The Consett Guardian.

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 657. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JULY 19th, 1873. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BRIAR ROOT AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HORN SNUFF BOXES.

JOHN TELFER has just received a large quantity of very Fine French and German BRIAR PIPES, tipt with beautiful Amber, from 2s. to 2s. each.

Also, a Lot of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, from 2s. 6d. upwards, in Spring Leather Cases.

A Splendid Assortment of Highly-finished HORN SNUFF BOXES, suitable for presents, at

JOHN TELFER'S,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
9 to 11, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE. 894c

FALCONER'S A.B.C. RAILWAY GUIDE, by Post Fourpence.

JOHN FALCONER, 53, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. 529c

"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

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

EDUCATION.

BLACKHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, now open, conducted by J. C. WYLIE and Miss HEPPER. Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

Music and Needlework.

N.B.—Private Teaching. 208

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

MRS. GRIEVESON,
(Late of the Half Moon, Gateshead),
HAS REMOVED TO THE
WAVERLEY HOTEL, 66, PILGRIM STREET,
(Two Doors above the Queen's Head),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 935c

SCRIBBLING PAPER AT SIXPENCE PER POUND.

SOILED NOTE PAPER, in Packets of one pound each, for Sixpence, are now on Sale at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, price Sixpence per Bottle.

NAMES OF COLOURS.—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Puce, Purple, Canary, Cerise, Scarlet, Orange, Blue, Pink, Green, Crimson, Brown, Black, Lavender, Slate, Grey.

May be had at the "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSES,
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. Housetonic Soaps from 5d. per pound. All kinds of Drysalting Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.

TERMS—CASH. 879a

GROCERY AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

EVERY ONE SHOULD USE R. DOBINSON'S NOTED TEAS AND COFFEES,
4, NESHAM'S BUILDINGS,
(First door from Northumberland Street)
NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A trial is solicited, as quality is the test of cheapness. 718c

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. PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN and BENZOLINE OILS. Best Quality.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 840a

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS OR RECORD,
WHILST THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 796a

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 223

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.

August 6th, 1870. M. RICHLEY, Secretary. 715a

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. 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 neatly and cheaply.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
CURRIER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE,
WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,
AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?
And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for HOWE'S and WESTMORELAND'S MACHINES.
Do. MACHINE TWIST and THREAD.
Do. MORRIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES.

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 15 0 0
Geneva Gold Watches	6 6 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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HANDERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILLS,
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.

Flax Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley &c. &c., on hand. 1461

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

BENSON'S
WATCHES, CLOCKS, GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

To the Queen and Royal Family, &c.
By special appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Prize Medals:—LONDON, DUBLIN & PARIS.

WATCHES of all kinds at 2 to 200 gns. Lever, Vertical Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, etc.

CLOCKS Of all kinds, at 2 to 1,000 guineas. Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, etc.

GOLD JEWELLERY In the latest fashions. Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklaces, Chains, Rings, Studs, Pins, Crosses, etc.

SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE. All the new designs. Dinner Services, Tea and Breakfast Services, Cruets, Baskets, Inkstands, Claret Jugs, Spoons, Forks, etc.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., post free for two stamps.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Silver and Electro-Plate Catalogue post free 2d.
Watches repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL AND OLD BOND STREET, NEW ..... LONDON.

Business Announcements.

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.")

SIR,—I was much interested by an advertisement in your paper by Mr. W. Stewart concerning Indian Tea, and as a planter of tea myself, I am very glad to find our teas coming into such close notice at home.

Mr. Stewart appears to be under the impression that the Assam variety of Indian Tea, or unless that are becoming exhausted, or are not to be found in the Assam variety of their teas; but this is hardly the reason. Assam indigenous plant is in appearance, in luxuriance of yield, and in the strength of its produce, vastly superior to the China tree. We have plenty of both in our plantations—the former being a fine large shrub with broad light green leaves, and the young shoots of quite a silky softness (the China plant is much smaller in size and in leaf); the latter being hard and dark coloured, and it yields not more than two-thirds of the infinesse out-turn. Now, here, tea made from the China plant sells at from 4d. to 8d. per pound lower than that made from the Assam plant on account of its weakness, although the conditions of manufacture are identical; and I think Mr. Stewart and your other readers will see that it is not hard to touch the reason, i.e., natural inferiority of plant.

Judging from the prices we have been getting for the last eighteen months, and which have quite changed the hue of our prospects, I should say that 4d. per pound is very moderate, as an invoice of good tea will bring over 8s. in Mincing Lane without any duty charges.

After it leaves Mincing Lane, we planters never know what becomes of it, and one seldom sees it directly advertised; but I am confident that people who try it will rapidly give up China tea for good and all, and it certainly can go twice as far.

Yours truly,

Annfield, Dehrah Doon, January 9th, 1872. J. F. W. W. 589b

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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
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

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

BURRELL AND COMPANY,
METAL BROKERS & GENERAL DEALERS,
LANCHESTER. 21d

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

JAMES MURRAY & Co.,
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
GRAINGER STREET, WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PROPERTIES of every description disposed of at reasonable terms.
Houses wanted in town and country to rent and purchase.
Estates managed and collected wherever situated.
Loans on property effected. 684c

E. BARNSWORTH,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME and POULTRY of all kinds.
ALSO, Fresh RABBITS always on hand.
Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATO Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE.
Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 523c

KNOX AND BATES,
BUILDERS, JOINERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND UNDERTAKERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have succeeded to the Business for many years successfully carried on by Mr. John Rowell, and trust by good workmanship, punctuality in the execution of all orders, and moderate prices, to merit public support. 490

WALTER PROUDLOCK,
SHAKESPEARE TAVERN, SHAKESPEARE STREET, NEWCASTLE-on-TYNE (adjoining Gallery Entrance to Theatre Royal), late of the High Bridge, W.F., having entered upon above, where he begs to keeping a good selection of Ales, Wines, Spirits, &c., to merit a share of public patronage. Well-aired Beds for country friends. Wild Rabbits and Pigeons kept on hand or sent. Also, Hare received from Penham Park for Foot Racing, Quoit Playing, Handicaps, Sports, &c., &c. Marquees to Let on moderate terms. 876c

THOMAS WOODS,
Bandmaster and Professor of Music,
21, WESTMORELAND TERRACE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BRASS and REED BANDS supplied with INSTRUMENTS at exceedingly Low Prices, the Quality of which is guaranteed.

Superior Instruction given, and Music arranged for Bands.

Terms, Price Lists, & Testimonials sent on application. Agent for the celebrated Musical Instrument Makers, *F. Besson and Co., of Euston Road, London*, whose Instruments he will supply on the same Terms as if obtained from the Makers. Liberal allowances made in case where several Instruments are required. Full information of which, with detailed Price Lists, will be sent on application. 422c

NEWSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
ELSWICK COURT,
NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE,
INVITE attention to their present Stock of CARRIAGES, finished and in progress. 912c

RE-OPENING OF THE PUBLIC BATHS, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

THE LESSEE respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Consett and district the RE-OPENING OF THE PUBLIC BATHS which have lately undergone a complete renovation. Special attention has been paid to THE TURKISH BATH, which has received a large heating furnace and improved flues, making it equal to any in the North of England; is now Open on SATURDAYS, from 12 Noon to 10 p.m.; SUNDAYS, from 7 a.m to 10 a.m.; and on MONDAYS, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

NEWSPAPERS! MONTHLIES!! BOOKS!!!

MR. HENRY POSTLE
BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Leadgate and neighbourhood that he intends COMMENCING BUSINESS as a STATIONER AND NEWSAGENT in the SHOP lately occupied by MRS. CROSS, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE, and will be able to supply Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Journals, Monthlies, &c., immediately after publication, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public support.

Orders given for new Books, Periodicals, &c., will be punctually attended to. 491

LEATHER AND GUTTA PERCHA BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, 4, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN BARCLAY,
(Successor to J. McMurdo)
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has at present a large Stock of all kinds of LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES in every quality, including a splendid variety of Gentlemen's Elastic-Side Boots, suitable for the season, which he is selling at very low prices.

GENTLEMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
LADIES' LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
BOYS', GIRLS', AND CHILDREN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds. 34

V. R.

THE LATEST NEW DESIGNS in Ornaments in Hair and High Tortoise-shell BACK COMBS are Sold at 39, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE, also all articles for the Toilet, comprising—ROUGIER'S SHELL COMBS, KENT'S BRUSHES, ATKINSON AND RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY, IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, and LEATHER FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SPONGES, &c., &c.

The latest Parisian and London mode of selling the hair also Bertha Corsets. "Frivolites made a suit any time."

C. ROUGIER,
39, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE, Proprietor.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, YORK. 926c

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
16, WOOD STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 226c

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
LEADGATE AND CONSETT,

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACT FOR. 685b

WHITELAW'S CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALES, and MILD EDINBURGH ALES, Offices and Stores: 23, WATERLOO STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Sole Agent.

"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

DUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches, by the best makers, Gold and Silver Albertas, Guards, Wedding and Fancy Rings, at about half the original cost.—J. TAYLOR, Pawnbroker, 16, Broad Chare, Newcastle. 466b

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

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN DOVE & Co.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
PORTLAND AND ROMAN CEMENT supplied to CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS and others in any quantities.
CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.
MANUFACTORY—ST. ANTHONY'S. 124

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

YOU CAN BUY YOUR
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
AS CHEAP IN CONSETT
WHERE? *AS IN NEWCASTLE.*
AT
JAMES LAKE'S,
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET, STREET, CONSETT. 867b

OPENING OF EXTENSIVE CABINET SHOW ROOMS.

MR. ALEXANDER MOLTENI begs most respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the Public generally that he has Removed from his old place of business to the Extensive Premises situated No. 76, Pilgrim Street, where he has on view a most elaborate assortment of First-class Furniture and General House Furnishing of every description, New and Second-hand, which he guarantees will give that great satisfaction to every purchaser which has characterised his goods and business transactions during the last thirty-five years, and in making this announcement, Mr. Molteni begs to tender his sincere thanks to his friends for past favours, and most cordially solicits an early visit to his New Show Rooms.

76, PILGRIM STREET,
Nearly opposite the Royal Arcade. 906a

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Capital (fully subscribed).....£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds..... 1,241,000.
Annual Revenue..... 413,000.
Farming Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favourable terms. All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of *Explosion by Gas*, without extra Premium. During the last 35 years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents:

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
NEVILLE STREET (opposite the Central Station Hotel),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 710c

A. MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
9 NELSON STREET, AND 9 CHURCH STREET, CONSETT.

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at all Prices.
GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.

WEDDING RINGS.

English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully examined and repaired.
Jewellery neatly repaired, and done on most reasonable terms.

Country Orders Attended to.

Poetry: Original and Select.

WATCHING BY THE SEA.

A maiden sat lone, on a mossy stone,
Close by the moaning midnight sea;
Singing with sad and plaintive tone,
"I am weary watching here alone,
Oh! come back, love, to me."
But the night winds cried with a hollow groan,
And the sea replied with a sullen moan,
"He will never come back to thee."

Her face gleamed white, in the weird moonlight,
That silvered the surging lone blue sea,
As she look'd away, far out in the bay,
O'er the foam capp'd waves, through the misty spray,
By the wind blown far and free;
Singing with sad, and plaintive tone;
I am weary watching here alone,
"Oh! come back, love, to me."
But the night winds cried with a hollow groan,
And the sea replied with a sullen moan,
"He will never come back to thee."

No tear stood on her thin pale cheek,
Nor shone in her bright but hollow eye,—
Ah, no! the fountain of her heart,
That open still sorrow's bitter smart,
And flow to the eyes, and in tear-drops start,
With sorrow fadeless fraught,
As to and-fro she swayed and sang,
While mournfully the echoes rang,
Borne through the midnight sky;

"I am weary watching here alone,
Oh, cruel, cruel sea,
Have pity, and send back my own
Fond heart of love to me,
For he has left me, when he comes home,
Then I this bride will be."
But the night winds cried with a hollow groan,
And the sea replied with a sullen moan,
"He will never come back to thee."

Oh! long she sat, but she looked in vain
Over the misty moonlit tide,
For him who would never return again
To make her life one dear bride.
And sadly he slept in the deep far down,
Wrapt in a shroud of seaweed brown,
.....never more in the report town
Would he sit by her side.

Ye, oft she sits on the mossy stone,
Gazing sadly over the sea,
And still she sings in a hopeless tone,
"I am weary, weary, watching alone,
Will you never come back to me?"
But still the groaning night winds cry,
And still the moaning waves reply,
"He will never come back to thee."

LANCASTER.

JARROW PAPER MILL, 1873.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

A Singing Class—Canaries.

Very Small Fry—Whitebait.

A Neat Fellow—Little Bow Peep.

An Attached Couple—Handcuffs.

His horse says neigh to him, and he's an ass.

A Wife's Settlement—Her death and burial.

The Wise Tailor's Motto—Dum or they'll do.

If a publican were to write his life, would it be his beer ography?

Is it not true that the Claimant is going to appear at Rogerville Gardens.

It is not true that the late Mr. Macready went in for the rural, though he was certainly a retired Hamlet.

Mr. Bond has just looked in to say that before the Snob left London he bought several gals. He means gallons of marking ink, it appears, upon examination.

VERY RIDICULOUS.—One of Judy's correspondents has a friend suffering from hydrophobia, who will go about asking everyone he meets the current question of the day. "Well!" he says, "have you seen the——" (a violent sneeze here completes the sentence) *Echo answers.*

BY THE SAD SEA.—A Proof Poem. *Seymour.*

Aunty goes down to the seaside and selects a retired spot where she dabbles playfully with her shoes and stockings off. That mawkish (George secures the same and won't give them up under a shilling.

FROM PRICES AGAINST *Mistress*.—Just give you a shilling Joseph, and you only bring me ten stamps. Where's the Change.—*Joseph*. Please'm stamps is

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

Now the Persian, turn'd Parisian,
Pretty compliments can twist;
Finding them, in fields Elysian,
Sun, which was to Ladies *miss'd*.

He may find him self in sorry case,
Should the present sunshine cease;
While 'tis there a *reign of terror*,
Here 'twill be a *reign* of peace.

Extracts from FUN.

TO ARABLE FARMERS.—Good 'ands for Sale. Daughter—Arabella.

The Order of the Sun.—From East to West. (Operative). "Mother, what's the matter with the Mote of Household Troops—Of Regiments are others?"

Hockwardness of the Season.—Now is the time for Rushby Park and Hampton Court. The cleaning of the Lions' fur.—Fact. Large assortment of Cat's Dressing Cases.—Giving of Long dance for a watch in the fond expectation of cutting your own acquaintances and then finding it "a good job."

Fishy Natural History.—Class: Lizzy. Teacher: "Now, what shall cook look uncommonly dickey!"—The Dickey! I should shriek, rather to What's a good sufficient oyster-sauce?" *As similar illustrations.*

"IN SCRIPT."—"I'm sorry Lucretia, dear, to keep my appointment with you yesterday, dear; but I had to go to the *Times* you know—it was to be—but—I—I—I was there!"—*Mrs Brown*. "Oh, I know, I know, dear! I was there myself!"—*Mrs Jones*. "Indeed!"—*Mrs B.* (triumphantly) "Ah! I see by you wore standoish in the crowd."

QUESTIONS OF 1873.—*Miss Flora Rosette* (to her drawing master) "What's the model you must have to sit for that young lady in the picture, Mr. Pigment?"—*Mr. Pigment*. "Do you think so? My lady was the model."—*Miss Flora Rosette*. "Ah! very curious, no). Yes I ought to have known it was like you."

THE REDEEMING FEATURE.—(Sandy Mc Gill, from Cavent the Tweed, located in a Northumberland village, has somehow managed to improve his washing powder with, of course, the Northumberland pastime).—*Sandy Mc Gill*. (Laughing) "Ah! I say, but I'm taint so jolly silly as it looks after all—there's cleanin' in it, you see!"

Extracts from PUNCH.

A PROVERB REVISED.—Too many cooks spoil the Brew.

Music Entitled for a Useless Class.—The London Pavement.—*Miserable Clarionet*.

Cause of Summer.—An old name has been likely to read called "Lays Bill-birds." Evidently to be found in Kew Gardens.

THE SERVANTS.—*Cook* (to Jane, remember you must go for the children at nine o'clock, as I shall have to stay up at that hour.) *Jane*. Yes, Cook. *Cook*. Please 'm, I don't think I can get there till very much later, and shall probably be quite tired out by the time I get home!!!

THE REVEREND GENTRY.—*Footman*. "Hollo! Pat! What the dickens are you doing to Hannah's cat?" *Pat*. "Well, you see, Captain Jane, the old black beast went Jane yesterday that was wanted for spoiling Dickey's funeral, so this gentleman and I are practising—they're going to have a funeral, you know, instead of the brute's—and I'll have it well be close up in for Miss McGinnety's wedding, so the

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Government must by this time wish they had taken Mr. Disraeli's advice, to drop the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill next session. The little subject has got into with regard to the matter of the privileges of the Lords would also have been a good excuse for dropping the Bill; but no, Mr. Gladstone is determined to push on "to the bitter end." Though he finds he cannot insert provisions in the Commons to take away the remnant of judicial power which the Lords left to themselves, yet he will have the Bill so shaped that the Lords will only have to drop in a clause abolishing their Scotch and Irish appeal jurisdiction. The grave will have been dug and all preparations for the funeral will have been made, and the poniard will be handed to the Law Lords to commit the "happy despatch" on themselves. I can assure you that members of the Lower House are very impatient of this pertinacity in carrying the measure under the circumstances; but the penalty for an adverse vote would be a dissolution in the autumn; so our legislators are on their best behaviour.

Misfortune makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows. So Mr. Mitchell Henry and Mr. Whalley must both have thought on Friday night, when the former gentleman and the House of Commons cleared of strangers, in order that he might complain to the absence of the reporters and proceed, gumably, without their knowledge of the individual neglect in reporting Irish Members. But Mr. Whalley, what had he to do with that? Why, simply that he was unreported or inadequately reported too, and the reason was that the majority of the reporters were Roman Catholics! I wonder if that is the reason why Irish Roman Catholic Members are not reported. Poor Mr. Whalley! If he gets hold of an idea outside of his Tichborne fanaticism, it is in connection with his old hallucination of the universal presence and power of the Jesuits. You will have noticed, he brought the case of his fat friend on again on Friday, and was very courteously but firmly put down by Mr. Bruce. But, seriously, with regard to Mr. Mitchell Henry's proceeding, it is generally looked upon as a very impudent and unnecessary employment of the privileges of the House.

We have had a whole lot of Select Committees upon different matters during this session. For instance, the House of Lords have had a Select Committee upon horses; the Commons have had committees upon coal, upon contracts for stores, upon the game laws, upon civil service expenditure, the civil service writers, and a variety of other matters. What the labours of all these committees will amount to, and what will come of them, it is impossible to predict; but the report of the Select Committee on the Game Laws leans towards the end of last week, is not a very promising specimen of the wisdom of the legislature concentrated in a committee. The report recommends that rabbits are to be struck out of the Game Acts, that there should be an easy and summary mode of arbitration in case of damage by game, and that land where game is preserved should be rated. These are not very important changes to be recommended as the result of a Select Committee's inquiries; but doubtless they are more important recommendations that will be made by some of the other committees I have mentioned. On the whole, Select Committees on abstract questions seldom seem to arrive at any practicable result, and perhaps naturally so.

Everybody must be heartily glad (not even excepting the defendant) that the first part of the "Tichborne" trial in the Court of Queen's Bench has been got through safely. This eight or nine days' recess that have been allowed in order that Dr. Kenealey should have time to prepare his speech for the defence, as a respite not only for defendant, for witnesses, for jury, for counsel, and for judges, and for all persons actually engaged in the case, but even for the general public, many of whom have already begun to look forward to the evidence day by day "with all the eagerness of a first night." Dr. Kenealey has a gigantic task before him; but if he realises the anticipations he has raised by hints and intimations he has thrown out, his fortune as a barrister will be made. Of course, some extraordinary disclosures are expected, by the friends of the Claimant; and if Dr. Kenealey has nothing new to tell he will have misled the public by such remarks as "I only do not know my case yet, Mr. Hawkins," and "There are many things I do not know, Mr. Hawkins." The learned doctor would hardly indulge in the obtuseness of such remarks if he had not something more to bring forward than the case of the Claimant in the Court of Common Pleas. The expectation of some novel and striking points having been raised into the case, it is feared that the disappointment will be great if Dr. Kenealey does not realise the anticipations his own words have excited. But time will show.

The great Catholic will case, as it has been called, has excited much interest here, and some very points of comments have been made upon it; but, on the whole, people are pretty well agreed that the jury could have brought in no other verdict than the one they did, in the present state of the law. A testator has a right to will away his property for religious purposes, and leave her mother and sister to live on £120 a year each is a very severe way this can be altered. Any statute which would prevent such a bequest of the Baroness Wild, without stopping land or money being left to the Roman Catholic religion, would be a severe blow to Protestantism, for it would prevent rich bachelors or spinsters from endowing hospitals for men or cats, as the case might be) while their "own flesh and blood" were left penniless. Perhaps it would be well if the law interfered in such cases, secured at least a certain proportion of property to relatives, in spite of all wills. It has often been complained that the Protestant Church has failed to minister to the poor, but it almost seems more infamous to be done in the case of partial wills.

A few days ago Mr. Samuel Cross was taken to one of the London hospitals because a policeman, coming on him in a fit, thought he was drunk. Mr. Cross, it appears, was in the habit of complaining of pains in the head, and on Thursday he was found in a fit by the policeman, who, as he thought, was drunk, and took him to the station-house. Here he was discovered to be in a fit, and was sent to the hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but it almost seems more infamous to be done in the case of partial wills.

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Railway Time Tables,

NEWCASTLE AND JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leave Newcastle, Week days (Sundays).—A.M. 7.45 (*), 8.0 (*), 9.55, 10.55, 11.55, (*) 12.30, 1.0, 3.0, 3.25 (*), 4.55, 5.55, 6.55, 8.0, 9.0, 10.30.

Leave Jarrow, Week days (Sundays).—A.M. 8.0, 9.30, 2.0, 5.0, 7.15, 8.15, 9.30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; Pelaw, 13; Heburn, 17; Leam Lane, 22, and High Shields, 31 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

Fares from Newcastle to Gateshead: First, 3d; second, 2d; third, 1d.

Fares from Gateshead to Jarrow: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

Fares from Newcastle to Jarrow: First, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields, or Tyne Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d. Return, first, 5d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—5.5, 7.0, 8.0, 8.30(*), 9.0, 10.0, 10.30, 12.30, 1.30 (*), 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 6.30, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.30.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—9.15, 10.0, 11.0, 12.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 4; Leam Lane Dock, 8; Jarrow, 13; Heburn, 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling, 26; and Gateshead, 30 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 35 minutes after the time they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave Jarrow for Newcastle at 1.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m., and for all intermediate stations:

First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 10 minutes after the time they leave South Shields.

Fares from South Shields to High Shields or Tyne Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Fares from South Shields to Jarrow: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—6.0, 6.50, 7.40, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50, 11.50, 12.30, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6.0, 7.50, 9.25, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50, 11.50, 12.30, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Seaham Lane, 7; Tyne Dock, 13; High Shields, 17 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 20 minutes after the time they leave Sunderland.

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow change carriages at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d; second, 5d; third, 3d. Tyne Dock: first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second 8d.; third, 6d., Jarrow, Pelaw, 1s. 2d.; second, 10d.; third, 7d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s.; second, 1s. 6d.; third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—A.M. 6.20, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 10.15, 11.15, 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.21, 8.21, 9.55, 11.15.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays).—8.21, 9.21, 10.21, 11.21, 12.21, 1.21, 2.21, 3.21, 4.21, 5.21, 6.21, 7.36, 8.36, 9.36.

These trains leave intermediate Stations as follows:—South Shields 4, High Shields 7, Tyne Dock 11, and Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving at Sunderland in about 22 minutes.

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d. High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d. Tyne Dock: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d. Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 4d. Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—A.M. 6.0 (*), 6.30 (*), 7.0 (*), 7.30 (*), 8.0, 8.30, 9.0, 9.30, 10.0, 10.30, 11.0, 11.30, 12.0, 12.30, 1.0, 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0, 4.30, 5.0, 5.30, 6.0, 6.30, 7.0, 7.30,

STRIKE OF CABDRIVERS.

The Dundee cab strike commenced on Monday. There is not a cab on the different stands in the town. Vehicles may be obtained at the yards of the several proprietors, but at advanced rates.

A telegram states that the cab proprietors resolved unanimously to withdraw all their cabs from the streets in consequence of the Police Commissioner having declared that each carriage should have on the back of it a large number similar to that displayed on the back of the London cabs. Some other objectionable bye-laws have also been enacted by the Commissioners, but the one respecting the number is that which has given the greatest offence. The cabmen decided that if the employers did not resist the action taken against them they would themselves strike.

FEARFUL THUNDERSTORM AND FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

SEVERAL PERSONS STRUCK.

On Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied with hail, visited the neighbourhood of St. Helens, Warrington, and Rainhill. The rain fell so thickly that many of the fields presented the appearance of being covered with a dense sheet. At Bold Heath, about three miles from Rainhill, on the road to Warrington, the lightning struck two cottages, entering the kitchen of one house, smashing the crockery, and passing through the wall to the next house, where it smashed window sashes, and tearing up the chimney carried away a portion of the wall of the upper story, and the larger portion of the roof. A man who was sitting beside the fire in one house was hurled on to the floor at the other end of the room; and his wife, who had fled in her fright to the next house, where two other women were, was severely hurt, and lies in a precarious state. The house was completely wrecked.

MR. PLIMSOLL AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In a letter to the *Times* of on Monday Mr. Plimsoll says:—"I see in a local paper that Mr. Fortescue last night, [illegible] in reply to a question, that he had written to me respecting my election for the Duke of Somerset which appeared in the *Times* last Saturday, and that he had not yet received any reply. I have not received his letter; it has probably been withheld (with others) because I am far from well, and was sent here with directions to have perfect quiet for a time. Its receipt, however, should certainly have been acknowledged, and I will inquire why this was not done. As the reply to Mr. Fortescue is not open to the objection that such reply would divert the attention of the Royal Commissioners from the more important objects of their inquiry, I will do so on my return to London next week. My letter to the Duke was draughted by a solicitor and settled by a counsel. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that I should take any further steps in the matter under similar guidance.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,—SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.—Plymouth, July 11th."

THE ZANZIBAR MAIL CONTRACT.

The Zanzibar Mail Contract Committee met again on Monday. Mr. M'Kenzie, chairman of the British India Steam Company, said the company made a joint tender with the Union for £35,000 for the service from Zanzibar and the Cape. Since the joint tender was made, the British India Company entered into their contract with the Government for the service between Aden and Zanzibar, but the contract was not confirmed by Parliament. The company would not forego compensation. Mr. Lowe said when the feeling respecting the East African slave trade grew strong, Government directed the Post Office to take steps for establishing a mail service—the Western to be carried by postal arrangements, the Eastern to be a political service, paid for by subsidy. The colony however declined to grant a subsidy, and the Western service was dropped. The company resolved to return to their original offer of £29,000 for the Eastern, but eventually it was fixed at £35,000. He thought it would be a sad precedent for Parliament to interfere with such matters, unless in case of gross misconduct.

THE LONDON BUILDERS.

A conference between the London Master Builders' Association and the masons, with the view of averting a strike, was held on Monday afternoon. After three hours' discussion, the meeting broke up without being able to come to any settlement. The men are greatly supported.

The master builders, after the interview with the masons's delegates, met the carpenters, but this meeting also terminated without result. The masters offered to concede the 4d. per hour demanded by the men, and to allow them to leave work at 12 o'clock on Saturdays, but stated that they could not possibly pay before four o'clock, and offered to refer this point with some others to arbitration. The delegates however refuse to recommend the men to accept these terms, and the masters expressed their determination not to meet the delegates unless they were authorised to accept the terms. It is feared that the strike will commence on Saturday.

On Monday night a mass meeting of masons was held at Westminster to hear the report of the delegates' interview with the masters. It was resolved that delegates be at once appointed in every shop to wait upon each individual employer, and give notice that they will all strike at 12 o'clock on Saturday next unless the whole of their terms are acceded to.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS.

On Monday the annual demonstration of the Cannock Chase District of the National Amalgamated Association of Miners took place, and was largely attended. The members carried a vast number of flags and banners, and were escorted by fourteen bands of music. The Rev. G. Rooke, vicar of Burntwood, presided, and expressed a hope that the profits of the masters might never be so great nor the demands of the men so unreasonable as to destroy the existing prosperity of the country. The spending, which was next read, showed that the district had saved £883 during the year, in addition to paying £1500 for the men on strike in Wales. Addresses were afterwards delivered by Mr. Thomas HUDSON, Dray (Mr. W. Owen, Mr. Hall, Mr. Stafforshire), Mr. Gething, and others, and resolutions were adopted asking the employers to meet the men's representatives for the purpose of forming a board of conciliation for this district, and for the purpose of giving effect to the weighing clause, which it was resolved to enforce strictly. A resolution was also passed earnestly calling upon the Government to give effect to the efforts of Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Mundella, M.P.'s, to procure the amendment of the Conspiracy Law, and the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The meeting likewise gave a pledge to promote the establishment of the Widows and Orphans Funds in every district under control.

Mr. A. J. Ellis, the President of the Philological Society, will certainly, it is said, complete his work on "Early English Pronunciation, with special reference to Chaucer and Shakespeare," in the autumn of the present year.

ARTICHOKING ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—Archbishop Manning has issued a circular to the Roman Catholic Provincial Synod of Westminster, to be held in the hall of St. Edmund's College, Ware, on the 22nd of the present month.

BROADHEAD IN THE DIVORCE COURT

In the Divorce Court on Tuesday afternoon, the cause of Broadhead *v.* Broadhead, in which the notorious trades unionist of that name figures as petitioner, was before Sir James Hannen, on motion. The parties were married in April, 1867, and the petitioner, Ellen Broadhead, prays for a dissolution of her marriage with Joseph Broadhead on the ground of his adultery and cruelty, and in her petition she sets out various acts of violence on the part of her husband. Dr. Pritchard, who is counsel for the petitioner, asked his lordship for directions as to the mode of trial. He asked that the case be heard by the court itself. There was no appearance on the part of the respondent. As all the affidavits were in order the learned judge ordinary made the required order for the cause to be heard by himself, with a jury.

THE MISSING ASIATIC TRAVELLER.

A short time ago an application was reported for a grant of administration of the goods and effects of Colonel Richard Roundell Roundell, the Asiatic traveller. It will be remembered he went through Persia, and was last seen going into the interior in a cart, disguised as a peasant, and since that period he has not been heard of. Other inquiries were about to be made by the Russian authorities, and until the result of them was known Sir James Hannen deferred making the grant as prayed. At the Probate Court on Tuesday, Mr Bayford stated that his clients had received a communication from Lord Granville, who had heard from the Russian Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He stated that he had heard from the authorities at the Caucasus, and they despaired of hearing any further of the colonel. Sir James Hannen said that everything that was possible seemed to have been done in the matter, and the grant might go as asked. Grant of administration to the executor of the will accordingly.

THE UTILIZATION OF SLAG ON TEES SIDE.

Mr. Wood, the engineer of the Tees Iron Works, Middlesborough, and Mr. Joseph Woodward, of Darlington, whose patent has been acquired by the Tees Scoriæ Brick Company, are busily engaged striving to bring to perfection their respective systems of utilization of slag. Mr. Woodward confines his attention exclusively to the manufacture of bricks, and for some time past he has been exerting himself to reduce the weight of the brick, so as to give it a better chance in the market as compared with ordinary clay bricks. In this effort he has been largely successful. Some bricks made last week at the Clay Lane Works of Mr. Thomas Vaughan did not weigh over six pounds each, while an ordinary clay brick varies in weight from six to nine pounds. If bricks of this specific gravity can be uniformly produced from slag, the success of Mr. Woodward's system appears to be assured.

BALLOON VOYAGE.

A fortnight ago preparations were being made in New York for a balloon voyage across the Atlantic. Professor Wise, who had charge of the undertaking, wrote hopefully of the prospects. "The balloon proper," he says, "will be a spheroid of 100 feet traverse, and 110 perpendicular and discretive. The supplemental balloon will be a spheroid of 36 feet diameter. These, with allowance for expansion of gas, will give a lifting power of 7,500 pounds, and a net carrying power of 9,500 pounds, after all disposable ballast, 7,500 pounds. Our floats will not lose by exosmose gas over 15 pounds per hour, and that will enable us to keep afloat 60 hours. We shall carry a boat more for the purpose of providing for a contingency that may possibly arise from any damage to the main balloon, but one that we have little cause to apprehend. The boat will be stored with water and provisions to serve for thirty days." Professor Wise adds that reliance is mainly placed on "the great eastward drift of the trade wind. We know that the atmosphere above us is in that eastward; the heavens above attest the fact in its fleecy messengers constantly to be seen in this aerial highway. What we don't know is the actual condition of this force of nature, over and above the sea, and, as a method of exploration, we intend to make this aerial voyage, and in our humble way, endeavour to mark out an untrodden path for men and mails."

EXCITING SCENE IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings in the French Assembly on Monday were of a very tumultuous character. The uproar began on a speech by M. Buffet, the President of the Council, explaining an accusation which he said was made behind his back by M. de Choiseul, that the President constituted himself the organ of the majority, and not of the whole Assembly. The explanation of M. de Choiseul's remarks was the few words spoken by the President accepting and expressing the satisfaction of the Assembly at the review in honour of the Shah. M. Buffet now proceeded energetically to take issue impartially in his conduct in the chair, and vindicated himself for ever having (as the Left had said he ought to have done) accorded praise to M. Thiers for the reorganisation of the army. M. Bertrand brought in a bill to provide that no parliamentary proceedings should be posted up in the Communes of France without the express sanction of the Assembly—such sanction to compel the simultaneous placarding of all the other speeches delivered on the same day in debate. M. Bertrand demanded "Urgency" for his motion, a request which was rejected by the Assembly. M. Paris, a member of the Right Centre, proposed that the Assembly should be inaugurated on the 27th of July, and that the Committee to which his proposition should be referred should suggest how long the recess ought to last. This motion was declared "Urgent." M. Brunet, the Minister of Justice, brought in a bill to confer upon the Permanent Committee which will sit during the recess the right belonging to the Assembly of authorising the prosecution of journals guilty of insulting the Assembly. This measure elicited protests from the Left, and great tumult ensued. M. Gambetta and other members took part in the disorderly proceedings. "Upon the telegraphic despatch becoming one which is beyond all description: "While the members of the Right cheered, the Left protested. Some members, and particularly M. Lepère, were conspicuous for their energetic demonstrations, clenching their fists, and violently apostrophising the speakers. Prolonged shouting was heard from all parts of the House." Eventually the Assembly decided upon the appointment of a committee of nine to report upon the bill. The sitting a motion was read asking leave to question the Government upon its home policy. The motion was signed by M. Lepère, M. Grevy, and M. Jules Favre. At the mention of the last name great excitement was made by the Right, in the midst of which a member of the Left exclaimed, "Our colleague is being insulted." The Duc de Broglie agreed to the interpellation, and the House adjourned to the 29th inst. The Assembly finally settled down to the debate on the Army Organisation Bill.

A MAN BITTEN BY A TIGER.—A man, named William Clark, a gardener, on Monday night, when under the influence of drink, paid a visit to Madeley menagerie, which is at present stationed in the Haymarket in the town, and he foolishly put one of his arms through between the bars of the tigers' cage. And one of the tigers seized the arm and inflicted a severe lacerated wound. He was taken to the Infirmary, where his injury was attended to. The man has since died.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ORANGEMEN.

On Tuesday, over 30,000 Orangemen of Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, and other towns in the West of Scotland, held a demonstration in a field three miles out of Glasgow.—The Rev. Dr. Potter, Sheffield, said that the Prime Minister was under the repute of being a secret Roman Catholic, if not absolutely a member of the Jesuit order. (Hisses against Gladstone, and cries of "Down with him".)—Mr. chairman, George McLeod, said, "No, no."—Mr. Johnstone, member for Belfast, said Mr. Gladstone is not so. Dr Potter continued: Let me alone, if you please, and I will not. (Laughter.) I say no man. We don't want members of Parliament to come to an Orange platform to defend and back up Mr. Wm. Ewart Gladstone.—Mr. Johnstone rose to order, saying: I entirely repudiate such an assertion. I don't require my sentiments to be endorsed, even by the Rev. Samuel Potter. I am an opponent of Wm. Ewart Gladstone and a supporter of Benjamin Disraeli. (Great applause.)—Dr Potter replied that he agreed with Mr. Roebuck, who said it will not undertake to say that the Prime Minister is a Jesuit or Roman Catholic, but I say Gladstone could not more completely do the work of the Jesuits.

SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT.

At the Divorce Court on Tuesday morning, Sir James Hannen gave judgment in the case of "Green *v.* Green." It appeared that in November, 1868, the petitioner obtained a decree for a judicial separation from her husband, and since then ought to be entirely released from him, on the ground that since the separation he had been living wi h another woman. The question was whether there had not been unnecessary delay in the prosecution of the suit, and also, whether the wife, who could not probably have obtained at the time all she now desired, could again come to the court. The Attorney-General had argued that the wife could not make any grounds of complaint, and that she should have proceeded at the time with all the charges alleged against her husband, and thus have obtained a decree annulling the marriage. The wife stated that the reason she did not proceed with the charge at the time was "that she loved her husband, and hoped his heart would change, but finding that this was hopeless, and that he was still living in adultery with another woman, she could not do otherwise than again come to the court."—Sir James Hannen said he thought the petitioner was entitled to the favourable consideration of the court, and, after much deliberation, he held that she was entitled to a decree *nisi*. Decree accordingly.

THE COST OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

The Rev. Wm. Stanyer, the Secretary of the National Education Union, has published a letter on the gross cost and net results of School Boards. Drawing his points from a Parliamentary Return (April 23, 1873), obtained at the instance of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, he says the following facts speak for themselves. The figures are given in round numbers, and cover the two years of existence:—

1. Cost of first elections, £25,000.
2. Cost of elections to fill vacancies, £1,800.
3. Cost of establishment, *i.e.* offices, officers' furniture, clerks, easy chairs, red tape, sealing-wax, &c., £44,000
4. Cost of erection of schools, £124,700. This sum is independent of large sums borrowed or under arrangement.
5. Cost of maintenance of schools, £57,500.
6. Payment of fees to denominational schools, £2,500.
7. Other (*sic*) expenses, £62,000.—a large item—a limbo into which we can only look and surmise, but not venture to lay open, yet noting the very significant fact that it exceeds the money spent in actual education by over £5,000.

He goes on to point out that out of a gross sum approaching £350,000, placed in the hands of School Boards, only one-sixth of it has gone in the direct service of education. On the other hand the voluntary schools are educating over 2,000,000 children without any burden whatever on the local rates; and even where school Boards make use of those schools the charge per child on the poor-rate (*i.e.* education-rate) is only some 8s. or 9s. per annum; but when the Boards vie with and enter into competition with the voluntary schools, by building and maintaining schools out of poor-rate, *i.e.* try their hands at "keeping school," the costs run up to something like £5 per head per annum, demonstrating the enormous saving and relief to our rates in the very burdens effected by the religious bodies maintaining their own schools. Out of the £5,000,000 annually, and we are below the mark; on this ground, therefore, as a rate-payer, he enters his protest against the Boards attempting to build or maintain schools except in case of proved necessity founded upon actual demand, and not on red-tape theory.—*The National Church.*

A PRETENDED HEIRESS AND HER VICTIMS IN NEWCASTLE.

About two months ago, a respectably dressed middle-aged woman, possessing a good address, took up her quarters at the Sunderland Bridge End, Sunderland Street, Newcastle, representing to the landlord that she was heiress to a vast amount of property, and intended to stay in the town for some time in order to settle her affairs. During a portion of the past two months she has stayed in the above-named hostelry, and by her adroitness in addressing wealthy and important sirs, she managed to throw all with whom she came in contact off their guard. After the lapse of a short time, she made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Northern Alley, Terrace, Westmoreland Street. She represented herself to these good people as "a woman of money," but that she would not inherit it until the 6th of the present month; and as she was at the present time somewhat distant in funds she would esteem it a great favour if Mr. and Mrs. Lambert would oblige her with the temporary loan of a few pounds, adding that when she "came to her money" she would make them a present of £1,000 as remuneration for their generosity, and a token of her gratitude for services rendered in a time of need. She also produced a will drawn up by Mr. Legge, solicitor, Grey Street, purporting to leave various sums to other persons at her death, and likewise giving full directions as to the ceremony to be observed on her decease and at her burial. One peculiarity of the will which invests it with a certain amount of ingenious humour is that she gives ample instructions relative to the number of coffins in which her body is to be enclosed, with a description of the wood and material required in their construction. Again, she even went so far as to accompany different tradesmen in the town, the majority of them belonging to the building trade, up various buildings for sale, and, after recounting the plausible story, made mock purchases of property to the extent of several thousands of pounds. The bland manner which the woman assumed and the glowing tale of her pending wealth, had, we are sorry to say, the effect of securing for her, both Mr. and Mrs. Lambert from time to time advanced the woman sums which, until her disappearance, amounted to £130. Another mysterious feature of the case is that she got possession of Mrs. Lambert's gold watch, and there is little prospect of it ever being recovered. On Friday night, she surreptitiously packed up Mrs. Lambert's silver spoons, and left Newcastle by the 2 a.m. train for the south on Saturday. She has not since been heard of. We believe the case is now in the hands of the police.—*Newcastle Daily Journal.*

Several shocks of earthquake were felt in Italy on Saturday.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE AT DARLINGTON.

On Tuesday afternoon, an explosion of a locomotive took place at the Forge Works, Albert Hill, Darlington. The locomotive was used about the works, and has only been left a short time whilst the men went to dinner, when an explosion took place with terrific force, all the houses in the vicinity being shaken, and the walls on each side falling in. The engine was left a complete wreck, all having been blown away except the bed on which she boiler rested. As showing the force of the explosion, it may be mentioned that some of the fragments were hurled completely over the works of the Darlington Iron Company to a distance of 200 or 300 yards. A part of the coping and chimney of a dwelling in the works was knocked off by the flying fragments, but otherwise the chimney did not appear to be damaged. At little boy was hurt in the leg, but not seriously, and he was the only injury occasioned. The wheels and other substantial parts of the engine were warped and twisted in a most extraordinary way. Many persons visited the spot to witness the effects of the accident. Beyond the loss of the engine, the damage will not be extensive.

EARL FORTESCUE ON GAME AND RABBITS.

Earl Fortescue has just written a letter to the tenants on his Lincolnshire estates, complaining that, although he let the tenants the shooting (being, to use his own words, "tired of paying for the privilege of patridges and pheasants, which I could neither conveniently come down to shoot myself, nor prevail on any of my relations to shoot for me."), the pheasants under this letting—which was for five years—have been pretty nearly exterminated, very few hares are left, and the partridges are very much diminished, while the rabbits have increased enormously. On a recent visit his lordship says he was grieved by rabbits. After this conclusive proof, his lordship proceeds, his inability or unwillingness of his tenants to keep the rabbits down, he has, upon full consideration, reluctantly come to the conclusion that he must consult his tenants' as well as his own interests, and let the shooting over the whole of his Lincolnshire estates to some one gentlemen for seven years, stipulating that he shall preserve the foxes, preserve hares with moderation, and destroy the rabbits, reserving to himself a concurrent right, if he thinks fit, to destroy rabbits during February, March, and April. As, however, it is not for the sake of increased rent he proposes to do this, but only for the better protection of his tenants' crops and his own trees, he intends making over to the tenants at once one-fourth of the shooting he receives for the shooting over their farms. His Lordship concludes a long letter by saying that what he had flattered himself was a satisfactory solution of all difficulties about game and rabbits on estates where he was non-resident, has proved a complete failure.

THE SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES BY ARBITRATION.

The miners of Durham and Northumberland, meeting in their respective counties within the last month, have unanimously passed resolutions approving the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between them and their employers. What favour the proposal may find amongst employers interest in the matter, and the publication of the following letter from the prompt and satisfactory arrangement of trade differences of the working miners, and as arbitration offers the only probable means of permanently harmony where the friendly relations of the two classes are interrupted, the inducements to resort to it appear to be strong on the one side as on the other. The resolutions in the form in which they were passed are nothing more than a declaration of opinion; they do not commit the miners to any course of action with the view of carrying them into effect. But they will, we think, be regarded as one of the triumph at no distant day of the principle they sanction in the constitution of competent tribunals for the settlement of all disputes, and the success which has attended the establishment of a Joint Committee of masters and miners for the discussion of differences in connection with that industry in the Northern counties. The Joint Committee is composed of six colliery owners and six miners' representatives; they meet on equal terms, discuss freely the points in dispute, and where a division takes place, each member of the committee exercises an equal voting power. Many of the questions submitted to the Joint Committee of this body, would have remained unsettled, or would have been settled in a different manner in every colliery, perhaps not without a more or less serious interruption of work, if not adjusted in a way satisfactory to all concerned. The same interests of the two sections constituting the Joint Committee are distinct enough, but the discussions have been conducted with a spirit of mutual forbearance on both sides, and often in this division of opinions as to the voted with miners, and miners with colowners. The Joint Committee has proved a most efficacious and valuable agency, and the capacity for rendering service to the parties is likely to be even great in the future as it has been found in the past. Par from believing that its functions would be superseded by the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration, we think that it would have a very useful career before it after such tribunals shall have come into operation. A great many questions, especially those of a local character, will be advantageously and conveniently referred to and disposed of by it. But it is obvious that questions may, and probably will arise, upon which the two classes of which the Joint Committee is composed, being opposed to each other, no decision can be obtained. The six colowners voting one way, and the six miners another way, the point in dispute will remain unsettled. Then, there being no authority to deal with the question in dispute, the calomitous expedient of the strike or the lock-out is to be apprehended. The Board of Arbitration, taking up the question at the point at which the Joint Committee left it, will be able to deal with this misfortune. For a long time past there has happily been a good understanding between the colowners and miners of Durham and Northumberland, and in these circumstances the Joint Committee has been disturbed. But it would be unwise to rely upon this as a permanent condition, or upon the efficiency of a body constituted as this committee is to deal with the difficulties and the questions that may arise between the two classes represented at its deliberations. In view of such a contingency, and while the mutual relations of colowners and miners continue so friendly and cordial, we would suggest that the Joint Committee should agree upon the appointment of a Board of Arbitration, to whose decision all questions that the committee failed to settle should be referred, and whose award should be referred. It is obviously much better that such a tribunal should be constituted in the absence of difficulties and possible agitations in connection with the various irritating questions that have already arisen. Of course its success will depend upon the intelligence and impartiality it brings to their consideration. But there can be no difficulty in selecting men whose character and ability are a guarantee for the satisfactory performance of the duties they are called upon to discharge. Both employers and miners should be ready to furnish the arbitrators with all the materials they possess for enabling them to arrive at an equitable judgement, and all parties will not hardly say, must be prepared to acquiesce loyally in the decision of the Board, whether adverse or favourable.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday night, the Duke of Richmond gave notice of a motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged grievances of officers in consequence of the abolition of purchase. Replying to Lord Granville, the Secretary stated that although no information as to the dispute of the protective tribes on the Gold Coast has been received by the Government, he entertains the belief that the report will turn out to be substantially correct. The right hon. gentlemen added that a piece of news which concerns him more is the loss of two West African mail steamers, carrying stores and provisions to the Gold Coast. Another steamer will be sent out as soon as possible. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the President of the Board of Trade stated, in reply to Sir S. Northcote, that he has written to Mr. Plimsoll, asking him either to furnish the names of the officers of the Board to which he has imputed acts of corruption, or to retract the accusation; but has received no reply. The Premier referred to the question of privilege raised by Lord Cairns, in relation to the proposed clauses in the Judicature Bill transferring to the new court the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords in Scotch and Irish appeals, and expressing his anxiety to avoid any conflict with the House of Lords on the subject. He stated that the Government intends to pursue the course adopted by the Lords when they dealt with the amendments to bills involving monetary considerations, and so to frame the clauses that, whilst retaining every thing relating to the constitution of the Appellate Courts, the words dealing with the privileges of the Lords will be omitted. After some conversation, in the course of which the Premier explained the amendments in their modified form was be placed on the notice paper on Friday, the House went into Committee on the Judicature Bill.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Duke of Somerset called the attention to the state of the fortifications at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He urged that the Government have decided to maintain the works, and that an estimate for the purpose will be submitted to the House of Commons. Replying to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Foreign Secretary said that the dispute between Persia and Turkey, concluded under the mediation of England and Russia, is now in force, and it is hoped before long to have the frontier lines, as decided in that Treaty, clearly defined.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, whilst the private business was being proceeded with, Mr Mitchell Henry called attention to the fact that strangers were present, and, the reporters having retired, the Hon. Member proceeded to complain that the speeches of Irish Members were not done justice to in the reports of the proceedings of the House. Mr M'Carthy having having followed in a similar strain, the Premier suggested that the Hon. Member should rest satisfied with having drawn attention to the matter. Mr Whalley, however, interposed with the remark that his speeches also were ignored, and stated that he had been informed by a friend, who had excellent means of knowing, that three-fourths of the reporters in the gallery were Roman Catholics. The House resolved into Committee on the Judicature Bill, and after a speech from Mr Bouverie against the course adopted by Mr Henry in having the galleries cleared, the reporters were re-admitted. The Premier having announced that a new rule adopted by the Irish Education Commissioners will be applied to the case of the Rev. Dr. Reeves, Mr Bouverie expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and intimated that he will not bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. The Public Health Bill was withdrawn by Sir C. B. Adderley, who announced that the Government should lose no time in dealing with the question. The Judicature Bill was again considered in committee, and the remaining clauses from 76 to 91 inclusive, progress was reported and the sitting suspended. At the evening sitting Colonel Charles Lindsay had proposed the adoption of a motion to the effect that an inquiry into the present state of the Volunteer force, and into the causes that have led to the resignation of over 2,000 officers' commissions, which are still vacant.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Monday, replying to the Duke of Buckingham, the Colonial Secretary confirmed the news as to the defeat of the Ashantees, and added that ample preparations had been made to defend the forts of Cape Coast Castle. Lord Oranmore called attention to the reply of the Archbishops to the Church Association on the question of Ritualism, and moved that a committee should be appointed to consider by what means the danger of the Romanising tendencies in the Church may be averted. A discussion followed, in which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Marquis of Salisbury took part, and ultimately the motion was negatived without a division. In answer to Lord Cremorne, the Foreign Secretary promised to lay on the table a copy of the correspondence between the Government and Baron de Reuter on the subject of the Persian concession, and stated that the Government, whilst viewing the undertaking with satisfaction, had made no promises to give it any official protection. The House adjourned at half-past eight.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS several interesting notices of motion were given, by Mr. O. Morgan, of his intention to propose that it is inexpedient at the present period of the Session to entertain the question of altering the law of Irish and Scotch appeals; by Sir W. Lawson, of a motion to alter the rule with respect to the withdrawal of strangers; and by Mr. Mitchell Henry, that he will, with respect to a question of privilege, call attention to recent arrangements in the House. In the course of the questions the only reference to public business was made with respect to a question by Mr. Bowyer. The Premier stated, in reply, that although no a move could be considered in committee. The new clauses and the schedule was agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS the Premier stated that the Government had abandoned the idea of proposing to transfer the Judicature Bill, with the view of transferring the Scotch and Irish appeals from the House of Lords to the new Supreme Court. Some announcement respecting public business were also made by the Premier in the course of the sitting. The second reading of the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill to the first order on Thursday, the report of the Judicature Bill for second, and the Endowed Schools Bill third reading Navy Estimates are to be considered on Monday. On the report on the Judicature Bill being brought up, the President of the Local Government Board proposed to add a new clause and after others, had the speaker ruled that this could not be done without recommitting the Bill so far as the affected clauses were concerned. This having been done, a discussion arose on the question of the exclusion of Ireland and Ireland of the provisions for the rating of Government property. Mr. Stansfield stated that the Government did not intend to press the question at present, but intimated that next Session the question would not be overlooked. The alterations proposed in the Bill were under discussion when progress was reported. At the evening sitting Mr. Chichester Fortescue moved for ecclesiastical policy of the Government in the West Indian Islands and in Trinidad, and moved a resolution declaring that the House disapproved of that policy.

The sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS commenced at four o'clock on Monday, was not brought to an end until four o'clock on Tuesday morning. After the Judicature Bill had passed through committee, the Turnpike Trusts Continuance Bill passed a third stage, Lord C. Cavendish having withdrawn the instruction for the compulsory adoption of the Local Act. The Lords' amendments to the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to. The Medical Act Amendment (University of London) Bill, the Salmon Fisheries Bill, and the Factories Workshops and Children Bill passed through committee.

WEDNESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Wednesday, on the motion of Mr. V. Bailey, in the absence of Mr. J. P. Smith (Wrexham) Hughes, the order for the second reading of the Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill was discharged.—On the motion of Mr. Ayrton, the House went on the second reading of the Labourers (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill.—Mr. Lowther protested against the measure being hurried and ill-digested, whereupon Mr. Ayrton proposed deal exceptionally with one portion of the bill.

Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.—Apply to Mr. SMITH, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 77d

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 63c

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, immediately, a HOUSE in or near CONSETT.—Address, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 993c

WANTED, TWO APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING.—Apply to Mrs. TWEDELL, Shakespeare Square, Consett. 60d

WANTED, COOKS, HOUSEMAIDS, and WAITING MAIDS.—Apply at Miss ROBSON'S Office, 5, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, from 11o'clock to Three on Tuesday's and Saturday's when will meet Country Servants who will be engaged subject to satisfactory references. 464

CONSETT WATER WORKS COMPANY.

WANTED OFFERS for 100 PAID-UP LAST ISSUE SHARES in this Company. The same will be attended to up to TUESDAY, the 29th inst., and should be addressed to "15 PER CENT. DIVIDEND," at the Office of this Paper. 732

WANTED, to be known by every Lover of a Pipe of Good Tobacco, that S. WALKER, Hair Dresser and Shaver, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL, has just received a beautiful assortment of MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES, also Fancy CLAY PIPES of every description. Real Meerschaum Pipes, from 2s. 6d. each; Briar Root Pipes, from 3d. each. Also, a Choice Stock of TOBACCOS and CIGARS of the Finest Flavour.

Contracts.

BUILDERS wishing to TENDER for the several works required in making certain ALTERATIONS AND ENLARGEMENTS to the WESLEAN METHODIST CHAPEL, LEADGATE, are informed that the Drawings and Specification may be seen in the Vestry of the above Chapel, until 12 o'clock on July 19th, 1873, up to which date, Tenders (sealed and addressed) will be received at our Office, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects.
Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, July 3rd, 1873. 422

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TENDERS are invited by the Committee of the above-named Society for the providing of REFRESHMENTS on the Ground at their forthcoming Show on August 23rd, 1873.

Further particulars will be given, on application to the SECRETARIES, to whom Tenders must be sent not later than the 23rd July. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

ANDREW HOULISTON, Hon. Secs.
RALPH HALL,

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO LET, the CUTTING AND LAYING-IN of a 9 inch SEWER for about 160 yards, near the DELVES COTTAGES.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on and after Monday, the 21st inst., at Mr. GEORGE DAWSON'S, Nook Stonemason, Consett, by whom Tenders will be received up to the 30th inst.

Also, the FILLING-UP of a POND.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Consett, July 17th, 1873. 732

Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the House of Mr. MILNER, the FLEECE INN, CASTERTON, in the County of Durham, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1873, at Two for Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

(Subject to such conditions of Sale as will then be produced),

Lot 1.—All that SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING HOUSE, containing two Rooms and Attic, with Cow-byre, Wash-House, and appurtenances, situated at Casterton, in the County of Durham, and 2a. 3r. 9p. or thereabouts of Land thereto adjoining, and the same are now occupied by Anthony Hall, as Tenant from year to year.

Lot 2.—All that DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 8a. 1r. 0p. or thereabouts, now occupied by John Milner, as Tenant from year to year.

Further particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Mill Shields, Riding Mill, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or to

T. MADDISON, JUN., Solicitor,
43, Saddler Street, Durham.

Durham, 30th June, 1873. 424

PRELIMINARY.

THE MANSION and ESTATE of PARSTFIELD, pleasantly situated in the Derwent Valley, will shortly be OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION on the NEW YEAR, in one or more lots.

The Estate contains 54 Acres, of which upwards of 30 Acres are Woodlands and is intersected by the Consett Railway, the House within 10 minutes walk of Lintz Green Station.

Also separately, the COAL and MINERALS thereunder, at present held by the Owners of Lintz Colliery, and which will be Sold with the Estate.

Apply to Messrs CLARK, Land Agents, Bonnish Hall, Chester-le-Street; or

ALFRED LEGGE, Solicitor,
19, Grey Street, Newcastle.

19th June, 1873. 71d

BANKRUPTCY.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION OF BOARD AND NARROW WOOLLEN CLOTHS, SILKS, SATINS, SHAWLS, DRAPERY AND HOSIERY.

MESSRS. WRIGHT AND HENRY are instructed by the Assignees to the Estate of Messrs. Taylor and Draper, a bankrupt, to SELL by AUCTION, in the TOWN HALL SALES ROOM, Middle Street, Consett, on the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of several Thousands of Yards of England BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS in Woollen and Black Beavers, Pilots, and Witneys; also a Large Quantity of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Large Quantity of Silks, Satins, Shawls, Dress Pieces, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Shirts, Flannels, Vests, Drawers, and Hosiery, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, Two Hundred Sets of Electro-Plated TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, &c.

The Assignees respectfully call the attention of Drapers, and Heads of Families to this important Sale.

No Reserve.

W. WILLIAM, of Leeds, Auctioneer.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, an excellent BICYCLE, not worse than new, with large wheel. A Cheap Bargain. Application to A. PHILIPPSON, Dipton. 433

WILLIAM MURRAY, LEADGATE, near BURNOPFIELD, has about Fifty HORSES and PONIES for SALE, just imported from Ireland and Scotland. 80d

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE, at the SPORTSMAN'S ARMS INN, DIPTON, 2 HORSES; 1 WAGGON, nearly new; and 1 LONG CART.—Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. J. CLARK, Dipton.

To Let.

TO LET, OR HIRE, a MARQUEE, 80 feet by 36 feet, with Partition.—Apply to Mr. R. DICKINSON, Oxhill, by Chester-le-Street. Terms Reasonable. 677c

TO LET, the TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE, suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Sales, &c.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. HENDERSON, Blacksmith, Catchgate, by Burnopfield. 241c

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing Three Rooms and Attic, at SOUTH MOOR.—Apply to THOMAS CRONE, Pawnbroker, Claypath, Durham, or JOHN JOBSON, South Moor. 76d

TO LET, A SHOP AND HOUSE in HAVELOCK STREET, CONSETT.—Apply to R. JACKSON, Cabinetmaker, Shakespeare Street. 43d

Business Announcement.

BROOKS'S FELT HATS 3s. 6d. AND 4s. 6d.

THE BEST IN NEWCASTLE.

69, CLAYTON STREET.

TODD'S QUININE WINE stands pre-eminent for PURITY AND STRENGTH.

It is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.

TODD'S QUININE WINE strengthens the whole system. The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists. Ask for and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. ATKINSON, grocer, Middle Street, and D. ESKIN, Chemist, Front Street, Consett. 711

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND PROCESSION AND PICNIC, of the Independent United Order of Mechanics, of Bowes Benevolent Lodge, at CROOKGATE, on SATURDAY, August 16th, 1873. 704

THE BEAMISH, PONTOP AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIFTH ANNUAL SHOW OF LIVE STOCK, &c., will be held at LAMBLEY, on WEDNESDAY, August 27th, 1873, when upwards of £100 will be offered for Competition, including Twelve SILVER CUPS, and about £30 for DOGS and POULTRY. Prize Bills and Certificates of Entry may be obtained of

JOHN RICHARDS, } Secretaries.
GEORGE RILEY, }

Beamish, 2nd July, 1873. 39

LEADGATE HORTICULTURAL AND POULTRY SHOW, 1873.

To be held in connection with the Consett Co-operative Society.

FLORISTS AND AMATEURS.—This Show will do well to become Subscribers. Special advantages offered to Cottagers employed by the Consett Company. The Secretary earnestly appeals to the liberality of the Tradesmen and Residents of Leadgate to Subscribe liberally to the above the first year, so that Special Prizes can be offered.

Schedules and other information supplied by the Secretary, Mr. THOMAS WILSON, Redwell Hillock. 976c

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.

LESSEE ..... Mr. EDWIN TURLING.

MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, and during the week.

PROFESSOR BALE.

MR. WILLIAM MORGAN,

MESSRS. CLIFFORD AND BANKS,

MISS. ROSE NELSON,

Comic Vocalist.

PROFESSOR BALE takes his BENEFIT on Friday, the 25th.

N.B.—The Hall will be CLOSED after this week for alterations. 71d

THE COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND CUSTOMARY REGULATIONS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, 1872.

Tables and Compilation by ROBERT HODGSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk to the Copyhold Office, Durham, and the Bailiff of the Manor of Lanchester.

The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 5s. 6d., may be had on purchasing by Remnant Orders at the *Guardian* Office, Consett; the last determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect speedy sale and clearance.

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Copies of either of these editions may be also had of Mr. J. BATEY, Bookseller, Front Street, and Mr. ATKINSON, Middle Street, Consett; Mr. R. JACKSON, Bookseller, and Mr. S. WALKER, Newsagent, Blackhill; and Mr. S. WALKER, Shotley Bridge, and at the Office of the *Consett Guardian*.

Business Announcements.

HAMS AND BACON! HAMS AND BACON!!

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

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DEFIES COMPETITION IN QUALITY AND PRICE, AS FOR EXAMPLE, THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS—

WHOLE HAMS, 8½d per lb.

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NOTICE.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform my numerous Customers and the Public generally that I have this day taken into PARTNERSHIP my Cousin, Mr. T. S. ATKINSON, who has for many years Managed my Two Consett Establishments with so much success, and the Firm in future will be carried on under the style of

SHAW & ATKINSON.

Yours obediently,

R. W. SHAW.

Consett, July 7th, 1873.

SPRING FASHIONS

HOMES

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DANIEL HARRIS,

CLOTHIER AND DRAPER,

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A Second-Hand Wilson Machine for Sale. Price £5.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Stopping, Scaling, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 70, Grainger Street.

MILLINERY AND STRAW BONNET DEPARTMENT.

MRS. REED,

HAS pleasure in intimating that she has received a good STOCK of STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c., suitable for the Season, and begs to say that she is prepared to execute Orders with punctuality. Mrs. R. thanks her customers for past favours, and trusts for a continuance of the same.

CUTTERS' HALL ROAD, CONSETT.

MR. E. CAULFIELD,

ORGANIST OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, begs to announce to BENEFICES IDE, and the public that he has commenced to TEACH the PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, and ORGAN in the surrounding district. As his terms are moderate he hopes, by paying great attention to the progress of his pupils, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mr. C. will be glad to arrange for the use of instruments in this district.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CAULFIELD BROTHERS,

PIANOFORTE MAKERS AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS

GRANGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PHOTOGRAPHS from 5s. per Dozen, by R. S. (late WILSON) Tantobie, every Wednesday Afternoon.

LEVY OUR WATCH STORE

AMAY

WATCH MAKER

9, NELSON STREET, CONSETT. 15d

WILLIAM WILKINSON,

FURNITURE BROKER & HARDWARE DEALER

CATCHGATE,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public surrounding neighbourhood that he has OPENED his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS as above, where he intends to do Business in all classes of Household Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Feathers, Down, Iron and Tinplate Ware, Pots, Pans, &c. He has on hand a Large Stock of Cutlery, Plated with Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver ALBERTS, CHAINS, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to Sell Wholesale and Retail. Also a Stock of Hardware and Fancy Goods in all its branches, at Birmingham prices.

PRESENT THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT ELECTRIC GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,

MARCHBERT, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870.

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FLOWER SHOW, on SATURDAY, September 6th, 1873. 824

NOTICE.

THOMAS WHITE, 17, MEADOWLEY ROAD, Consett, has a young BRAN, the best seen in the country this last twenty years, which he will Let to Sows at 5s. each. Money to be paid in all cases at the time of serving. 980c

72 DAILY NEWSPAPERS for a SHILLING, in batches of Twelve a day, post paid. Send Stamps to THE COUNTRY DAILY NEWSPAPER, 112, STRAND, LONDON. This newspaper will be found very suitable in districts where the ordinary daily newspapers arrive late, as it will be delivered by the early mail. Clergymen, Schoolmasters, Innkeepers, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and Workingmen, who can club their Penny a week will find this newspaper invaluable. Try it for a month. Send fifty-two distinct, Post Office Orders, payable to "Mr. Tommy Hilaros, Central Press Company, Limited, 112, Strand, London, W.C.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS,

PRICE ONE PENNY.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

The *Consett Guardian* is the only Newspaper printed and published in the district, and is circulated in over one hundred villages, of which Consett is the centre; it is, therefore, necessarily a first-class Advertising medium.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of the *Consett Guardian* renders it invaluable to tradesmen and others who desire to give publicity to their announcements; and current advertisements are kept in its columns at MODERATE CHARGES. Every endeavour of supplying the wants, and meeting the wishes of the inhabitants of this large and populous district, should exist themselves of the unrivalled facilities which its columns afford them.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 insertion ..... 2d per line per insertion,
2 ,, ... 3d ,, ,,
3 ,, ... 4d ,, ,,
7 ,, ... 6d ,, ,,
13 ,, ... 1s ,, ,,
26 ,, ... 1s 6d ,, ,,
52 ,, ... 2s ,, ,,

Half-price Advertisements are charged one-half more than the above rates.

Further for-warding Advertisements in manuscript may calculate about words to a line, and when they wish their notices displayed, they should specify (in inches) the space they desire them to occupy.

Great care is taken to have the correct printing of advertisements, but we cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies, or any consequences arising therefrom.

Advertisements from a distance should be sent through our agents; where this is inconvenient, HALFPENNY Postage Stamps to the amount should accompany the order.

Remittance may be made in HALFPENNY Postage Stamps for sums not exceeding 2s. 6d., but for larger sums by Post Office Order, made payable to THOMAS JACKSON, Consett.

AGENTS FOR THE *GUARDIAN*.

Allenhills Cottages ..... Mr. Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Andrew's House ..... Mr. Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Ash Field Plain ..... Mr. Thomas Lamb, newsagent.
Bleeding Castle ..... Mr. Thomas Lamb.
Blackhills ..... Mr. Robt. Jackson, stationer, and Derwent Street.
Bloemfontein ..... Mr. W. Nicholson, newsagent.
Bridge Cottages ..... Mr. Henry Postle, newsagent.
Broomhill ..... Mr. Wm. Charlton, innkeeper.
Burnhope ..... Mr. Wm. Gray, grocer.
Burnopfield ..... Mr. Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Burnopfield Colliery ..... Mr. Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Byermoor ..... Mr. Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Castleside ..... Mr. Lawrence Hall, newsagent.
Catchgate ..... Mr. Thomas Lamb, newsagent.
Cauley Row ..... Mr. Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Clay Lane ..... Mr. Robert Stokel, newsagent.
Collierley Dale ..... Mr. Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Consett ..... Mr. G. Atkinson, and Shakespeare Street.
Consett ..... Mr. Robt. Batey, newsagent, Front Street.
Consett ..... *Guardian* Office, Front Street.
Cornsay ..... Mrs. Myers, newsagent.
Cragg-end ..... Mr. Wm. Coward.
Crookhall ..... Mr. Henry Postle, newsagent.
Crookgate ..... Mr. Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Cutlers' Hall ..... Mr. Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Derwent Cottages ..... Mrs. Harbottle, newsagent.
Dunn ..... Mr. Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Dunn Bridge ..... Mr. Wm. Coward, newsagent.
East Castle Colliery ..... Mr. Thomas Lamb.
Edmondbyers ..... Mr. G. Moody, grocer.
Edmondbyers ..... Miss Rutherford, grocer.
Esh ..... Mr. Hall.
Esh ..... Mr. J. Robson, Witton Gilbert.
Fairfield ..... Mr. Wm. Coward.
Fearnside ..... Mr. Wm. Coward.
Gibside ..... Mr. W. Hopper.
Greencroft ..... Mr. T. Thompson, newsagent.
Greencroft ..... Mr. T. Thompson, newsagent.
Hamsterley ..... Mr. J. Thompson, newsagent.
Happy Land ..... Mr. T. Thompson, newsagent.
Harperley ..... Mr. W. Hopper.
Hare Law ..... Mr. Thomas Lamb.
Havelock ..... Mr. Joseph Whaley, newsagent.
Hedleyfield ..... Mr. J. Hall.
Highfield ..... Mr. John Pearl, newsagent.
Hollinside ..... Mr. Wm. Coward.
Howden ..... Mr. Wm. Coward.
Howden ..... Mr. T. Thompson, newsagent.
Howden ..... Mr. Joseph Whaley.
Howden ..... Mr. Thomas Lamb.
Iveston ..... Mr. Jabez Hedley, newsagent.
Iveston Colliery ..... Mr. Jabez Hedley, newsagent.
Jolly Collier ..... Mr. J. Hood, stationmaster.
Knitsley ..... Mr. Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Knitsley ..... Mr. Joseph Whaley.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Peter Gilpatrick, shoemaker.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Joseph Whaley.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Wm. Dowland.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Wm. Gregg.
Leadgate ..... Miss Lewis, newsagent.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Wm. Coward.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Joseph Whaley.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Leadgate ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Lintz Green ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Lintz Green ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Lintzford ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Lintzford ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Lintzford Lea ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Lintzgarth ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Lintzgarth ..... Mr. Robert Stokel.
Lintzgarth

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT FOR "HARPERLEY GALA" on SATURDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1873.

WHITE-LE-HEAD PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

THE above Services will be held on SUNDAY the 3rd August 1873, when sermons will be preached by Mrs. BENNETT, of Chester.

Particulars in future announcements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JOHN PATON, formerly of Blackhill, is no longer in my employment, and is not authorised to transact any business, or receive any moneys on my account from this date.

ROBERT JACKSON.

Guardian Office, Front Street Consett.
July 1st, 1873.

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, ORGAN, &c.

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, will resume teaching the above for the ensuing quarter on and after July 28th inst. Terms on application.

Mr. B. has visited most of the leading Pianoforte Manufactories in London this season, and intending Purchasers will find it worth their while, as his prices and quality of instruments selected will bear favourable comparison with other houses in the trade.

Residence—Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 733

GRAND TEMPLAR DEMONSTRATION AT EDMONDBYERS.

THE "Harmonia" Lodge of the I.O.G.T. (No 1,108), intend holding their Second Annual GALA DAY, on SATURDAY, August 2nd, 1873. Tea on the Tables, in the Lodge-room, at Four o'clock. Tickets for Tea—Gentlemen, 1s. each; Ladies and Children, half-price. Melodies at Intervals. After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING, to be addressed by Mr. T. CARRICK, U.E.A., agent, and other Friends. A Collection at the close.

On SUNDAY, August 3rd, Mr. T. CARRICK will preach in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST MARTINO HOUSE, Edmondbyers, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and at Six in the Evening. At the close of each service a collection will be made in aid of the Building Fund of the Chapel. 736

PRIMITIVE METHODIST NEW CHAPEL AND SCHOOL AT LEADGATE.

THE LAYING of the FOUNDATION STONE of the Primitive Methodist New Chapel and School will take place on SATURDAY, July 26th, 1873.

The Ceremony will be performed by JOSEPH COWEN, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, assisted by WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., Consett Hill, at Half-past Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

Address on the Stone by the Rev. MOSES CLUPTON, of Sunderland, assisted by the Rev. R. BRIGGS, of Stanley House.

A PUBLIC TEA at Four o'clock at the Association Room.

A PUBLIC MEETING to be addressed by the Rev. M. CLUPTON, R. SHIELDS, and T. SOUTHRON; JOSEPH COWEN, Esq., and other Gentlemen. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by W. PARKES, Esq.

Collection on behalf of the Building Fund.

Tickets, 1s. 3d. and 1s. Shillings each—to be had of Messrs. TAGG, ROWLAND, GARNER, GREEN, HAWDON, DAVIDSON, ROBSON, JOHNSON, IRVES, WILKINSON, &c. 762

TO OUR READERS.

The report of Lanchester Board of Guardians meeting is unavoidably held over until next week.

MAUDE.—Your letter has been received, and will appear next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 19th, 1873.

Local and District News.

SCARBROUGH AGRICULTURAL, &c., SHOW.—Amongst the local exhibitors at the Scarbrough Show on Wednesday last, was Mr. J. L. Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, who took the first prize for 2-year old and the second for bitches in the mastiff classes.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.—On Thursday morning, a man named David Toner, employed as a labourer at Consett Blast Furnaces, dropped down dead while at work. Deceased was 34 years of age.

ODDFELLOWS ANNIVERSARY AT DIPTON.—On Saturday last, the "Maid of Derwent" Lodge of Oddfellows celebrated their annual anniversary by a procession and dinner. The Lodges met at Mr. R. Clark's Sportsman's Arms, where they formed in procession, and marched through Dipton, Tantobie, and Hobson, returning about 5 p.m. The fine band belonging to South Medomsley Colliery headed the procession, and were much admired for the orderly manner in which they acquitted themselves. In the evening upwards of forty brethren sat down to a excellent dinner at the Sportsman's Arms.

POTTERY IN WESTERN "A Dog Act" Dog-cart Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before R. Kerrich, Esq., chairman; A. H. Talmadge, E. T. Smith, and H. Smith, Esqrs., Hugh Bettison and Peter Crain (the latter of whom has been in trouble several times) were charged with committing a breach of the peace by fighting. P.C. Logan, the officer stationed at Craghead, stated that on Saturday, the 28th of last month, some athletic sports were held at Craghead. Defendant Crain entered the field, and about half-an-hour after he found him fighting with the other defendant, both men being almost naked. Bettison said Crain challenged him to fight first. Crain (to Mr. Talmadge): I cannot get over the fact that whenever Bettison saw him he had a "bat at him." The Chairman (to Crain): You are rather a noted character, Mr. Crain. Crain: I cannot get over the fact that whenever anybody comes to fight me the defendants were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

EAST CASTLE, WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary services in connection with the East Castle, Wesleyan Sunday School were held on Sunday last. In the morning and evening Mr. A. Phillips, of Dipton, delivered two very excellent discourses. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Shotley Bridge, gave a very touching address to parents, particularly to mothers. At each service the children recited appropriate scripture, catechisms, &c., and at intervals appropriate hymns were sung. A most liberal collection was taken at the close of each service. On Saturday, tea was provided for the children and public. The tea, lately upwards of eighty sat down to partake of the bountiful supply provided, for which great credit is due to the ladies of the excellent manner in which they discharged their onerous duties. After tea a public meeting was held, which addresses were delivered by Messrs. Gibson, Shotley Bridge; Mr. H. Turner, Annfield Plain; Mr. A. Phillipson, Dipton; and Mr. Joblin, Hedgefield. The meeting was presided over by T. Wilson, East Castle. Altogether a most pleasant evening was spent, in listening to very interesting and profitable speeches.—*Correspondent.*

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.—A married woman named Catherine Pearson, of White-le-Heads was charged before the Lanchester magistrates, on Thursday, with stealing two pots of honey, the property of Mr. Aynsley, grocer, Leadgate; and a pair of trousers and vest belonging to Mr. Nicholas Reed, draper, of the same place. Before the cases of larceny were investigated, the prisoner's husband was placed in the prisoners' dock and charged with assaulting his wife on February last, at Ippera. Pearson brutally assaulted his wife, two of her children being burned through his violence. Defendant did at the time, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Prosecutrix did not wish to push the case, and she was discharged on payment of costs.—Dr. Pearson, husband of the prisoner, was charged on behalf of Mrs. Pearson, and admitted that his client had taken the articles, but, according to her statement, she "had stolen the things in order to raise money to pay her husband's fine." Prisoner, who was supported in court carrying an infant in her arms, and who has given birth to twins on the 2nd inst., was committed to prison for three weeks, in each case, the Chairman remarking that defendant no doubt she was a systematic robber.

PIC-NIC WAR CONSETT.—On Monday a pic-nic was held in a field near Consett Terrace, by kind consent for the occasion by Mr. Lanchester, under the auspices of the Consett Wesleyan Sunday School. Early in the afternoon, the scholars assembled in the School-room, in Nelson Street, and at two o'clock they marched in procession to the field, headed by their beautiful banner, bearing the name of the school and an appropriate text of scripture—"Love one another." About four o'clock tea was served over with tea and cake, which they seemed to relish very much. The public were afterwards supplied with tea, the tables being presided over by several female teachers connected with the school. Two nice loaf and cakes were from the establishment of Mrs. W. Jenkins, Blackhill. Various games were afterwards indulged in until the approaching darkness admonished the assembly to depart. Before dispersing, however, a good number of them assembled with the school and several visitors met together and sang two or three pieces of music, after which Mr. Pearce proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Lanchester, for the use of his field, which was seconded by Mr. T. Shotton, and carried with loud shouts of hip, hip, hurrah!

FLOWER OF WEST STANLEY LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—The members of the above Lodge held their first juvenile fete on Saturday in a field kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. Thomas Watson, when the following prizes were awarded:—Quoiting.—First prize, John Liddell; second, Edward Kirk; third, Richard Wilson. Foot-race.—First prize, W. Carr; second, R. Blackburn; third, R. Hoggarth. Flat Race.—First prize, W. Taylor; second, J. Nicholson. Flat Race (for boys.)—First prize, J. Nicholson; second, G. Hughes. Leaping.—First prize, R. Nicholson; second, G. Bancroft. Upwards of 500 persons partook of tea, which was provided by Messrs. A. Wilson's and Mrs. Wilson's, Consett, satisfactorily. The tables were ably presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Turnbull and Misses Curry, Richardson, Smith, Barass Turner, Wilson, Boyle, Henderson and Dodds. The members of the Stanley Sax-Horn Band were in attendance, and played a choice selection of music during the day. A ball took place in the evening, which was led off by Mr. Winship and Mrs. Walker; Mr. Ramsden acted as Master of Ceremonies. The tables were ably presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Turnbull and Misses Curry, Richardson, Smith, Barass Turner, Wilson, Boyle, Henderson and Dodds. The members of the Stanley Sax-Horn Band were in attendance, and played a choice selection of music during the day. A ball took place in the evening, which was led off by Mr. Winship and Mrs. Walker; Mr. Ramsden acted as Master of Ceremonies.

LOOSE LEW GAME.—In the Nisi Prius Court, at Durham, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Quain, the case Clough v. Hetherington was heard. Mr. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Pringle were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bruce, Q.C., and Mr. Grosham for the defendants. The plaintiff is the foreman of the Gulloss Lew Tin Plate Works, and he brought this action to recover compensation from the defendant for injuries sustained whilst in the employ of the latter. The plaintiff claimed to have enough upon him to entitle him to a verdict for public house and he was claimed compensation for damage done to clothing, &c., occasioned by him coming through the roof which he alighted on. The defendant was in the habit of selling liquor. The plaintiff obtained the damage of £50 5s. 5d. A well has been built by the defendant within 14 to 18 inches of the back garden door, and now the door opens outwards, and the water overflows into the premises. The case was carried on in the back kitchen, and hence the jury were disturbed in their duties. And this was a particularly good room for selling drinks. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the plaintiff had no right of way through the yard, which, he must have walked over all along, but the servant had the key inside and shut back kitchen into the yard. He summing up the case to the jury, his Lordship commented strongly upon the course which the plaintiff had taken. Instead of allowing the case to go to the jury, Mr. Russell said that the plaintiff had elected to withdraw a juror, which was accordingly done.

DYER'S WORKMEN'S WATCH CLUBS.—Mr. George Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 60, Regent Street, London, has organized a system of Workmen's Watch Clubs, which enables members to obtain excellent watches on easy terms. His celebrated watches on the Club payment of so few a sum as is weekly. The advantages to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs, which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service as well. Only a few members are required at all places to establish and commence them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by letter, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

A CHARACTER.—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney (Chairman), A. H. Talmadge, E. T. Smith, and H. Smith, Esqrs., Hugh Bettison and Peter Crain (the latter of whom has been in trouble several times) were charged with committing a breach of the peace by fighting. P.C. Logan, the officer stationed at Craghead, stated that on Saturday, the 28th of last month, some athletic sports were held at Craghead. Defendant Crain entered the field, and about half-an-hour after he found him fighting with the other defendant, both men being almost naked. Bettison said Crain challenged him to fight first. Crain (to Mr. Talmadge): I cannot get over the fact that whenever Bettison saw him he had a "bat at him." The Chairman (to Crain): You are rather a noted character, Mr. Crain. Crain: I cannot get over the fact that whenever anybody comes to fight me the defendants were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

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THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE CONSETT BRANCH.

The case, Clough v. The North Eastern Railway Company, came on for hearing in the Nisi Prius Court, at the Northumberland Assizes, before Mr. Justice Brett, on Thursday. The action was to recover compensation for injury to the plaintiff's wife by a collison upon the defendants' railway. The defendants had paid £300 into court. Mr. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Bruce, instructed by Messrs. Richardson and Gutch, York, for the plaintiff; Mr. Walker, Q.C., and Mr. Grosham, instructed by Mr. Granger, Durham, for the defendants.

Mr. Bruce, who opened the case, stated that the action was to recover compensation for injuries suffered by Mrs. Clough, on the 21st Dec. last, by a collison upon the railway at Rowland's Gill. The negligence of the company was admitted. Mrs. Clough was severely injured, and had a miscarriage, and was not yet recovered. Previous to the accident, she had been a very healthy and active woman, and greatly assisted her husband, who kept a public house at Leadgate. It was doubtful whether she would recover her former health; and a servant had now to be employed in the home. Expenses also were incurred for medical attendance, stimulants, and nourishment such as a sick person required. The question was whether the sum of £300 which the railway company had paid into Court was sufficient to compensate her for the injuries she had received.

The learned counsel then called Mrs. Clough, who, being sworn, immediately fainted. She was promptly attended to by medical gentlemen who were in Court in connection with the cause, and pending her recovery, her husband was called into the witness box.

Robert Clough, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Russell, said he kept a public-house at Leadgate. He was married in 1854, and has five children. His wife principally managed the public-house, she was employed up to the time of the accident. Previous to the 21st of December last, she was a very strong woman indeed. Except at the time of her confinement. She never had a doctor. She went to Newcastle on the 20th December, and was brought back about half-past nine in a conveyance. I found she had met in a railway collision at Rowland's Gill, and had rolled down an embankment. She was unable to assist herself at the management. I was formerly a policeman, and thought I had served my country a long enough. My wife used to come to the town to order the things we wanted. After the 21st December I was looking after the business. My wife was confined to her bed for about a month, and could not move without assistance. She was not down stairs for six weeks after that. She has since been very ill; and could do nothing at all. The oldest girl is 17, and the youngest four. We never had a servant before this accident. My wife looked after the house, and also the bar; I sometimes assisted. I took it quietly; I had retired from

LADY DARVILLE,

OR,

Lost in the Labyrinth.

AN ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT TALE.

By the Author of "JOHN GISBORNE'S WILL," &c.

"VARLEY SHERLOCK," &c.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE DISCOVERY IN THE FIRE-GLOW.

When the workhouse matron returned to Lady Darville, she came alone. Her face was solemn in its expression, and, to match the expression, a sigh came from some mysterious depths in her anatomy.

"I'm sorry to say, mum," she exclaimed, "that the girl, Baynton, is suddenly taken ill—dangerously ill. She's been removed to the infirmary, and the doctor has given strict orders that she's not to be disturbed."

Lady Darville looked at the woman with great anxiety.

"What's it?" she asked

"Fever—low fever, mum," was the reply.

"And dangerous?"

"Yes, mum—very dangerous."

"Then I must see her," said her Ladyship with determination, "even if I do not speak to her."

"Oh, mum, but the doctor's orders!" exclaimed the matron.

"Must be set aside! Do you know who I am?"

This caused her Ladyship, in her great excitement. She did not mean to disclose her identity.

"But no matter," she continued, "I must and will see the child. Here!"

She pulled her purse from her pocket, and took a sovereign from it. The matron looked flushed and doubtful; but somehow her hand closed on the coin, and as she curtsied she consented.

Through a ward, up a flight of stone steps, then along a corridor, then by a ward in which women in blue cotton gowns were making a pretence of work, went Lady Darville at the heels of her conductor.

Then, gently opening the unlatched door of a long room, with many narrow beds in it, the matron ushered Lady Darville into the workhouse infirmary.

The beds were pretty well filled. Old women of wretched aspect, young women with pale faces and sunken eyes, mere children looking like small decrepit old women, lay there on their pallets of pain; and languidly or curiously stared at the resplendent lady who passed them by.

In a far corner by a window, there was a small bed. Lying on it, with only her thin white face visible, was a child, pale, asleep, but with half-closed eyes, restlessly moving. Her small fingers were plucking uneasily at the bed-clothes, and a low, crooning sound, as of one in pain, came from her lips.

Lady Darville looked at this bed for a moment, and then turned away. The matron's inquiring glance discovered the embroidered hem of a costly handkerchief fluttering near the face of the visitor.

"This is the child," she said. "Poor innocent! she looks very ill!"

Lady Darville turned round again, with that embroided handkerchief still in her hand, and her eyes dim. She leant over the pallet, and spoken in a whisper?

"Crissy!" she said.

The little patient turned towards her. The restless eyes moved as though in enquiry and in recognition of the sound. But she was too ill to speak, or even to understand the meaning of the scene.

Lady Darville still hung over the bed. She took one of the small hands in her own, and caressed it. The child feebly, but impatiently resisted, and the hand was gently released.

Still Lady Darville hung over the bed. She leant down further. She pressed with her lips the pallid cheek of the little one, and then, withdrawing, put that costly handkerchief to her eyes again.

Lady Darville took another long glance at *Crissy*, and then slightly bowing, left the Infirmary.

The matron, now wonderfully obsequious, followed her to the workhouse gate.

"May be," she said, "you'll call again, ma'am?"

"Assuredly I shall," replied her Ladyship. "And here; this is my address in case the poor child should become worse."

She gave the matron a card, upon looking at which that good woman was afflicted with a very discordant fit of curtsies. "Lady Darville!" she read. A real, live lady of title stood before her!

Had she known that there was no *Lord* Darville, and that her ladyship was the wife not of a peer, but only of a baronet, perhaps her humility would have been lessened by just so much as the difference between, the two dignities!

Lady Darville, however, entered the cab again, and telling the man to drive to the hotel where she had hired him, surrendered herself to her reflections.

Scarcely had she been driven off when another cab —which must have almost rubbed wheels with that occupied by her Ladyship—pulled up at the workhouse gate.

First stepped from this cab a police constable, who rang the workhouse bell, and being answered, said jocularly to the porter—

"I've another customer for you! Why we're making a regular House of Correction of the place!"

"Ah, that you are," replied the porter with a surly look. "You've got the wrong sort of man for a beak. He's a good deal too good natured with 'em. Where's this now?"

"Oh! one of the usual sort. He's had too much of the life, I'm sure. He was fished out of the canal this afternoon, and we've been told to bring him here."

"Who told you?"

"The magistrate."

"Pretty, certainly!" replied the indignant porter. "I wonder what the gentleman'll say to all this! Two ragamuffins gate yesterday, and now a feller that's tried to drown his-self! You'd better shut up the prisons altogether, at this rate. Well, bundle him in!"

The constable went to the door of the cab.

"Now then," he said "Out with you."

The poor creature addressed endeavoured to obey the mandate; but he seemed weak and faint, and he was obliged to lean on the constable's arm for support as he moved.

However, he was "bundled in" through the workhouse gate, looking about him with a wild, wavering gaze, and the porter, giving him some rough assistance, led the way.

"So you've been and tried to drown yourself, have you," said the official. "A pretty fellow you are certainly, to come upon the rates! Going, move, man!"

This last exhortation was rendered necessary by an attempt at a halt on the part of the unfortunate creature, who was exhausted by the time he reached the workhouse steps.

"Come," said the porter. "Do you think I'm going to carry you?"

"No, no," was the feeble reply. "But give me time I'm very weak."

"No time, but you was strong enough to jump in the canal, I s'pose.

The man made no reply; but, urged on, managed to walk tolerably up the stone steps.

"There, sit down," said the porter, when they reached a form or bench in the hall "till I see what's to be done with you."

The miserable man was only too glad to sit down, and he waited in the hall till the porter returned.

"What's your name?" the porter asked.

"No matter," was the whispered reply. I do not wish my name to be known."

"But we must know it. You've got one, I suppose. Out with it."

"But the patient was firm. He shook his head in place of answering, at which the porter waxed wrath.

"You won't speak, won't you," he said. "Well, perhaps you'll be made to. This way."

He assisted the mysterious stranger to rise, and led him to the casual ward.

There he said; and when you can tell us who you are, perhaps you'll see the doctor. You look as though you wanted him."

The porter then left.

There were other men in the ward, some of them miserable looking and repulsive enough, and they stared at the new comer with great curiosity.

"Hallo!" said one, "what's brought, you here, eh."

"What's brought him, I s'pose, is for a fortune —don't he look like it," remarked another.

"He looks very ill, said a quiet old man, interposing. "Don't bother him. Hush, here's the master."

The master of the workhouse—a stout, oily man, of large stature, approached the object of interest. He examined him casually, and then, in a gruff voice said,?

"So you've been trying to make away with yourself have you?"

The Master turned round.

"Prove your tongue quiet," he said to the bold speaker, "or you'll be sorry for it."

"Oh, was the cool reply. "That's it, is it? The silent system."

"Yes, man!" returned the master, "unless you want a day spent in the Reformatory."

"What, for sneaking?"

"Yes, for speaking."

At this there was a general outcry on the part of the roughs—"casuals," and in place of securing silence, the master had provoked a storm.

He was surrounded, jeered at, and even threatened with personal assault.

"This ain't a prison, old gentleman!" cried one. "No, nor a convict's settlement! echoed another. "And we ain't black slaves, old corndiller!" put in a third.

"No, and you'd better look out for smalls, if you play like game," said a threatening ruffian, speaking almost into the master's ear.

The outraged official turned round and seized this man.

"Come along," he said, dragging him. "I'll make an example of you."

The master was a powerful man, but his captive was a rough and muscular fellow too, and so there was a struggle. The casual pauper tore and fought till his coat gave way, and considerable damage was done to the master's apparel.

At length authority gained the upper hand. The "refractory" was hauled out, and though the storm did not subside it was lessened.

The master returned flushed and excited by the contest. The front of his shirt was torn to ribbons, his coat had a rent in it, and his neckerchief was hanging loose.

"Look here," he said, addressing the growling assembly, "you were all in this, and you shall pay for it. You'll go hungry to bed, take my word for it to night, "as to you, man" he continued, turning to the original cause of the disturbance. "I suppose you have got objections, and see the doctor, presently."

He went away taking care to shut and lock the door after him, followed by hootings, threats, and a terrific hullaballoo on the part of the casuals.

A council of war was then held. The bolder spirits were for immediate measures of reprisal, and they prevailed.

Then came a scene of riot almost surpassing description. The benches in the ward were jumped upon and smashed to splinters, and these splinters were hurled at the windows about till not a whole pane of glass was left in the building. When this means of revenge was exhausted, a new form of madness took possession of the active party. Disrobing themselves, they tore their clothes into ribbons with a reckless desparation worthy of savages. The milder paupers were compelled to take part in the general destruction by the more violent spirits till there was a huge heap of rags piled in the centre of the room, about which the half naked men danced and yelled in a horrible concert.

By general consent, however, the weak miserable man who had just been introduced to this scene was allowed to lie quite in a corner unmolested, staring in affright at the wild, mad doings of his companions.

Once or twice he ventured upon a feeble remonstrance; but he was unheeded. So he was fain to keep as well out of harm's way as he could in his corner and be a passive spectator of the frightful riot.

Strange to say, although this scene lasted for fully half-an-hour, there was, during that time, no practical attempt on the part of the master to quell it. After the smashing of the windows, he ventured to open the door gently, and his face and that of the porter, peered into the room at the rioters. But he was compelled by the threatening aspect of affairs to hastily close and lock the door again, as a dozen of the men rushed towards it.

It was his presence by the sequel that he was then thoroughly aroused to the danger of the occasion, and that he took his measures of repression.

One of these was curious. While the howling, destructive men were engaged in rending their garments and making of the rags a great heap in the centre, a head appeared at one of the broken windows above. The observer apparently took stock of the rioters and the general state of affairs, and then for a moment disappeared from his elevation.

He was not observed by the mutineers, but suddenly, and when they were in their semi-nude condition, a huge stream of water was directed upon them by means of a hose introduced through the window pane. This hose was evidently handled by someone sheltered by the wall at the side of the window, and the noise of a running engine outside made it plain how the rioters were being drenched.

Now of all things repugnant to the feelings of these ruffianly men, a stream of cold water was, perhaps, and considering the season, most repugnant. They had stripped themselves as though especially to feel its effects more keenly; and as they found they were there were no bounds, they rose in a house on fire, they were indeed maddened by futile rage. All they could do to reach the hose that poured its heavy stream into the ward was in vain. They tried this effort of flinging their ragged garments up at it, and by hurling them out of the ruined bunches as were left to them. But the hose was impregnable to assault, and the pump was still worked vigorously from the outside.

They were all but subdued, when one more violent than the rest, proposed a fearful retaliation, no doubt conceived by the fiend-like ingenuity of rage.

"Let's give 'em something to play upon!" he said "Let's make a fire, lads! We may as well be roasted as drowned."

"Ah, a fire!" echoed the more daring spirits

There was considerable opposition to this, but the rougher prevailed. The only question was how could a blaze be produced.

It happened unfortunately that there was a huge bunch of wisps picked last night, in the ward. It had scanned the stream of water, and was likely to blaze indeed.

Taking this to a corner by the door, the desperate men piled such remnants of the furniture as were left upon it. Then these added to the pile the torn garments strewing the room.

"A light! a light!" was then the cry.

A light was soon produced, and in another moment the two casuals fire, and blazed up by the door, till in the falling darkness of the evening, there was a grand illumination.

Fear then took possession of the rioters. They looked wildly about them through the dense smo'e, which half-blinded, half-suffocated them. They were conquered at last, but it was too late. The huge door and panels caught fire, and the mass of blazing tow and rags was between it and those who would now eagerly have stopped the conflagration. Driven from that spot by the heat and the suffocating smoke, these half-naked men huddled like sheep at the further end of the ward, screaming, howling for help, and uttering tongues of incoherence in their agony of fear.

The fire burnt on; it reached the ceiling, and filled the room with hot lurid vapour. Presently, fanned by the wind, the flames leapt out through the broken windows, and a loud cry of "Fire!" from the passers-by in the road, proclaimed the extent of the conflagration. The workhouse was indeed on fire!

The shouts grew louder. "Fire! fire!" resounded from far and near; and suddenly in at the workhouse gate rushed a body of police.

The master, taking the key of the casual ward with him, had gone for and brought back this assistance, too late!

He at once rushed to the door to unlock it; but it resisted all his efforts, and it seemed that the men who had taken this terrible revenge must perish by it.

But through the gate came the red sparkling brigade engines, with their helmetted heroes, whose keen access soon brought down the burning door, and whose disciplined daring enabled them to limit out one by one the fainting, suffocated occupants of the burning ward. These wretched, unclothed creatures, sheltered for the nonce in a shed in the courtyard, being disposed of, the business of rescue for the other occupants of the workhouse commenced.

It was a piteous sight to see this frantic frightened crowd surging from the building; but more piteous than all was the scene from the infirmary.

The flames were rising high and shedding a lurid light over the scene. The engines were playing vigorously, and the busy firemen were on the ladders, directing the hose, and cutting their way here and there to stop the destruction. In a further corner of the court-yard were assembled the alarmed but able-bodied inmates of the workhouse, while to the shed in which the wretched men who had produced the calamity were huddled, came the patients from the infirmary.

Beds, pillows, mattresses, were brought for them to rest upon, and on one of these beds a sturdy fireman tenderly laid a pale, intelligent-looking child, who stared about her in quiet wonder.

Then there was a wild agonised cry that startled the occupants of the refuge even in their terrible alarm; and rushing to the bed upon which the child lay, a man knelt down beside her, and wept out the words——"Crissy! Crissy!"

(To be continued.)

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Sir T. Chambers advised the Grand Jury to return true bills against all four prisoners charged with the bank forgeries. Eventually the trial of three prisoners was postponed until the August Sessions of the Court.

The death of Mr. J. A. Gordon, superintendent of the Crystal Palace Gardens, is announced. In past trained under Sir Joseph Paxton, and afterwards enjoying his confidence, while labouring in association with Mr. Milner in carrying out Sir Joseph's view.

DEATH OF PRINCE PONIATOWSKI.—Prince Poniatowski, who has recently become popular in this country through his musical compositions, has died suddenly at his residence in Ebury street, London. The Prince was a senator of the French Empire. His age was 57.

THE BERKSHIRE SHIRE ELECTION.—One gentleman came all the way from Germany to vote at the late election, while six others were brought from the romantic wilds of Switzerland. The former, after spending one night at his own house, set off again for the Continent.

SALMON.—Within the last two weeks salmon have been forwarded to London in great quantities, and a considerable fall in the price has taken place. This reduction has been more noticeable in the outlying and surburban districts, where on some days last week prime salmon was sold as low as 8d. and 6d. per lb.

A man, who gave the name of Philipson, and said he was a commercial traveller, was apprehended on the charge of being drunk and disorderly on Sunday at Shrewsbury, and while confined in the cell committed suicide by cutting his throat with a clasp knife. A Press Association telegram states that the man is believed to be Mr. Postle thwaite, civil engineer.

The inquiry into the loss of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's steamer St. Columba was concluded on Saturday morning before Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, chief police magistrate of Dublin and Captains Wilson, R.N., and Steele, R.N. A decision was come to to the effect that Captain Bernard Johnston might have used greater precaution than he had done, and therefore his certificate was suspended for nine months.

A frightful murder was perpetrated on Saturday morning at Terargh, county Sligo. It appeared that the victim was a man named John Lenden, and the murderess was his wife, who, some time since was in a lunatic asylum. The unfortunate man was found with his head smashed in, and his body half buried, by his own fireside. His wife has been taken into custody, and it is generally believed that she is a lunatic.

A deputation has waited on the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster, at the Privy Council Office, in reference to the Bethnal green Museum. The Marquis, in reply to a representation, said that so long as Sir Wallace's pictures remained in the museum they afforded as much encouragement to a taste for art, and offered as much instruction as a school of art would do; and the noble lord added that arrangements for a library should be seen to at once.

The committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the negotiations respecting the Zanzibar Mail Contract met again on Monday. Mr. Tilley, of the Post Office, and Mr. Strong a clerk in the Treasury Office, having been re-examined, Mr. Hamilton, one of the chief directors of the Union Steamship Company, was called. He stated that his company was induced to undertake the Zanzibar business with the understanding that it was the only means of getting an extension of the main line of service. The company would suffer loss on the price fixed for the Zanzibar service.

BAPTISM OF A SHIP.—A few days since a singular mediæval ceremony was revived by the christening of a newly-launched vessel in the neighbourhood of Greenwich. The vessel, which has been lately built in England to the order of the Government of Chili, is named the Tolten. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. O'Halloran, one of the priests attached to the Church of St. Mary at Greenwich, and Mr. Ayes and a young lady of Chilian parentage stood as sponsors for the ship. A party of about forty ladies and gentlemen, mostly Roman Catholics, were present on the occasion.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAYS AND THE ROSE STREAM.—A contemporary says:—The Board of Trade have again extended the provisional lease of the rope system to the Northern Railways for one month. This is now the fourth extension of time given since the board formally withdrew their approval a year ago from this most inefficient means of intercommunication between passengers and guards and drivers of trains, and it is to be hoped that this present act of grace will be finally declared, that the board will not further interfere to prevent passengers suing into their own hands the legal remedies provided by the Act of 1868.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC PARK AT ASHTON.

On Saturday last the Earl of Stamford and Warrington formally opened a new public park intended for the use of the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and the district. Processions were formed at both towns, and there were each of them of great length, that belonging to Ashton completely encircling the town. Lord and Lady Stamford accompanied the Ashton procession, and T. D. Astley, Esq., the owner of the Dukinfield estate, joined that from Stalybridge. At the park a great number of people were assembled, and it was computed that nearly 100,000 persons were present. Addresses were presented to Lord Stamford, as lord of the manor, by the inhabitants of Ashton and the Corporation of Stalybridge, thanking him for the free gift of the ground for the park. Lord Stamford then declared the park open, and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem. A banquet was afterwards held in the Rifle Drill Shed, Ashton, when Geo. Mellor, Esq., occupied the chair.

BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

It will (says the *Times*) be remembered by all who take an interest in the fortunes of our Royal Family that the Duke of Edinburgh paid a somewhat lengthened visit in the course of the spring to the Empress of Russia, who was then, with her only daughter, the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna, seeking shelter from the rigours of a Russian winter, and still worse of a Russian spring, on the shores of the Bay of Naples. Our correspondent at the time described the visit of his Royal Highness in terms which left little reason to doubt that he was the accepted suitor of the Russian Princess, and rumours were afterwards circulated which led to the belief that the match was postponed, if not altogether broken off. It was, however, announced on Thursday that his Royal Highness had passed through Dover on his way to Ostend, and we have the pleasure of stating which all loyal subjects will share with us, of announcing that his suit has been successful, and that he has, in homely English, "proposed and been accepted" by the Grand Duchess Maria. The Duke, in fact, arrived at Jugenheim on Thursday evening, and was betrothed to her Imperial Highness on Friday. This is not the time at which to speculate on the consequences of an alliance with one of the greatest of European States. The marriage is, we believe, on both sides one of affection, but it is also in every respect one of the most splendid to which any Prince could aspire, and we congratulate her Majesty and the Royal Family on so auspicious an alliance.

The Grand Duchess who is about to become a member of the English Royal family, was born October 1 (October 13), 1853, so that she is within three months of her twentieth birthday. She is said to be extremely popular with all with whom she comes in contact, and is described by those who had the opportunities of seeing her during her stay on the shores of the Mediterranean the most gracious and amiable in her demeanour. She does not resemble her mother, who has full blue eyes, whereas those of the Grand Duchess are small, and of a dark brown. Short pretension to prettiness, we are told by a correspondent that she is unquestion, which implies expression and sweetness of disposition.

Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, K.G., K.P., the second son of her Majesty the Queen, is now in his 29th year, having been born at Windsor Castle, Aug. 6th, 1844.

The twelfth of July passed off in Ireland, and also in Liverpool, without any disturbance.

A CURIOUS FEAT RESEMBLING CAMP.—A serious accident occurred near the camp on Friday afternoon. Two ladies were driving in a carriage from the camp to the railway station, when the horse bolted and came into collision with a perambulator, which was overturned and smashed into pieces, and the little child, about three years old, almost instantaneously. The horse's hind legs were broken, but the ladies, it is believed, escaped without serious injury.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT A GIPSY FUNERAL.—In the early part of last week a gipsy died at Pendleton, near Manchester, and it was determined by the tribes, as their king was buried there, to inter the body in Guide Bridge Churchyard. One day last week the funeral procession arrived at Guide Bridge, and were permitted to deposit the coffin at the Constitutional rooms until the afternoon, and the men and women spent the interval in drinking at a neighbouring public-house. At the appointed hour they returned for the purpose, but were then much worse for drink. Very little ceremony was observed at the grave side, and when the coffin was being lowered it was found that the grave had not been dug large enough. A most disgraceful scene then took place. One of the men, swearing that "the ——— must be got down somehow or other," kicked at the ends and sides of the coffin until it completely burst, and for some time defied every attempt either to force it in or thrust it down. The ropes by which it was being lowered were broken, and it was only after new ropes had been obtained, and a man sent down into the grave, that it was got down. The women belonging to the gipsies howled and screamed in an alarming fashion, and finished their performance by fainting, or pretending to do so.

THE CASE OF MR. O'KEEFFE.—The *Daily News* announces that Lord Hartington's letter and proposal to the Irish Commissioners of Education, has led the way to a solution of the difficulty in the case of Mr. O'Keeffe. The rule now definitely adopted by the Irish Education Commissioners, on the recommendation of the Government, lays down a sound principle. Henceforth the Commissioners will recognise only practical efficiency as the qualification for school managers, will take cognisance only of the breaches of their own rules, and will not attempt to enforce any regulations of their own as to official knowledge on the part of clerk in the Treasury Office, having been re-Schools should not exist in future. Mr. Gladstone's announcement on Friday night, Mr. Bouverie in withdrawing his motion, by rendering it needless for the House of Commons to express its regret at the last action of the Commissioners in the case of Mr. O'Keeffe. That action will be practically reversed along with the assumed rules on which it was said Commissioners have frankly and fully accepted the new rule, and will give Mr. O'Keeffe the benefit of it if he will renew his application. Mr. O'Keeffe will then have to show that nothing has occurred to destroy his efficiency as a school manager, and on his showing his re-instatement would follow. He will, therefore, have full and fair inquiry, and restoration if the inquiry leads to satisfactory results. This is all the justice of the case, which has troubled the public mind quite as much as regards the Callan Schools demands. A case as it has troubled the Ministry and Parliament, is now cleared, so far as virtually settled. Mr. Gladstone clearly intimated on Friday that, but for this settlement, the Government would have found itself unable to oppose Mr. Bouverie's motion, though it amounted to a vote of censure on the Commissioners of Education."

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is engaged, with the assistance of the Empress Eugénie, on the "Life and Times of Napoleon III.," the first part of which, illustrated with portraits, will appear about the end of the year.

The Académie des Sciences, at its Séance of the 30th of June, elected Sir Charles Wheatstone Associate of the Academy. The election has been submitted for the approval of the President of the French Republic.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A VICAR.

SUSPENSION OF THE DEFENDANT.

The Bishop of Chester, accompanied by assessors, resumed on Saturday the inquiry into the charges against the Rev. C. H. Newbold, vicar of Hindley, near Wigan.

The defendant was called, and examined. He gave a categorical denial to the statements as to his drunkenness made by the witnesses called on behalf of the promoters. He admitted that he might have drunk a bottle of sherry in a day, but he was never intoxicated in the streets of Hindley. He also denied the statements that he had conducted himself improperly with females. He admitted, however, kissing the schoolmistress on the stairs, but said it was with her own consent. It was an act of folly and thoughtlessness (a hiss in court), which he now regretted exceedingly.

Had you any underhand or hidden intentions?—On my solemn oath, I had not. May I ask if it is fair for a person to be shaking his fist and threatening me in the witness box?

Mr. Leresche: Who is it?

Witness: Miss Inglefield's father.

Mr. Leresche: It is very improper, although we may sympathise with Miss Inglefield's father. You must not do it, sir, and had better not leave.

The reports as to bad language were denied, except on one occasion, when, much vexed about a disputed account, defendant said he would see a printer named Bazley in ——— before he would pay him. That he explained next day, and he now regretted. He had said he would kick him, and was prepared to do so still if he dogged him. He attributed the prosecution to the ill-feeling caused by his separation from his wife, and he stated that he wished for the investigation.

Mr. Leresche, for the promoters, did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Court by cross-examining defendant.

This concluded the case for the defence.

Mr. Leresche, in the course of an elaborate reply on the case, indignantly repelled the insinuation that it was the schoolmistress who had attempted to seduce the defendant. The latter denied (who was in Court, and very considerably affected when the defendant made the statements respecting her) was a young lady of unblemished character, and at the time when defendant alleged she endeavoured to seduce him with Wanton wiles she was engaged to a young gentlemen, and the engagement still continued.

The bishop and his assessors, after upwards of an hour's deliberation in private, returned into Court shortly after six o'clock, when

The Bishop said the finding of the Court was that four of the nine articles of impeachment had been proved (including the drunkenness at funerals on the 1st January, 1872, and at the evening service on November 3rd last) and so much of the fifth article (an additional charge of drunkenness during four months last year) as applied to the months of January and March. The third article alleging drunkenness at a funeral on October 18th was not considered to have been proved. The sixth article (which alleged that defendant had, during the two past years, neglected to visit sick persons who desired his pastoral ministrations) had been withdrawn during the course of the proceedings. With regard to the seventh article (which alleged that during the two past years defendant had been guilty of criminal and indecent conduct) the Court had not consider it to have been sufficiently established in the legal and technical sense of the words employed, by the evidence submitted, though the Court was of opinion that very much of the defendant's conduct brought under the notice of the Court had beyond all question been most improper, intemperate, and highly reprehensible.

The Diocesan Registrar (Mr. Gamon) was then called upon to read the sentence of the Court, which was that the defendant must be suspended for the space of three years from the discharge and execution of all the functions of the clerical office at Hindley or elsewhere within the diocese of Chester, and from receiving any of the ecclesiastical fees, rights, and emoluments whatsoever appertaining to the chapelry and benefice of All Saints', Hindley, and further that he be condemned in the costs of the promoters of these proceedings. The Court further decreed that at the expiration of the said period of three years, the defendant should supply the Bishop with a certificate, under the hands of three beneficed clergymen in his vicinity, of his good behaviour and morals during the time of his suspension, and that the said certificate be approved of by the Bishop before the suspension be relaxed.

Prince Arthur embarked on Sunday morning on board the Enchantress for Norway, to represent the Queen at King Oscar's coronation.

The Irish papers report that last week at Annagassan races, Mr. Robert Hudson, second son of Wm. Hudson, Esq., Painstown, Castlebellingham, was killed while riding in one of the races.

The Dublin metropolitan police force have signed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, and say that if their wishes be not granted, they will no longer hold themselves responsible for the welfare of the city of Dublin.

Ten thousand men belonging to the Northumberland collieries, assembled on Newcastle Town Moor on Saturday, to hold a public meeting, and unanimously passed congratulating the miners on the good feeling and harmony prevailing among them.

It is understood that the Government will, on proper representations being made, and estimates furnished of the proposed cost of the work, consent to provide funds for completing the re-construction of the Chapter House at Westminster, on which considerable sums have already been expended.

ROYAL VISITORS AT THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Czarewitch and Czarewitch, visited on Saturday afternoon the Central Telegraph Office, which affords perhaps one of the most interesting sights in London. Nine hundred operatives, about half of whom were females, had arranged on a very short notice to decorate both the office and themselves in a becoming and attractive manner. The Princesses were evidently much gratified, and manifested great interest in the proceedings.

LAND IMPROVEMENTS AT DUNROBIN.—The Duke of Sutherland is this summer making a highly useful experiment in the conversion of heather land into pasture. A portion of land, 700 feet above the sea and five acres in extent, has been put at the disposal of Mr. Isaac Brown, of Edinburgh, to be laid down with him according to the distribution of water, as introduced by him into the park at Dunrobin last year. The ground was sown with clover and rye grass on the 20th May, and this week there is a growth of grass about from four to six inches in length. It is anticipated that when the ground is put under grazing, in the beginning of next month, it will afford feed for 25 sheep to the acre. The experiment thus promises to have an important bearing on the food question. In the portion of Dunrobin Park laid down last week 30 sheep to the acre are now being grazed and fattened.

Signor Verdi is composing a cantata for the inauguration of the monument to the late statesman Cavour, which will take place next October.

The Marquis of Bute lectured on Monday evening on the "Shrines of the Holy Land." His lordship avoided all controversial matter, and simply gave his experiences of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem.

The Marquis of Bute has kindly consented to the publication, by the Camden Society, of the diary of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, the discovery of which was announced in the last report of the historical MSS. Commission. It is a work entirely different from the well-known "Memorials."

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Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, July 14.—Before A. Towy, and R. Wallis, Esqs.

A VIOLENT CHARACTER.

Henry Kavanagh, miner, Dipton, was charged with having drunk and riotous and assaulting Sergeant Morland at Dipton. The officer stated that between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night the defendant was drunk and his conduct was so violent that witness and a similar constable present were compelled to pinion his arms and legs with ropes, and in this condition he was taken to the lock-up in a cart.—For being drunk, and riotous, defendant was fined 20s and costs; and for the assault on the police-officer he was committed to prison for a month, without the option of a fine.

ASSAULTING A SCHOOLMASTER AT CONSETT.

Andrew Thompson, son, cabinetmaker, Consett, was charged with assaulting John Tait, schoolmaster, at Consett, on the 18th June. Mr Chambers, solicitor, of Durham appeared on behalf of complainant; Mr Thompson was undefended. After the case had been remembered, was adjourned from last court in order to produce Mr Robson Ord, the landlord, to prove whether or let the premises occupied by Mr Tait on condition that the children attending the school should have the use of the privy.

Mr Chambers: We have a notice (produced) from the landlord to end. The notice to quit comprises the yard and out-offices. The complainant's case is that the premises were let to him for the purpose of a school, and the children must of necessity have a right to the use of the out-offices.

The Clerk (Mr Allen): Mr Robson Ord ought to have been produced to-day.

Defendant: The privy was only intended for the use of Mr Tait and his family.

Mr Town: The question is, was the property let for a school?

Mr Chambers: Mr Tait states that he took the place for a school, and he is supported by his son, who was present when the agreement was made.

Mr Wallis (looking at the notice): I see the landlord admits that the property was let for a school.

After a short consultation with the Clerk, the magistrates consented to allow the notice to be put in.

John Tait, complainant in this case, said he was the occupier of a house and shop, together with a yard and out-offices in Front Street, Consett. He kept a school and the school children had had the use of the privy. They had never been interfered with until Whit-Tuesday last. On the 18th of June, his attention was called to the defendant, who was standing in the yard. He was standing before a girl, and prevented her going into the privy. Witness went out of his house, and as soon as defendant saw him he left the girl, and, after locking round the yard, he poked witness in the ribs and grasped his coat sleeve. Witness did not give him any provocation whatever. When defendant pushed him, he had something in his hand.

Defendant: What do you say I had in my hand?

Complainant: It was something bright.

Esther Hetherington said she was one of complainant's pupils. On the day in question Mr. Thompson told her not to go into the privy, as it was private property. She saw Mr Thompson take Mr Tait by the arm and push him away.

Defendant: Did I say it was my private property?

Witness: Yes.

Matthew Thew, another of complainant's scholars, stated that he observed Thompson push Mr Tait. Defendant had either a knife or a chisel in his hand at the time.

Defendant: Did you see me touch Mr Tait?

Witness: Yes; in there (pointing to Mr Tait's ribs.)

Mrs Tait, wife of complainant, was next examined. She stated that she saw defendant push her husband and take hold of his sleeve.

Defendant: What part of the yard was I in?

Witness: Just opposite the door.

Defendant, in defence, said on the day in question he and his wife were getting their dinner, when two girls came into the yard. They were about to enter the privy when he prevented them. Complainant then came out and seized him by the neck. He denied that he in any way assaulted complainant.

The parties then changed places, and Mr Tait was charged with assaulting Mr Thompson on the same occasion.

Complainant said when he spoke to the girls, the defendant caught him by the neck, and nearly flung him to the ground.

Mr Chambers: The evidence of the witnesses is untrue!

Complainant: Yes.

Mr Chambers: Why did you prevent the girls going to the privy?

Defendant: Because they had no right there.

Mrs Thompson, wife of complainant, deposed to seeing defendant take hold her husband by the collar.

Mr Wallis: Did you see that yourself?

Witness: Yes; I was standing on the door-step.

For the defence, Esther Hetherington, Caroline Tait, and Matthew Thew were called, and denied that Mr Tait ever touched the complainant.

After a short consultation, the magistrates said they were of opinion that Mr. Thompson was entitled to assault, and he would have to pay a fine of 1s and the expenses. The case against Mr Tait would be dismissed.

DRUNKENNESS.

Owen Rice was charged by Sergt. Nattress with having been drunk at Blackhill, on Saturday night.—Fined 5s and costs.

John McIntyre was also charged with drunkenness at Blackhill. The case was proved by P.C. Riddell, and defendant was fined 5s and the costs respectively.

Michael and Mary McGurk, man and wife, were charged by P.C. Curren with a similar charge in Middle Street, Consett, on the 20th ult.—Ordered to pay a fine of 5s each and the expenses.

John Stephens was charged with a similar offence between Medomsley and Derwent Cottages, on the 27th ult.—Fined 5s and costs.

John O'Hare was charged by the same officer with a similar offence near Number One, on the 23rd ult.—Ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs.

William Bell, for a similar offence at Derwent Cottages, on the 20th ult, was fined 5s and costs.

Edward Dodds was charged by P.C. Parkinson with drunkenness at Ebchester on the 28th ult.—The case was proved, and defendant was fined 5s and costs.

Peter McGuire and Allen, miners, were charged by P.C. Parkinson with drunkenness near Ebchester on Tuesday night.—McGuire was fined 10s and Allen 5s and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Christopher O'Neill, hawker, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly. P.C. Parkinson stated that on Saturday night he was at Ebchester Station and saw the defendant jump down from a train and strike a man who was standing on the platform.—Fined 10s and costs.

Henry Goodson and William Reynolds, labourers, were charged with a similar offence by Sergt. Bagwell and Ebchester, on Saturday night. P.C. Reed proved the case.—Ordered to pay a fine of 10s and costs each.

Edward Dewsbury, Consett, was charged by Sergt. Fetter with a similar offence at Consett, on the 27th ult.—Fined 10s and costs.

Charles Hall, Consett, was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Curren stated that on the 21st ult., the defendant was drunk and incited a crowd to rescue a prisoner.—Fined 5s and the expenses.

Thomas Connelly, for a similar offence at Leadgate on the 14th ult., was fined 10s and costs. P.C. Fiers proved the case.

Peter Riley, Blackhill, was fined 10s and costs for a similar offence at Blackhill on the 5th inst.

Peter Campbell, Blackhill, was charged by Sergt. Mattress with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill on the 29th ult.—This was defendant's tenth appearance, and he was fined 10s and costs.

Samuel Cowell, Leadgate, was charged with a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 29th ult. The case was proved by P.C. Fiers.—Fined 10s and costs.

ASSAULT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Christopher Oley, a young man of respectable appearance, was charged with assaulting Jane Oley, at Shotley Bridge, on the 23rd ult. Complainant, who is the daughter of Joseph Oley, attendance, stated that between eight and nine o'clock at night the defendant came to her father's house and asked if her father was in. Complainant replied in the negative, and defendant said if he could not see her father he would see her. Defendant was drunk, and complainant informed him that she did not wish to hold any discourse with him, and told him to go away. He refused to do so, however, and had he not been prevented he would have given her a blow. Samuel Bell, a young woman, said the defendant was about to strike Miss Oley, when she seized his arm.—Defendant admitted that he was drunk, but denied that he ever intended to strike complainant. The magistrates considered an assault had been committed, and fined defendant 5s and costs.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

John Whitfield, Consett, was charged with assaulting Martin Foster, tailor, at Consett, on the 7th inst. Complainant stated that he was standing talking to a man named Dixon, when the defendant came up and struck at Dixon. The latter ran away, and shortly afterwards the defendant returned to where complainant was standing and struck him frequently on the face. John Foster, a young man, gave corroborative evidence. Defendant, in defence, said complainant called him a scoundrel.—The magistrates considered it an unprovoked assault, and fined him 20s and costs, in all £1 18s.—Another case of assault preferred against defendant was compromised.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

Birtley McEwen, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting James McKeam, at Hustle Bank, Blackhill. Complainant was entirely unsupported in his testimony, and a witness having been called by the defendant to prove that no assault was committed, the magistrates dismissed the case.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE AT CONSETT.—HARD SWEARING.

Edward Tickings and Patrick Burns, of Consett, were charged with assaulting the police at Consett. Mr Chambers defended. P.C. Stogdale stated that on the 21st last month he was on duty in Consett in company with P.C. Curren. Complainant's duties apprehended a man named Farrell for fighting, and while on this way to the cell the defendants came up and pushed against him several times, in consequence of which the prisoner escaped.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers: The defendants never lifted their arms to him. They pushed witness. There was a great crowd at the time.

Supt. Oliver: In consequence of the great force that those men came against you, the prisoner escaped?

Witness: Yes.

Supt. Oliver: It was not an accidental push, caused by the pressure of the crowd?

Witness: No.

P.C. Curren said he was with the last witness on the night of the 21st June. Witness saw the defendants take hold of Stogdale's coat-lap. The defendants had hold of the prisoner.

Mr Chambers: Where were you at the time?

Witness: I had hold of another prisoner.

Mr. Chambers: What made you take such particular notice of the defendants?

Witness: Because I knew them. Stogdale is a new police-officer and they took advantage of him. I ordered the defendants back several times.

Mr Town: How many people were there altogether?

Witness: Three or four hundred. The defendants were calling upon the crowd to rescue Stogdale's prisoner.

After calling a witness to prove that the defendants took part in the disturbance, Mr Chambers addressed the magistrates for the defence. The policemen, he said, entirely contradicted one another. The complainant, P.C. Stogdale, stated that the defendants only pushed against him, whereas another police-officer said the defendants took hold of him by the coat. Moreover a policeman was pushed in a large crowd, he (Mr Chambers) thought that it could not be construed into an assault, in which case no person would be safe in a crowd.

The magistrates were of opinion that the case of assault had been proved, that the defendants had pushed against the officer to such an extent that the prisoner escaped.—Defendant's were ordered to pay a fine of 20s and costs each.

Rose Ann Hoy, of Consett, was then charged with a similar offence on the same occasion. Mr Chambers defended.

P.C. Stogdale stated that the defendant came up when he was taking Farrell to the Police Station, and took hold of his arm.

P.C. Curren deposed that the defendant had hold of the last witness' arm, and shouted of the crowd to rescue the prisoner.

For the defence, Margaret Carroll, Victoria Street was called, and stated that about six o'clock on the evening in question the defendant was in witness' house having a glass of tea.

Supt. Oliver (to the bench): It was not until half-past eight o'clock that the assault took place.

Witness said she saw a woman take hold of the policeman's arm, but it was not the defendant.

Mr. Town: Is she anything like this woman (pointing to the defendant)?

Witness: Yes; but it was not her.

Supt. Oliver: What is the name of the woman?

Mr. Chambers: She is not obliged to answer.

Supt. Oliver: I submit that she must answer the question, which is a very proper one.

Mr. Chambers submitted that it was not a proper question. After a few words between the magistrates and their clerk, the former ruled that the witness was not obliged to answer the question.

Supt. Oliver (to witness): Where were you standing at the time the disturbance was going on?

Witness: In the middle of the crowd.

Supt. Oliver: Where is the defendant's house?

Witness: In Victoria Street.

Supt. Oliver: Could you see the defendant's house from the spot where the disturbance took place?

Witness: Yes.

Supt. Oliver: Did you see the defendant in the house at that time?

Witness: Not at that time.

Supt. Oliver: How do you know that the defendant was not in the crowd?

Witness: I was not looking.

Supt. Oliver: How many people were there in the crowd?

Witness: I cannot say.

Supt. Oliver: The defendant might have been in the crowd without you seeing her?

Witness: Yes.

Jane Hoy, daughter of the defendant, said her mother was taking tea with a neighbour while the disturbance was going forward.

The magistrates, after consulting for some time, said they were of opinion that the defendant was the woman who took hold of the policeman's arm. At the last court, defendant admitted she was present at the disturbance; in fact, she came forward and volunteered some evidence in Farrell's favour. As the assault was not of a serious nature, she would be fined only 2s 6d, and the expenses.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 17th.—Before M. Kearney (chairman), A. H. Talmadge, R. T. Smith, and Henry Smith, Esqs.

A VAGABOND.

A tramp, who gave the name of Thompson, was charged with stealing 2s, the money of Patrick Hammel, a miner, living at Leadgate. It seems that on Saturday night the prisoner went into Cloggy's public-house and snatched a florin off the table.—Committed to gaol for two months.

DRUNKENNESS.

Joseph Hope, shoemaker, Sunniside, near Marley Hill, was charged by P.C. Logan with drunkenness near South Moor, on the 28th ult.—Fined 10s and costs.

James Cozen, miner, Dipton, was charged by Sergt. Morland with a similar offence at Dipton, on the 27th ult.—Ordered to pay a fine of 5s and the expenses.

John Brodie, miner, Burnopfield, was charged with a similar offence at the same place on the 8th inst. The offence was proved by P.C. Thompson. The officer stationed in the village.—Fined 5s and costs.

James Ferguson, miner, for a similar offence on the same occasion, was fined 5s and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

James Riddell, miner, Stanley, was charged by P.C. Stamper with having been drunk and disorderly at Stanley on the 7th inst.—Fined 5s and the expenses.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

James Rocherty, George Mullin, James Burgess, John Cowell, Michael McCabe, and James Castling, were all fined 1s and costs for wilfully treading down a field in the occupation of the owners of the Lintz Colliery, on the 6th inst.

Stanley Reed, Robert Tweddell, James Rook, John O'Brian, William Smith, James Rowell, and Geo. Ridley were charged with a similar offence on the same occasion.—Mr. Sprigmore, solr., of Durham, appeared for the defence. The case was adjourned for a week.

ASSAULT.

John Ferguson, William Ferguson, and James Ferguson, miners, were charged with assaulting John Robinson M'Clean at Lintz Colliery, on the 7th inst.—Fined 10s each and costs.

GAME TRESPASS.

John Rook, Edward Rook, and Edward Brown, miners, Muggleswick, were charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on Mountsett Fell, on the 7th inst.—Fined 10s and costs.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the above Board was held in the Board-room, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. John Annandale (in the absence of Mr. Chas. Wilson) presiding. Mr. Carse, Mr. Priestman, Mr. Eltringham, Mr. J. Dickinson, Mr. W. Wilson, and the Rev. F. B. Thompson were also present. The minutes of last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

LIMESTONE AND WHINSTONE.

The Surveyor (Mr. Smith) having expressed a wish to try whinstone instead of limestone on a portion of the Shotley Grove Road, tenders were invited for broken whinstone delivered at Carr House depot. Only two parcels tendered, and that of Mr. Bewick, of Haydon Bridge, was accepted, that gentlemen agreeing to deliver fifty tons at 8s per ton.

It was resolved to increase the quantity to 100 tons, a portion to be laid on the road between Blackhill and Shotley Bridge.

DEPOTS FOR BENFIELDSIDE AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE STATIONS.

The Surveyor said at present the material used for the roads had to be carted from Carr House. He thought, considering the large amount of traffic the North Eastern Railway Company had on the roads, that they ought to accommodate the Board with a depot at Benfieldside Station.

Mr. Dickinson thought there should also be a depot at Shotley Bridge Station.

The Surveyor observed that by having a depot at Benfieldside Station it would make a difference of 1s. 6d. a load for all limestone used below Blackhill.

Mr. Wilson said, by having a depot at Shotley Bridge and Benfieldside Stations, it would take the traffic off the other portions of the roads.

It was resolved to memorialise the Railway Company for depots at Shotley Bridge and Benfieldside Stations, and a deputation was appointed for that purpose.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Gentlemen,—The epidemic of enteric fever in Wood Street, seems now to have come to an end. I fear, however, the pestilential condition the river is now assuming will develop a mere general epidemic of this disease over the district. Besides one case in Wood Street (which died), three others have occurred in Blackhill in the quarter. This is the second time the disease has broken out at 66, Derwent Street, in the last twelve months. Here there is no stench trap, and generally the drainage of this property is defective. The Inspector's attention has, I think, been called to it. As summer diarrhœa and dysentery, both of which are nearly allied to enteric fever, are now becoming epidemic (in one case fatal adult) having already terminated fatally at Baxter Burn, of choleric type—and these disorders depending almost upon the same causes for their origin, is an additional reason why our energies should not flag in using those preventive measures at our command, such as the flushing of sewers, and the use of disinfectants at frequent intervals to all open drains, grates, privies and middens here, together with the avoidance of unripe and decayed fruit, badly-cooked vegetables and high meat. The measles epidemic is on the decline—240 cases having occurred during the quarter, making a total of 545 cases since the epidemic began. I have also to record four cases of modified small-pox, three in Blackhill and one in Blackfine, the result of importation. Scarlet fever has also appeared in the district during the quarter, two in Blackhill, the result of importation, the one, which died, in Wood Street, seems to have had spontaneous origin. The disease, however, ran a very fatal course eighteen months ago in the same house, and possibly the contagion may never have been got rid of. This small tene roomed house, situated in the lowest archway, is sadly overcrowded, two families occupying it. It is closely surrounded by other houses, and approaching upon the hill side must necessarily make its ventilation very imperfect. The death-rate in quarter has reached the high figure of 27 per thousand, only seven of which have been from zymotic causes, viz., measles, four; scarlet fever, two; choleraic diarrhœa, one.

W. M. Renton, Officer of Health.

Mr. Carse: The death-rate is very high. It should not have been more than 18 per thousand.

Mr. Wilson: The per centage of deaths is low of what we may call preventible cases.

SANITARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Gentlemen,—The Inspector's report has claimed the attention of the committee. They find that the property at the east portion of Blackfine, is in a defective condition. There are a few wooden boxes at the back of the Front Row are too high and ought to be lowered, and the drains and road re-constructed, and supplied with sinks and traps. A dwelling-house has been erected at the North East Corner of the Front Row of houses, and it was designed that this dwelling house should be accommodated by the drains already laid to these rows. But it appears that these existing drains are laid in private property, and therefore it may be questioned, whether the Local Board have a right to use them without leave. The present defective condition of several portions of Blackfine may be attributed to the delay which occurred in the adoption of the Act—a delay rested on the plea of economy by some of the ratepayers. The extra and needle-a cost resulting to the township, is likely to be considerable, not only of the time and labour of the Board and its committee, but also of the ratepayers' money. At the backs of the houses in Wood Street and Messenger Street, J. Annandale and Sons have made great improvements, which it may be hoped will prove effectual and efficient. It would be well if all owners of property were equally prompt in such improvements. The committee have had before them correspondence and documents sent down by the Board of Health. The suggestions contained in the memoranda on hospitals are exceedingly valuable. It, impresses on the Board the necessity of action in providing hospital accommodation, until they are driven by the presence of infectious epidemics, to adopt hasty, crude, and ill-considered measures. The hospital should be situated with reference to healthiness of locality—seclusion from inhabited houses, or thoroughfares, and not remote from valuable documents, is a report on the means of preventing nuisances in towns and village. These documents they are so impressed with the importance of some of the suggestions, that they recommend that some means should be taken to diffuse amongst the ratepayers the advice as to the necessity for frequent and regular attention in cleansing the middens. The committee accomplished, until the Board adopts some arrangement by which they may secure the regular services of suitable persons to cleanse the middens systematically, such persons being responsible to the Board if the nuisances are not abated. If this course be approved by the Board, the committee will submit a scheme for the consideration of a future meeting of the Board, and also as to the course to be taken in arranging for a hospital, in connection with the Consett and Leadgate Boards, at the cost of the Union. Silver Street Depot is in a very disgusting condition. The Inspector was requested to take immediate measures to abate the nuisance. The Front Row (or West Row) of Blackhill, to which reference was made at the last meeting of the Board, requires immediate attention, to remedy the present dangerous condition. The property is owned by Mr. Lumsdaine; but some means must be devised to reduce these difficulties, or we may soon have an outbreak of serious malidies.—Yours respectfully,

Edwin O. Trebellis,
On behalf of the Sanitary Committee.

WEST ROW, BLACKHILL.

The Surveyor intimated that the Consett Iron Company, who are the lessees of the houses in West Row, had not furnished a plan of what they propose to do with reference to the above property.

It was resolved to write to the Company again on the subject.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

The Clerk was instructed to write to the Board of Guardians as to the desirability of having a hospital in some central position, available for Benfieldside, Consett, and Leadgate.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE, HIGHWAY AND LIGHTING COMMITTEE.

The above Committee suggested that the Board should instruct Mr. Smith to prepare a suitable design in lieu of the present unsightly and inconvenient watering place at Shotley Bridge. Various complaints had been made to several members of the Committee as to the polluted state of the water rendering it almost as objectionable as that which has lately been supplied to the locality by the Consett Water Company.

The Lighting Committee had given their attention to the application from the Consett Iron Company relative to lighting the four streets now in course of construction at Blackhill. The Committee, on inspecting the locality, found that the Consett Local Board had already lighted Foundry Row, so that if they would consent to the removal of three or four lamps only a few feet it would place them opposite the entrance into the streets. In this case, eight additional lamps would be required. The Lighting Committe also desired to call the attention of the Board to the necessity of making preparations for lighting the district during the ensuing season.

The Lighting Committee was requested to make preparations for lighting the public lamps for the ensuing season. The report was then adopted.

A SCAVENGER FOR THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Priestman gave notice that he would, at the next meeting, bring before the Board the question as to the advisability of appointing a public scavenger.

The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE WILLINGTON MURDER.

At the Durham Assizes, on Friday, before Mr. Justice Brett, Joseph Turnbull (21), pitman, was indicted for the wilful murder of Martin Magin, at Willington, on the 21st of April last. Mr. Torr, Q.C., and Mr. Edge for the prosecution; Messrs. Wright and Ridley for the prisoner.

Mr. Torr, in opening the case, detailed the circumstances at great length. The murder was committed on the night of the Willington race day. Prisoner was present at the races, and he was there heard to utter a threat against the Irish party. In the evening, two young men, named Murray and Hines, were with the deceased in the Pit Laddie public-house, and after leaving it, about eleven o'clock, they were attacked by between twenty and thirty men, among whom was the deceased, and both Murray and Hines, as well as a woman Cain, saw the prisoner there in the crowd. Both Murray and Hines, although they were not acquainted with the prisoner, were able to identify him, and the woman Cain, who had known him eight or nine years, was certain that prisoner was the man who jumped upon the deceased.

William Brown, surveyor, Durham, produced a map of the locality in which Hagan was murdered.

Patrick Murray, miner, living at Leadgate, deposed that on Monday, the 21st April, he attended the Wellington Races, which took place at half-past six o'clock. He went with John Hines to Dover's public-house, the Pit Laddie, at Willington. He did not know the deceased before that night, and he first saw them at Dover's public-house. He and Hines intended to sleep with him. They left the public-house about eleven o'clock, and went towards Marshall's Corner, a corner of the High High Street, where there were 60 or 80 men standing, the prisoner being amongst them. Some one asked the deceased for a match. One of the men knocked down Hagan, and when he was down saw prisoner jump upon him, and continue to jump upon him. He kicked him twice on the neck. Witness was not tempting to get up when prisoner jumped upon him. Prisoner's hat, a brown one, fell off. Said to the crowd "Let me have fair behaviour, and was also knocked down by one of them. Prisoner was then dressed as he was in the dock. Had not before that night seen the prisoner. When knocked down, ran away and shouted "Police!" Stayed at Lavelle's house during the night; and on the following day, about noon, saw prisoner come out of a public-house and go into another house. Shouted "Police," and the policeman came, and went with him into the house which prisoner had entered and pointed him out. Heard before that time that Hagan was dead.

Cross-examined: On the race course, from which he came from Cornsay, seven miles from Willington, was accompanied by Hines, and drank only a glass of ale and some ginger beer. Was in no other public-house besides Dover's after leaving the race course. On the races when they finished, but could not say the exact time. Had half a glass of wine and a glass or two of beer at Dover's. It was not light, nor was it dark when they left Dover's public-house. Besides the prisoner, did not know any one who was in the crowd. Before the coroner, said the same as to the kicking of the prisoner as he did now. [Payment cut produced.] Prisoner did not wear any watch thing as that. Took more notice of prisoner than he did of the other men. A man name Winter was also taken to the police station. It was not from the information he had given to the police that Winter was apprehended.

Re-examined: [Brown hat produced.] The hat prisoner had on was like that.

John Hines gave evidence for the most part corroborative, and identified the prisoner as the man who jumped on the deceased. Immediately after leaving the crowd, he walked to Cornsay to his sister's house, leaving Murray at Willington. On Wednesday following, police came to him, and he described to them the appearance of the man who jumped upon the deceased. Had pointed out prisoner among a number of men at Superintendent Dunn's office, on the 29th of April.

Cross-examined: Was quite confident that the man who jumped on deceased had a hat on, and not a cap.

Ann Cain, wife of a labourer at Willington, said that about eleven o'clock on the night of Monday, the 21st of April, she went to Pescod the grocer's shop, and when she closed, she returned, and on her way passed Marshall's Corner, where there was a number of men standing. Observed two men she knew—the prisoner, and another man named Donnison. Stood close beside the prisoner, of whom she had a slight knowledge for eight or nine months, and knew his name, and saw him go to his work almost every day. Heard some one in the crowd say "Let me have fair behaviour—I will come up." Saw prisoner strike a man down, and observed Donnison take a piece of wood from under his coat and knock down the prisoner. Prisoner said, "Well done, Dicky Donnison." Then the prisoner jumped upon him, and Donnison said, "Tramp the Irish puddings out of him." Before prisoner jumped upon him, he was on his knees attempting to get up, when Donnison raised him by the breast and threw him down. He jumped on his chest and throat, and the deceased moaned. The prisoner wore a brown hat [brown hat produced]—just like that. He wore a "lightish stripy" trousers, and dark coat and waistcoat.

Sergeant Finlayson, Willington, said he charged the prisoner, when brought to the station by Moody, with causing the death of Hagan. The prisoner produced was not the hat he wore. He never saw him wear a cap like that (a velvet cap) produced. In consequence of what a man told him, had Mrs. Cain taken to the station, and reduced to writing the statement she made.

His Lordship read the statement, and pointed out that there was a difference between it and the evidence she had given that morning. In the statement to the police she said it was Turnbull who said, "Well done, Dicky;" but in court it was Irish puts."

She had said "Well done, Dicky;" and that it was Donnison who said, "Tramp out his Irish puddings."

Superintendent Dunn, of the County Constabulary, said that on the 30th John Hines came to the Durham Courts; and in order to ascertain if he could identify the prisoner, put seven men and the prisoner into a room. Took Hines into the room and asked, "Is there any one here you know?" Hines pointed to Turnbull and said, "That's the man."

The evidence for the defence was then taken.

Richard Donnison, a bricklayer at Willington, said he was at the races until 7.30 in the evening. Saw the prisoner at the races. He was dressed in black coat, waistcoat, and trousers. Had a brown hat on. Witness had a dispute with the deceased in the Pit Laddie public-house, and struck him on the head with a dark, soft black cap. (Produced.) It was a cap like that, with a knot on the top like that on the cap produced. He saw prisoner and Donnison come out of Barton's public-house, and go to Watson's at about fifteen minutes to eleven. Did not see either Donnison or the prisoner commit any offence that night.

Cross-examined: Named eight men who were in Barton's house with prisoner, and said that they formed the party who had for twelve months been having disturbances with the Irish. Had occasionally seen one of the men wearing a hat or cap which belonged to another. At half-past eleven o'clock Donnison came up to him while he was standing over the body of the deceased.

P.C. Dawson deposed that he was in Barton's public-house about ten o'clock on the night of the 21st. Saw the prisoner there, but not Nicol. Could not say what he had on his head—whether a cap or a hat.

Cross-examined: Saw prisoner standing at Marshall's Corner about eleven o'clock, with two or three men with him.

P.C. Nicol (re-called) said that it was twenty minutes to eleven o'clock when he was in Barton's with Dawson.

The Court adjourned at nine o'clock.

The jury, attended by two police sergeants, occupied for the night apartments in the Court buildings.

The trial of Joseph Thrubull (20), pitman, on the charge of having murdered Martin Hagan, at Willington, on the 21st April last, was resumed on the opening of the court on Saturday morning.

Fanny Smith said she was at Willington Races. She knew Turnbull well, and saw him on that day between twelve and one o'clock, when he had on a black coat and waistcoat, light striped trousers, and a black velvet cap. Saw him again about half-past four o'clock, and at half-past seven o'clock leaving the races. On all of these occasions Turnbull's dress was the same. About half-past eight o'clock she saw Turnbull again near the railway gates, and at a quarter to eleven she saw again saw him. On those occasions also Turnbull was dressed as at noon the same day.

William Brown, pitman, said he was at Willington races, and saw Turnbull there with a black velvet cap on. It was not a cap like that he called out, "Halloa, Joseph, where's thy high-crowned hat?" Witness saw prisoner again about ten o'clock, and he still had the same cap on.

George Winter, pitman, said he knew the prisoner Turnbull, and saw him on the 21st April at a cap on. He asked what he had got a cap on for, and prisoner replied that they had "brayed his hat over his eyes."

Peter Wood, pitman, said he saw Turnbull on the night of Willington Rece day, who had on at the time a black coat.

On the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Wright addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Torr, Q.C., for the prosecution, and his Lordship occupied minutes to six the Judge commenced to sum up the evidence. This he did with great care, and explained to the jury that there was nothing in this case to reduce the crime below wilful murder. It was for the first to consider whether the crime had been committed and then by whom.

During the summing up the prisoner at times listened intently, and when the principal evidence for the prosecution was being commented upon, he leaned forward, and seemed very anxious to hear the opinion of the judge. At eight o'clock the jury retired, and they were absent until five minutes past nine. When the door by which they were to enter creaked, the Court, which had been filled with a busy hum of whispering voices, became silent, and all present scanned the faces of the jurymen as they entered—impatient to know the fate of the prisoner at the bar, and anxious to see in their countenance some sign of the decision at which they had arrived. The names were called, and

The Clerk or Arraigns put the momentous question upon the answer to which the life of the prisoner rested.

The Foreman, amid death-like stillness, said: We find him guilty; but we wish to recommend him to mercy on account of his youth.

The Prisoner, who stood with arms folded, lowering brow, and attitude all attention, seemed terribly impressed with the whole scene, and when asked if he had anything to say in reply, although he communicated for a second with his counsel.

Then His Lordship assumed the black cap, and in tones grave and low, yet distinctly heard through the Court, addressing the prisoner, said: It has come to this—by lawless and cowardly violence you have defied the law, and the sentence of the law is for that your life is forfeit. You have by conduct so brutal and so cowardly, that I am ashamed to think of it, brought an innocent man to an untimely end, and the sentence for such crime is that your life shall be brought to the same untimely finish. These hatreds must be quelled—they cannot be tolerated in this country, without being given to the law. The verdict which has been given, and in the justice of which I entirely concur, and the terrible sentence that I am now about to pass, will teach the—e who, like you, refuse to give way to ungovernable passions, that, if the effect of their passion is the death of their fellowmen they must suffer this in order that those who hear of it may obey the law. The sentence I have to pass upon you is that you be taken hence to the gaol from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and afterwards to be buried within the prison walls. The recommendation of the jury will be forwarded to the Queen, who is the only person that can exercise mercy in this matter. I have to pass upon you the sentence of the law, and I can only say, God have mercy upon your soul.

The Prisoner made a sign that he wished to speak, and his counsel having obtained leave, he bowed low to the judge, and then said: I heard a passing remark that the other man had endangered himself upon the evidence of that woman Cain. I know it is the duty whatever good there is to do to make preparation for the world to come, and to do all the good that lies in his power—I only want the request granted that nothing come upon Donnison, for the woman's evidence is perfectly untrue.

After making this broken remark he was removed from the bar, and taken to the condemned cell.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE AT STANHOPE.—An elderly man, named Matthew Midgeley, aged 70, was found dead on Sunday morning in the Workhouse at Stanhope, from it is supposed, the effects of sunstroke. The deceased had been working at the Wolsingham Park reservoir, and, on the 5th inst. he took a fit, and was conveyed to the workhouse, where he remained in an insensible state until his death.