our Lord and his most holye mother." None of the Vicars shall brawle or chide in the quier or without; but lett them keepe silent; not mormoringe, gaynsayinge, or contendinge with one another, neither yett laughing, fleering, staring, nor casting vagabond eyes towards the people remaining in the same churche." It may be trusted that part of the above admonitions may at this time of day be needless in our Protestant cathedrals; but the following piece of advice is always in season:—"Let the Vicars read and also singe alowde, distinctly, with full voice, and without over skipping or cutting the wordes, making a good pause in the mydest of every verse, begynninge and endinge altogether, not protractynge or drawinge the last syllable to long; not hastily running it over, much less interminglinge any strange, variable, profaine, or dishonest speeches." Next, "None of the said Vicars shall without some sufficient cause go into any common taverne nor tarye in the same; neither exercise wrastlinge, dauncinge, or any other hurtful gaymes, nor frequent such spectacles or syghtes, which ar comonly called Myracles; neither let them be helpers to any that practise the same." The succeeding clause prohibits the ecclesiastics from that "grave scandalum" of wandering about "upon the streate," or sitting in the house of "anie lay person in their habit, unlesse the occasion be godlie and honest." The degrees of coercion and punishment for offenders are established much as usual. For the first offence, private reprimand, then severe and public rebuke in the Chapter, with loss of that one day's stipend; for the third offence, loss of three days' stipend; for the fourth, "the subtraction of a whole weeke' waige;" for the fifth, suspension from the priestly office for fifteen days and loss of waige therewith; "but if anie doe fall into offence the sixt tyme, lett him be taken as a rebel not reformable, and without delay expulsed from the college:" saving in all things the discretion of the Deane, either "to deale more courteously or sharply." Half the fines for neglect to go towards church ornaments, the other half to the Vicars, "who by occasion thereof will be better adorned." Each Prebendary shall renew the sacerdotal habit, and pay his Vicar his wages when he receives the fruits of his Prebend. The Deane shall retaine the whole alterage as well of the Church of Lanchester as of the Chapels (Eshe, Satley, Medomsley), that is to say, "of sheaves, graine, and blaydes, called thrushe tithes, mortewaries, woll, lambes' milk, calves' pulleyne, kocks and hennes, piggs, lyne, hemp, hay, and all petty and prediall tithes; with the landes, medowes, demaynes, services, rents, and courtes of the tenants of the Church; whereunto also the pencyons of Colyerley and Satley shall be whollie applyed." "We also assigne to the Deanery the messuages belonginge to the same Chappells, with their courts and lands; this onely excepted—that everye of the Prebendaries shall have a certain portion of the platt, soil, or courtyeard, of the same chappells in which they may sell their corne." And in consideration of this endowment the Dean shall provide two "competent chapleynes, like in their habitts unto the Vicars of the Cannons;" and he shall bear "all ordinary chardges of the Church, and the repayringe and uphouldinge of the chancell; but he shall not be bounde to the worke of any new building." And he shall cause the several Chapels to be served by competent Ministers; he shall direct all things relative to divine service, and shall take special care that mattins are sung daily for the benefit of those who may attend before they go to their labour. Then follows the endowment of the respective Prebends and the arrangements of the stalls in the choir: "the first on the south side we specially reserve to ourself and successors in token of preheminence." The three remaining stalls on the south were appropriated to the first, third, and seventh Prebendary. On the north the Dean sat opposit to the Bishop, and below the remaining Prebendaries. The endowment bears date at Auckland, 12 Oct., 1283, the first year of Bishop Anthony, and is followed by the confirmation of Hugh, Prior of Durham. The College of Lanchester was not exempt from that gradual tendency to decay which, in spite of the foresight and prudence of pious founders, awaits all human institutions—*in pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri*; and when Cardinal Langley, the wise and moderate reformer of all religious and charitable foundations within his diocese, issued his Commission of Enquiry, the return exhibits a long catalogue of the "Vacations and gaping ruins of the Church of Lanchester—*defectus et ruinæ patentes*;" extending as well to the Deanery and Prebendal houses, as to the Chapels of Esh and Medomsley. Nor was the moral structure of the College in a better state; the Chaplains places were vacant, and their stipends (as well as the fines of absentees appointed by the statutes, half to the brethren and half to the repair of the Church) "went directly into the pockets of the Chanons." The various repairs necessary are carefully reduced into money and summed up, laying the proper share of the sin and the burthen at the door of the modern Dean and his three immediate predecessors. The only record which has occurred (previous to the dissolution) relative to the College of Lanchester, is a decree of the same Cardinal Langley—*inter aquæ bajulos de Langchestre et Eshe*;" by which sentence it was determined that the College of Lanchester had the sole right to the "vend and distribution of holy water in the villages of Hamsteels, Corneshay and Hedlee, and that the Clerk, water-bearer of Eshe, was totally excluded both from profit and privilege"—*ab aquæ benedictæ bajulatione et stipendiorum, &c.* After the succession of eighteen deans, the College of Lanchester, in common with the other religious institutions of the country, was dissolved.

The Church of Lanchester (like most of those which have been collegiate) is very superior to the common parochial structures in the West, and though stripped of its revenues, still exhibits in its architecture the appearance of the mother church of an extensive district, the centre of religious feeling to many a sheltered dale and upland hamlet. The fabric (of hewn stone or ashler work) consists of a nave and chancel, with regular aisles, a west tower, and a deep porch, which breaks the uniformity of the south front. Each aisle is formed by three handsome round pillars supporting four pointed arches with zigzag mouldings. The southern aisle is somewhat wider than that on the north, and both exceed the nave a few feet in length. The chancel is divided from the nave by a blunt arch springing from clustered pilasters with ornamented brackets or capitals The arch has three rows of mouldings of rich zigzag or cheveron ornament. The chancel has been stalled on both sides for the reception of the Dean and Prebendaries (and of the Bishop if present). Six oak seats with carved work still remain under a deep low arch cut in the north wall. The seats on the south have been removed. A door opens out of the chancel in to the vestry on the north, under a pointed arch, which has been ornamented with a group of figures in bas-relief. The Virgin is in the midst seated in a chair of state, and surrounded with angels, whilst beneath, the old Dragon, trampled under foot, coils in snaky twine. On both sides within the altar-rails are corbeils of human heads, which have perhaps supported images. A fine mitred head on the north is well preserved. Another represents a king. There is a piscina on the south of the altar. The lights throughout the whole fabric are handsome and regular. The aisles are each lighted by two windows under square labels, and by one towards the east of three lights under a pointed arch. The nave has four celestory windows on the south, each of two lights under square labels. The chancel has two double and one treble light towards the south, under pointed arches. The east window consists of three tall lancet lights, which have been filled with painted glass. The adoration of the Magi may be still traced in the middle light, with the legend, "*Ecce Magi verum Deum ador.*" There are other remains of stained glass. In the most western window of the chancel is a figure of the Virgin, with the Saviour in her arms, seated in a richly ornamented chair; the head is lost. In the east window of the south aisle are the arms of Tempest, impaling Umfreville, stained in rich colours. In the adjoining windows of the same aisle a venerable bearded head with amber hair and a gold cross on the forehead, with a blue robe; and another head with light golden hair in a circle composed of fragments; and in the central window a monastic head in a black cap, with some other fragments. The west tower rises about twenty feet; the whole structure is embattled, and has flying buttresses. The date of the greater portion of the building does not probably rise higher than the Tudor age. The wrecks of an elder fabric are still visible; fragments of ancient tombs are built up in the walls of the tower, one has a sword suspended from a cross, another a cross flory with an ornamented shaft. A piece of sculpture, evidently Roman, is built in the wall of the vestry; it seems to represent a genius bearing a cornucopiæ; the head is bare. The Church contains a recumbent effigy in Stanhope marble, of an ecclesiastic with elevated hands holding a chalice, and also several mural monuments. The parish register commences in 1560. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; vicar, the Rev. John Dingle.

The police court at Lanchester is open every Thursday for the hearing of cases. Matthew Kearney, Esq., T. Greenwell, Esq., A. H. Talmadge, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., H. Smith, Esq., J. Eden, Esq., J. L. Smith, Esq., and Major Joicey are the magistrates. Mr. John Watson, solicitor, of Durham, is clerk to the court.

The Parish School was married by subscription in 1824, upon the site of the previous structure, and is enndowed with £10 per annum, left by the late Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.; the interest of £84, bequeothed by one John Snaith; and £5 a-year from the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity. Mr. Frederick Laycock is the school-master.

There is a Floral and Horticultural Show held annually in September.

The more modern records of the parish of Lanchester contain some very interesting matter, but want of space precludes our entering fully into the subject. The Union is divided into two sub-districts—Tanfield and Lanchester: the former embracing Tanfield, Collierley, and Kyo; and the latter Billingside; Ebchester, Medomsley, Benfieldside, Healeyfield, Conside-cum-Knitsley, Iveston, Greencroft, Holmside, Lanchester, Burnhope and Hamsteels, Langley, Esh, Butsfield, Satley, Cornsay, Muggleswick, and Hedleyhope.

The workhouse was first erected at Lanchester, from whence it was removed to Tanfield, and consisted of several cottages contiguous to each other. In this place it remained until about thirty years ago, when it was thought that Lanchester would be better suited as being more central. To describe the old building at Lanchester would be invidious, as the majority of our readers, who have visited that place, cannot have failed to have noticed it. The great influx of strangers into the district, owing to large factories springing up in the union, has necessarily given rise to a great increase in pauperism. To meet these requirements, the Board determined some twelve months ago to have the building enlarged. Plans were accordingly advertised for, and Mr. Thompson, architect, Newcastle, was called upon by the Guardians to prepare plans, and these were submitted to the Poor-law Board, and approved of, and the work was proceeded with. Mr. Burrell, builder, of Lanchester, has acted in the capacity of Inspector of Works, and the rapidity with which the whole have been completed is a sufficient guarantee of this gentleman's fitness and ability for the work he has undertaken. The appearance of the building has certainly been much improved, and presents a picturesque and pleasing appearance, as seen by passengers travelling on the line between Consett and Durham. Below we append a full description of the building, together with the area, &c., of each ward:—

INFIRMARY.—The ground plan comprises a female infectious ward, 20ft. by 19ft., 12ft. high; female convalescent day-room, 20ft. by 18ft., 12ft. high; attendant's room, 12ft. by 12ft., with scullery; male infectious ward, 20ft. by 29ft., 12ft. high; male convalescent day-room, 20ft. by 18ft. At each end of the infectious wards are lavatories, bath-rooms, and the usual appurtenances; and underneath the main staircases which divide the female infectious ward and female convalescent ward are lavatories and every accommodation. The first-floor plan comprises lying-in ward, 25ft. 6in. by 20ft., 12ft high; female sick ward, 20ft. by 19ft., 12ft. high; attendant's bed-room, 12ft. by 12ft., with bath-room, store room; male sick wards, 20ft. by 18ft., and 25ft. 6in. by 20ft., both 12ft. high. On the landing of the principal staircases are lavatories and the usual appurtenances.

BOARD-ROOM BUILDING.—This building comprises board-room, 30ft. by 20ft., 12ft. high; clerk's office, 15ft. by 11ft., 11ft. high; cloak and hat room, 15ft. by 11ft., 11ft. high; waiting room, 15ft. by 11ft 11ft. high; each room having the usual fittings and conveniences.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WARDS.—The ground plan comprises girls' day room, 25ft. by 18ft., 11ft. high; boys' day-room, 25ft. by 18ft., 11ft. high; with a shed at each end, besides the necessary conveniences. First floor plan comprises girls' dormitory, 25ft. by 18ft., and boys' dormitory, 25ft by 18ft., both 11ft. high; dining hall, 39ft. by 18ft., fitted up with benches on each side. In connection with the dining hall are two bath-rooms, with lavatories, and corridors running through from the dining hall to the old building, the upper portion of the work being glass.

ADDITIONS TO THE OLD WORKHOUSE.—The additions to the old buildings include new laundry and wash-house, beside other conveniences. Additions have also been made to the kitchen and outoffices.

The following are the names of the contractors:—Joiner work, plastering, and slating, Mr. Bailey, Pelton House; mason work, Messrs. Middlemass Brothers, Stamfordham; plumbing work, R. B. Charlton and Co., Newcastle; ironfounder work, Mr. Donkin, Newcastle.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, July 31, 1871.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, A. TOWN and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

A QUIET AND MODEST TIPPLER.

James Short, puddler, Consett, was charged by P.C. Bolton with having been drunk and riotous on the 30th ult. It appears that about one o'clock there had been a row near to defendant's house, in William Street, Consett, and on the officer going up he found the defendant fighting.—The defendant called a witness named Bernard McGraw, who stated that the defendant was lying quietly and modestly on the floor of his own house when some men went in and challenged him out to fight, which he was compelled to do in order to defend his own house.—P.C. Bolton: He was defending his own house at the bottom of the street, was he?—Defendant: I was only two yards from my own door when you took me into custody.—Dismissed.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

James McKenna, puddler, Leadgate, was charged with having been drunk and riotous at Leadgate, on the 59th ult. It appears from the statement of the officer that the defendant was being partly carried home by a young man who was with him, when the officer met them, upon which he tore himself away from the other man and asked the "gentleman in blue" who he was, at the same time placing himself in a fighting attitude.—Fined 5s. and costs, 10s. 8d.

John Proudlock, pitman, Ravenside, was charged with a similar offence by P.C. Parkinson.—The officer stated that about a quarter past ten o'clock on the night of the 22nd ult. he was on duty at Blackhall Mill, when he saw the defendant, who was in company with five or six more. The defendant, who was under the impression that he was being watched, challenged the officer to fight, and was very abusive.—To pay a fine of 5s. and costs, 13s. 6d.

DRUNKENNESS.

Mary O'Brien, who stated that she belonged to Liverpool, was charged by P.C. Firn with the above offence on the 30th ult.—The officer stated that about six o'clock on Sunday morning he heard somebody making a great disturbance in the yard of the Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate, and on getting to the place he found the defendant and her husband struggling together. At last her husband got her dragged to a yard next door to the public-house, where the defendant lived, but shortly afterwards she again made her appearance, and dared her husband to interfere with her, at the same time wanting to fight him.—Fined 5s. and costs.

James Speeding, pitman, Leadgate, was charged with a similar offence on the 2nd ult. The case came on for hearing last court day, but on account of the defendant himself not putting in an appearance the case was adjourned, his wife alleging at the time that he could'nt afford to lose a day, as they had paid so much money into the court of late.—The defendant was now mulcted in a fine of 5s. and costs, 12s. 6d.

THE ASSAULT AT BLACKFINE.

Elizabeth Greenwood was charged by Mary Ann Moody with assaulting her on the 26th ult. Defendant was further charged with doing damage to a door to the amount of 1s. 6d. Mr. W. Brignall, jun., of Durham, appeared in behalf of the defendant.—Complainant stated that on the morning in question she was going past the defendant's house, when she rushed out, and seized witness round the neck, and commenced to "peg" at her face, during which she saw defendant put her hand into her pocket and draw something out and stab her above the eye. After getting into the house the defendant broke in the door with a fire-shovel.—Mr. Brignall, in defence, contended that the complainant had brought the assault on herself by the abusive language she had used to his client, and he therefore asked the magistrates to take this into consideration and dismiss the case.—For the assault the defendant was fined £1 including costs, and for the damage 12s. 6d. including costs, £1 12s. 6d. in all.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.

Thomas Perry, roller, Consett, was charged with assaulting John Proudlock on the 27th ult. Mr. Granger, of Consett, appeared for defendant. From the evidence it appears that the complainant was employed as a catcher at the rolls in the puddling mill, and on the day in question he and another lad had been neglecting their work when the defendant went to a tap and threw some water on the complainant's dinner dishes. Complainant remonstrated with him for it, when the defendant ran after him, and the complainant, who had a pair of red hot tongues in his hand, defended himself by putting them up before him, and the tongues coming in contact with the defendant's face he was severely burnt about the chin. This so exasperated the defendant that he knocked the complainant down and blackened both his eyes.—The defendant was fined £1 including costs.

STRIKING A YOUNG WOMAN THROUGH FREEDOM.

Patrick McMann, puddler, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting a young woman named Margaret Pearson, servant with Mrs. Jameson, publican, Blackhill.—Complainant stated that about half-past five o'clock on the evening of the 15th ult. she was standing in the doorway, when the defendant came up, and as he was passing her to go into the house he struck at her on the side with his hand.—Defendant said he only touched the girl gently with his hand through freedom.—The magistrates said there was no doubt he had struck the woman, and he was fined 10s. and costs, 17s.

A FORGIVING IRISHMAN.

Michael McCannon, second-hand clothes dealer, Consett, was charged with assaulting Patrick O'Neil, an agent for the Consett Iron Company. On the names of the parties being called out by the crier of the court, Mr. O'Neil smilingly advanced to the bench, hat and umbrella in hand, and addressed the magistrates as follows:—Gentlemen, with your kind permission I wish to withdraw the charge.—The Clerk: Where is McCannon?—Complainant: His brother is in court. Patrick! (shouting to some one in court).—Patrick here made his appearance, and on being interrogated by the Clerk as to where his brother Michael was he replied that he was outside.—The Clerk: Then we must have him here.—Complainant: I will "square" up myself for him (putting his hand in his pocket and drawing out some money).—The Clerk: No, no, the man must come here himself.—After a deal of shouting the defendant was at length ushered into the presence of the magistrates.—The Clerk: Did you strike O'Neil?—Defendant: No, sir; I expect this is all settled.—Complainant (pointing to the magistrates): These gentlemen have settled it. Of course he struck at me, gentlemen, but it is "squared" up.—The Clerk: Well, you must pay the expenses, 5s.—Complainant: Is 5s. sufficient? (Laughter.)—The complainant having deposited the money on the table said, "Well, I am obliged to you, gentlemen. Good day, one and all." Mr. O'Neil then took up his hat and umbrella, and, bowing gracefully to the magistrates, withdrew.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

George Christopher, tailor, Harvey Street, Consett, was charged with damaging a grass field in the occupation of Thomas Batey, bookseller and stationer, Consett.—Defendant stated that he wished to have the case adjourned for a fortnight in order to bring a witness to prove that it had been a public road for above twenty years.—Mr. Batey said he had not the slightest objection, and the case was accordingly adjourned.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

John Jenkins, auctioneer, Consett, was charged with assaulting Sarah Hogg, a widow living at Shepherd's Alley, Consett. Mr. Granger, of Consett, appeared on behalf of the complainant. There were two separate charges against the defendant for assault—one on the 25th of May and the other on the 10th of July. The former case having already been adjudicated upon at Lanchester, it was dismissed, and the assault on the 10th of July was proceeded with.—Complainant stated that on the 10th of July the defendant went to her yard and struck her with a crowbar, and otherwise ill-used her.—Several witnesses were called on both sides, after which the magistrates agreed to dismiss the case, the complainant to pay 5s. expenses.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Bartholomew Halliday, pitman, Leadgate, was charged by F.C. Firn with a breach of the peace on the 18th of June.—Bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for six months, and to pay 8s. costs.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

John McCallum, pitman Leadgate, was charged with assaulting P.C. Scott whilst in the execution of his duty at Leadgate, on the 30th ult. Mr. Granger, of Consett appeared for the defendant. It appears that on Sunday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, the defendant had been in company with a number of men at the lower end of Leadgate, when the complainant and P.C. Firn went up to the defendant, who was very drunk, and tried to get him home, but he became very abusive, and struck at the complainant, after which he ran away, and in doing so he tripped himself up and fell on the side of his head, cutting it severely.—The magistrates said in consideration of the punishment defendant had already received, they would mitigate the penalty, and the defendant would therefore only be fined 5s. and costs.—Another charge had been preferred against the defendant for wilful damage to the constable's uniform, which, however, was withdrawn on the defendant paying the damage, 1s. 3d.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, August 3.—Before A. H. TALMADGE and E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

FOUR YOUTHFUL PUGILISTS.

Edward Burdess, *Robert Burdess*, *Robert Miller*, and *James Carlin*, four boys ranging in age from nine to thirteen, were charged with assaulting a hawker named Henry O'Neil, living at Hill Top, near Dipton, on the 23rd ult. From the prosecutor's evidence it appears that on the evening of the day in question he had been talking to another young man, when the defendants who were playing near the spot, began to shove the complainant about, and on the latter remonstrating with them they commenced an attack on him, knocking him down, and kicking him in several parts of the body.—Mr. Talmadge: Which is the captain of this formidable band? I suppose this will be him (pointing to the youngest of the desperadoes, whose head scarcely reached to the top of the dock). What made you strike O'Neil, my boy?—Master Burdess, the younger: Please, sir, I saw my brother with O'Neil's head under his arm, and I went and kicked him in the backside. (Laughter.)—Mr. Talmadge (to P.C. Morland): Do you know if the complainant is a peaceable young man?—P.C. Morland: He is rather fierce when he has had a sup drink.—Mr. Talmadge: I should think that he is rather sheepish when sober. (To the youngest defendant): Well, Master Hopeful, you are displaying your pugilistic proclivities very early, and I have no doubt you will soon be a credit to the profession. However, you can go about your business, and I hope you will not be such a rude boy in the future. (Exeunt defendant, rubbing his eyes and nose with his cap.) As for the other defendants they must be each fined 1s. and costs, 9s. 6d.

Philip Burdy, living at Hill Top, was also charged with assaulting the complainant in the last case on the 20th ult.—It appears that O'Neil had gone into a public-house to have a pint of ale, when the defendant commenced to abuse him about summoning four little "midges," as he termed them, and as a means to show his contempt for such proceedings, he struck at the complainant several times.—The defendant was ordered to pay £1 4s. including expenses.

A MAN THRASHING HIS WIFE BECAUSE SHE REFUSED TO "WIRE IN."

Jane Errington was charged by Ann Errington with an assault on the 25th ult.—It appears that the parties are brothers' wives, living at Burnhope, and on the day in question, in consequence of an old feud between the women, they commenced to wrangle with each other, which ultimately terminated in a tearing out of hair and a scratching of faces. The defendant, who appeared to be getting the worst of it, was on the eve of "throwing up the sponge," when the husband arrived on the scene of battle, and in consequence of his wife refusing to "wire in" to the complainant he struck at her on the face.—The defendant, who appeared to be of a very excitable temper, was fined 10s. and costs, £1 4s.

SEQUEL TO THE MUSTARD AND WATER THROWING AT GREENCROFT COTTAGES.

Jonathan Haytor, pitman, and *Harriet Cooper*, married woman, Derwent Cottages, were charged with having assaulted Ann Harris, on the 14th ult. It will be remembered that the last-named defendant brought the complainant's husband up on a charge of assault last week, Mrs. Harris having thrown some mustard and water on to Mrs. Cooper, after which they both commenced to fight, during which Mrs. Harris's husband went up and struck Mrs. Cooper over the face several times. From the evidence it appears that the complainant and Mrs. Cooper had quarelled about some hens, and the two women agreed to settle the dispute by having a set-to in front of the cottages. They were both soon ready for the fray, and the complainant being the more active of the two, managed to get on to the top of Mrs. Cooper, whose head she was in the act of "dadding" on the road when Hayton's wife went to Mrs. Cooper's assistance. No sooner had Mrs. Hayton gone to the spot than Mr. Harris and Mr. Hayton presented themselves in their bare feet and drawers, having apparently just jumped out of bed. The first thing Hayton did was to knock the complainant senseless to the ground, which was followed by Hayton being knocked down himself by a blow from Harris. The action now becoming general, the complainant and her husband soon found that they were about to be defeated by superior number, and they therefore beat a hasty retreat into their own house, the only loss sustained being a portion of Mr. Harris' nether garment. Having got inside the house, the door was fastened in the inside, and the trio outside, emboldened by their last victory, commenced to hurl stones at the door, which so frightened a man lying ill of rheumatic fever that his life was for a time despaired of.—The woman was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, 14s.; and Hayton 5s. and costs, 15s.

IS A MAN HEN-PECKED BECAUSE HE CARRIES HIS WIFE WATER?

Thomas Bailey, blacksmith, was charged with assaulting Robert Jackson, a pitman, by striking him with a hammer. Mr. Wm. Brignal, jun., of Durham, appeared for the defendant. Both the parties live at Shield Row, and it appears that the two men had received a portion of brick and lime from the viewer of the colliery in order to build pig-styes; and in consequence of the complainant having got the lions' share of the material, the defendant, who was busy putting up his pig-stye, and had a hammer in his hand, went up to where the complainant was erecting his and demanded a portion of the bricks, which the complainant refused. The defendant, having seen the complainant carrying water for his "better half," then accused him of being a hen-pecked man, and this having exasperated the complainant, he took off his coat and was in the act of striking the defendant a blow when the latter struck the complainant a violent blow on the left temple with the hammer.—The defendant was fined 10s. and costs, £1 7s.

WHAT MIGHT BECOME OF US IF WE WERE WITHOUT LAWS.

Wm. Darling, publican and shoemaker, was charged with committing an assault on James Watson, a hawker, on the 29th ult. Mr. Wm. Brignal, jun., of Durham, prosecuted; and Mr. Chambers, of Durham, defended. The men live at Dipton, and it appears that the complainant has some men engaged in building some property and in consequence of the defendant having told the workmen that they would not be able to get their money after working for it, the complainant went up to him and asked him what he meant, whereupon he replied that if it was not for the laws of the country he would shake his "guts" out of him. Happily this threat was not carried into execution, or probably the consequences might have been serious, and the vendor of beer and leather had to be content by simply spitting in the complainant's face and striking at him.—Fined 5s. and costs, 13s. 6d.—The men then changed places, and Watson was charged with an assault on Darling, but after hearing the evidence it was dismissed.

A NICE STATE OF THE LAW.

John Sweeting, hawker, and *Thomas Egglestone*, labourer, both belonging to Durham, were charged with an offence under the Sunday Trading Act, by selling herring on Sunday morning, the 23rd ult. From the evidence of Sergeant Haw it appears that he found Sweeting crying and selling herrings at Cornsay Colliery.—Mrs. Sweeting, who appeared in behalf of her husband, said the herrings had arrived at Durham late on Saturday night, and they had been compelled to sell them as early as possible to avoid having them all spoiled.—As it was proved that Egglestone had nothing to do with the sale of the herrings, he was discharged, and Mr. Talmadge, in giving the magistrates' decision against Sweeting, said they were sorry they had to convict, as they were quite aware that by keeping the herring it was depreciating their value. However, as they were bound to impose a penalty, the fine would be 6d. and costs, 10s. 6d. In the Act, with reference to Sunday trading, exception is made to mackrel, which may be sold before and after divine service. We fail to distinguish a great amount of difference between herring and mackerel, as there is no doubt they are both fish, but perhaps this singular exception has arisen from an impartiality to the larger species by the person who had to do with the making of the act.

SEIZED WITH THE FIGHTING MANIA.

Ann Middlemas was charged with assaulting Jane Turnbull at Stanley, on the 28th ult. It appears that the women are neighbours, but they seemed to have lived on very unneighbourly terms with each other, and on the day in question the defendant went to the complainant's house and "bragged" her out to fight, but the complainant declining the kind offer the defendant rushed at her, struck the complainant over the face, and pulled so much hair out of her head that it appeared to have just completed the process of moulting.—Fined 1s. and costs, 9s. 6d.

AN UNFORTUNATE HAWKER.

Charles Lynn, mason, was charged with stealing a scarf from an Irish hawker, named Daniel McCarty, hailing from Durham, on the 1st inst. The prosecutor, an old man, pretended to be very deaf, and was accomodated with a seat near Mr. Watson, the clerk. It appears from the evidence that the prosecutor had been going from Maiden Law to Annfield Plain when he was overtaken by the defendant, who said he wanted to buy a pair of stockings. The old man who appears to have been under the influence of liquor, then opened out his pack, whereupon the defendant took out a scarf, and on being asked to pay for it he threatened to kill the old man, bury him, and then take his pack away. The prosecutor made so many contradictory statements that the magistrates were bound to dismiss the defendant.

ILLEGALLY PAWNING GOODS.

Mary Ann Hobdy, married woman, Blackhill, was charged with having illegally pawned a silver watch and other articles, the property of Valentine Milner, pitman, Blackhill. Mr. Chambers, of Durham appeared to prosecute; and Mr. Brignall, of Durham, to defend. It appears that the prisoner had induced a daughter of the prosecutor's to take out of his house a number of articles which the prisoner had pawned at Calvert's and Collinson's pawnshops at Consett, the prisoner in each case reserving to herself a portion of the money arising out of the transaction.—The magistrates, in passing sentence on the prisoner, severely condemned the conduct of the old woman, remarking that it was such old hags as her who prompted servant girls to take that which did not belong to them. The prisoner was then ordered to pay a fine of £5 and costs, and in default of payment was committed to prison for two months.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A YOUNG MAN.

Joseph Curry, a respectable looking man, was charged with stealing a pocket-book the property of Joseph Urwin, Grocer, Dipton. Mr. Chambers prosecuted, and Mr. Brignall, jun., defended. It appears that the defendant had been engaged as assistant to the prosecutor but the latter having discharged the young man, he commenced business on his own account, in doing which he fortunately (or rather unfortunately) secured some of Mr. Urwin's customers. As the defendant had left Mr. Urwin's establishment in a hurry, a memorandum book, which contained some valuable information to Mr. Urwin, but not of the slightest value to the defendant, was missed from the house, and on one of the defendant's coats being searched the book was found. At the conclusion of the evidence prosecutor expressed his desire that their worships would deal leniently with defendant. The magistrates after a brief consultation, agreed to dismiss the case.

STEALING MONEY AT LEADGATE.

Mary Clark the little girl who was charged last week with stealing £5, the monies of Miles Ellenworth, a hawker, living at Leadgate, was again brought up on remand.—Similar evidence to that given last week was tendered, after which the prisoner pleaded guilty, and she was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

STEALING PIGEONS FROM A DOVECOTE.

George Nealy and *James Calland*, two pit lads, were charged with stealing three pigeons the property of Henry Thornton, a pitman belonging to Burnhope Colliery, on the 13th ult. It appears that the defendants had gone into prosecutors dovecote and taken out the pigeons, two of which they exchanged for one belonging to a man named Joseph Smith.—Committed to goal for seven days' hard labour.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

John Mains and *John Garvin*, pitmen, belonging to Quebec, were charged by P.C. Maxwell with having been drunk and disorderly on the 29th ult., and fined 5s. and costs each 14s.

Thomas Monaghan, pitmen, Cornsay, was charged by Sergt. Haw with a similar offence, and fined 5s. and costs 13s.

ASSAULT.

James Harrison was charged with assaulting Mary Ann Hall, on the 29th ult.—Compromised.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Adam Henderson, brickmaker, Quebec, was charged by P.C. Thompson with having refused to leave the public-house of Mr. Oliver, at Quebec, when requested to do so.—Defendant who did not appear, was fined 5s. and costs.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.

Bernard McReece, puddler, was charged with having assaulted Thomas McKenna by hitting him with an iron hook on the 30th ult.—Defendant who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs, £1 0s. 6d.

The Nova Scotia Giantess, Miss Swan, had six acres of white gross grain silk in her bridal dress trimmed with two miles or so of point lase.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment some assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow mortals. No one who holds the power of granting it can refuse it without guilt.

BLACKBERRY JAM.—Boil the blackberries with half their weight of coarse moist sugar for three-quarters of an hour, keeping the mass stirred constantly. A stewpan is not a necessary utensil; the commonest tin saucepan will answer the purpose equally well. The cheapness of this homely delicacy, besides its sanative properties, renders it peculiarly desirable for scantily furnished tables. If the berries be gathered in wet weather, an hour will not be too long a time to boil them.

He is a hard-hearted man who will not allow the most degraded a chance to work out redemption. Many an erring mortal has died in despair, cursing his race, because, when he fell, there was none to whisper good counsel to him. Be forbearing to your brother. If he falls, help him up. The pharisaical sternness of the sober class of the world has driven many a drunken to despair. He finds himself shunned, and no one to woo him back to sobriety, and he drinks deeper, feeling that no one cares for him. Coldheartedness is the very worst medicine for this class. Hold out your hands to help, persuade, encourage, and be patient, and you may redeem and save.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[The insertion of anything beyond the simple announcement of Births, Marriages, or Deaths, will be charged as Advertisements.]

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At 6, Church Street, on the 31st ult., Mrs. Bates, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKHILL.—At St. Mary's Catholic Church, by the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. Burnitt of Monkwearmouth, to Mary Teresa, youngest daughter of Mr. Harker, Benfieldside Cottage.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH—At the Parish Church, 27th inst., by the Rev. E. J. Bower, M.A., William Robert Kell, civil engineer, eldest son of Joshua Kell, Esq., J.D. and D.L. Leitrim County, to Fanny, eldest daughter of William Brignall, solicitor, Durham.

TANFIELD—On the 19th inst., Mr. John Graham of South Pontop to Miss Catherine Gibson, of Whistle Down.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 15, Queen Street, on the 28th ult. aged 4 years, William Davison Harle.

No. 20, John Street, on the 1st inst., aged 3 years Alice Tumilty, (Small-pox.)

No. 45, Queen Street, on the 1st inst., aged 40, Peter McConnell.

No. 9, Havelock Street, on the 3rd inst., aged 3 weeks Esther Jane Moyle, (Small-pox).

BLACKHILL—No. 7 Eltringham Street, on the 30th ult., aged 3 years 6 months, Davison Ward, son of David and Isabella McDonald.

LANCHESTER—On the 28th ult., aged 61, Mr. John Nicholson, and Mrs. Elizabeth Blackburn, aged 67.

SHIELD ROW—On the 30th ult., aged 34, Mr. John Armstrong, much respected.

NEWCASTLE—At the residence of her father, Northumberland Street, 31st ult., Mrs. C. J. Dove, only daughter of Mr. James Campbell.

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