The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 605. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708b

EDUCATION.

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

Music and Needlework.

N.B.—Private Teaching. 208c

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,
AND AT
R. JACKSON'S,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 952b

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

JOHN MURRAY,
AUCTIONEER & APPRAISER,
CONSETT, COUNTY DURHAM.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. T. F. WATSON, Surgeon Dentist, 95, Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
N.B.—See page 7.

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

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685b

WILSON AND LANGSTON,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
HUTTON CHAMBERS,
49, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 987b

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

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

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, and by

ROBERT JACKSON,
BOOKSELLER,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 903b

WILLIAM BORROW,
COOPER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

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

JOSEPH WHALEY,
NEWSAGENT AND BOOKBINDER,
HAVANNA,

GENERAL DEALER in HARDWARE and JEWELLERY. Clocks, from £1 2s.; Iron Beds; China; Pictures framed in any style. N.B.—Clocks and Watches neatly repaired. Clubs for Hardware, &c.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian.* 905b

J. AND J. PARKER,
DEALERS IN CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CLOCKS and WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN on MODERATE TERMS.

Observe the Address—
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 113c

GEORGE HOGG,
HAYMARKET COACH AND WHEEL WORKS,

BEGS to thank his Friends and the Public for their very liberal support during the past Twelve Years in the CARTWRIGHT BUSINESS, and especially in the SPRING-CART TRADE, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours which will meet with every attention at the above address.

G. H. takes this opportunity of informing them that he has commenced the COACH BUILDING, and is in a position to execute order in all its branches.

CARRIAGES AND CABS LET OUT ON HIRE.

BRAKES, WAGGONETTES, DOG-CARTS, WHITE-CHAPELS, CARTS, all kinds of SPRING CARTS and WHEELS SPRINGS, and Patent AXLES and LANCE WOOD SHAFT on hand hand for Sale.

HAYMARKET WHEEL WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 221b

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

THE PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

ARE Open Daily from Seven a.m. till Nine p.m. To preserve the standard of health and keep away all infectious diseases the whole body should be washed with soap and warm water at least once a week. 545b

E. H. HUTCHINSON,

PRACTICAL HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, and UNDERTAKER, PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT. Designs and Estimates furnished for Shop Fronts, &c., &c. 191c

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

FUNERALS SUPPLIED WITH BREAD. 414b

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 859a

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 ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

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

CASTELLO CIGARS.

TREMENDOUS increase in the Sale of JOHN TELFER'S CASTELLO CIGARS, which are made of the finest Havanna Tobacco. Smokes free, cool, and even, with a most delicious flavour; equal to a Havannah Cigar at double the price. 15s. 6d. per 100.

Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England or Scotland on receipt of P.O. order for the amount. Six for a Shilling. 2d. each.

Dr. J. C. MURRAY'S OZONE SNUFF, manufactured only by JOHN TELFER, High Friar Street and Nun Street, Newcastle. 160c

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.

The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; Why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great, that the second and third water in many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET. } NEWCASTLE.
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644b

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, U. wick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,899
C Kinlock & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,129

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	164,608
Trower & Lawson	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
S Orme & Co	48,541
[illegible] & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Wide & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
J H Furze	45,342
[illegible] Field & Sons	40,667
Ormond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

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

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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

The SHERRIES and the PORTS mentioned below have been selected by comparison entirely on their own merits, without the least prejudice or interest in favour of either estate, or grower. The consumer will be able by comparison to identify, with the gradual rise in price, the improvement in quality. For other Wines than those mentioned below, see Book of Prices sent on application

MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily* — For full description of each see Book of Prices

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle VM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/4	16/	17
Castle A	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/6	18/	17
Castle C	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle D	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle B	*Brown*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
SHERRY *from Hambro'*					
Castle		HAMBRO' SHERRY	1/3	15/	9
SHERRIES *from Spain*					
Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle AA	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle CC	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle E	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle F	*Brown*	SHERRY	[illegible]	34/	11
Castle I	*Pale*	SHERRY	[illegible]	42/	12
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	[illegible]	42/	12
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	[illegible]	42/	12
PORTS *from Spain*					
Castle 1		SPANISH PORT	1/3	[illegible]	13
Castle 2		SPANISH PORT	1/6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castle 3		SPANISH PORT	1/9	21/	[illegible]
PORTS *from Portugal*					
		PORTS—OLD IN WOOD			
Castle A		PORT .. *5 years in wood*	2/0	24/	14
Castle B		PORT .. *8 years in wood*	2/4	28/	14
Castle C		PORT *Fruity 11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle D		PORT *Dry 11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle E		PORT *Fruity 15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle F		PORT *Dry 15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle G		PORT *Fruity very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle H		PORT *Dry very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle 1867		PORT *for laying down*	2/10	34/	14

Bottles are charged 1d each, the same being allowed when returned

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

Castle 1A
SHERRY
W & A GILBEY

The signature will also be on the side of each Cork thus:—

W & A Gilbey

Business Announcements.

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
HARDWAREMAN,
TEA DEALER, GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
1, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

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

He has also added a Choice Assortment of TEAS, COFFEES, GENERAL GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS, all of which he is prepared to sell at the lowest renumerative prices.

PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS!! PAPER HANGINGS!

RICHARD WALKER,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER, GILDER, AND PAPER HANGER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his Customers and Friends for past favours, hoping still to merit their support, and would call their attention to his large Stock of PAPER HANGINGS suitable for all classes (cot or mansion).

Ceilings Decorated and Gilded in most modern styles. Manufacturers and Merchants Advertising Boards for Stations, &c., written in first-class style, plain or gold.

Agent for a Newcastle Steam Dyeworks. Parcels sent weekly.

An APPRENTICE wanted. 142c

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

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

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

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

REID AND SONS
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
AND WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

GUARD CHAINS in great variety, of all the newest and most fashionable styles, in 10 Carat Gold, from	£2 2s. to £10 10s.
GUARD CHAINS in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from	£4 4s. to £20 0s.
GUARD CHAINS in Dry Coloured Gold 18 Carat, from	£6 6s. to £25 0s.
ALBERT GUARDS, a very large assortment in all the newest and most fashionable patterns, in 10 Carat Gold, from	£1 15 to £10 10s.
ALBERT GUARDS in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from	£3 10s. to £20 0s.
ALBERT GUARDS, in Dry Coloured Gold, 18 Carat, from	7gs. to £25
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in 10 Carat Gold, from	£1 10s. to £6
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, n Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from	£2 10s. to 10gs.
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in Dry Coloured Gold, 18 Carat, from	4gs. to £15 15s.
SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, from	3gs. to 14gs.
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, from	6gs. to 40gs.
SILVER WATCHES, from	42s. to 15gs.
GOLD WATCHES, from	3gs. to 50gs.

REID AND SONS,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Poetry: Original and Select.

A SULTRY NOON.

There is not a wave on the ocean,
There is not a cloud on the sky.
There is not a leaf-stirring motion
From even a zephyr's soft sigh.

If brightness and stillness be Beauty,
Then Beauty unrivalled is here—
To claim our devotion and duty,
As Goddess and Queen of the sphere.

But Beauty exists not in tameness,
'Tis spirit and motion that charm;
The loveliest aspects of sameness
Can never its dullness disarm,

I love the sweet play of emotion
On features lit up by the soul,
And welcome the waves in commotion
That under the breezy clouds roll.

—*St. James's Magazine.*

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

I learnt to love the lighthouse
Which, far as sight could reach,
Tower'd o'er the rocks of Portland
And treacherous Chesil beach.

I found it a companion
On many a wintry night,
When from our little harbour
I watch'd the friendly light.

It seemed when lives around me
Were fraught with dangers ever,
A glad thing to behold one light
False or inconstant never.

To see one unchanged purpose,
Though storms might wildly beat,
And gulfing wreck-strewn waters,
Broke on its hoary feet.

'Twas pleasant to think the lighthouse
Could brave the wind and rain,
Which on its storm-proof casements
Beat wildly, but in vain.

For from the post of duty
Its light shone true and sure:
Neither the storm could frighten,
Nor transient calms allure

The storm-king shrieking round it
His mantle of cloud might spread,
Or the radiant stars from heaven
Pour blessings on its head:

Nothing could change its purpose,
True as the sailor's star,
The light of the friendly beacon
Shone o'er the deep afar.

Its light seem'd brighter to twinkle,
As if from passing ships
It heard the benedictions
From the sailor's lips.

And it seem'd to tell me the secret
That gave it power to win
The trust of the anxious sailor—
Its light shone from within.

It told me that on life's ocean
If I would a beacon be
To guide a shipwreck'd brother
From dangers of the sea,—

From my soul 'midst calm or tempest,
Brightest in danger's slight,
The light of God, from His lamp the heart,
Must shine with certain light.

From the depths of my inmost being
Lights must be seen by all,
If on my life, like the lighthouse,
I would have blessings fall.

—*From Rowland Brown's Songs of Early Spring.*

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

The happy medium—Gentleman between two ladies.

THE NEW MEDEA.—We always thought Miss Bateman strong, but had no conception what her power really was until we read that she "carried the house with her as one man," the other night at the Lyceum.

LOYAL ORDER.—Prince Bismarck has been determined to expel the Jesuits for their machinations against the German Empire. He does not like the loyalty of the disciples of Loyola.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.—*New Governess:* "Come and rest a little, Bertie. Shall I tell you a pretty story?" *Bertie:* "Y-y-yes! But-but-but not about King Alfred, please."

HAZARDOUS.—*Husband:* "If cook isn't punctual to-day, love, give her a good—blow her up well!" *Wife:* "My dear Charles!—Well, will you come and stand behind the door with your life preserver?"

FAITH IN DEVELOPMENT.—*Fond Mother* (at the militia barracks): "How well our Joe do it, don't he? Look! I believe he'll be a general some day." *Father:* "Shouldn't wonder at all, my dear! Why, I've heered as Field-Marshall the great Dooke o' Wellin'ton his-self was on'y a Irishman once!"

Extracts from JUDY.

The coming man—A whiter.

A penny wise-acre—A miser.

The British public—A gin-palace.

The worst pickles out—Spoilt children.

Paying off a back score—Flogging a garroter.

The best sea-weed—A nice cigar in one's yacht.

When is a clock like a builder?—When it strikes.

A "nine hours movement"—From London to Edinburgh by express.

Herbal medicines are all very well, but pretty women often find thyme very injurious.

EXTRAORDINARY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Ayrton still remains in office.

What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident?—Why to be altogether absent.

If the tramways continue to increase, we shall hear no more of the rose of England: people will talk of us as the car-nation.

The difference between a box of matches and my mother's sister riding on a donkey is this:—One is Bryant and May, and the other, My A'nt and Bray.

HOW SHOCKING.—*Little Girl* (coming out of church): "What was that music they played mamma?" *Mamma:* "That was the organ, dear?" *L. G.:* "Then the sixpence you gave, mamma, was for the organ-grinder?"

LATEST FROM THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—*Lady Teacher:* "Tell me, now, where these animals are to be found—the lion, the tiger, the monkey, and the cat?" *Small Boy* (getting on rapidly): "Please, miss, lions and tigers is found in forests, and monkeys is found in zoological gardens, and cats is found on back yard walls."

Extracts from FUN.

"Caution money.—French bronze and—English sixpences.

A HEARTY WISH.—*Irish Beggarwoman:* "Spare a poor widdy a trifle, yer honour, an' may the heavens be yer bed! (Swell gives her a copper.) An' may the blessed saints grant ye better circumstances."

A DEIL TOO STRONG.—A lady of our acquaintance is so furious at the idea of the strike of domestic servants, that she designates the Scotch lassies who started the idea "perfect Dundeemons."

A DEFINITION.—*Teddy:* "I say gran'pa,—what's the meaning of raising your choler?" *Grandpa:* "When one's made angry and disagreeable." *Teddy:* "Oh, because then you're stuck-up like a stick-up collar."

A BURNING SHAME.—An ardent admirer of the fair sex saw the other day the announcement of an article on "Sensitive Flames" in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute.* Having obtained a copy of the work at great expense and trouble, he was delighted to find the paper was a purely scientific treatise.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

We are entering upon the last hours of the season. Parliament will be prorogued on the 6th of next month, and by the 22nd of this the exodus from town will have become general. The principal West-end theatre, the Haymarket closed on Saturday night, and by Saturday night next the Wimbledon prize meeting will have come to an end. Then, hey for Goodwood! Only poor bored-to-death legislators, the working bees of the fashionable world, think of remaining in town after the bugle call has been heard announcing the commencement of the annual revels in the Duke of Richmond's Park. Meterologically the season has been—well, perplexing. Summer began surlily, with cold winds and showers; and then, when we had accustomed ourselves to winter raiment and diet, there came came upon us a breath of torrid heat, which, amongst other sudden effects that it had, drove the Court to Osborne a fortnight earlier than was intended. Indeed it has been such is reported that it will not return to Windsor an amazing summer, such an eccentric season, nobody can be sorry at its termination. As for the Court, it until after Christmas, and that meanwhile the entire drainage system of the Castle will undergo renovation, a progress which is also to be applied to Frogmore. Not before it is necessary, I am given to understand. I wonder, in passing, whether the peril which the Prince of Wales passed through owing to the defective sanitary arrangements of Londesborough Lodge has had aught to do with the "setting to rights" of Windsor Castle and Frogmore. It will be within the recollection of some of your readers that at the time of the Prince Consort's death ugly rumours were rife as to the state of Windsor Castle. Well, every reform of this kind is for the common good. Palace or cottage—"piecemeal" or general—we have occasion to be thankful when either a royal surveyor or plebian owner of cottage property adds to the material purification of the land. *Apropos* of the Court, I may remark that it will not surprise any one that Mr. Arthur Helps has been made a K.C.B., and the only wonder perhaps, considering how near he has been to "the fountain of honour," that he has not received some distinction before, especially when we remember the considerable share he has had in literary works in which Her Majesty has taken deep interest.

Lord Buckhurst's Bill for the protection of youthful "acrobats"—men in the profession declare this word a ridiculous misnomer—is not likely to pass without modification. His lordship's intentions are praiseworthy, but his knowledge of the subject is limited. Mr. George Sanger, one of the proprietors of the well-known circus, has written to the papers in which he affirms that cruelty in the training of professional gymnasts is practically unknown. He says, "A man who takes upon himself the responsibility of instructing children in the profession is fully aware of the great responsibility resting upon him as regards their safety." He then goes on to suggest that "it would be well if the Government would appoint some person to inspect the entire business of training acrobats," and we may well agree with him. J. H. Ricards, "an old professor of the art of thirty-one years' standing," has during that period heard of "three accidents resulting in death to performers under the age of sixteen," and Thomas Fransfield, the father of *La Petite* Mathilde," is of opinion that Lord Buckhurst "has been misinformed with respect to children acrobats and gymnasts.'" He maintains that artists who have been trained from the cradle never incur accidents. There are clearly two sides to the question. If training under sixteen is prohibited, imperfect agility may be the result, and thus an increased number of accidents.

Patronage, like mercy, blesses him that gives and him that receives. The quality of mercy, Shakespeare tells us, is not strained, and herein patronage very often differs from it. I think the quality of patronage has been somewhat strained by Mr. Gladstone appointing a gentleman, one of his private secretaries, to the post of Commissioner of the Inland Revenue, for the fitness of this gentleman for the position is rather doubtful. There are three of these commissioners, at a salary of £1,200 each. Some of these days perhaps we shall have the *personnel* of this department overhauled; and if ever that occurs, it will be discovered that there is ample room for reform.

That the increased cost of coal and iron tends to increase the cost of production in numerous departments of industry, is a fact that will be readily admitted. Allow me to cite two instances where the fact is definitely mentioned. In the Staffordshire Potteries, the china manufacturers have just decided on an early advance in the prices of china, "to meet the increase in the cost of fuel and materials." Again, "in consequence of the increased prices of coal, iron, and other materials, used in the construction and working of steamboats," the penny boats on the Thames have become twopenny boats! Such a raising of the fares if simply ridiculous, and the probability is that the amalgamated companies (or company) which have thus doubled their fares will lose very considerably by the change. But, if coal continues to rise in price, and it is said that it will, we may look for increased railway fares. In fact, prices altogether are going up fearfully, and the enormous cost of goods and fuel, will, in all probability have very serious results among the poor during next winter.

I fancy, it may be only fancy, but I think it is more—that one note-worthy result has sprung out of the disputes between capital and labour, and that is the extinguishing of the fraternal demagogue, the fiery Republican, the self-elected "representative working man." We hear little now of the gentry. Working-men are engaged in seriously arguing breeches-pocket questions, and to these questions they devote themselves in a most business-like way, abjuring the dictation of demagogues and patriots. If this be the case—and I think the impressions of my readers will bear me out—it it must be confessed that, to balance some of the evils of strikes there is a very decided benefit on the other side, and another effect of the increased wages and decreased labour of the working-classes is beginning to make itself felt. Men that have more money and more than previously are tempted to spend more money in drink, and whatever other classes may lose, brewers, ditillers, and publicans are gaining by the success of the working-men, in their contests with their masters. This I know to be a fact, if I may take as a criterion the answers I have received to several inquiries I have made of those engaged in the liquor trade; and I beg to remind the reader that this conclusion is perfectly consistent with the fact of many of the many of the working classes having really bettered their position by increasing their balances in the savings' bank, and spending increased time in recreation and general improvement.

The prosecution of Mr. Edwin Merritt Williams, F.L.S., F.Z.S.—who did his business under the subdued name of J. Williams—for engaging in a betting lottery scheme, is a fact on which the public may be congratulated upon, and the only wonder is that such prosecutions are so rare, considering that there are undoubtedly many other similar schemes in existence. The "Carthalton circular," in this case was just like the machinery used in the Deptford, Liverpool, and other "specs"—with this important difference, that nobody knew if he had won anything unless this lettered gentleman chose to tell him. From the evidence it appeared that he had received about £1,300, and only paid away about £30. What glorious profits! It is difficult to understand how a fine of £100 will be the ruin of this genthemen; but is it to be hoped, at all events, that the fine will be a heavy blow, and sore discouragement to him and other lottery proprietors, for that there *are* others is an absolute fact. And then, may I ask, will "the Crown"—that is, the solicitors to the Treasury—direct his attention to those "religious lotteries" and those raffles at bazaars and chapel meetings, which frequently take place?

Mario is prevented from paying a professional visit to this country, it seems, through being detained in Florence as a prisoner for debt. At the same time a sum of money that has been subscribed for a testimonial to the quondam king of tenors lies here in the hands of trustees. The best testimonial to Mario, under the circumstances, would be to pay his debt.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., SHERIFF OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, AND MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

Mechanical art, as displayed in the fine processes pursued in the manufacture of watches, chronometers, and philosophical instruments generally, counts among its distinguished representatives in London the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He was born in 1814, and received his education at Colfe's grammar school, Lewisham, then under the head-mastership of one of the most learned and able scholars of his time—the Rev. Dr. Waite. While at Lewisham, Sir John Bennett got on so well, and kept so manfully to his work, that the governors of the Merchant Taylors' Company (under whose management it is) held out a promise to him that the head-mastership of the school would become his on his arriving at an age suitable for the office. Accordingly, he began to study the higher branches of classical learning; but the sudden death of his father caused him to change his course and give his attention to business.

Sir John is the son of the late Mr. John Bennett, of Greenwich; and in that town his father carried on the business of a watch-maker, took an active part in public affairs, and at his death a monument was raised to his memory in St. Alphage Church.

While conducting his father's business at Greenwich, Sir John Bennet made new anemometers and other philosophical instruments for the Royal Observatory, which so pleased Professor Airy that he obtained his admission as a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and thus made him a F.R.A.S. But he did not allow shop-keeping and watchmaking to take up the whole of his time or exhaust his energy. On the contrary, aided by his two brothers and a few other friends, Sir John Bennett succeeded in setting on foot one of the largest and most useful literary institutions in the south of England, the Greenwich Society for the acquisition and diffusion of useful knowledge.

It was in 1843 that Sir John Bennett began business as a watchmaker and jeweller in Cheapside, and his establishment there is now known as one of the most successful in London.

But Sheriff Bennett has done more than make himself thoroughly master of his City business, and realise an ample fortune. He has not forgot the claims of his less successful and less gifted neighbours. Advocating views now held and urged by some of the foremost statesmen of the day, he delivered in a few years, and in different parts of the country, more than six hundred lectures. He is one of those practically wise reformers who desire to see ignorance banished from the land. Plain, straightforward, and earnest in all that he undertakes to say or do, it is almost needless to add that, as one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Sir John Bennett has filled his high office in a manner that has met with and deserved the hearty approval of his fellow citizens.

It was on the occasion of the Royal visit to St. Paul's on Thanksgiving day that Sir John received the honour of knighthood; and when the Rev. W. Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate, retired from the School Board for London, Sir John was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy so caused. And as one of the educational representatives of the city of London, we feel sure that Sir John will be able to help on the good work of providing mental food for the million. In truth, his vigorous mind, well-trained intellect and, sound business views eminently fit him for a place in that assembly.

Touching the history of the Bennett family, it is worthy of mention, that its founder came to England with William the Conquerer, and that an estate now belonging to the subject of our sketch at the Banks, Mountfield, near Battle, having been entailed, has descended through an unbroken line of heirs from the conquest down to its present owner. In the quiet little churchyard of Mountfield the tombs of many generations of Bennetts (old time having rubbed out some of the inscriptions though) may still be traced. But we have the best possible authority—his life and and actions—for asserting that Sir John Bennett does not attach undue importance to his ancient and honourable lineage. All through his active and useful career he has been a conscientious and steady worker. Untiring energy, perseverance, and plain dealing have been his main characteristics, while in mind and feeling he is a true and thorough Englishman. Every British juvenile who is trying to make himself wiser and better has a real friend in Sir John Bennett. He knows what education is worth; he knows the importance of starting right; he knows that it is the duty of us all to be truthful, industrious, and diligent; and therefore do we find him urging on the spread of knowledge, and taking an interest in every movement calculated to enlighten or benefit the masses of his countrymen. To such genuine and unpretending reformers we owe much of our recent progress as a nation; and while pointing to the life of Sir John as affording a lesson for our readers, we earnestly trust the time is rapidly approaching when the poor and ignorant in our midst will find their friends increased tenfold.—*The British Juvenile.*

NEW METAL POCKET VESTA BOX WITH PATENT SPRING COVER.—Bryant and May have recently induced a very useful little Pocket Vesta Box with a most ingenious and simple spring cover; it is a novelty in every way, and will soon come into very general use—being of metal instead of card, and retailed, filled with vestas, at one penny. Any Tobacconist, Grocer, Chemist, or Chandler will supply it.

AN EVENING BEVERAGE.—CACA'OINE.—The *Food Journal* says:—"By a new process to which the nibs are subjected, the principal part of the oil is effectualy removed, a thin beverage, well adapted for afternoon or evening use, as a substitute for tea, being the result. The flavour of Caca'oine will, in addition, be a great attraction to all.'—Each packet or tin is labelled, "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Caca'oine (Caca'oine and Condensed Milk). 449b

On Saturday, a deputation from the Northumberland Miners Confident Association waited upon the coalowners at the Mining Institute, Newcastle, to ask for an advance of 20 per cent. in their wages. After a discussion, the masters agreed to give the men an increase of 10 per cent., which it is expected the men will accept.

HORACE GREELY, THE BOY WHO WOULD BE A PRINTER.

"You'd better come with me, and learn the trade," said a blacksmith, as he was shoeing a horse, to a diminutive white-haired boy, who was watching the process with intense interest.

"No," said the lad, promptly; "I'm going to be a printer."

And why would he be a printer, it was asked.

"They make books!" was his conclusive rejoinder.

When a mere child, six years old makes a decision like this, and gives a reason for it, we may be sure he has a purpose in it, if not a felt want that he wishes to be gratified.

This was the case with this young "tow-head" who had a passion for reading, or rather devouring, books, and who, before his ninth year, had mastered the contents of every readable book within nine miles of his father's house. He seems to have ransacked the district for books, his home stock being very small. The weekly newspaper was a grand treasure, to get the first reading of which, he would start to meet the post-rider an hour before his expected arrival, and then, with the precious paper, would hurry, to some secluded spot, and greedily devour its contents—thus beginning the formation of his tastes and opinions at eight years old!

His mother was tall and muscular, and had the strength of a man; active in her habits, with a perpetual flow of spirits, an exhaustless store of songs, and a boundless goodwill to every human being. She hoed in the garden, laboured in the field, doing more than the work of an ordinary man; joked and sang all day long, and then passed the hours of the evening in reading or reciting stories to those about her. Thus was the lad's thirst for knowledge awakened.

With what result?

Well, at two years old he begged to go to school; at six he choose his trade; at ten he started in search of a master, and though told he was too young to be a printer, he was not too young to take another important step on his return home, and that was to become a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks. At twelve he found a master, and the first day he was put to setting up type, he could set it up better and faster than many an apprentice who had had a month's practice.

When he presented himself before this master, though only twelve, our hero looked fifteen, was tall, slender, dressed in the plain farmer's cloth of the time, totally regardless of fit. In short trousers, without stockings, with an old felt hat, much like an old quart measure, and his white hair tinged orange at the ends, he spoke in a high-pitched whining voice.

"Are you the man that carries on the printing office?"

Turning to look at the speaker, the master with difficulty restrained himself from laughing outright; but answered,

"Yes, I'm the man."

"Don't you want a boy to learn the trade?"

"Well," said the man hesitatingly, "we have been thinking of it. Do you want to learn to print?"

"I've had some notion of it," was the reply.

Astonished and puzzled how to deal with such a scarecrow, the newspaper proprietor fenced.

"Well, my boy—but, you know, it takes considerable learning to be a printer. Have you been to school much?"

"No," said he; "I haven't had much chance at school. I've read some."

Fortunately the master had been three years a school inspector, and could not resist the temptation to try his hand upon this queer subject, and he found that he was a match for him. From easy question, to questions with which many a candidate for office had been puzzled, the strange lad answered all promptly, clearly, and modestly, and with such single-mindedness, truthfulness, and common sense, that he at once gained the man's regard.

"You're not going to hire that tow-head, Mr. Bliss are you?" said one of the apprentices at the close of the day.

"I am," was the reply; "and if you boys are expecting to get any fun out of him, you'd better get it quick, or you'll be too late. There is something in that tow-head, as you will find out before you are a week older."

Horace was apprenticed, and in perfect silence set about his work, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left. The other boys were puzzled. They wanted some amusement, but the new boy gave no chance for them to have it out of him. He looked at nothing and no one; his copy and type engrossed all his faculties. The third day was drawing to a close, when the oldest apprentice took one of the large black balls with which printers used to "dab" the ink on the type, and, saying that in his opinion Horace's hair was of too light a hue for so black an art, applied the well-inked ball to his head. All the men stopped work to observe the effect, and they were astonished. Horace neither spoke nor moved, but went on with his work as though nothing had happened. That was all the fun got out of him.

He stayed several years with Mr. Bliss, and though he joined a debating society which the gentlemen of the town had formed, and was always treated with respect and sometimes with deference, he made no alteration in his mode of dress. In summer two garments only sufficed him—a shirt and trousers, the latter so short that his legs seemed thrust through them. Once, when a great debate was to occur at the society, and Horace had undertaken to lead off on one side, he was advised to "rig out" for the occasion.

"No," said he; "I guess I'd better wear my old clothes than run in debt for new ones."

The reply of itself was honourable to the lad; but there was a circumstance connected with his self-denial that will ever redound to his credit and add lustre to his name. Money was given him for his labour, with which he might have clothed himself well; but *every dollar that he could save by the most rigid economy he sent to his father,* who at that time was struggling with the difficulties of a new farm in the wilderness. He continued to do this as long as his father needed it. When his master's business was closed, and Horace had to start on his wanderings in search of work, he did the same; and at one place where he worked seven months, all his personal expenses were six dollars; the rest of his earnings, except fifteen dollars kept as a reserve, he proudly handed to his father.

At length he reached New York; all that he had in cash and clothes, with his stick and small bundle, being worth a little over fifty shillings. Without a friend in the great city, tall, pale, white-haired, and "gawky," timid and bashful, he had all the appearance of an overgrown boy, and was told in reply to his first application for work that he was a runaway apprentice, and had better return to his master. The whole of two days he spent in making similar calls just as fruitlessly. The next day, Sunday, he went to church twice, and heard in the afternoon from a shoemaker, that printers were wanted at West's 85, Chatham Street.

Next morning he was on the steps of West's printing office by half-past five.

Had Thomas M'Elrath, Esq., the proprietor of the book-store under the office, passed at the time, and had he noticed Horace sitting on the steps, his red bundle at his side, his pale face supported on his hands, his air and attitude of dejection and anxiety, he would have deemed it very improbable that one day that sorry figure would become his partner, and that he would be proud of the connection.

Yet so it was. They set the gawky "tow-head" to work hesitatingly, assured that he would have to be dischaage at night. It was difficult and tedious work they gave him—a polyglot Testament—which several others had given up after a short trial. But Horace worked on with his usual diligence, and in perfect silence; and in the evening presented "the proof" of his first day's work, when the foreman was astonished to find that Horace had set up more of the Testament, and with fewer errors, than any compositor had done before him.

Of course, sending him away was out of the question; he was an established man.

And so he went on industriously, with purpose to work, and determination to succeed; and he did succeed. Now he is proprietor of the *New York Tribune,* one of the foremost men of the United States, and has recently been put in nomination for the supreme position of President; for a large portion of his countrymen esteem Horace Greely worthy to fill the chair of Washington and Lincoln.

This is but one example of what simple, unpretending industry and application will do for a man.—*The British Juvenile.*

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Scotch Education Bill was considered in committee. The first discussion arose on a motion by the Duke of Richmond to insert in the preamble a clause constituting the Board a Scotch Board. Lord Colonsay and Lord Kinnaird supported the motion, whilst the Marquis of Ripon, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Airlie defended the proposal made in the bill, leaving the power in the hands of the Privy Council. On a division the Duke of Richmond's motion was carried against the Government by a majority of eleven, the numbers being 81 to 70. When Clause 3, which this amendmendment affected came to be considered, the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Ripon made an earnest appeal to the House to consider its decision, but the Duke of Richmond refused to give way, and the clause was altered in conformity with his proposal. Clauses up to 64 were discussed and agreed to with amendments of minor importance.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Mitchell Henry, stated that if the Goverment did not decide to bring forward a motion relative to Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment in the Galway Election Inquiry, a day would be given for the discussion of the motions on the notice-paper. The right hon. gentleman hinted that Thursday week would probably be the day. Replying to another question, the Premier stated that, before Monday next, he would consider what Government measures it would be necessary to proceed with this session, and appealed to private members to revise the list of bills in their names with which the notice-paper was over charged. The amendments to the Ballot Bill on which the House of Lords insist were consid ered.—Mr. Forster stating the course proposed to be taken by the Government, viz., to insert a regulation in the Education Code to meet the proposal of their Lordships with respect to the use of schools as polling booths; to modify the Lords' Amendment with respect to illiterate voters, by making the declaration a written and not an oral one; and not to disagree with the amendment limiting the duration of the Act. After a brief discussion this course was adopted. Before the sitting was suspended some little progress was made in Committee with the Public Health Bill. At the evening sitting Mr. Eastwick introduced a resolution founded upon the recommendation of the Diplomatic Committee of last year, to the effect that the control of our diplomatic relations with Persia, should be transferred to the India Office, and that the payments for the expenses of the English Mission in that country be readjusted. Sir C. Wingfield supporoed this motion. On a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 30.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Ballot Bill was again under consideration. It was agreed not to insist on any of the amendments to which the House of Commons now object. Lord Derby gave notice of his intention on Monday next to bring the case of Dr. Hooker before the House.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the Post-Master General, replying to Mr. Lee, stated that there was no present intention of reducing the charge for telegrams to sixpence—one great difficulty in the way being that there was no accommodation in Telegraph Street for additional clerks which such a change would necessitate. Replying to Mr. Pell and Sir R. Peel, the President of the Local Government Board stated that when he informed the House that the expenses of the Birmingham Sewage Bill would fall upon the promoters he was not aware then of the existence of a local Act, authorising the Corporation of Birmingham to apply to Parliament for any additional measure relating to that Borough. The right hon. gentleman added that the Government were still of opinion, on the question of general law, that the bill of Mr. Leoman's respecting Municipal Corporations was a reasonable measure. In answer to Mr. Eykyn, the Attorney-General stated that the Tichborne prosecution was to be conducted by Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and added that so far as he knew, neither the Home Secretary nor the Solicitor to the Treasury had any intention of abandoning the trial. In Committee on the Navy Estimates, Mr. G. P. Bentinck moved to strike out the item for the salary of the First Lord's his object being to compel the Government to recognize the Board under a naval and not a civilian First Lord. After some discussion this amendment was withdrawn, as was also another challenging the item for the the remuneration of the proposed Deputy-Controller of the Navy.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS several amendments to the Enclosure Law Amendment Bill were discussed, the Court of Chancery Funds Bill was read a third time, and several other measures were advanced a stage. The report on the Scotch Education Bill was brought up by the Duke of Argyll, and some further amendments on the measure proposed by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Rosberry were successfully resisted by the Government.

The morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS was almost entirely occupied with the adjourned debate on the motion for going into committee on the Public Health Bill. The measure was unfavourably criticised by Sir Massy Lopes, Lord Robert Montagu, and Colonel Barttelot, and defended by Mr. Gourley and Mr. Hibbert. The President of the Local Government Board expressed his confidence that in committee he would be able to satisfy the objections expressed against the bill; and Mr. Disraeli having spoken in support of the measure, the House went into committee, but progress was immediatey reported. The Mines Regulation Bill was, after a short discussion, read a third time and passed. At the evening sitting, Mr. Trevelyan moved a resolution against the oppressive opperations of the Tweed Fishery Acts, but, at the suggestion of the Home Secretary, withdrew it until next session, when he will introduce a bill on the subject. A motion by Mr. Delahunty, in favour of the establishment of stock banks in Ireland, was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY.

The debate on Sir R. Blennerhassett's Bill to authorise the purchase by the State of the Irish railways occupied the whole of the sitting of the House of Commons, and resulted in the measure being "talked out." In moving the second reading of the bill, the hon. baronet stated that the greatest unanimity prevailed throughout Ireland in favour of the purchase by the State of the whole of the Irish railways, and estimated the cost at £30,000,000. The rejection of the measure was moved by Mr. Goldsmid on the grounds that the State should not be called to perform the work of regulation and management, which properly devolved upon the Irish railway companies themselves, and that if the principle of the purchase by the State of the railways in Ireland were once admitted, it must of necessity be extended to England and Scotland. The last-named objection was also urged by the Marquis of Hartington, who stated in addition that the subject had been carefully considered by the Government in a variety of aspects. A motion to adjourn the debate was negatived by 84 to 63, and subsequently the order for the sesond reading became a dropped order. Before the adjournment of the House, the Corrupt Practices of Municipal Elections Bill, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Bill were read a third time, and passed.

A little boy named William Johnson, eight years of age, was drowned in the river Wear midway between Chester Moor and Chester-le-street on Tuesday. The body has been recovered.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS GARDEN ROBBER.—On Wednesday, at the Moot Hall, Thomas Wm. Carrick Smith was charged with breaking and entering the gardens of Mr. Pears, Fenham Hall, and Mr. Watson, Fenham Nurseries, on the 15th inst., and stealing therefrom twenty-four peaches and a quantity of flowers. Sergeant Rutherford, of Scotswood, and Inspector Martin, of the Newcastle force, went to prisoner's house in Shieldfield, and apprehended him, and there found a large quantity of flowers, which were identified as the stolen property. The prisoner is well known to the Northumbrian and Durham police as a garden robber, and had only been out of Morpeth Gaol a few days before the commission of the offence, where he had been imprisoned for a similar offence. He was sent to prison for six months for each offence, with hard labour.

GREAT FIRE AT PADDINGTON.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH.

A serious fire occurred at Paddington at an early hour on Saturday morning, which ended in the almost total destruction of the church of St. Mary Magdalen. The edifice in question, which was one of what are termed the Ritualistic churches of the metropolis, was erected from the designs, we believe, of Mr. Street, mainly by the exertions of the incumbent, the Rev. Richard Temple West, and various gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood. For years service was carried on in a temporary building, and as the funds came in, the edifice, which has met with such an untimely fate, was slowly proceeded with until at last it was sufficiently completed for the service to be carried on there. Being built of brick, so far as the exterior was concerned there was little to admire, but inside the decorations were chaste and costly, the reredos, in particular, being perhaps one of the most beautiful in the metropolis. The organ too, was one of the best in London, and the musical portion of the service, which was under the direction of Mr. Rodhead, was most efficiently conducted. We believe that, notwithstanding the large amount of the offertories, which on some occasions have exceeded £1,000 at one collection, there still remained a somewhat considerable sum to be collected towards the completion of the original building, and as now nearly everything will have to be started *de novo*, the congregation, although numerous, and in some respects wealthy, will doubtless feel the additional burden most seriously. There has been a morning service every day at eight o'clock, and shortly after that hour on Saturday dense clouds of smoke were seen issuing from the edifice, which ultimately obscured the whole neighbourhood. Fire-engines were quickly on the spot, but it was soon apparent that endeavours to save the building would be fruitless, and consequently the efforts of the firemen were directed to preventing the surrounding houses being consumed. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but we understand that some workmen were actually engaged in finishing the roof, which has since fallen in.—*Globe.*

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

At the Warwick Assizes on Friday, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, an action for breach of promise of marriage was heard. The plaintiff was Miss Fanny Birkin, the daughter of a farmer at Cleobury Mortimer, near Alcester. The defendant was James Owen, a baker, and the owner of considerable landed property at Bidford, near Stratford on Avon. The damages were laid at £500. Mr. Field, Q.C., and Mr. Carter, were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, Q.C., and Mr. Waddy, appeared for the defendant. The case for the plaintiff was that she went to live with the defendant as working housekeeper, about Christmas, 1870. Shortly after she entered his service, he paid her attention, and offered her marriage. She refused; but on the offer being renewed subsequently, she accepted it. Then by an artifice in exchanging bedrooms the defendant seduced her. There were none of the sentimental letters often mixed up in such cases, and the three read from the defendant were cold and breathed not a word of passion. They were written after she had left his service, and in the last the defendant said she must not expect from him friendship or asylum. The only corroborative evidence was an alleged conversation overheard by a boy, when the defendant having admitted having promised marriage, and said he would fulfil his promise. The defence was that there never was any promise on the part of the defendant, and that the whole story of the plaintiff was a fabrication. Defendant denied having ever acted immorally towards plaintiff.—The Judge said there was atrocious perjury on one side or the other, which the jury must determine.—The Judge summed up very fully and he jury deliberated for about five minutes in the box, and recalled plaintiff to inquire as to the social position of her parents, and elicted that her father was a farmer of 250 acres, and that she left home because there were several other grown-up daughters. The jury again conferred, and almost immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £250 damages. Defendant was shown to have purchased recently a farm which cost £500.

Sir Thomas Henry has ordered two London constables to be reported for maltreating an American sailor, whom they arrested in Villiers-street, Strand. Evidence was given that one of them had struck the man with his truncheon, that he was laid senseless on the pavement, and that on being removed to the station the constables "put the screw on him," causing him great agony.

THE PRINCESS MARY OF TECK.—On Friday the Princess Mary of Teck visited the village homes at Addlestone, Surrey, which were founded by her 12 months ago, for the reception of daughters of persons convicted of crime. The youthful Prince Adolphus of Teck laid the foundation stone of the third of ten cottages proposed to be erected. The foreign delegates of the International Congress, now sitting, had the honour of being presented to her Royal Highness. Mrs. Meredith, a philanthropic lady, who has largely assisted the institution, explained its objects. Speeches by some of the delegates followed, when the boys of the neighbouring Industrial Schools sang the National Anthem and cheered the young Prince, who appeared rather embarrassed by the novel ceremony.

A MAN AND BOY DROWNED NEAR THE BIRMINGHAM PROOF HOUSE.—Although repeatedly punished and cautioned, the Birmingham street Arabs persist in bathing, in defiance of the police, in the Birmingham canals. Unfortunately, a great many of them are totally unacquainted with the noblest and most essential of the equatic arts—swimming. They boldly venture out of their depth, and endager, and oftentimes sacrifice, their own lives and the lives of those who attempt to rescue them. A catastrophe, in which two lives were lost, occurred about half-past two o'clock on Friday afternoon, in the canal near the Proof House, Bambury-street. Two boys unknown, aged about ten and twelve years, went to the canal to bathe. They had not been in the water many minutes when the lesser boy, who was in the middle of the canal, began to sink, and his struggles attracted the attention of his companion who was too timid to go to his rescue but raised an alarm. His cries were heard by a labourer, named John Jerome (28), of Schoolfield-street, who was at work about 20 yards off, in the Proof House-yard. Without hesitating, he scaled the fence, jumped into the water with his clothes on, and swam towards the sinking boy, whom he succeeded in reaching. The boy clung desperately to his neck and pulled him under the water. The two struggled for a short time, but the brave fellow was unable to release himself, and they both sank. A large crowd of people assembled, and several went into the canal, but they would not venture to save the drowning man and boy. A noble example, however, was shown them by a boy named William Dugmore, fourteen years of age, residing in Bordesley-street, who, attracted by the sight of the crowd, came up and seeing the struggles in the water, at once stripped. Whilst doing so several persons advised him not to endanger his life. He said he did not care, and that "two lives were sweeter than one," and then dashed in, but the poor fellows had sunk before he reached them. Undaunted, he dived and recovered first the man's body and then the boy's. It is stated that when the man and boy were got out life was not quite extinct, but that before a medical man arrived they were dead. The bodies were removed to the Royal Oak Inn, Lower Fazeley-street, pending a coroner's inquest. Up till Friday evening the boy's body had not been identified. The praiseworthy conduct of Dugmore ought not to go unrewarded.—*Birmingham Post.*

GREAT FLOODS IN YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON.—£10,000 DAMAGE.—Great damage was done to several manufactories, the principal being those of Messrs. Cook and Charnley, who suffer to the extent of £1000, and Messrs. Walker Brothers (where the girls had to be carried out on the backs of the workmen), whose loss will amount to £5,000. At other places cattle were washed away, houses flooded, and crops destroyed; and altogether it is computed that damage has been done to the extent of £10,000.

ROTHERHAM.—The Don and Rother rose rapidly. In two or three hours the water increased in height seven or eight feet, and immense volumes poured over fields and meadows, carrying away hay by wholesale, and utterly ruining garden produce. On the left hand side of the Parkgate road, the line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway could just be distinguished by the tops of the boundary railings and the telegraph poles. From Rotherham to the Parkgate railway station the line was submerged to the depth of four feet or more. About half-past five o'clock on Saturday night a boy named John Hague, the son of John Hague, carrier, living in Nottingham street, was drowned at Rotherham. While standing on the river bank near the Crinoline bridge, he leant over the water to try and seize a piece of wood which was floating down the stream. In doing so he overbalanced himself and fell into the river. His body was quickly washed away by the swift current, and there is no hope that it will be recovered for some time. Between Doncaster and Sheffield there was considerable interruption to the railway traffic, not only by the flood at Parkgate, but by a slight landslip at the tunnel end, between Conisbro' and Sprotbro', which of itself delayed one train nearly two hours, the 11.50 passenger (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire) to Doncaster not arriving here until nearly two, the passengers being delayed at Conisbro' until the line was cleared of the rubbish.

A BURIAL GROUND INUNDATED. — BODIES WASHED AWAY.—There was a fearful overflowing of the Medlock and Mersey. Messrs. Wood and Wrights', Clayton Vale Printworks, were devastated. But the most extraordinary damage was done by a river just above these works. This weir was choked by the mass of debris which flowed down the river, and the pent-up water found a vent over a narrow tongue of land which forms the boundary of the Roman Catholic portion of the Philips Park Cemetery. The flood rushed over this in a perfect torrent, carrying everything before it, and totally sweeping away a large portion of the Catholic burying ground, with all the corpses buried there. These bodies went eddying down the stream, and every effort was made to arrest them in their course. In many instances the efforts of those stationed on the banks were successful, but it is believed that many were not recovered, for some of the byestanders at Knott Mill, where the Medlock joins the Irwell, saw 19 or 20 rush along into the Irwell, where they were carried on by the whirling waters into the Mersey. Up to a late hour on Sunday 31 bodies had been recovered, some being cast ashore among the flower beds at Philips Park. Others were stopped by the mass of debris which collected at the different bridges. The remains, in various stages of decomposition, were carefully collected and deposited in shells, and taken to Fairfield-street Station, where they were examined by Mr. J. C. Cullingworth, preparatory to re-interment. In addition to the 31 bodies, about 20 were found near the Cemetery, and re-interred the same night. Altogether, there could not have been less than 50 or 60 bodies which had been disturbed from their last resting place. From Philips Park, the scene along the banks of the river was one huge devastation. The foot bridge at Philips Park was entirely washed away, and two other bridges which communicate with the cemetery had their foundations sapped. The current, being stopped by the obstruction in the centre of the river, swept round the piers of the bridges, making a bed for itself, washing away tons of earth. Just opposite the Dissenters' portion of the cemetery a large slip had occurred, which almost doubled the width of the stream, and trenched very closely upon the portion occupied by graves. Had the flood continued a little longer there can be no doubt that this portion, although not so exposed as the Roman Catholic portion, must have suffered very heavily.

SHEFFIELD.—LOSS OF LIFE.—During Saturday morning the Don rose several feet, and in its course through Sheffield it rushed on more like a mountain torrent than the sluggish river accustomed to be seen. At two o'clock in the afternoon the river was at its highest. It had then reached the windows of the works just below Lady's bridge, into which the water was rushing at a great rate. In a very little time the works had several feet of water in them, and a portion of the machinery was altogether hidden. Numbers of children perched themselves upon the rails in Nursery street, to watch the flood. Amongst others a boy, aged thirteen, named Thomas Wilkinson, whose parents live in Marcus street, East, was watching the river from the top of the rails, when he lost his balance, and fell over. The poor lad could swim, and struggled very bravely to reach the wall, but the river was too strong, and he was carried away. As he was passing the back of the Hare and Hounds public house, a drag was thrown to him by a son of the landlord, but it fell short. Almost immediately afterwards he was seen with his hands up-lifted to pass Lady's bridge. He then disappeared, and as yet his body has not been recovered. About midnight on Saturday night, a person in the yard at the back of the Brown Cow Inn, Bridgehouses, heard some one calling for assistance. The sound proceeded from the river, and on looking over the yard wall, he saw a man standing up to his middle in the water. A cry was at once raised "a man was in the river" and the news spread into the street. A policeman procured a lantern, and attached it to one end of a rope, which was lowered into the river and reached by the man. He was instructed to fasten the rope round his waist, but he failed to do so, and instead of securing the rope round his waist, he twisted it round his right arm. In this position he was drawn up a considerable distance, but suddenly the rope appeared to slip from about his arm, and he fell back into the water. After being carried a few yards he was lost sight of, and nothing more was seen of him. On Saturday afternoon a number of youths were bathing in a clay pit, in Robinson's brickyard, Park. One of them, a boy ten years of age, named William Garner, who lived in Hampton street, sank into the clay, which was several feet deep at the bottom of the pit, and was drowned. In Brightside, Brightside lane, Attercliffe and Darnall, Wincobank, and Meadow Hall, the damages done by the floods is altogether incalculable at present. Traffic by road is in many cases suspended, as the roads here have been turned into rivers. At Brightside, men were to be seen sailing about in tubs and on rafts. Coke ovens and brickyards were completely submerged. Families had to leave the ground floors, and take refuge in the upper rooms. The gas works at Meadow Hall Station were flooded, and the men obliged to leave their work. In the neighbourhood the damage done to agriculturists was very severe. The loss of hay has been enormous, and on the surface of the extemporised rivers large quantities of valuable produce, including dead fowls and the branches of trees floated about. At Grange Station a number of labourers' cottages were flooded, the occupants taking refuge in the upper rooms. One farmer has lost £100 worth of hay.

Before the war the population of Metz numbered 45,000. Now, according to a recent German census, this number has diminished to 18,000. In the face of these figures, the assertions of the *North German Gazette* as to the prosperity of the town are scarcely credible. The tide of emigration among the population has evidently been strong and swift.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND. TWO LADY TOURISTS KILLED.

An account is published of a fearful accident which happened on the 7th of July to two German ladies—Mdme. Schraeder and Mdlle. Deutsch by name—who left Tarasp in the Engadine by the old Samaden road, to visit the village of Feltan. On their return the driver neglected to lock the wheel when descending a steep hill, the consequence being that the horse and the ladies were dashed down a precipice, and of course killed. The driver jumped off the carriage, left the ladies to their fate, and said it was useless even to go and look for them. "I have only been here two days," adds the correspondent who sends these particulars, "and this is the second accident which has occurred, though the first (the overturning of the diligence at Sus) was not attended with any serious consequences. In no direction can you leave this hotel (the Kurhaus Tarasp) without going along a road which overhangs a ravine varying in depth from 10 feet to 1,000 feet, and for the most part without the protection of any rail or wall.

THE PIRATICAL ATTACK UPON A MAIL STEAMER.

The *Bombay Gazette* gives the following account of the daring outrage in the Persian Gulf of which we have heard by telegraph:—On the 12th of June the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cashmere was lying at Bussorah, and at nightfall half a dozen Arabs came alongside the ship and obtained admission to her decks upon representing themselves to be intending passengers to one of the native sailors who was on watch at the gangway. This native they secured, and shortly afterwards two additional boatfuls of the gang, which numbered about seventy, came alongside and scaled the ship's sides. The whole of the rascals then rushed to the treasure chest (to which they seemed to be guided by a man who had been previously in the service of Messrs. Nichol and Co. the Bombay agents of the Company), and abstracted a large sum (46,000 rupees) of money in coin. They seem to have met with some little opposition, for they cut off the head of a fireman, and Mr. Bradford (the clerk), the chief officer, and engineer were wounded, Mr. Bradford so seriously that he had to be left behind. Only particulars of the briefest kind have been received here by telegram but the fact that the pirates left behind one bag containing 1,600 rupees. The resistance of those on board stopped the pirates in their nefarious work. No time was lost by Colonel Pelly in taking steps to secure satisfaction for the murder and the robbery, and Raoof, the successor of Midhat Pacha (lately recalled for mismanagement) and at present the Turkish Pasha of Bagdad has temporarily suspended the Governor of Bussorah, at the same time expressing his deep concern for the affair. A court of inquiry has been created and every means has been taken to apprehend the robbers and bring back the plunder, the neighbouring governors having been communicated with, and companies of troops despatched over the country in search of the vagabonds.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

The inhabitants of the province of Salerno are having a sensation, which perhaps can scarcely be called a new one. Most of our readers can doubtless call to mind the particulars we published some few years since respecting Manzi, that bland and apparently amiable brigand chief who captured our countryman Moens and exacted a ransom of £6,000 sterling before he would liberate him. The band it will be remembered, after being hard pressed by the troops, surrended themselves prisoners. Nineteen of them were tried at the Court of Assize at Salerno, and sentenced two of them to death, the chief to the galleys for life, and others to various terms of penal servitude. We believe the capital sentences were not carrried out, and the band of robbers with the exception of Manzi, are undergoing the penalty of their misdeeds in the various penal fortresses of the kingdom. The chief, Manzi, was however, sent to Chieti, from the prison of which he managed to make his escape some few months since. The stronghold where he was confined was situated on a high hill, which, it seems, some accomplices from outside managed to mine, cutting a passage into his cell, from which he made his escape. We heard that he had gone back to his old haunts, and stated the fact, which was indignantly denied by the authorities at Salerno. Within the past fortnight, however, Manzi has given unmistakable signs of his presence by an act of daring audacity. Four of his followers, taking advantage of the absence of the troops, entered the village of Giffone at midday and carried off with them an old man, one of the largest landed proprietors of the place, from whom they demand a ransom of 150,000fr. They had a donkey with them, which they made the old gentleman mount, and got clear away before any alarm was raised. The greatest terror prevails in the district, and it is high time that all the available troops are sent into the neighbourhood to prevent the recurrence of such scandalous circumstances that are a stigma and a disgrace to Italy and her southern provinces.—*Naples Observer.*

CURIOUS CEREMONY.—Ibarra, the capital of the province of Imbabura, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1868, has been rehabilitated, blessed, and the ruins exercised by the Bishop; and the clergy say the city will certainly be restored.

A serious riot is reported from Dacca in the *Bombay Gazette.* Mr. J. P. Wise, an extensive planter, demanded an increase of rent from the tenants of his zemindaree. The latter refused, and on a riot on a small scale taking place, several of the rioters were arrested, and placed in the cutcherry. A large force of tenants and ryots attacked the cutcherry, released the prisoners, beat the police, and killed three or four of Mr. Wise's men.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN BOHEMIA.—Towards the end of last May Bohemia was visited by severe and destructive storms, which caused heavy losses, both of life and property. Almost the very same districts have been again unfortunately subjected to similar, though not quite such disastrous, visitors during the past week. Tremendous showers of hail, waterspouts, and enormous rains have done great damage in the neighbourhood of Prague. In some part the harvest has been almost destroyed by the floods. As yet we have received no accounts of loss of human life.

LAKE ONTARIO TROUBLED.—An extraordinary rise and fall of the water in Lake Ontario was observed for several hours on the afternoon of the 13th of June. The ebb and flow occurred every 20 minutes; that is, for ten minutes the water would gradually recede, then commence rising and continue to rise for about ten minutes. The water rose two feet and three or four inches above the ordinary level, then receded about the same distance below the usual level, making a variation in the height of the water of nearly or quite four feet and a half every 20 minutes. The water flowed up the beach some five rods beyond the point touched in still water, and it flowed back ten rods beyond the ordinary water edge; thus the ebb and flow covered or laid bare the beach for 15 rods. It is stated also, that previous to the rise a white squall on the lake gathered into a high water-spout, which swept rapidly to the east. A rumbling sound was heard coming from the water. Fish came to the surface of the lake in great numbers, and bubbles of gas rose rapidly and exploded. It was supposed there might be a submarine earthquake.

The freehold of the site of the church of St. Mildred, Poultry, in the heart of the City of London, occupying an area of 2,2[illegible]3 square feet, has been sold by tender, for £46,1[illegible]5, or at the rate of £20 2s. per square foot. The purchasers are the Gresham Life Assurance Society.

THREE ENGLISHMEN DROWNED AT NEUCHATEL.

A very distressing occurrence happened on Sunday week on the Lake of Neuchatel. Three young Englishmen, of from 25 to 28 years of age, who were staying at the Hotel Bellevue, where they had arrived only the day before by the train from Pontarlier, went out in a row boat about five o'clock in the evening. The lake was calm, and a light breeze was blowing, but about 6.30 p.m. a sudden squall arose. The boat was then out of sight. About 8.30 the squall recommenced more violently. It is supposed that the boat must have been capsized in this last squall, but no particulars are known. The accident happened a long distance from the shore, for they were all good swimmers, and might have gained land at a less distance. The boat was found on Sunday morning at seven a.m., opposite Prefargier, about 15 minutes distant from the shore; two hours later a fisherman, named Bourguignon, found an overcoat about the same spot, which was recognised as belonging to one of the parties. That part of the lake, which is very deep, was ordered to be dredged, but up to the present time without success. One of the young men was named Edward Golding; the two others were brothers of the name of Bullock.—*Swiss Times.*

JUDGE KEOGH.

On Sunday, Judge Keogh and his brother, Captain Keogh, attended mass at the chapel of Termon, near Enniskillen. During mass, the priest, addressing the congregation, said:—"I believe that the famous Judge Keogh is in your midst." This caused great excitement. The Judge took no notice of the remark, but his brother resented the insult by walking out of chapel. He was followed by a menacing crowd, and but for the intervention of some police who were in the chapel a breach of the peace would have occurred. Two Enniskillen shopkeepers have been sent for trial for burning Judge Keogh's effigy. On addressing, on Saturday, the grand jury of the county Fermanagh, Mr. Justice Keogh was presented with an unanimous address of sympathy and confidence, to which his Lordship returned the following reply:—"Gentlemen,—I return you my heartfelt thanks for your kind expressions of sympathy contained in the address you have been good enough to present me with. I claim no merit for having simply done my duty. What I did I did believing that I was right. I still believe it. I was well aware that the observations, which I felt it my bounden duty to make, would expose me to obloquy, but it was not for me to regard consequences in the position in which I occupy. I can neither reply to or confute my calumniators. My attitude must be of patient endurance, but I have a confidence that there is a power above evil report which will, in its own good time, vindicate me. I neither invite, nor would I feel at liberty to accept, praise for having done my duty; but I value highly this expression of the intelligence and independence of this great county as a well-timed protest against the attempted intimidation of the Bench—an attempt which has not influenced, and never shall influence me. I hold my office from my Sovereign. To her alone I acknowledge allegiance and responsibility. I refuse to bow my intelligence or submit my judicial conduct to the decision of any power." Judges Keogh and Lawson, in passing through the streets of Enniskillen on Saturday, were loudly cheered. The grand jury of Meath has adopted a resolution calling the attention of the Executive Government to the continued scandalous attacks made on the dignity and independence of the judicial bench in the person of Mr. Justice Keogh. The resolution calls on the Executive Government to put an end to such.

THE OUTRAGE ON A TIPPERARY MAGISTRATE.—The occurrence reported on Friday, of an attack on a magistrate named Gablett, in Tipperary, is far more serious than at first stated. It appears a wire rope was strung to posts at opposite sides of the road, and as the horses tore through the invisible obstruction at night, a shot was fired, making a sound like the discharge from a cannon. As the wire was placed high, the horse's legs were not caught, but their collars were; thus, by galloping on, the intending assassins were foiled. There were some ladies in the carriage with Mr. Gablett, and all escaped.

ACTION AGAINST THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—At the Derby Assizes on Monday, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, the case was heard of Shepherd *v.* the Midland Railway. The action was brought for personal injuries received in a railway collision between the Newcastle mail train and a luggage train, at Cudworth, on the 15th February.—Henry Shepherd, the plaintiff, residing at Derby, said that previous to the accident he had been employed 15 years as sorter in the travelling post-office. He was was 36 years of age, was married, and had four children. It was his duty to take charge of the mail from Derby to Newcastle and sort it. About midnight on the 15th February he started from Derby to Newcastle. The train went safely until it arrived at Cudworth, where the accident occurred. He walked home, after arriving at the station, but had frequently to rest as he walked along. Mr. Wright surgeon had since attended him. Mr. Gisborne was subsequently called in as well as Dr. Hall, of Sheffield. He has been under the care of those gentlemen up to the present time. From the time of the accident his health has been very bad, and he had not been able to sleep without taking draughts. He did not leave the house until Good Friday after the accident. His weight was now two stones less than prior to the accident. On the night of the accident, previous to its occurrence, he was strong and healthy.—Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £800.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF CRIME.—At Winchester assizes, on Saturday, George Cowper, *alias* Norman, *alias* Griffin, *alias* Brown, who was convicted of feloniously and without lawful excuse being at large within the United Kingdom, his former sentence of seven years' penal servitude being then unexpired, was brought up to receive sentence.—Mr. Justice Lush in passing sentence, said that it appeared that in 1851 the prisoner was taken upon a charge of burglary. Before trial he escaped from custody, but was retaken and sentenced to ten years, penal servitude. Having been sent to Australia, he received in 1854 a ticket-of-leave. Within one month from the granting of this ticket-of-leave he was convicted of theft and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. At the end of that time he received another ticket-of-leave, but shortly afterwards forged a cheque, was apprehended, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. A year afterwards he absconded, but was taken and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The next year he again absconded, and was taken and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. In 1861 he was once more released with a ticket-of-leave, and a few months after received a sentence of two years imprisonment for being unlawfully out of his district. While on his way from Albany to Perth to undergo that sentence he absconded, and was next met with in England, where in February, 1866, he received a sentence of seven years' penal servitude for larceny in a dwelling-house. He attempted to escape from Millbank Prison and was again sent to Western Australia, where he arrived in 1868. He was recognised, tried for absconding, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. After some time he received a ticket-of-leave, and was next found again in England, and taken upon a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences; he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for vagrancy. The sentences, added together, amounted to 35 years, and this was the ninth conviction known against him. The prisoner's age was 42 years. He was was now sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

A MAN'S HEAD CUT OFF AT SOUTHPORT.—A frightful accident occurred near the Southport station on Friday afternoon. As a goods train was being shunted, the stoker, J. Prenswick, of Preston, in attempting to undo the couplings, slipped under the wheels of the waggon, thirteen of which passed over him. He was fearfully mutilated, the head being all but completely severed from his body.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The Secretary of the Customs has received notice from the Council Office, Whitehall, that a telegram from the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg states that cholera had appeared in that city, but that, up to the date of the despatch, namely, July 9th, there had only been a few cases. His Excellency, however, suggests that it would be advisable, as a precautionary measure, to exercise a strict supervision over all vessels arriving from Cronstadt and St. Petersburg into English ports; and, in consequence of this information, the collectors of customs at all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland have been instructed to take the most active precautions, so far as the carrying out of strict quarantine regulations are concerned, on the arrival of any vessels from the ports named in the minister's despatch.

LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. Ince made an application to Vice-Chancellor Malins for an interm order to restrain Messrs. Robert Morris and J. N. Simpson from negotiating promissory notes to the amount of £2,600. These notes were given by a young gentleman who had just attained his majority, who, while an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, fell into extravagant habits. He possesses an estate of some £60,000, and, being pressed for money, was induced to give promissory notes for various sums amounting to £2,600. For the first note for £1,625, he received as consideration £1,100, paying interest at the rate of 1s per pound per month on the £1,625. Subsequently he gave two other notes, amounting altogether to £2,600. An interim order till next seal was now sought to restrain any proceeding being taken with respect to these bills. The Vice-Chancellor made the order as prayed.

THE CYCLONE AT MADRAS.—The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of vessels in the recent cyclone at Madras read their finding at eleven o'clock on Monday. The Commission returned the certificate of the masters of the Kingdom of Belgium and John Scott, and the first mates of the Hotspur, John Scott, Invershie, Armenian, and Burlington, and the second mates of the Armenian and Sir Robert Seppings. The certificate of the master of the Invershie has been suspended for fifteen months; those of the masters of the Hotspur, Burlington, Armenian, and Sir Robert Seppings, for ten months; and that of the mate of the Sir Robert Seppings for three months. The Commission censured the mate of the Invershie, and commended the second mates of the Sir Robert Seppings and Ardbeg, which vessels, after having been in collision, and when filling were beached."

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.—The Exeter Magistrates on Saturday sent a widow, named Catherine Webber, to prison for a fortnight for wilfully neglecting her children. The case was brought forward by the Guardians of the poor, whose officer stated that on the 4th of July he went to the defendant's room, and found there four of her children, under 12 years of age, in a distressing condition for want of food, and disgustingly dirty. The mother, who was in receipt of 3s 9d a week from the Guardians, and was able to earn 1s 6d a day at the washtub, was discovered in a neighbouring public-house considerably the worse for liquor. It seemed that defendant went to Ide "revel" on the previous Sunday, and left the little ones to take care of themselves for three or four days. When she returned she thrashed one of them severely because it cried, probably for want of food. Whether the mother gave the children anything to eat did not transpire, but she left them again shortly afterwards and remained absent until the attention of the relieving officer was called to their condition.—*Western Morning News.*

MURDER AT SEA.—Information has been received in London of a shocking murder, which was committed on board the ship City of Dublin, belonging to Messrs. Elder, Smith, and Co., on her outward voyage from London to South Australia. The ship, which was commanded by Captain R. Murdoch, left London for Adelaide on the 16th of January, having on board, among her crew, two able seamen named John Everett and John Griffiths, the latter of whom is stated to have been a very quiet and inoffensive man, and rather deaf. On the 16th of March, at midnight, the watch was relieved as usual, when a violent altercation commenced between the two men above named. Some very foul language is said to have passed between them, when suddenly Everett sprang towards Griffiths with an open knife and stabbed him in the chest. The master, aroused by the noise, immediately came on deck, and made an ineffectual attempt to stop the blood. The poor man uttered a few words, and died in a very few minutes after. The murderer, Everett, was placed in irons at once, and on the arrival of the ship at Adelaide, was given into the custody of the police. He now awaits his trial.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—Details of the amounts required under Vote 3 in the Navy Estimates for 1872-73 have been published. The following are the salaries of the Lords Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland (the persons whose names are marked with an asterisk are in receipt of half-pay):—First Lord (with a house), £4,500; Senior Naval Lord* (with a house), £1,500; Second Naval Lord* (including allowance in lieu of a house), £1,200; Junior Naval Lord* (including allowance in lieu of a house), £1,200; Civil Lord, £1,000; Financial Secretary (without a house), £2,000; Permanent Secretary (with a house), £1,500; Naval Secretary* (with a house, or allowance in lieu of a house), £1,500; Private Secretary* to the First Lord, £300. Constructive and Engineering Department:—Controller of the Navy*, £1,500, and allowance in lieu of a house, £200; Director of Naval Ordnance, £1,000; Chief Naval Architect (President of the Council of Construction), £1,000; Surveyor of Dockyards, £1,000; Engineer in Chief, £900; two Constructors, at £800 a year, £1,600; Professional Assistant to Surveyor of Dockyards, £600; and Engineer Assistant to ditto, £500.

A VALUABLE TELESCOPE.—An equatorial telescope was sold by auction, by Mr. J. C. Stevens, on Friday, and realised £745 10s. It is thus described in the catalogue: Equatorial telescope, complete, by T. Cooke and Sons, York; object glass, 10 inches clear aperture, and about 12 feet focal length; finder, with object glass 2½ inches aperture; nine Huyghenian eye-pieces, powers from 55 to 800; four sunshades, neutral tint; first surface reflecting prism, for viewing the sun; transit eye-piece; double parallel wire micrometer, with six eyepieces and illuminating apparatus, with Iris diaphragm for regulating the intensity of the light, and discs of coloured glass for changing its colour; sensitive level, swinging on pivots attached to the telescope tube, for determining the horizontal on the declination axis, in order that the line of collimation may sweep the plane of the meridian, enabling transits to be taken; large position circle at the eye-end of the tube, graduated upon silver and read with two verniers and microscopes; large declination circle on the axis, graduated upon silver, and read with two verniers and microscopes; also a small supplementary declination circle, with levels, at the eye-end of the tube for quick setting; hour circle graduated upon silver, having two sets of divisions and verniers, and reading microscopes; equatorial motion communicated by clock-work, and additional tangent screw motions in right and declination by means of rods and handles brought down the tube and axis.

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

Wanted.

WANTED, a SHOP, in MIDDLE STREET, or FRONT STREET, CONSETT. Rent no object.—Apply by letter to X, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 198c

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 52c

WANTED,—Two BOYS to run errands after THREE o'clock, on FRIDAYS.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. 151c

WANTED AGENTS to SELL BIRMINGHAM GOODS. Wholesale list sent. Stamp'd Envelope for reply.—Apply J. PELL, Birmingham. 134c

WANTED TO PURCHASE, 100 CONSETT WATER COMPANY'S SHARES (Third Issue).—Apply to JOHN MURRAY, Consett. 204c

WANTED immediately, an Apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS.—Apply to J. ROWELL, Clough Dean. 206c

WANTED immediately, a MACHINIST.—Apply to JOHN BRODIE, jun., Tailor and Draper, Shotley Bridge. 218c

WANTED, COOKS, HOUSE MAIDS, and WAITING MAIDS.—Apply at Miss LEYBOURN'S Office, 5 Collingwood Street, Newcastle. From Eleven till Three on Tuesday's and Saturday's Ladies will meet Country Servants who will be engaged subject to satisfactory references. 4c

Public Notices.

PATENTS, &c.—Mr. W. C. GIBSON, British Foreign, and Colonial Patent Agent. Patents and Registers obtained at moderate charges.—Office for Patents, 43, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 923b

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

REFUSE LIME can be had at the SHOTLEY GROVE PAPER MILLS, free of charge, by applying to the FOREMAN at the Works. 197c

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. SULLIVAN, Photographer, late of Neville Street, near the Central Station, has removed to his New Portrait Rooms, No. 2, MARLBOROUGH CRESCENT, opposite the Cattle Market Clock, Newcastle. Cartes-de-Visite, 5s. per Dozen. 950b

A SPECIAL MEETING OF MEMBERS of the Consett Co-operative Store, will be held on SATURDAY FIRST, July 20, at Seven o'clock p.m., to take the Purchase of a Farm into consideration. 211c

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Consett Co-operative Store will be held on SATURDAY, August 3rd. TEA on the Tables at Half-past Three o'clock, p.m., for which all Members are entitled to a Free Ticket. To be had on application to the SECRETARY. After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING, presided over by W. JENKINS, Esq., of Consett Hall. Addresses by Dr. RUTHERFORD and a Deputation from Newcastle. 212c

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS.

THE COMMITTEE of the above CLUB have great pleasure in announcing that their ANNUAL SPORTS will take place on the 10th day of August, 1872, when upwards of £20 in Prizes will be given for Wrestling, Pole Leaping, Foot Racing, and other Athletic Games.

For Particulars, see Handbills. 209c

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN!

BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!!

THE Committee of this Institute beg to call the attention of the Working Men of the district to the various facilities for Instruction and Amusement afforded to the Members, combining the use of a good Library, an excellent supply of Newspapers, and amusements without number—Quoits, Skittles, Bagatelle, &c., &c.

Terms of Membership:—	s.	d.
Quarterly Subscriptions for Adults ……	1	6
Monthly ditto ditto ……	0	6
Quarterly Subscription for Youths under 14	1	0
Monthly ditto ditto	0	4

The present is a most favourable season for persons to enrol themselves as members. 163c

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.

M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

August 5th, 1870. 775a

COOKS (professional and plain), Kitchenmaids, House and Waiting Maids, Upper and Under Nurses, Laundry Maids, and General Servants wanted.—Apply to Mrs. NISBET, Servants' Institution, 37½, Pilgrim Street.—Applicants by post must forward 13 Stamps, and enclose Stamped Envelope.

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various

CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

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

The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.

Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).

☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.

Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.

Copies of either of these editions may be also had of Mr. T. Batey, Bookseller, Front Street, and Mr. George Atkinson, Middle Street, Consett; Mr. R. Jackson, Bookseller, and Mr. S. Walker, Newsagent, Blackhill; Miss Leslie, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge; Mr. T. Lamb, Newsagent, Annfield Plain, and of any of the Agents of the *Consett Guardian*.

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

Public Notice.

THE BEAMISH, PONTOP, and CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW of LIVE STOCK, &c., will be held at TANFIELD, on WEDNESDAY, September 25th 1872. Entries close on September 14th.

Tenders are invited before September 1st, for supplying the Dinner and Refreshments on the Show Ground. The Society guarantee payment for 150 Dinners. Prize Lists and every information on application.

JOHN RICHARDS,
GEORGE RIDLEY, } Secretaries.

Beamish, 11th July, 1872. 203c

NEW BRANCH BANK, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

NOTICE,

ON and after MONDAY, the 8th inst., the NEW BANKING PREMISES of Messrs. HODGKIN, BARNETT, PEASE, and SPENCE, in the Town Hall, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, will be OPENED to receive Deposits, on which current rates of interest will be paid, and for the transaction of all ordinary Banking Business.

JOHN BOOTH, Junr., Agent.

July 1, 1872. 196c

THE NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Total Capital ……………………	£1,020,000.
Cash Capital to be Paid up …………	£500,000.
Reserve Fund (derived from Premiums)	£100,000.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., Claremont House, Gateshead (late of Messrs. John Abbott & Co.).

GEORGE CAYLEY, Esq., Brompton, Malton, Yorkshire.

THOMAS HEDLEY, Esq., Coxlodge Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Chairman of the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company).

R. W. HODGSON, Esq., Gateshead (Vice-Chairman of the Tyne Steam Shipping Company).

Sir HARCOURT JOHNSTONE, Bart., M.P., Hackness Hall, Scarborough.

The Hon. GEORGE EDWIN LASCELLES, Sion Hill, Thirsk.

J. STOVIN PENNYMAN, Esq., Ormesby Hall, Middlesborough-on-Tees.

GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Whitby (Messrs. George Wilson & Co.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BENJAMIN NOBLE, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne (late Manager of the Clydesdale Bank at Greenock).

OFFICES.

In Newcastle-on-Tyne.—St. Nicholas Buildings.
" Middlesborough-on-Tees.—Zetland Road.
" Consett.—12, Middle Street.

ON and after MONDAY, 1st July, the Temporary OFFICE of this BANK, at No. 12, MIDDLE STREET, Consett, under the charge of ALFRED WM. GRANGER, Esq., will be open for the transaction of Banking business.

B. NOBLE,
Managing Director.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27 June, 1872. 183c

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. 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,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 242a

Business Announcements.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

THE PHOTOGRAPH of Mr. HARRIS, President of the Sunday Train League, can be had at D. H.'s or any of the Booksellers at 6d. each. The entire proceeds to go to aid the League to carry out their programme. Salesmen will be offered Liberal Terms for their Sales, by applying to D. HARRIS, Tailor and Draper, Blackhill. 219c

PIANOES.

AGENTS for John Brinsmead and Sons' Broadwood's, Kirkman, Hopkinson, and Alison's Pianofortes. The Largest Stock of Pianoes and Harmoniums in the North of England. Alexander's Harmoniums, from 6 Guineas to 150 Guineas; Pianofortes, from 6 Guineas to 255 Guineas. Alexander's Harmoniums, 4½ sets of Reeds, 29 Guineas. 973b

CAULFIELD BROTHERS,
GRAINGER STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE.

GOOD DINNERS
CAN BE HAD
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES
AT
W. MARKHAM'S,
CUMBERLAND DINING ROOMS,
39, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.
GOOD BEDS.

BLACKETT STREET CONFECTIONARY AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JOHN STERLING,
PASTRYCOOK AND CONFECTIONER,
21, WESTGATE ROAD,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at 36, Blackett Street, with a large and varied Stock of Confectionery of the purest quality, and where Refreshments may be procured on the shortest notice.

Wedding and Funeral orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM L. FRENCH,
ENGINEER AND MACHINIST,
PROVIDENCE ENGINE WORKS, STEPNEY,
SHIELDFIELD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends for past favours, and to intimate that he has REMOVED to more convenient Premises, at STEPNEY, SHIELDFIELD, and trusts, by prompt attention to Business, to ensure their continuance.

Manufacturer of Self-acting Lathes; Screwing, Shaping, Planing, Drilling, and Punching Machines; Steam and Portable Cranes; Force and Lifting Pumps; Taps and Dies to Whitworth's Gauge; Mail and Collins' Patent Coach and Cart Axles; and Presses of every description.

PLANING AND TURNING. 983b

LOOK out for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 10, 1872. 162c

Business Announcements.

MRS. HOWARD'S

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, 9, Middle Street, Consett. 205c

NOTICE.

ADOLPHUS MAY,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
(Late with Messrs. Parker, Front Street, Consett,)

BEGS to intimate that he now intends to carry on Business on his own account, at No. 9, NELSON STREET, behind Mr. Ainsley's Establishment, Middle Street, Consett. Experience for the last Two Years in some First-class Establishments. All orders connected with the Trade punctually attended to.

A. M. would especially recommend his style of repairing Jewellery for Elegance and Economy. Workmanship in all kinds of Time-pieces, Watches, &c., warranted equal to the Best in the North of England.

His STOCK consists of Jewellery, &c., purchased off the leading Birmingham Firms, and he would especially invite an inspection of his Gold Albert Chains, Gold Brooches, Gold Earrings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings, Ladies' Gold Necklaces, &c., &c., Prices as Moderate as possible.

Country orders punctually attended to.

Consett, July 18th, 1872. 215c

JOSEPH HOWARD,
LICENSED PUBLIC VALUER, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, & ARBITRATOR,
9, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and the district that he Posts-up Tradesmen's Accounts, Prepares Balance Sheets, Arranges with Creditors, Draws-up Bills of Sale, Wills, Apprentice Indentures, Agreements, &c., &c.

Executorship and Trust Accounts arranged.

RENTS AND DEBTS

Are Bought, or regularly Collected and promptly Paid.

The Affairs of Debtors Examined into and reported on.

A GENERAL REGISTER KEPT

Of Houses to Sell or Let, stating the Situation of each and its Price.

THE SHAREBROKING BUSINESS

Receives special attention in Lead Mines, Railways, Waterworks, Ironworks, and other Companies. Shares Bought and Sold on Commission.

THE MONEY NEGOTIATIONS

Are conducted upon Fair and Equitable Terms. Parties can be supplied to the amount of Two-thirds the Value of any Approved Security.

Any Business entrusted to him will receive his prompt and careful attention.

For terms and particulars, address—
JOSEPH HOWARD,
9, MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT,
216c Co. Durham.

HARDY BROTHERS,
TIMBER MERCHANTS AND SAW MILL OWNERS,
STEPNEY AND NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

IN returning their sincere thanks to the Trade for past favours, take this opportunity to intimate that they have made extensive additions to their Premises, and have erected new and improved Machinery so as to enable them better to meet the increasing requirements of their business.

They are now in a position to supply Builders and Contractors with every description of well-seasoned Machine-made Joinery on the shortest notice.

SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING EXECUTED.

Windows, Doors, Door Frames, Stairs, Skirtings, Flooring, and other Joiners' Fittings.

A large Stock of Architraves, Mouldings, Spoutings, &c., &c., always on hand. House and Shop Shutters, Shop Fronts, Counters, Shelving, Fittings, &c. Vineries, Greenhouses, and Conservatories made to order.

Dealers in Chimney Pots, Sanitary Pipes, Slates, and Plaster Laths, Plasterers' Hair, Lathwood, &c.

HARDY BROTHERS,
GENERAL CARRIERS.

Cart and Heavy Waggon Work done, Spring Waggons and Covered Vans for Removing Furniture and other valuables. Fire Wood and Coals supplied in any quantity.

Orders addressed to HARDY BROTHERS, Box, Quayside, promptly attended to. 970b

JUDKIN'S IMPROVED GAS REGULATOR.

SECURED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Under the direct Patronage of Her Majesty and the Hon. Board of Ordinance, and adopted by the Crystal Palace Company, and all leading Firms in Great Britain.

THE great saving effected by this Regulator is in consequence of its so regulating the pressure through the main pipe leading from the meter, that whereas the pressure from the street may vary from 1½ to 3 inches, the Regulator keeps the pressure at about ½ to ⅝ of an inch column of water which is the most economical burning point. It is self-acting. For instance, if 50 lights are burning, and 49 are turned out, the extra pressure on the one left will cause it to flare and whistle—blackened ceilings testify to this—whereas with a regulator this is entirely obviated. The light is more pure by perfect combustion, and the regulators being most simple in their construction are not liable to get out of order, and when properly fixed require no attention whatever.

TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO—

JUDKINS & CO.,
16, LUDGATE HILL, & CRYSTAL PALACE,
SYDENHAM, LONDON. 188c

NOVELTY IN CARRIAGES.

ATKINSON & PHILIPSON

BEG to draw public attention to a new Patent Carriage "THE SPECIAL" which for lightness and convenience surpasses any other similar carriage. It forms either an elegant single Brougham, or a Barouche, and the transition from an open to a close carriage, or *vice versa*, is made in less than a minute from the inside. The same patent can be applied to Landaus, Victoria, Stanhope, or other Phætons by which the outside head joints are avoided, which prevents injury to leather-work.

Their Show Rooms also contain an unusually large stock of NEW BROUGHAMS, in four sizes; WAGONETTES with and without heads; PHÆTONS in all sizes and patterns; WHITECHAPELS, DOG CARTS, &c., in great varieties, including the "ZETLAND," a new design. HARNESS, both double and single of the very best quality. Home-made from bark tanned leather.

In the NORTHERN COUNTIES' CARRIAGE and HARNESS REPOSITORY, NEW BRIDGE STREET, the oldest establishment in the district for the standage and sale of carriages on commission are a great variety of Second-hand Carriages, comprising excellent MORGAN'S PATENT LANDAUS, BROUGHAM'S, WAGONETTES, PHÆTONS, DOG CARTS, BATH CHAIRS, &c.; also Single and Double HARNESS.

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON,
15, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 176c

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

Tender.

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union will, at their next meeting, to be held on THURSDAY, the 1st August next, receive TENDERS for the following ARTICLES, viz.:—

100 yards of Blue Flannel.
1 piece of Blue Pilot Cloth.
1 piece of Moleskin.
60 lbs. of Grey Worsted, six threads.
4 pieces of Lilac Print.
100 yards of Wincey.
2 dozen pairs of Women's Stays.
2 dozen pairs of Girls' Stays.
30 yards of White Calico.
10 yards of Scotch Muslin.
100 yards of Scouring Flannel.
6 dozen Neckerchiefs.
6 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs.
100 yards of Crash, for Towelling.
20 yards of Jean.
Linen Threads and Cotton Reels.

Tenders, with Samples, to be sent to the BOARDROOM, LANCHESTER WORKHOUSE, not later than Eleven a.m., on THURSDAY, 1st August next, and marked "Tender for Clothing."

By Order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.

July 18th, 1872. 217c

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in WOOD STREET, Shotley Bridge, lately in the occupation of Mr. J. LESLIE, deceased. Mr. JOHN BROWN, Shotley Bridge will show the premises.—For further particulars apply to Mr. MATTHIAS GIBSON, Newbiggen, Lanchester. 151c

TO LET,

A HOUSE and SHOP situate at South Moor.—Apply to Mr. JOHN JOBSON, or Mr. JOSEPH LUMLEY, Innkeeper, South Moor. 1c

TO LET.

THE TOWN HALL, DIPTON, immediately behind the Sportman's Arms. This erection is suitable for Concerts, Lectures, or Auctions.—Terms may be known on application to Mr. R. CLARK, Sportman's Arms, Dipton. 124c

TO LET on Hire, a MARQUEE, 80ft. by 30ft. with Five Masts fitted for a Partition.—Terms reasonable.—Apply to ROBT. DICKINSON, Oxhill, Chester-le-Street. 185c

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. T. Crow.

Peel's Great Northern Horse Repository and Auction Sale Yard, Haymarket, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Sales by Auction every Tuesday.

THE next SALE of HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &c., will take place on TUESDAY July 23, 1872. ARTHUR T. CROW, Auctioneer

By Mr. William Raw.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE GROUND SUITABLE FOR BUILDING SITES AND OTHER PURPOSES, FOR SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW has received instructions to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the house of Mr. TURNER, Station Hotel, Blackhill, on WEDNESDAY, July 31st, 1872, at Three o'clock, several Lots of very desireable FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD GROUND situate at BLACKHILL, Consett, Baxton Burn, and Leadgate.

Detailed particulars will be given in future advertisement.

Plans will be prepared and can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, Blackhill, and further particulars on application to Messrs. Hoyle, Shipley, and Hoyle, Solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to the Auctioneer, Blackhill.

Sale Office, Blackhill, June 21st, 1872. 175c

BENFIELDSIDE COTTAGE, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND LIBRARY FOR SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW

HAVING received instructions from Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Benfieldside Cottage, (who is about to leave this Neighbourhood) will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, 1872, comprising 1 Mahogany Sofa, in Hair Seating; 1 Mahogany Turnover Table; 1 large Mahogany Centre Table; 1 Mahogany Secretary and Book Case; 1 Mahogany Easy Chair; 6 Do. Baloon-backed Chairs; 1 Fancy Basket Arm Chair; 1 Rocking Chair; 1 Mantle-piece Mirror, in Gilt Frame; Lady's Work Table; Mahogany Writing Desk; 1 Do. Knife Case; 1 Dining Table; 1 large Writing Desk, Painted; 1 excellent Press, Painted; 1 Mahogany Tudor Bedstead and Mattress; three-quarter Chest of Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Night Commode; 2 Wash Stands and Dressing Tables; 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs; 3 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Kitchen Cheffioneer; 1 Meat Safe; 1 Kitchen Table; 2 Window Cornices and Shades; Carpet; Carpet Cover and Hearth Rug; 1 Coal Box; Brass Pan; 4 Brass Candlesticks; 2 Fenders and Fire-irons; 1 large Lamp; several valuable PICTURES, including the Queen's Coronation, Martin's Day of Judgment, &c., &c.

The LIBRARY consists of upwards of 80 volumes of valuable Books, including—large Family Bible, Pictorial Edition, with Commentaries by Henry and Scott; Johnson's Encyclopædia, in 4 large vols.; Indian Mutiny, in 2 vols.; Faiths of World, in 4 vols., by Gardner; History of America, in 2 vols.; Wesley's Journal, in 4 vols., &c., &c., &c.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, precisely.

Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 213c

By Mr. John Jenkins.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. G. THOMPSON, Coach and Horses Inn, Leadgate, on WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1872, all that substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, situated in MEDOMSLEY ROAD, LEADGATE, now in the occupation of Miss NIXON.—Further particulars in Bills and future Advertisements.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms,
July 18th, 1872. 210c

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer, &c., Consett, has a number of most valuable BUILDING SITES FOR SALE, leading from Market Street to East Green Street, Medomsley Road, which, if built upon, and a street properly made, will be one of the choice situations in Consett. The Sites will be Sold at reasonable Prices.

Also, a good BOILER, new, 6ft. by 3ft., made of Low Moor Plate, with Frame and Door. Any further information can be obtained by applying to the AUCTIONEER, Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.

July 17th, 1872. 214c

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

By Mr. P. Osborne.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES IN VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, FOR SALE.

MR. P. OSBORNE

HAS been favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1872, at the house of Mr. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, RAILWAY INN, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, at Half-past Six for Seven o'clock in the Evening, all that first-class situated HOUSE AND SHOP, now in the occupation of Mr. T. McNally, Grocer and Provision Dealer, where a lucrative business has been carried on for many years. The above premises are situate in one of the principal thoroughfares in the place, and is well adapted for a large business.

The present Tenant will show the Premises.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. OLIVER BROTHERS Bigg Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or of the AUCTIONEER, Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 199c

Sale by Auction.

By Mr. Samuel Donkin.

ESTATES IN THE PARISH OF LANCHESTER AND COUNTY OF DURHAM.

WOODLANDS AND BROADWOOD, with the adjoining properties of SHEEPWALKS, WHICKHAM GRANGE, CHINA HALL, ELIZA, MIDDLES, and MIDDLEGAP, CARRIBEES, WOODY CLOSE, and LEADGATE FARMS, forming an aggregate area of upwards of

2,000 ACRES

of pasture, arable, and woodlands, of which 1,700 acres lying together are admirably adapted for the formation of a compact estate.

For SALE BY AUCTION, at the CENTRAL STATION HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, on the 26th day of July, 1872, at Two p.m., by

MR. SAMUEL DONKIN,

subject to such conditions as will then be produced, and either in one lot or in such lots as given in copies of particulars or otherwise, as may be determined on at the time of sale.

In placing this residential property before the public, Mr. DONKIN, confined within the compass of an advertisement, can only take a cursory glance at the salient features of a territorial possession, which invites the personal inspection of the capitalist.

WOODLANDS,

Within a mile of KNITSLEY STATION, upon the Consett Branch Railway, and thence DURHAM within 30 minutes, and NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, within the hour, with its quaint mansion and appurtenances, draped in the foliage of its stately pines, its

ORNATE LAKES,

Abounding with trout, and decoying the wild duck to the fowling-piece, wrapped in sylvan beauties, and imparting a dignified air to the amplitude of its lawns and

FINELY TIMBERED PARK,

Presenting *tout ensemble* of a country seat, highly expressive of the agreeable silence and soothing indolence of a rural retirement.

BROADWOOD,

Two miles from Lanchester, and thence by rail 30 minutes from Durham, reclining in a sunny aspect, over a picturesque landscape, upon its rich grassy carpets, selviged by sloping woods and birchen braes, the "bosky"

TROUT STREAM

Of the "Brownie" watering its meads, and a rookery lending a *baritone* to the *soprano* of the mavis, and the merle, in grove, and in glade, in sequestered dell, and breezy upland.

THE STOCK FARMER

Has here a choice field for the exercise of his favourite pursuits. Over these well-fenced and artfully sheltered estates, the patriot in his benevolence of multiplying blades of grass has ready command of the Weardale lime at the contiguous depot of

ROWLEY STATION,

Intersected by never-failing streams of pure water, hydraulics might here neutralise the aridity of periodical droughts. To

THE SPORTSMAN

The wide and deeply wooded acres of the Woodlands and Broadwoods estates offer irresistible temptations, bordering upon that metropolis of the *red grouse*,

EDMONDBYERS AND MUGGLESWICK MOOR.

The *elite* of winged game is close within his reach, whilst the independent and exclusive coverts of 700 acres, under the fostering arm of "protection," will become populous nurseries of pheasant and partridge. Woodcocks in season are already numerous.

BLACK GAME

Is also to be found on the estate. Here also, the Durham Fox Hounds have the "Capital" of their covers.

Particulars with lithographed plans presently on issue.

Mr. J. THOMPSON, bailiff, Woodlands, Consett, County of Durham, will show the estate; references, JOHN BOOTH, Esq., Solicitor, Durham, and Shotley Bridge; and the AUCTIONEER.

Bywell, Felton, May 24, 1872.

For Sale.

TO BE SOLD, a HORSE, and CART, and HARNESS, nearly new. The Horse is Ten years old; very powerful; and is sold for no fault.—Apply to JAMES RUTHERFORD, 7, Shakspere Street, Consett. 207c

FOR SALE, DEED and JEWEL BOXES, with strong Lever Locks, fitted with duplicate Keys, 28s. each.—J. R. HALL, 46, Cloth Market, Newcastle. 143c

BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE by Private Contract at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, within Ten Minutes walk of the Railway Station, in well Timbered and Picturesque situations.—Applications to treat to be made to Mr. JOHN BOOTH, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge. 128c

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE following Properties situate in Dipton:—

LOT 1.—A HOUSE containing three Rooms with Shop.

LOT 2.—A HOUSE with six Rooms and large Cellar.

These Properties have every convenience attached.

For further particulars apply to RICHARD GIBSON, Dipton. 991b

FOR SALE, Sets of Lathe Heads, from 4 in. to 9 in. Centres; also, Slide Rests for Lathes; a Splendid Foot Lathe, with Back Motiom Heads and Slide Rests, on Metal Frame; Two Small Engines; Four Model Engines; Boilers and Cylinders; Scale Beams and Weighing Machines; Blacksmith's and Tinsmith's Tools; Mason's Tools, a Small Winch; Iron Blocks and Ropes; Sets of Cart and other Harness; Riding Saddles, Bridles, and Spurs; large Metal Pots; Garden Rollers and Pump; Land Measuring Chains; Joiners' Chests, Benches, and Tools; a Double Barrelled Gun, by Labron and Day.—All Cheap, at 169, PILGRIM STREET, Three Doors from All Saints' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LEWIS LEE, PROPRIETOR. 159c

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

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

HARPERLEY GALA on
10, 1872.

P. Osborne.

EHOLD BUSINESS
RIA STREET, CONSETT,
SALE.
OSBORNE
with instructions to SELL
on Wednesday, the 24th
the house of Mr. Joseph
nn, Middle Street, Con-
for Seven o'clock in the
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Dealer, where a lucrative
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l show the Premises.—For
o Messrs. Oliver Brothers
-on-Tyne, or of the Auc-
otley Bridge. 199c

Auction.

muel Donkin.

RISH OF LANCHESTER
Y OF DURHAM.
AND BROADWOOD,
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Middlegap, Carribees,
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ACRES
woodlands, of which 1,700
admirably adapted for the
state.
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p.m., by
EL DONKIN,
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BERED PARK,
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landscape, upon its rich
sloping woods and birchen
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Railway Station, in well
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Mr. John Booth, Solicitor,
128c

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E containing three Rooms
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991b

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Bridles, and Spurs; large
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, Pilgrim Street, Three
urch, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Proprietor. 159c

d other STEEL PENS,
e of Stationers' Sundries.
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rade, Birmingham.
District—Robert Jackson,
894a

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly and promptly executed
AT THE
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Derwent Street, Blackhill.

JACKSON'S
CELEBRATED CYPHERING BOOKS
AT
SIXPENCE AND ONE SHILLING EACH.
Sold at the
GUARDIAN OFFICE CONSETT,
AND BY
ROBERT JACKSON, STATIONER,
BLACKHILL.

JACKSON'S (No. 1) PENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 4 Sheets of Note Paper and 4 Envelopes, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF TINTED LINEAR NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES of superfine quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING PACKET OF MOURNING STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of Superfine Black-Bordered Note Paper and 24 Black-Bordered Envelopes of superior quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—plain edges—may be had at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

R.F., Blackhill.—The publication of your letter would render us liable to an action for libel.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

About a couple of years ago the country was somewhat alarmed by learned and scientific disquisitions on the probable exhaustion of our coal supply. We were told, with a grave mixture of fact and surmise, that our coal-fields were being exhausted, and terrible conclusions were drawn from this alleged fact. The doubts and fears that were then entertained are worth recalling at the present time, when we are threatened with a dearth of coal; and the facts that were adduced to show the enormous supply at our command, so far as the treasures of the earth are concerned, are no less worthy of being recalled. A committee of inquiry into our coal supply was appointed, and the Coal Commission reported that, whatever view might be taken of the duration of coal in the United Kingdom, the result will be subject to contingencies which cannot be foreseen altogether. They estimate that in our known coal-fields there are not less than about 90,207,285,398 tons of available coal, exclusive of necessary deductions, and not reckoning below 4,000 feet as the practical working depth. There are also about 7,320,840,322 tons in the known coal-fields at depths exceeding 4,000 feet, beside 56,273,000,000 at workable depths under lower strata, making altogether 146,480 millions of tons that may reasonably be expected to be available for use We have quoted these monstrous and imposing figures as bearing upon the general question of coal-supply, and as being in strange contrast to the present inadequate supply in the market as compared with the public demand. But there is another important consideration. Not a year passes without coal being discovered somewhere or other—in our own colonies or in foreign countries—in localities that have hitherto drawn their supply from us. It is certain, therefore, looking at the subject as a great question of natural supply and artificial demand, we have no reason for any alarm whatever; but we have cause for misgiving when we come to consider the modern developments of the war between Capital and Labour. The plain truth is that enough coal is not raised, because enough time and labour are not devoted to the work, and that the coal that is raised costs much more than formerly because much higher wages are given. The special correspondent of a contemporary says—"Each successive rise in the rate of wages has tended to the shortening of the hours of labour, and after each strike or threat the pits lie idle for a regularly-increasing period of each day. In one of the most important collieries of North Durham it is affirmed by the proprietors that the men do not, on the average, work more than four shifts a week, or, on the whole, a period of not more than 21 or 22 hours! This it is that explains the great famine in the coal-market. The wages are so high that miners are unwilling to work the time requisite for bringing up the coal necessary to meet the demand; hence, the manufactories, the steamships, and the household requirements cannot by any amount of ingenuity or any rate of wages be met." This "special" makes some sweeping charges, and perhaps some of the leaders of the miners could not do better than deal with them. Serious as the scarcity is now, it is nothing to what it will be when winter comes upon us.

A PITMAN TO PITMEN.

It has been said that the regenerators of the working classes must belong to their own order, and we are beginning to believe that their is a deal of truth in the statement. We are certain of this that it is true to a very great extent in the case of coal miners, for almost every movement they set on foot for bettering their condition in any shape, one of their own class is invariably placed at the head. And we rejoice that they have men amongst them who are capable of taking the lead in the many necessary movements arising out of their peculiar circumstances with regard to almost every phase of their strong life: they must be led and advised in things mutable and immutable by their pit brethren. This we conceive to be eminently fitting, as none can understand pitmen so well as pitmen, and as a consequence none can so thoroughly appreciate and sympathise with their wants. On the other hand, outsiders cannot have such a keen apprehension of their weaknesses and temptations, nor can they speak to them with such power and success. The pitman's censor must be a pitman, and he must "lash" them with their own phraseology. We may call it "jargon," but that "jargon" from the lips of their moralists and preachers has an energy and a fascination that worketh wonders. We have seen its electrical influence, and however offensive it might be to "ears polite," we have felt satisfied that those "unvarnished noblemen" were in the way of doing an elevating work among their kind.

We have been led into this strain by an occurrence which took place at Hebburn Colliery the other night. The occurrence itself was of no public moment, but words were spoken thereat which deserve to be thoughtfully considered by thousands of pitmen in North Durham. This is our apology for giving the affair extended publicity. The speaker was Mr. John Earl, who has wrought marvels at the Colliery, in question, and who thoroughly understands the colliers' mode of life. He was leaving for Bearpark, near Witton Gilbert, and his men, who sincerely, we believe, esteem him, were making him a presentation. In the course of his reply, he took occasion to let them know what had been the instruments which had made him a "leading and successful man for twenty years." They are simple, within the reach of every man, and have been effectual in the making of thousands. They are just these, steadiness, honesty, and perseverance Simple as they are, they are little used by pitmen in general, and, painfully conscious of this, Mr. Earl made them the foundation of an eminently practical homily. Drunkenness, he averred to be one of the vices of pitmen, impoverished by this means, the offer of credit from tradesmen was too strong for them to resist; nay, resist they could not, they were helpless, and they lost their independence. In time the bill became too heavy for them to pay, and in order to evade it, they skulked off to another colliery. This picture is severely true, and may have the more weight with some that it was not drawn by a teetotaler. After the picture came the appeal. They worked hard for their money, and every shilling they had to spare was to be made a "prisoner." He had looked into the credit system in vogue at collieries for years, and he declared it to be a great evil. We join issue with John Earl, and feelingly assert that it is most pernicious and degrading in its tendency Hundreds have got within its meshes, and at last they hopelessly resign themselves to its thraldom, and to the end of life they and theirs are forced to eat its bitter fruit. Let their fate be a warning to young men, and let those who are being encompassed about with toils, break their bands assunder, and redeem themselves. Others—many of their fellows—have already freed themselves, —learn the lesson—copy the example!

Local and District News.

Foot-Race at Shotley Bridge Spa.—On Wednesday evening a number of persons assembled in the above grounds to witness a foot-race between Applegarth of Leadgate, and Sewell of Consett, for £3 a-side; distance, 100 yards. From the first, the race was a very exciting one, Sewell winning by half-a-yard.

Swimming Contest at Consett Bath.—On Saturday evening, several prizes were competed for at the Consett Swimming Bath. There was a good entry for all the prizes; and each of them was well contested. The principal event was a handicap race for an electro-plated cup, which was secured by James Farrell, Consett. The next important item on the programme was a contest for an Albert chain, which was carried off by John McPherson.

A Police Court Wanted for Consett.—On Monday morning, while eight police-officers accompanied by Supt. Oliver, and fifteen prisoners, were on their way from Consett Lock-up to the Police Court, at Shotley Bridge, they were mobbed by several hundred men who had assembled in the streets at Blackhill. Petitions to have the court removed to either Consett or Blackhill, as being more central, have been presented to the magistrates; who, however, from various reasons, appear to be opposed to the removal.

Illness of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall.—We regret to have to announce that the above-named gentleman is at present suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

The Agitation amongst the Consett Iron Company's Miners.—The pitmen working under the above company have received an advance of from 4d to 1s. 6d. per score. Many of the men are dissatified with the advance.

The Late Mr. Thomas Muse of Shotley Bridge.—We understand that a committee is being formed to raise funds for the erection of a memorial stone in Benfieldside Cemetery, to the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Muse, of Shotley Bridge.

Mad Dog at Consett.—Last Friday a great deal of excitement was caused in Consett by the appearance of a large dog in a rabid state. The animal was observed at an early hour in the morning, and, notwithstanding, that the animal was pursued by several men armed with guns, it succeeded in eluding its pursuers, and has not since been heard of.

Shotley Grove School, Shotley Bridge.—This school was examined on Thursday last, by Her Majesty's Inspector for the County of Durham, H. E. Oakely Esq., who made the following entry on the master's certificate:—"Mr. Collinson has made an excellent commencement at this school, both as regards good order and the progress made by the children."

Cricket Match.—A match between the Lizzie and Burnhope Cricket Clubs, was played on the ground of the latter on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Burnhope team, by 22 runs. At the conclusion of the match, the members of the clubs retired to the Colliery Inn, Burnhope, where a convivial evening was spent.

Fatal Accident at Bankfoot, Crook.—A man named Owen Laine, a waggon-wright, met with his death in a shocking manner at Bankfoot, Crook, on Tuesday morning. Deceased, who lived at Shildon, was employed in repairing trucks at Bankfoot. An engine with a set of full trucks, which was shunting, owing to some mistake at the switches, was turned into the siding where deceased was then engaged between some trucks; the consequence was, that he was jammed between the buffers, and the upper part of his body frightfully crushed; his chest was instantly smashed in, and death was instataneous. Deceased, who was thirty-six years of age, leaves a wife and one child.

Dispute Amongst the Dear Meat Agitators at Sacriston.—At the Durham County Police Court, on Saturday, a woman named Ann Dawson, was sumoned by Jane Ferry, for an assault at Sacriston, on the 6th inst. Complainant stated that on the day in question, the defendant was quarrelling with some women, and she went to hear what the altercation was about. As soon as she got near the disputants, who were accusing each other with being "blacklegs," the defendants, without any provocation, struck her on the right side of the head, and made her ear bleed. Mrs. Dawson, in defence, stated that the complainant, who attended all the meetings, and held up her hand, went up to her whilst she was standing on her own doorstep and threw a brick at her. She also taunted her by shouting that she had bought two stone of potatoes, and defied her (defendant) to make any better of it. A short time previously the complainans had endeavoured to prevent a little girl from buying two pennyworth of herring. She was ordered to pay a fine of 8s. 6d., including costs.

Witton Gilbert.—On Sunday last, the Wesleyans held their anniversary services. Two excellent sermons were preached by Mr. Alfred Phillipson, of Dipton, in the afternoon at two, and in the evening at six o'clock. The congregations were very good, considering the unpleasant wet weather; and that many of the members reside at a considerable distance from the chapel. Also, on Monday, the Rev. Joshua Haigh, Newcastle, preached a very impressive sermon to a good congregation; service commencing at three o'clock in the afternoon. Afterwards, a public tea was held, when upwards of one hundred partook of "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates;" after which, short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Joshua Haigh, Mr. Thomas Pickering, Lumley; Mr. Dixon, Lanchester; Mr. Johnson, Blanchland; and Mr. G. W. Barker, of Brandon Colliery. The Rev. J. M. Mountford, of Durham, ably discharged the duties of chairman.

The late Attack on the Police at Stanley.—The correspondent of a contemporary, commenting on the late attack on two police-officers at the above place says:—"Recently I referred to the sentence of the Lanchester Magistrates upon the Stanley pitmen, for obstructing the highway. An occurrence which took place a Saturday or two ago, has made me think that my sympathy for the sufferers by the fine was thrown away. The occurence was none other than a cowardly attempt to maltreat two policemn, called Stamper and Nicholson. These two men were attacked by about forty individuals whom I may safely designate as "cowardly ruffians." This was in daylight between twelve and one o'clock. The forty "cowardly ruffians" surrounded the two policemen, and in language far from choice intimated their intention to do for one at least of them. The row commenced, and, wonderful to relate, the assailants were defeated and utterly routed by the two policemen. And not only that but they made prisoners. Now I think that those two policemen are heroes, and I think that the police authorities should follow the example of the London stipendiaries in such cases, and order a pecuniary reward to be paid to Stamper and Nicholson, Two men to forty: Why, it is an Inkermann on a small scale!

Death of Mr. Thomas Muse, of Shotley Bridge.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to announce the lamented death of Mr. Thomas Muse, builder, Shotley Bridge, who expired at his residence in Wood Street, on Thursday night, the 11th inst. A week prior to his death, Mr. Muse was attacked with small-pox of a malignant kind, and notwithstanding all that medical aid could do, he succumbed to the direful malady. The deceased was born at Blaydon, near Newcastle, and was fifty years of age. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. George Robson, millwright, Snods Edge, and afterwards worked as a journeyman joiner for various parties in this neighbourhood. About twenty years ago Mr. Muse commenced business on his own account, and filled several contracts under the first Derwent Iron Company. He subsequently went into partnership with Mr. Houliston, who continued to be his colleague in business up to the time of his death. The deceased and Mr. Houliston have executed a good many contracts in the neighbourhood, including the parsonage houses of Benfieldside, Castleside, Consett, and Lanchester, the large mansion recently erected for John Booth, Esq., at Shotley; the firm at the time of Mr. Muse's death being engaged in building two villas for Messrs. Wilson Brothers. The deceased was a director of the Shotley Bridge Town Hall, of which he was one of the first promoters; and also took a great interest in the Shotley Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society. In politics, the deceased was a Conservative, and took a very prominent part in the last election, when Mr. George Elliot was the successsful candidate for North Durham. Mr. Muse was a member of the Benfieldside Local Board, being one of the first elected after the formation of the Board, four years ago, and has continued to hold his seat ever since, always taking a prominent share in the discharge of the responsible functions appertaining to this positon. The remains of the deceased, followed by all the leading tradesmen of Shotley, were interred in the Benfieldside Cemetery, on Friday afternoon, the burial service being impressively read by the Vicar of Benfieldside, the Rev. F. B. Thompson. The deceased leaves a widow and seven children to mourn their loss.

Defective Weights.—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before T. Greenwell, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., and H. Smith, Esq., a number of persons were fined for having in their possession defective weights.

Church of England Missionary Society.—On Wednesday evening, a Church Missionary Meeting was held in Christ Church, Consett, of an instructive and heart-stirring character, when Mr. Williams, the society's deputation, rehearsed some of his experience as a missionary.

Health of Shotley Bridge.—From a report just made by Dr. W. M. Renton, Medical Officer of Health to the Benfieldside Local Board, it appears that during the last two years, 584 infectious cases have come under his notice in Benfieldside township, comprising a population of between 4,000 and 5,000. Out of the 584 cases, 61 were fatal.

The Glenfield Patent Starch Case.—Sheriff Davidson has rejected the appeal against Sheriff Campbell's decision in the case of Wotherspoon against J. C. Anderson, grocer, Edinburgh, by which the latter was fined £21 and expenses, for selling an imitation of the Glenfield Starch, and has granted the additional expenses.—*Scotsman*, 9th July, 1872.

Mr. Kane and the Representation of Wednesbury.—It is reported, says the *Morning Advertiser*, that Mr. Kane, the working secretary of the North of England Board of Arbitration, will come forward as a candidate for the borough of Wednesbury at the next election. It is stated that Mr. Kane is likely to receive the support of the local trades unions, as the working man's candidate. Mr. Brogden, the present member, will offer himself for re-election.

Dipton Co-operative Meat Society.—The above society, which numbers 70 members, has become fairly established. The services of a butcher have been secured, and as the latter is under the control of an efficient committee of management there is little doubt but that the society will become of importance. Last week the society killed one beast and a couple of sheep, the former being sold at 9d. and the latter at 8d. per lb., a saving of 1d on beef and 2d a pound on mutton being effected.

Strike amongst the Miners at Stanley.—The pitmen employed at the Morrison and Louisa Collieries, the property of Messrs. Hedley & Co., are on strike for an advance of wages. On Tuesday evening, the masters called a meeting of the men, and offered sixpence per score advance, which, however, the men refused to acept. Since then, the whole of the horses have been taken out of the pit, and there is every likelihood of the strike being continued. The two collieries employ about 200 men, and during the last fortnight upwards of half of this number have left the neighbourhood for other collieries.

Split Amongst the Members of a Co-operative Meat Society.—Last week, the pitmen's wives, living at Burnhope, formed themselves into a Co-operative Meat Society, the object being to kill their own meat. Mr. Grey, the colliery viewer, placed at their disposal an outhouse, which was white-washed and converted into a slaughter-house. Accordingly, a beast was bought and killed, and things went on smoothly enough until Saturday morning, when a disturbance took place. Those ladies who took out 5s. and 10s. shares commenced to quarrel over the joints of beef, a good many of the women being of the same mind as to the particular cut they would take. Several of the women demanded back their money, which demand, however, was not complied with, and the upshot of the affair was, that a good many of the intending purchasers went home minus meat and money.

Presentation to the Widow of Superintendent Thompson, of Houghton.—At the conclusion of the business, on Tuesday, at the Houghton-le-Spring Petty Sessions, Mrs. Thompson, the widow of the late Superintendent John Thompson, who for some years held the office superintendent of the Houghton division of the Durham County Constabulary, was presented with a testimonial, subscribed for by the principal inhabitants of Houghton, and by personal friends residing in the division. The movement to raise a testimonial, was commenced soon after the death of Superintendent Thompson, in April last, by the members of the Durham Constabulary, who speedily placed in the hands of the Deputy Chief-Constable the sum of £30, with the principal portion of which a handsome headstone was placed over the grave of the deceased officer, in Houghton New Cemetery. The inhabitants of Houghton and others, having expressed a desire that the subscription list should be extended to them, Sergeant Isaac Thompson was appointed, with the other four sergeants of the division to receive subscriptions. Eventually, a sum of about £40 was subscribed. This amount, with the balance left after the purchase of the headstone, was placed in the hands of Mrs. Thompson, on Tuesday afternoon, by Mr. Legge, clerk to the magistrates, who accompanied the gift with a warm eulogium on the merits of the deceased.

Lanchester Board of Guardians.—The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians for Lanchester Union was held in the Board-road, on Thursday. The following members were present, Mr. D. C. Balleny (chairman), Mr. W. J. Joicey (vice-chairman), Mr. John Bowey, Mr. George Hobson, Mr. E. Charlton, and Mr. R. Dickinson. After the minutes of previous meeting had been read over, confirmed, and signed, Mr. Joicey said he had been requested by Mrs. Clark, widow of Mr. Nathaniel Clark, the late chairman of the Board, to convey to the Guardians her thanks for their expression of sympathy at her bereavement. A communication was read over, complaining of the uncivil and unobliging conduct of Mr. Cummings, the treasurer. The general feeling of the Board was, that Mr. Cummings was not possessed if a very accommodating spirit. Several members also referred to the inconvenience of persons having to go to a public-house to get their money, and after a short discussion it was resolved, that in future, the treasnrer should pay the cheques at the office of the Union. In reply to Mr. Jenkins' enquiry last Board day, as to the total expense the Board had been put to in consequence of small-pox, the Clerk stated the amount expended for relief, during the last eighteen months, was £187 14s. 4d.; for nurses, £95 5s.; being a total of £282 19s. 4d.; the number of small-pox cases being 268.

Local Pigeon Shooters at Fenham Park Grounds.—The proceedings at Fenham Park Grounds on Saturday were made note-worthy by the extraordinary shooting in the match at pigeons between Robert Leybourne and Joseph Wilkinson, of Whitele-head. The competition between these crack shots was at 20 birds each, and for a stake of £25 a-side. The conditions were—1¼ oz. shot, 21 yards rise, and 80 yards fall. The weather was anything but favourable to good shooting, damp, vapoury mists coming over from time to time, and the wind being most uncertain. There was a large attendance of "lovers of the gun" present, and before the men commenced shooting a considerable amount of speculation took place at even money, the friends of both men being very confident. Odds of 3 to 1 were also laid on the gun, and as will be seen by she score the layers had a rare turn of luck, having only to part once during the match. It is a fact that both men killed the whole of their twenty birds each, but Leybourne's ninth bird, though hard hit, managed to scramble just outside the boundary before giving in, and Robert thus lost one of the most closely contested matches ever witnessed at these grounds. To mark his appreciation of the excellency of the shooting, Mr. Henry Wardle, of the Rose Inn, manager and co-lessee of the grounds, has signified his intention of presenting Leybourne and Wilkinson each with a massive silver cup. Score—Wilkinson, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—total, 20; Leybourne, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—total, 19. Mr. Geo. Turnbull, of Leadgate, officiated as referee.

ANOTHER ADVANCE OF WAGES TO THE DURHAM MINERS.

A meeting of the Coal Trade Association took place on Friday in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, for the purpose of considering a circular sent out to the members of the association a fortnight ago by the Miners' Association of the County of Durham, asking for an advance of fifteen per cent., upon the present prices. Mr. Hugh Taylor occupied the chair.—A deputation of eight members of the Durham Miners' Association, including Mr. Crawford, the secretary, were present on behalf of the men. —The owners adverted to the fact of the men neglecting their work to a great extent in the county of Durham. The production of coal had decreased nearly 20 per cent. within the past twelve months, and from the statistics which they themselves had taken they concluded that the average working days of each hewer in the county were not more than eight in the fortnight. That, as a natural consequence, entailed very serious loss on the owners, seeing that though the men were getting higher wages they had less produce of coal. The deputation replied that there was more than one cause for the reduction in the produce. First, there was the fact of the drawing powers having been reduced by 8 or 12 per cent. in consequence of the reduction of the hours of the boys, and farther, there was an evident want of men in the county at present. Twelve months ago, nearly all the collieries were full of workmen; workmen were not now to be had. The deputation did not credit the statement that the men were only working eight days in the fortnight, and they wished the owners to make such a statement to the public, as they believed they would be able to utterly refute it. The men were never encouraged to neglect their work. On the contrary, they were at all times urged to be regular in their attendance. If the owners could point to one single colliery where the work was being neglected, the deputation would take steps to apply a remedy. The owners replied that to point out particular collieries was not pleasant; and they only had the facts to apply to the whole county, and they could assure the deputation that those facts were correct, and, while they continued, they could not see their way to giving any further advance. They suggested to the deputation the propriety of putting a clause into all agreements by which the men should be compelled to work at least thirty-five hours in the week before claiming the highest prices paid by the colliery. The deputation objected to this, stating that, while they were anxious to see the men working regularly, they could not think of establishing in the country such a wholesale system of bonus money; in not a single mining district was such a system practised. They positively refused to advocate it amongst the men, but they promised to take some immediate action towards getting the men to attend their work more regularly than they are doing now. The question of an advance then came on for discussion. The owners stated they hoped that the twenty per cent. given in March last would have settled the whole question of advance for the present year. The deputation stated, in reply, that when they got the twenty per cent. they at that time asked for thirty-five and thought they were fully and justly entitled to it. In contrasting the position of the miners of the county, it would be found that it was even lower than that of South Yorkshire and Northumberland twelve months ago, while in South Yorkshire they had recently got an advance of twenty per cent., while in Northumberland they had got an advance of ten per cent., and twenty more would be asked for in that same room to-morrow. Contrasting the position of those miners and the miners of Durham, the differance was very great; and they were only asking this fifteen per cent. at the present time with the view that, should a reverse of trade take place shortly, they would retain all they had got. they not believing it altogether to be advances demanded in consequence of the prosperous trade, but because of the very low condition of the Durham miners for some time past.

After some further discussion, the deputation was asked to retire, and, after being absent for more than an hour, they were re-called, and the following resolution, which had been passed by the owners, was handed to them:—"The association has decided to give ten per cent. advance to all underground workmen, including the banking-out men, except pony putters, who are to be dealt with after the putting question has been settled in Northumberland, and seven-and-a-half per cent. to the whole of the above ground labour, enginemen both above and below excepted. This advance to be on present prices, and to date from the pay commencing the nearest to the first of August."

REJECTION OF THE OFFER.

The usual periodical meeting of the delegates of the collieries embodied in the Durham Miners' Association was held in the Town Hall, Durham, on Saturday. Mr. John Foreman, of Roddymoor, occupying the chair. There were 180 delegates present, representing 32,000 men. The first business was a report of the delegates of the conference with the coalowners on Friday. At the conclusion of the report a conversation ensued on the terms offered by the masters and the proceedings at the conference, but the various speakers were unanimous in their advice to adhere to the terms forwarded to the Coal Office. Eventually the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That in the opinion of this meeting we are more than justified in asking the 15 per cent. on present prices, which is now being sought by our association. There never was a time when the price of coals approximated to what they are at the present time, and in justice we believe that we ought to fully share in that increased and increasing prosperity. On the 8th day of the present month the following are quotations from the London Coal Market:—Kelloe, 26s. 3d.; South Hetton and Lambton, 27s.; and Hetton, 27s. 6d. Having seen coals sold in the same market for as little as 13s. per ton, or more than cent. per cent. less than now, we certainly conclude that we are more than justified in seeking 6d. or even 1s. out of 14s. or 15s. This being so, we abide by the 15 per cent. now being asked for all classes of workmen, above and below ground.

2. That the owners be requested to meet our deputation on Friday next for the purpose of reconsidering the 15 per cent. advance, or if possible on a more early day.

3. That this meeting deplores the oft-repeated statement of coalowners and others relative to the amount of work at present lost by the miners in the county of Durham. We cannot with our present knowledge admit the accuracy of these statements, but believe, on the contrary, that such statements are very greatly overdrawn, and thus an entirely false impression is being conveyed to the public mind and a positive injury done to a large body of men. We have again and again declared that in our opinion men ought to attend their work as regularly as possible, believing that to do so is for the benefit of themselves as well as the employers and we again urge our members to be as regular as possible in their attendance at their work, so as alike to benefit themselves and deprive all parties from so maligning them.

These resolutions were ordered to be forwarded to the Coal Office. It was agreed that the wages of the three agents employed by the association should be advanced 20 per cent., and that they participate in all future advances. The remainder of the business was not of public importance.

Holloway's Pills.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these Pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerves and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, make the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be commended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in their operation, and might be given with perfect confidence to young children and delicate women. They contain not a grain of mercury or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary habits will find these Pills a blessing.

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XXI.

LAUREL COTTAGE.—THE SUPPOSED MAD GIRL AT THE WINDOW.—MRS. SILAS MOULTON RELENTS TOWARDS HER SISTER.—THE WIDOW AND GRACE VERNON BECOME WANDERERS.

Sir Charles Treherne and his companion looked over Laurel Cottage, under the guidance of Mrs. Vernon, who would not conceal her emotion from her visitors.

Sir Charles was glad to get away. He felt that he was engaged in an unpleasant business; of which his agent had not given him warning. He saw plainly that the proposed ejection was not palatable to the tenants of the cottage, and he did not at all like to take part in doing unpleasant things in so personal a manner. What he did by deputy, he did not think much about;—but to be brought face to face in this way with business was not at all to his taste. He began to regret the visit and the whole affair in which he must necessarily appear so ungracious an actor.

As they were walking through the grounds, the lady suddenly cast her eyes on the front of the house, and exclaimed, "Why, look up there! There's a singular face staring at us."

"Where?" exclaimed the gentleman, looking at a wrong window.

"Why, there!" she replied. "Ah! you're too late now! you've scared it away. It's not much matter, though; for the eyes in it seemed like those of a mad girl!"

"Oh, oh, oh!" exclaimed the gentleman addressed as "Charles," "You'll say it's a private lunatic asylum next!"

They were walking round the flower-garden, and, as there were some few spring flowers in bloom, upon which the lady called Agnes had several times cast her eyes, she suddenly stooped, and pulling at the bursting buds on a rose tree, tore away ruthlessly half a dozen young buds in mere wantonness.

She roughly thrust aside their green envelopes to get at the pale pink leaves clinging together beneath; and as she placed these ravished buds to her nostrils, her eye again wandered towards the house.

"Why," she said, using her glass to stare up at a window. "There's that mad pair of eyes again, looking at us. Who can that bold creature be? How provoking." Just as I was getting her focussed, she's off again!

Sir Charles gazed up in the direction pointed out, and saw only a blank window.

"I'm not so fortunate as you," he said. "Your eyes seem to be everywhere. Who can the girl be, I wonder?"

"I don't know—how should I?" returned the lady. "But whoever she is, if she's not mad—and she looks as though she were—she's curious enough."

"Well," continued Sir Charles, "What do you think of the place now? Will it do."

The lady looked around. The pleasant well-kept flower-garden, that had once been so carefully tended by Grace Vernon. The fruit garden, with its rows of currant and gooseberry bushes, its long, promising rasberry stalks, its creeping strawberry-runners and the budding trees against the south-west wall, that told of coming peaches and apricots; the small forcing house, with the vine tendrils hanging from the roof; and thick rows of flowering plants in pots upon the gradually rising shelves; the paddock beyond, with the winding river bounding it; and the air of rural comfort native to the place, had its effect on the town bred lady.

"I think, Charles," she said, "I could consent to pass the summer months here."

"Oh, you could! Very well, then, that's settled; and we may leave the rest to Prance."

The lady's sharp blue eyes would wander about as she and Sir Charles walked along the garden path to the house; and again they were startled by the apparition of that watchful face at the window. It seemed, too, to have grown more terrible, more vindictive, than ever.

"Why, I declare, Charles," she said: "If that mad girl is not staring at us again.

Sir Charles Treherne looked leisurely up as his companion spoke. But he was too late. Directly he moved his head, the apparition was gone, and the window was vacant.

"Not at all bold, I should think," he said. "She seems to avoid looking at me at any rate. What kind of a face is it?"

"Oh, a small, oval face with large, dark eyes that look you through?"

"What!" exclaimed Sir Charles.

"Oh, really,—don't be so anxious! I wound'nt have described her if I had thought it would have disturbed you so. Why Charles! what's the matter?"

"Only that you have described a face that I fancied was familiar to me."

"Nonsense! *That* face can't be familiar to you unless you've visited a lunatic asylum. The girl's a maniac, no doubt; and that's why the woman inside—who may be her mother, perhaps—looks so woe-begone and miserable."

"Ah!" replied Sir Charles, thoughtfully, and with a deep shade on his countenance. "It may, be so, and—and it may not."

They passed through the cottage, Sir Charles uttering a corteous farewell to Mrs. Vernon, and the blonde beauty bending to her stiffly, and took their seats in the mail phaeton. The groom left the horses' head, touched his hat, and jumped up behind, and Sir Charles Treherne and his fair companion rattled off gallantly.

It happened that the day after Sir Charles Treherne's visit to Laurel Cottage, Mrs. Silas Moulton, relenting towards her sister, and partially forgiving her for want of spirit in refusing to contest the will, paid the cottage a visit.

She was accompanied by her daughter, Clara; and it may in confidence be mentioned, that one reason for their visit was that the young lady wished especially to know whether her cousin Grace Vernon had been in any way instrumental in promoting the mysterious departure of Dudley Wentworth, and the no less strange disappearance of his father after him.

And so mother and daughter started off to Laurel Cottage to see what they could ferret out.

They were, however, a little surprised when they reached the gate, for at the door stood a country waggon, filled with articles of household furniture, while in the front garden were various other articles waiting to be carried out to join their companions in a more advanced stage of removal.

Mrs. Silas Moulton made her way past these obstacles, and as the door of Grace's room was the most convenient to her and indeed, was partly open, she pushed it slightly, but started back at the scene that met her eye.

On her knees by the bedside, and with her face hidden in the bedding, was Grace Vernon. She was sobbing hysterically; and her bosom heaved and her whole body shook with each spasmodic rush of agony.

Leaning over Grace Vernon was her mother, trying by soft soothing words to calm the anguish of that young spirit, and clasping her daughter's hand, with eager motherly love as she spoke;

"Now you have told me, Grace," she said,—"I am happier, my love, and can bear it. Oh, you were tried, tempted, indeed; and I forgive you, my love, my darling child, I do, from my heart. Come! rouse yourself, Grace, dear! Dry your tears; and we will cling together, and I will comfort you."

Mrs. Silas Moulton felt uneasy as she listened an unsuspected witness to these strange suspicious words and something told her it was not fitting she should make her presence known at that critical moment. She therefore pulled the door gently back again, and with a face full of deep momentous responsibility in its expression, walked noiselesslydown stairs to her daughter.

Clara Moulton opened her eyes widely, and was about to open her mouth in unison, when her mother stopped her, and said

"Hush! Clara; I think we had better announce ourselves. Your aunt and Grace Vernon are in the house."

Mrs. Vernon, whose feeble careworn figure appeared on the top of the stairs, now came slowly down to meet the unexpected visitors.

"Well, Charlotte," said Mrs. Moulton, shrewdly hiding the awkward knowledge she had gained beneath a smooth tone of wandering enquiry.—"Why, you're not going to leave the cottage in this haste, surely?"

"You see, Mary," replied Mrs. Vernon taking her sister's hand, "that we are."

"Then you really intend to leave this cottage in this way, and without knowing where you may next lay your heads on a pillow?"

"Exactly sister. We have packed up the few things we require to keep, and sent them on to the railway station; and beyond that station our path is an unknown one."

"Indeed!" replied Mrs. Silas Moulton, significantly, "Well, Charlotte, you of course do as you please. But I call this proceeding of yours the wildest I have ever heard of, out of Bedlam! Take my word, sister, you'll repent it."

Mrs. Vernon smiled faintly, and shook her head.

"I think not," she said. "That is, I hope not."

"Ah, it's as well you say that you *hope*, Charlotte. But hope is a poor staff to lean upon, and at—your age. Where's Grace Vernon."

"In her room."

"Well, Clara here wants to see her."

Clara Moulton now came forward.

"Yes, aunt," she said. "I should like to see Grace Vernon before she goes. Shall I go up to her?"

Clara was about to move; but Mrs. Vernon stood in the path, and hindered her.

"I will call her," she said.

She went to the foot of the stairs, and called her daughter.

There was a low, faint answer—a kind of sad protest against disturbance.

"Your aunt and Clara are here," said Mrs. Vernon. "Will you come down presently, and see them?"

"No, mother," replied Grace Vernon. "I cannot. Bid them good-bye for me. I am unable to talk."

The mother, obedient in her love as though the relationship were reversed, and she was the one to yield in all things, returned to the parlour.

"Grace is too ill," she said, "to see any one just now. She wishes me to say good-bye for her."

"What a strange, self-willed girl!" exclaimed Mrs. Silas Moulton, indignantly. "I have often told you, Charlotte, that you are spoiling her—the wayward, fierce little puss! And you'll find it out some day. Depend upon it, sister, you'll find it out, if, indeed, you have not done so already."

This was said sharply and significantly, and was evidently prompted by the knowledge so recently gained by Mrs. Silas Moulton. It was accompanied, too, by a severe, knowing look, and as though the speaker had good foundation for her words.

It struck Mrs. Vernon so; and it went right home to her heart, and planted a new thorn there. The pang was in the truth.

"This is no time, Mary to talk of such things," she replied, sadly. "Griefs come to us soon enough without anticipating them. We must bear our trials whatever they are; and there are few of us exempt from them."

"But some of us bring our own trials about by wilful blindness and over indulgence of our children persisted Mr. Silas Moulton. "You should think of that, Charlotte. For my part, I have often thought that Grace——

"There, there, sister," interrupted Mrs. Vernon, "I am sure these reflections can do no good now. Grace and I are one, whatever happens; and if, as you say, I have been foolish, it is my fault, and not hers."

Mrs. Silas Moulton tossed her head in dissent from this doctrine. She was turning to pour out the vials of her wrath, sharpened and pointed as they were by the knowledge she had gained from the portrait album and the fitting commentary upon it revealed to her upstairs. But she withheld them in the full expectation of their being more bitterly filled at some future period. Offering her hand to her sister, she said,

"Well, Charlotte; they say a wilful man must have his own way; and I suppose a wilful woman must have her's. Do as you please. The shelter of my house is of course at your service. But I suppose it is a mere compliment to offer it you. Good-bye."

"Thank you, Mary," replied Mrs. Vernon. "You are kind; but Grace must have change of scene. We are hurrying from here to seek it. Goodbye."

The two sisters looked in each others faces earnestly, as their hands were joined in that last farewell.

It was their last; for they were never to see each other again.

When Mrs. Silas Moulton and her daughter—who had a been curious spectator of this scene—had departed, the widow returned to the room in which she left Grace Vernon.

She found her fully equipped for travelling, and with the traces of her recent grief partly obliterated by the arts of the toilette. Grace Vernon had occupied the interval in preparing herself for the journey they were about to make, and in struggling with her feelings till she had even achieved what looked like cheerfulness.

She had, nevertheless, heard much of the conversation between her mother and Mrs. Silas Moulton—enough, indeed, to make her regard her aunt with a dislike she could scarcely conceal.

"I am glad, mother," she said, "You did not urge me to come down. I must have misbehaved myself again—I was afraid, one moment, when my aunt offered you what she called the "shelter" of her house, that you might have accepted it."

"You need not have been afraid of that, Grace," replied Mrs. Vernon. "Your aunt and I are not such good friends as to render that possible. Besides, even if we were the best of friends, it is unwise for sisters at our age and in our circumstances to be together."

"Mrs. Moulton is no friend of mine, it appears, mother," said Grace Vernon. "But come, we need not talk of that now. Let me help you to get ready."

They went into Mrs. Vernon's bed chamber and the widow was soon arrayed in her sombre walking dress, and craped mantle, and then came the time to bid that room farewell for ever.

The widow lingered about this room, as though loath to leave it, collecting such little personal trifles as she had forgotten to pack in the boxes sent to the railway station. But at length she turned to her daughter, and said, somewhat mournfully,

"Now Grace, I am ready. Let us go."

"Kiss me, mother," exclaimed Grace Vernon, "and for the last time in this house. It seems sad at the final moment to leave the place where we were once so happy."

It was an unfortunate chord to touch, and the mournful music went to the widow's heart. She leant to her daughter and kissed her in sad, solemn silence.

Then Grace Vernon and her mother took their last look at the room, went through the house as for a final leave-taking, and at length found themselves on the threshold, where the weeping servant awaited them.

The servant—an attached, faithful domestic who had lived with them for years—was, like themselves, attired for departure.

She was also going to the railway station to travel many miles to a distant home, again to commence the dreary business of servitude under new auspices.

"Is that the fly at the door?" asked Mrs. Vernon.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the tearful woman.

"Well, carry your boxes to the gate, and you can ride with us to the station."

The men who were engaged in removing the furniture paused in their labours while this scene was in progress. Even they were touched by the departure: and they tried to soften it as well as they could by extra civility.

Seeing the weeping domestic toiling along the passage, beneath the weight of a somewhat heavy box, one of them took it from her, and carried it to the fly, while the other seized upon a lighter box and bore it off in a similar access of good nature.

Then they returned and pulled their caps at Mrs. Vernon and her daughter and somewhat oddly as it seemed, wished her a pleasant journey.

"Thank you," replied Mrs. Vernon in acknowledgment of their good wishes; and handing the superior of the two a key, she said,

"Perhaps you will give this key to Mr. Prance. It is the key of the house."

The man took the key, and promised to do what was required of him and then Mrs. Vernon, Grace, and the servant, walked along the garden path to the fly that was waiting at the gate.

They stepped into it, the widow first, Grace Vernon next, and after her the servant; and as the fly was about to start, Mrs. Vernon leant to the window to take her last look at the cottage.

Sad thoughts welled up from the widow's heart. The old-fashioned, picturesque building seemed prettier and more lovable than ever, now that they were leaving it.

Mournfully, indeed, the widow bade all farewell as she might have done to something human; and it was not till the driver had urged his horse to a sharp trot, and the cottage was hidden from view, that Mrs. Vernon resumed her seat.

They rattled off to the railway station, passing through the old familiar lanes, and catching in the distance a glimpse of Waverton church, and the churchyard where James Wentworth lay as dust to dust; and where the widow hoped some day to be by the side of her buried husband. They were all thoughtful, till their reveries were interrupted by the shrill whistle of the engine as it rushed by at express speed to the metropolis of the world.

Grace Vernon had been silent during the melancholy ride; but she had not been unimpressed. Still her thoughts were widely different to her mother's. On leaving Waverton, she may have had her regrets, but they were regrets that had little to do with locality. They were centred in purely human associations. She could linger in thought by a stile they passed, and a bridle road that led across the fields, and a copse in the distance; but the stile, the bridle-road, and the copse were merely parts of a scene in which one image was the overpowering feature; and that image was now a horror to her.

It was a relief to Grace Vernon when that sharp shrill whistle of the express train turned the current of her thoughts to those new scenes in which she was about to obliterate, if she could, the dismal picture of the past.

(*To be continued.*)

ORANGE DEMONTSRATIONS.

FATAL ATTACK.

DUBLIN, Friday.—All over the North of Ireland Orange demonstrations took place with much greater display than usual in consequence of the repeal of the Party Processions Act, but no breach of the peace appears to have occurred. The various lodges marched in procession to the places of rendezvous with music and orange flags, sashes, and flowers. The Carrickfergus Orangemen assembled on the demesne of their Grand Master, Mr. Dalway, who presided at their meeting, and the usual speeches were delivered. One of the largest gatherings was at Lurgan, to which great numbers marched from Portadown, Tanderagree, and the surrounding districts. At Cavan, in the neighbourhood of which the Orangemen held another great meeting, the Catholic inhabitants evinced some irritation, and numbers of them assembled together. Belfast was the scene of a magnificent display. Orange arches spanned some of the streets, and Orange flags and music were in great abundance. At Monaghan, the Rev. Mr. Stack presided over a large meeting. An Orange *soiree* is being held in the Rotundo, in this city, but there is no greater display than usual, and no excitement.

A grand demonstration of Orangemen, who mustered to the number of about 5,000, took place in Glasgow and neighbourhood on Friday, when, from the City and surrounding towns, they walked in procession to Busby, eight miles distant from Glasgow, wearing insignia and displaying numerous flags. At Busby speeches were made denouncing the Pope and Mr. Gladstone, and resolutions were adopted protesting against the Prison Ministers Bill becoming law, and condemning the conduct of the Government in reference to Murphy and Mackay. The proceedings passed off quietly, but preparations had been made on the part of the military and other authorities to check any disturbance.

This year the 12th again passed over Liverpool and Birkenhead without the slightest disturban e of the peace. In the morning the Orangemen connected with the different lodges in Liverpool proceeded in detachments across the Mersey to Birkenhead, where they were met by a number of their Cheshire bretheren, and, headed by their bands, flags, &c., marched in procession through Oxton, Higher Tranmere, Rock Ferry, and thence to New Ferry Gardens, where a series of out and indoor sports were gone through, after which an address was delivered by Mr. Harker, one of the leading members of the Orange Association. In the evening several balls and soirees were held in Liverpool and Birkenhead, and in some of the churches service was held, and addresses suitable to the occasion delivered.

The celebration of the 12th July in Scotland has unhappily been attended with fatal and serious consequences. Two lodges of Orangemen returning from a demonstration in the district of Wishaw, on Friday evening, were attacked by a number of Catholics, and a serious riot took place. Pick shafts and staves were employed by the assailants, and some women threw stones and other missiles. Two of the Orangemen had their heads opened by blows dealt with the shafts, and three were severely injured. The riot was quelled in less than half-an-hour. Three Catholics named M'Ginlay, Hughes, and Ferns, all miners, were apprehended for assault, a collier, named M'Guire for molesting the police, and a woman named Fechan for throwing stones. The prisoners were brought before the magistrates, at the Wishaw Police Court, on Saturday. The three men charged with assault were fined 40s. with the alternative of 30 days' imprisonment, and were bound over to keep the peace for six months. M'Guire was fined £2, and the woman £1. About three hours after the riot, and when the town seemed perfectly quiet, the police received information that one of the leading members of the Orange party in Wishaw had been brutally assaulted in a back street. The man, who was a collier named Skellion, was found lying on the road side insensible, and seemed to have been dreadfully kicked and struck about the head, and only survived an hour. The police, after a long search, came upon three men concealed behind a hedge outside the town, whom they apprehended on a charge of having caused the death of Skellion. The men, who are all Irishmen and known Ribbonmen, offered resistance; ultimately they were secured, and taken to the police-office.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A deliberate suicide wa committed at Fort Burgoyne, Dover, early on Saturday morning, when Colour-sergeant Curran, of the 2nd Battalion 3rd Buffs, killed himself by blowing out his brains. He had had a disagreement with the caterer of the mess.

On Friday night Mr. Jabbetta magistrate of County Tipperary while returning home in his carriage from Killaloe, had his horses thrown and the carriage upset by ropes which were placed across the the road. The occupants fortunately escaping without injury. The police are investigating the [illegible]

The *Church Herald* states that an anonymous benefactor has offered to bear the whole cost of the erection of the chapel of Keble College, Oxford. It is estimated by the architect, Mr. W. Butterfield, that the cost will be between £25,000 and £30,000.

THE REPRESENTATION OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT. The working-men of the Staffordshire Potteries have resolved upon bringing forward a working-men's candidate at the next election. At a meeting of the Labour Representation League—the delegates from the various branches in the Pottery towns—it was reported that the movement was making great progress in the district.

THE KINGSCOTE DIVORCE CASE.—The sequel to the remarkable case of Kingscote *v.* Kingscote and Buller, which was before Lord Penzance in the Divorce Court eighteen months ago, is found in the announcement in Saturday's list of marriages:—On the 11th inst., before Her Majesty's Consul at Cherbourg, Charles Francis Buller, Esq., late 2nd Life Guards, to Louisa Katherine, daughter of the late Major-General and Hon. Mrs. Charles Ridley.

A Chatham correspondent writes that an order has been received from the Admiralty directing that Mr. W. S. Roftey, the extra clerk at Chatham Dockyard who was suspended a short time since by the captain superintendent for the offence of forwarding a letter to the Admiralty without in the first instance submitting it to the captain superintendent of the dockyard, is to be relieved from all further duty at the dockyard, and placed on a superannuation allowance of £48 18s. 1d. per annum.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident resulting in great damage to the permanent way occurred on the Great Western Railway, ten miles from Banbury, on Saturday evening. The axle of one of the waggons of a heavily laden coal train, proceeding from Bordesley to London, broke, and one of the wheels falling into the four-foot way, a number of the waggons were thrown off the line, some of them being much damaged. For nearly a mile the transoms have been torn up and smashed, the ballast ploughed up, and the line otherwise injured. The driver knew nothing of the accident until he saw the line strewed with coals, the contents of the smashed waggons, and he stopped the train as soon as he could to see what was the matter.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Telegraph stations worked by the different apparatus actually in use at each epoch of the Exhibitions of 1851, 1862, and 1872 will be established in different parts of the Royal Albert Hall, and shown in operation on the evening of the 18th of July, at 9 30 p.m. A collection of great importance to those connected with or interested in the "harvesting" of our salmon waters was opened on Friday. It consists of a series of the various nets used for the capture of salmon along our coasts. These having been fixed in full "fishing gear" (models of salmon being placed here and there to show more clearly the working of the nets), and have been collected and arranged by Mr. Frank Buckland, who intends shortly to give a lecture on the economic draughting of both sea and inland waters. Although the collection is not yet complete, it contains specimens of many of the most destructive fishing-engines used for the capture of salmon, which appear to be of such a formidable character as to make it a wonder that any fish are spared to stock the river with brood fish. The nets are shown on a grass plot on the west wing, near the smoking-room. The number of visitors admitted to the Exhibition on Friday was as follows:—Season tickets, 411; on payment of 1s., 3,262—total, 3,673.

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON THE CAUSE OF PAUPERISM.—The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on Saturday at the annual meeting, in the Library of the Social Science Association, of the Metropolitan and Provincial Poor Law Officers' Association. At the close of the ordinary business of the meeting his lordship expressed the great pleasure with which he found that the Poor Law officers had so becoming and excellent an organization for the maintenance of their position and the protection of their interests. He spoke in high terms of the value of the deliberations of a body of men whose daily business it was to sift out the merits of all cases of application for poor-relief. If the poor were treated with the consideration to which they were entitled—if they were given a fair field and no favour, he was not sure that even for the struggling classes at the present time this country was not the best on the face of the earth. Of one thing he was very certain—that in the domiciliary conditions which prevailed in all large towns lay the main source, the cause of nearly all the pauperism. If they, going constantly among the people to inquire and report, could do anything to mitigate those conditions, they would accomplish more towards the solution of the troublesome problem of pauperism than all the agencies heretofore put into operation. He had been at work for the last forty years trying to grapple with the evil and effect some improvement, and he did not think he was much further forward than when he began. Improved, however, the homes of the people must be, or they would some day have a moral pestilence overtaking them that would overwhelm society and bid defiance to all their efforts. He trusted that attention would be given to the matter, and that the mischief would be corrected ere it was too late.

BEARDING A JUDGE.—A SCENE AT THE HAMPSHIRE ASSIZES.—An extraordinary scene occurred at the Hampshire Assizes on Saturday afternoon, in the course of the trial of an action against the master of the Portsea Island Workhouse and a relieving officer, for the alleged illegal imprisonment of a woman who had been certified to be a lunatic. Mr. Lopes, Q.C., M.P., council for the plaintiff, was putting a question to one of the witnesses in cross-examination, when the judge (Mr. Justice Mellor) ruled that it had nothing to do with the issue, and said he should not allow it to be put. Mr. Lopes said he must repeat the question. The Judge—Then if you repeat it, I shall desire you not to do so again. Mr. Lopes—What I was about to repeat I shall repeat. The judge rose from the bench with great warmth, and said the question should not be put. He would have some rules observed there. Mr. Lopes—If counsel are not to be heard, but are to be put down ——— The Judge—I desire you will cease the argument on the point. Mr. Lopes—Then I had better cease altogether. I decline to go on if I am to be dealt with in this sort of way. The Judge (with great warmth)—Nothing, Mr. Lopes, would give me greater pain than to fine you; but I will if you persist in it. Mr. Lopes—I persist in nothing. In summing up the evidence the Judge said, for the first time in his experience he had been told by a learned counsel that he would persist in putting a question which he (the Judge) had ruled was an improper one to be put, He must say he was surprised, because he knew Mr. Lopes to be a gentleman of great experience, and very desirous to treat the judges with that respect which was due to them, because if it were not for a judge presiding at a trial, the court would be a bear garden. One man would get up and insist on this, and another man would get up and insist on the other, and the whole business would be stopped. The course for the counsel to pursue was this; if a judge made a mistake, he could go to the court out of which the record proceeded, and complain. That was the only remedy counsel had. The fact was, some people thought it displayed a good deal of courage to beard a judge but it was not so. A judge had a great deal of power—too great to be used. He (the Judge) had unlimited authority in that court to fine or imprison for any contempt of court; but the jury must observe how unlikely it was that a judge should use it. It was not courage, therefore, for counsel to take any other course but the legitimate one in dissenting from a Judge. No further allusion was made to the dispute, and the jury ultimately returned a verdict for the defendants.—*Daily News.*

SHOCKING FATALITY AT ASHTON.—About half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon a young man, named Andrew Willis, in the employ of Mr. Colbeck, builder, Ashton-under-Lyne, was engaged fixing a cornice on the roof of a cottage in Newman-street, when he accidentally overbalanced himself, and fell with his head upon the flags. He was taken up dead.

GALWAY ELECTION.—The "Minutes" of the evidence taken at the trial of the Galway county election petition fill 873 folio pages, to which the judgment adds 50 more. The Judge sat 45 days. More than 300 witnesses were examined. Among them were several Roman Catholic prelates and priests. One of the witnesses, the proprietor of a local newspaper, had a heavy bill for printing. Among the items are charges of £10 each for the insertion in his journal of leading articles on the election, written by Mr. Sebastian Nolan. The number of electors on the register was 5,346; but, allowing for double entries and deaths, the real number available to vote did not exceed 4,868; 2,823 voted for Captain Nolan, and 658 for Captain Trench.

A GENTLEMAN DROWNED WHILE BATHING AT ROTHESAY.—On Monday morning, shortly before six o'clock, a gentleman named Roderick Campbell, who was residing at the Bute Hotel, Rothesay, entered the water for the purpose of bathing. After swimming a considerable distance from the shore, he was observed to sink, and fruitless attempts were made to rescue him. The deceased gentleman was a native of Glasgow, twenty-nine years of age. In early life he went to Canada, and was married in Toronto in March last, where his young widow now resides. He came home recently, and had purchased extensively in London, Manchester, and Glasgow markets for a commercial house in Toronto which he represented. He purposed returning soon, and in the meantime went to Rothesay to spend a few days' holiday with two friends, who accompanied him to bathe when the sad occurrence took place. After a long search his body was recovered about one o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BIRMINGHAM SOLICITOR AT BANBURY.—The *Birmingham Post* announces the sudden death of Mr. Alexander Harrison, solicitor, New Edmund-street, Birmingham, at Banbury, on Saturday evening. The deceased gentleman, who had practised as a solicitor in this town for upwards of forty-years, and was sixty-six years of age, left Birmingham on Saturday morning to attend to some business in London. He was accompanied by Mr. Luke Marler, of Unett-street. When returning to Birmingham in the evening he left the train for a short time at Banbury, but on again reaching the platform he found that the train was leaving, and that he could not regain his carriage. There being no other train to Birmingham that night he proceeded to the Red Lion Hotel, Banbury, and soon after arriving there he complained of being unwell, and shortly afterwards died. His death was doubtless accelerated by the excitement caused by losing the train.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF LETTERS BY A BIRMINGHAM POSTMAN.—At the Birmingham Police Court, on Tuesday, Lewis John Richards, letter carrier, twenty years of age, was charged with stealing upwards of a hundred letters, the property of the Postmaster General. Mr. W. S. Parsons said that on Thursday last he was passing along the Hampton Road, Handsworth, when he saw the prisoner tearing up some papers and throwing them over a hedge into a field. Mr. Parsons waited until the prisoner went away, when he picked up the pieces and found that they formed part of a letter. Information was given at the head office in Birmingham, and Richards was apprehended the same evening. About a hundred undelivered letters were found in his possession. The letters were from various parts, and had been delayed many days. Two halves of a £5 note and 84 stamps were among the letters. On being given into custody Richards remarked, "You have caught me at last. I took the risk, and must bear the consequences."—The prisoner was committed to the assizes.

EXTENSIVE RECOVERY OF STOLEN AMERICAN DOLLAR BONDS NEAR LARBERT.—On Sunday afternoon, a number of boys from Larbert village discovered a large leather travelling case in the Carron below Dunipace Tollbar. By their combined exertions they had it removed to Larbert, where, on its being partially examined, American bonds to the value of 1,500 dollars were found in it, a number of pairs of socks, and some books. On the railway officials at Larbert hearing of the discovery, Mr. Spalding, one of the ticket inspectors, went and saw the case, and at once identified it as one which had gone missing on the railway on the 6th inst. between Killin and Glasgow. It belongs to an American gentleman, named Mr. Stevenson Forbes, whose initials the case bears. It would seem that bonds amounting in value to fully 1,500 dollars have been abstracted, as well as a quantity of jewellery, clothes, and other articles. It is thought that the case must have been stolen at Larbert Station, and persons have been found who saw it carried on the shoulders of two men through Larbert village, and that, indeed, they could identify them. The robbers, after despoiling the case, took good precaution to prevent its discovery by filling it with stones, in which state it was found in the water. The discovery caused great excitement in Larbert on Sunday night, and the most improbable stories were put in circulation. For these, however, there is not the slightest foundation. The case is being investigated by the police.

JURIES AND JOURNEYMEN.—On Monday, at the Middlesex Sessions, Mr. Serjeant Cox experienced more than ordinary difficulty in providing for a regular succession of occupants of the common jury box. Numbers of those summoned to serve objected on the ground that they were journeymen, and therefore not liable. One named Rice objected to his liability on the ground that he had quitted the house, the occupancy of which constituted his status, so far back as last Christmas. He was told that he was liable for a whole twelvemonth after leaving the premises. Another, named Rodgers, an assistant to a surgeon dentist, who pleaded that as he received daily wages it would be a dead loss to him every day he served, was informed that he was not a journeyman in the proper sense of the word, and even if he were it would not be a sufficient excuse. A third man was represented by his wife, who appeared with an infant at her breast. She stated that her husband was a journeyman carpenter, who, in consequence of the strike had been out of work five weeks, but that he had got a job that morning. She was directed to tell her husband that although he had rendered himself liable to very heavy penalties for not attending, he would be excused this session, but must attend the next. Another person, evidently of superior position, urged that he had served every other week for the last three months in the Sheriff's Court. He was given to understand that that was not a sufficient ground for an excuse. Another person was reported to have stayed away for the reason that that very day he would undergo a surgical operation, by which one or two toes, and possibly the whole foot, would be amputated. The excuse was deemed sufficient as respects the present session, but he was ordered to attend the next. Another said he had three children to support, and that his earnings were insufficient to meet their wants, consequently he urged that he could not afford to lose the time. The difficulty in this case was met by a gentleman named Pepperill volunteering, if granted one day's leave of absence during the session, to take his place. After going through the entire list the learned serjeant said he wished it to go forth that it was a mistake for journeymen to suppose they were exempted from serving on common juries as such, and in this instance those that were excused were only excused for the reason that the number of jurymen required had been made up.

Railway Tim

Showing the time at which th
expected to arrive at and depa

NOTE.—*These Tables are co*
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errors they may contain.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW
Leaves Newcastle (Week day
9·0, 10·5, 11·0, 11·35 (*),
4·0, 5·15, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0, 1
Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—
7·15, 8·15, 9·30.
These trains leave intermedi
Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; P
Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26
minutes after the above times,
about 35 minutes after the tim
* First and second-class ex
Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow
Dock at 18 minutes after the
South Shields about 25 minut
Newcastle.
Fares from Newcastle to Gat
2d.; third, 1d.
Felling: First, 4d.; second,
Pelaw: First, 6d.; second,
Hebburn, Jarrow, Tyne Doc
Shields: First, 9d.; second, 6

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARR
Leaves South Shields (Wee
8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 11·0, 1
4·20 (*), 5·0, 6·15, 7·30, 9
Leaves South Shields (Sunda
5·0, 7·20, 8·20, 9·35.
These trains leave intermedi
High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock,
17, Pelaw, 21; Felling 26;
after the above times, arrivin
minutes after the times they l
* First and second-class exp
Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead,
after the above times, arrivi
minutes after they leave South
Fares from South Shields
Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.
Jarrow: First, 8d; second,
Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead,
second, 6d.; third, 4d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH S
Leaves Sunderland (Week day
9·50, 11·0, 12·20, 1·50, 2
8·50, 10·15.
Leaves Sunderland (Sundays
4·50, 7·10, 8·10, 9·25.
These trains leave intermedi
Cleadon Lane, 7; Tyne Doc
minutes after the above times,
about 20 minutes after the tim
Passengers between Sunder
carriages at Tyne Dock.
Fares from Sunderland to
second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne
8d. third, 5d., High Shields
10d.; second, 8d.; third, 5d
second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Retu
2s.; second, 1s. 6d.; third, 1s.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIEL
Leaves Jarrow (Week days)
10·26, 11·21, 12·51, 2·21, 3
9.21, 11·1.
Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·
7·36, 8·36, 9·51.
These trains leave intermedi
South Shields 4, High Shiel
Cleaden Lane 16 minutes after
arriving in Sunderland in abou
Fares from Jarrow to South
6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shield
third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d
Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.;
Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.;
Return tickets to Jarrow, fir
third, 1s.

NEWCASTLE TO
Leaves Newcastle—Central
6·10 (*a*), 7·0, 8·0, 9·0 (*b*),
1·0, 1·45 (*d*), 2·0, 2·30 (*d*)
5·50 (*d*), 6·10, 6·45 (*e*), 7·1
Leaves Newcastle—Central S
(*d*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0,
4·50, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·35, 8
These trains leave intermedi
Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 1
21, Percy Main 15, and North
above times, arriving at Tyn
leaving Newcastle.
a.—This train stops at inter
quired, to set down passengers
either the 4.28 or 5·58 a.m trai
b.—First, second, and gov. (
North Shields, at 9·15.
c.—First, second, and gov
Manors, Heaton, and North S
d.—First, second, and go
Manors and North Shields.
e.—The 6·45 p.m. train New
stop at all stations on Saturda
at 7·20.
f.—The 11·30 p.m. train st
when required, to set down pa
Fares from Newcastle to H
2d.; third, 1½d.; Walker, fir
2d.; Wallsend, first, 6d.;
Howdon, first, 8d.; second,
Main and North Shields, first,
4d.; Tynemouth, first, 1s.; se

TYNEMOUTH TO
Leaves Tynemouth (Week d
8·30 (*b*), 9·0, 9·30 (*c*), 10·0,
1·40, 2·15, 3·6, 3.45, 4·0, 5
7·0, 7.30, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10
Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)
3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5.45, 6·0, 6·4
10·0 (*e*).
These trains leave intermedi
North Shields 3, Percy Main 9,
Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Ma
times, arriving at Central Sta
minutes after leaving Tynemo
a.—Special train stopping at
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b.—First, second, and gov. (
Shields, Heaton, and Manors.
c.—First, second, and gov.
Shields and Manors, arriving a
leaving Tynemouth.
d.—The 10·50 p.m. train sto
including Walker on Saturday
Central Station until 11·20 p.m.
e.—First, second, and gov. (
North Shields at 10·3.
Fares from Tynemouth to
second, 2d.; third, 1d.; Percy
3d.; third, 2d.; Howdon, first,
3d.; Wallsend, first, 8d.; second
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second 8d.; third, 6d.; Newcas
first, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d

STOCKTON AND DARLI
GOING EAST.—WEE

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2,
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55
Cold Rowley	„	7· 3
Burnhill Junction..	„	7·12
Tow Law	„	7·24
Crook	arr.	7·35
	dep.	7·40
Bishop Auckland ..	„	8· 5
Darlington	„	9· 0
Stockton	„	9·30
Middlesbro'	„	9·42

GOING WEST.—WEE

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2,
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22
Stockton	„	6·34
Darlington	„	7·15
Bishop Auckland..	„	7·48
Crook	arr.	8·10
	dep.	8·12
Tow Law	„	8·23
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35
Cold Rowley	„	8·45
Benfieldside	arr.	8 58

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Railway Time Tables,

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Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 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; Hebburn, 17; Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26; and High Shields, 3d minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 35 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

* First and second-class express trains, stopping at Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow at 15 minutes, and Tyne Dock at 18 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 25 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

Felling: First, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2½d.

Pelaw: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

Hebburn, Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 9d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.

South Shields to Jarrow and Newcastle.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—5·10, 7·0, 8·0, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 11·0, 12·30, 1·0 (*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 4·20 (*), 5·0, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0, 10·30.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·35, 2·5, 5·0, 7·20, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 13; Hebburn, 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling 26; and Gateshead, 30 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 35 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

* First and second-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 10 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after they leave South Shields.

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

Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 9d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.

Sunderland to South Shields and Jarrow.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—5·0, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50, 9·50, 11·0, 12·20, 1·50, 2·50, 3·50, 4·50, 6·5, 7·20, 8·50, 10·15.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 1·55, 4.50, 7·10, 8·10, 9·25.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Cleadon 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, 5d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 5d.; Jarrow, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s.; second, 1s. 6d.; third, 1s.

Jarrow to South Shields and Sunderland.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·36, 7·21, 8.21, 9·21, 10·20, 11·21, 12·51, 2·21, 3·21, 4·21, 5·31, 6·36, 7·51, 9.21, 11·1.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·31, 8·21, 9·51, 2·21, 5·21, 7·36, 8·36, 9·51.

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 in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 2d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 4½d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s.; second, 1s. 6d.; third, 1s.

Newcastle to Tynemouth.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—6·10 (*a*), 7·0, 8·0, 9·0 (*b*), 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 1·45 (*d*), 2·0, 2·30 (*d*), 3·5, 4·10, 4·50 (*d*), 5·20, 5·30 (*d*), 6·10, 6·45 (*e*), 7·10, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 11·30 (*f*).

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0, 1·15, 2·0, 2 15, 3·0, 3·15, 4·30, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·35, 8.0, 8·45, 9 15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 15, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.28 or 5·58 a.m trains.

b.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping only at North Shields, at 9 15.

c.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at Manors, Heaton, and North Shields.

d.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at Manors and North Shields.

e.—The 6·45 p.m. train Newcastle to Tynemouth will stop at all stations on Saturdays, and reach Tynemouth at 7·20.

f.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers.

Fares from Newcastle to Heaton, first, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1½d.; Walker, first, 4d; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Wallsend, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Percy Main and North Shields, first, 9d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Tynemouth, first, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.

Tynemouth to Newcastle.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·50, 8·30 (*b*), 9·0. 9·30 (*c*), 10·0, 10·45 (*c*) 11·0, 12·0, 12·50, 1·40, 2·15, 3·0, 3.45, 4·0, 5·0, 5·30 (*c*), 6·0, 6·30 (*c*), 7·0, 7.30, 8·0, 9·0. 10·0, 10·50 (*d*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 1·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5.45, 6·0, 6·45, 7·0, 7·45, 8·0, 8·45, 9·0, 10·0 (*e*).

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after afore times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

a.—Special train stopping at North Shields at 6·43, and stopping also at intermediate stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Station.

b.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at North Shields, Heaton, and Manors.

c.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at North Shields and Manors, arriving at Central 20 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

d.—The 10·50 p.m. train stops at stations up to and including Walker on Saturdays, and does not reach the Central Station until 11·20 p.m.

e.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping only at North Shields at 10·3.

Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.; Percy Main, first, 4d.: second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Howdon, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Wallsend, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Walker, first 10d.; second 8d.; third, 5½d.; Heaton, first, 10d; second 8d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Manors or Central), first, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside ...... dep.	6·55	1·40	4·25
Cold Rowley ...... „	7·3	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction.. „	7·12	1·57	4·45
Tow Law ...... „	7·24	2·12	4·58
			1, 2.
Crook ...... arr.	7·35	2·25	5.10
Crook ...... dep.	7·40	2·50	5·20
Bishop Auckland .. „	8·5	3·15	5·50
Darlington ...... „	9·0	4·0	6·40
Stockton ...... „	9·30	4·30	7·10
Middlesbro' ...... „	9·42	5·15	7·22

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro' ....dep.	6·22	12·3	2·33
Stockton ...... „	6·34	12·12	2·41
Darlington ...... „	7·15	12·43	4·30
Bishop Auckland.. „	7·48	1·35	5·0
			1, 2, 3.
Crook ...... arr.	8·10	2·0	5·22
Crook ...... dep.	8·12	2·20	5·25
Tow Law ...... „	8·23	2·32	5·35
Burnhill Junction „	8·35	2·45	5·48
Cold Rowley .... „	8·45	2·55	5·58
Benfieldside ......arr.	8 58	3. 5	6·10

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Newcastle ......dep.	5·55	10·0	12·40	2·15	5·20
Scotswood ...... „	6·2	10·7	12·47	2·22	5·27
Swalwell ...... „	6·9	10·14	12·53	2·29	5·34
Rowland's Gill .... „	6·19	10·24	1·1	2·39	5·44
Lintz Green ...... „	6·25	10·30	1·9	2·45	5·50
Ebchester ...... „	6·28	10·43	1·19	2·58	6·3
Shotley Bridge .... „	6·44	10·49	1·24	3·4	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) arr.	6·50	10·55	1·30	3·10	6·15
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) dep				4·20	
Knitsley ...... „	7·4	11·9		4·34	6·29
Lanchester ...... „	7·13	11·18		4·43	6·38
Witton Gilbert .... „	7.20	11·27		4·50	6·47
Durham ......arr.	7·36	11·40		5·5	7·0

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham ......dep.	7·40		12·0	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert .... „	7·55		12·14	3·33	8·9
Lanchester ...... „	8·6		12·25	3·44	8·20
Knitsley ...... „	8·17		12·36	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) arr.				4·5	
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) dep	8·32	9·15	12·50	3·25	8·43
Shotley Bridge .... „	8·37	9·20	12·55	3·30	8.48
Ebchester ...... „	8·40	9·24	12·59	3·34	8.52
Lintz Green ...... „	8·50	9·34	1·9	3·44	9·3
Rowland's Gill .... „	8·55	9·39	1·14	3·49	9·8
Swalwell ...... „	9·4	9·43	1·23	3·58	9·17
Scotswood ...... „	9·10	9·49	1·29	4·4	9·24
Newcastle ......arr.	9·20	10·0	1·40	4·20	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle ......dep.	7·10	4·0
Scotswood ...... „	7·17	4·9
Swalwell ...... „	7·23	4·15
Rowland's Gill ...... „	7·31	4·23
Lintz Green ...... „	7·37	4·29
Ebchester ...... „	7·50	4·42
Shotley Bridge ...... „	7·57	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·5	4·55
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley ...... „	9·21	5·21
Lanchester ...... „	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert ...... „	9.46	5·46
Durham ......arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham ......dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert ...... „	8·5	4·13
Lanchester ...... „	8·17	4·25
Knitsley ...... „	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·42	4·50
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	8·50	6·20
Shotley Bridge ...... „	8·55	6·25
Ebchester ...... „	9·0	6·30
Lintz Green ...... „	9·9	6·39
Rowland's Gill ...... „	9·16	6·46
Swalwell ...... „	9·23	6·54
Scotswood ...... „	9·29	7·0
Newcastle ......arr.	9·40	7·15

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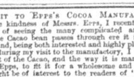

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remain, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,
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BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the above Board, was held in the Board-room, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Charles Wilson, presiding. The following members were also present—Mr. Jonathan Priestman, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. James Annandale, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Henry Carss, and Mr. John Annandale. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read over, they were passed and signed by the Chairman.

DECLARATION OF A NEW MEMBER.

Mr. **Joseph Eltringham**, of Blackhill, made the usual declaration prior to taking his seat at the Board, in place of Mr. William Ritson, resigned.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. **Smith**, Inspector of Nuisances, reported as follows:—"According to your instructions I have advertised and received tenders for proposed sewer from Poplar Cottage to Wood Street. I have not been able to ascertain whether Mr. Routledge's privies or Mrs. Wardhaugh's property were first executed, but will go more fully into the subject before next Board meeting. I have had an interview with Dr. Bolton about his property in Messenger Street; he is prepared to try to remedy the dampness complained of. I have not served the notices for sewering, &c., in the back of property belonging to Mr. John Lishman and others; but will do so in a few days. We still have the usual complaint about the difficulty of getting ash pits cleaned."

THE SEWAGE FROM POPLAR COTTAGE.

Tenders were received from George Robson, Blackhill; and Alexander Frazer, near Medomsley, for laying a drain from Poplar Cottage to Wood Street. Mr. Frazer's tender, was considerably less than that of Mr. Robson, and on the motion of Mr. **William Wilson**, seconded by Mr. **John Annandale**, the tender of Mr. Frazer was accepted.

THE OBJECTIONABLE PRIVIES AND ASH-PIT.

The **Chairman** said Mrs. Wardhaugh complained of Mr. Routledge's privies and ash-pit adjoining her property.

Mr. **John Annandale** thought it would be desirable to continue the minute, so that the Surveyor might be able to find out which of the places was built first.

Mr. **Carss** said if the minutes of the Nuisance Removal Committee were searched, there would be a chance of ascertaining when Mr. Routledge received sanction to build the premises.

The **Inspector** said he had been in conversation with Mr. Routledge, who stated that he built the privies according to the order of a former committee.

Mr. **John Dickinson** thought, so long as the privies were a nuisance, it was immaterial about Mr. Routledge having received sanction from any former authority.

Mr. **Carss** had also had some conversation with Mr. Routledge on the subject, and the latter gentleman stated to him (Mr. Carss), that he built the privies as ordered by a former local authority, and he also alleged that Mrs. Wardhaugh's property had been built since the erection of the privies, and consequently thought he had no right to remove them.

The **Chairman**: If a man builds a privy on his own ground, and it is not a nuisance, and another person chooses to build a house close to it, I think it would be rather arbitrary on the part of this Board, to compel the man to remove the privy.

Mr. **Carss** said there was another point involved. A person might build on his boundary a privy, which the adjoining proprietor might consider a nuisance.

Mr. **John Annandale** thought the minute referring to the subject had better be carried forward.

Mr. **William Wilson** said they had the minutes of the old Nuisance Removal Commiitee, and they could be looked over.

The minute was accordingly carried forward.

SANITARY COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. E. O. **Tregelles**, on behalf of the Sanitary Committee, reported as follows:—"The arrangements for keeping the ash-pits, &c., in a healthy condition, have had the consideration of the Committee. They recommend that depots be formed, to which the manure may be carted; having two depots for the upper part of Blackhill; one for Highgate portion, and one for Shotley Bridge. The Surveyor will point out on the map the situations suggested. The Committee recommend that application be made to the occupiers of these portions of land, for liberty to rail off, about two square chains, more or less as the case may be. And as soon as these depots are prepared, that a horse and cart should be licensed for the removal of the manure to these depots. The Committee also recommend that the occupier of the house, where the ash pit requires to be emptied; shall pay sixpence the cart-load, towards the expense of removal. That the Board charge one shilling for each single horse cart-load to purchasers; and the differance in profit or loss, devolve on the finances of the township. The case being very urgent, the Committee respectfully suggest, that no time be lost in carrying out this, or some adequate arrangement.

THE ASH-PIT QUESTION.

A discussion took place as to the best means of disposing of the ashes, and also as to what had to be charged per load for removing the ashes. A tender had been received from George Robson, of Blackhill, who offered to remove the ashes at 10s. a day. It was ultimately resolved that the Board should engage a scavenger with horse and cart, to be employed in cleaning out ash-pits in the district, and that the Sanitary Committee should be requested to arrange with the neighbouring occupiers of land for the depositing of the ashes; also, that the charge for carting away ashes by the Board should be sixpence a load, and when extra labour was required in cleaning out ash-pits, the additional cost of doing so would also be charged.

On the motion of Mr. **Carss**, seconded by Mr. **Dickinson**, the Sanitary Committee Report was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

The **Chairman** said he had received a letter from Mr. Tregelles, who could not attend the Board meeting, which stated that he (Mr. Tregelles) had had an interview with Mr. Jenkins, on the subject of providing a hospital, and the latter gentleman was very desirous of having such a place, but the other members appeared to be opposed to the scheme.

Mr. **Dickinson** was of opinion that the cost of erecting such a building ought to be defrayed by the Union, and not by the Local Board.

Mr. **Carss** believed there was a disposition on the part of the Guardians to erect an hospital in this district.

The subject then dropt.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Smith, surveyor, reported as follows:—I have nothing particular to state in reference to the roads. We are preparing material for the ensuing season as fast as we can get it in.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report from W. M. Renton, medical officer of health, was read:—Although three cases of small-pox have recently appeared in Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, throughout the epidemic has contributed fewer cases than any other portion of the district, and only in one instance has more than one person taken the infection in the same house. This, no doubt, has been due to the prompt measures taken in vaccinating the rest of the household on the first appearance of each case, a happy result of the greatest discovery in medical science, which, I am sorry to say, many still ignore or fail to appreciate. It is also satisfactory to be able to state that one case of Zymotic origin, to my knowledge, is at present under treatment in the whole of your district. But, although our drains may be put in order and better house accommodation may be given us, we will still have to contend with those sudden variations of temperature to which our climate is so subject, and which has been the cause of the very high deathrate during the last three months. In fact, the mortality has been greater in the last quarter than in any other in the last two years, notwithstanding the aggregate number of infectious cases being fewer than in any quarter of the same period. In the year ended June 30th, 128 deaths have been registered, or an annual mortality of 25·2 per thousand, 21 per thousand being the rate of the previous year. I have here tabulated the number of cases of infectious diseases that have come under treatment in your district, together with the number of deaths from each cause during the last two years:—

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Small-pox	7	0	83	10
Measles	4	0	6	0
Scarlet Fever	225	22	79	11
Enteric Fever	70	11	45	4
Typhus Fever	2	0	0	0
Continued Fever	29	0	24	2
Total	337	33	247	28

THE LATE MR. THOMAS MUSE.

Mr. **William Wilson**, who spoke with considerable emotion, moved that, the following minute be entered in the day's proceedings, and that a copy be communicated to his widow and family, with the condolence of the Board:—"Since the last meeting of the Board, death has suddenly removed Thomas Muse. The Board desire to place on record how much they deplore his loss, and how deeply they sympathise with his widow and family in their bereavement. His sound, practical sense, which was always at the disposal of the Board, and his helping and assisting hand, which was ever ready in every relation of life, will long be remembered as well by his colleagues as by every inhabitant of the district."

Mr. **Jonathan Priestman** seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bills amounting to £35 9s. 10d. were ordered to be paid.

Mr. **Carss** moved, and Mr. **William Wilson** seconded, that the name of Mr. Joseph Eltringham be placed on the Road and Building Committee.—Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. **Priestman**, seconded by Mr. **Dickinson**, it was agreed that the Lighting Committee should be requested to make arrangements with the Gas Company for the lighting of the district for the winter of 1872-73, and report to the next meeting.

Mr. **William Wilson** thought it would be more convenient both to the Collector and Surveyor if the Board's banking account was transferred from Newcastle to the branch bank at Shotley Bridge.

It was agreed that Messrs. Hodgkin and Co. be requested to transfer the banking account to Shotley Bridge Bank.

A plan for stable and gig-house in Foundry Row, for Mr. Richard Murray, was submitted by Mr. John Annandale, who said that the Plan and Building Committee had examined it and found it all right.—Passed.—A plan was also submitted to the Board for a dwelling-house in Cemetery Road, Blackhill. Mr. John Annandale said there was no objection to the plan; only it was not accompanied with either a block plan or duplicate, which, he thought, ought to be produced before the stamp of the Board was given; but in the meantime the committee would not object to the building being proceeded with.

Mr. **Dickinson** called the attention of the Inspector to a quantity of rubbish that had been deposited against the wall at Wesley Cottage.—The Inspector promised to attend to it.

The Board then adjourned.

STANLEY READING-ROOM SOIREE, AND SPORTS.

The soiree was announced to take place on Saturday, but owing to the continuous heavy rain, the committee decided to postpone it till Monday. However, as the afternoon cleared and the rain ceased, a number of people gathered, and four donkeys were ready for a race, a few wrestlers had come from a distance to try conclusion, and the committee not wishing that any should be disappointed, contributed a pretty sum, and there was a donkey race and some wrestling. In the evening, too, a goodly number of the disciples of Terpsicore enjoyed themselves in the marquee to excellent music. Monday, however, was to be the day, and a beautifully fine day it was, and an immense concourse of both sexes gathered for a holiday. About 500 partook of tea in the marquee, and then sallied forth either to witness the sports or to enjoy themselves on the sward at tarzy, jolly miller, and kiss-in-the-ring. There being no intoxicating drink on the ground, everything passed off remarkably quiet. Four policemen were in attendance, but their active services were never required. There was a ball in the evening, at which 70 couples attended, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until near two o'clock. Great praise is due to the Committee and to the energetic Secretary for their admirable arrangements. Much interest was exhibited in the various contests, particularly the wrestling and running, in both of which there was some really good close contests. The following is a summary of the sports, except a quoit handicap, which was not finished, there being the large number of 38 entries:—

WRESTLING.

Ten entries. 1st prize, 18s.; 2nd, 8s.; 3rd, 4s.

1ST ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
John Christer,	John Nevins,
John Blacklock,	Wm. Blacklock,
George Petrie,	Wm. Harding,
Christopher Christer,	Richard Robinson,
Thomas Metcalf,	David Dallam.

2ND ROUND.

C. Christer,	G. Petrie,
J. Christer,	T. Metcalf,

J. Blacklock, odd man.

3RD ROUND.

C. Christer,	J. Blacklock,

J. Christer, odd man.

FINAL FALLS.

J. Christer,	C. Christer,
C. Christer,	J. Christer,
J. Christer,	C. Christer.

HANDICAP FOOT RACE, 120YDS.

Eight entries. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd, 5s.

1st Heat.—G. Temple, 1; John Toes, 2.

2nd Heat.—Thomas Laverick, 1; W. Robson, 2.

3rd Heat.—John Hunter, 1; G. Renwick, 2.

4th Heat.—D. Dallam, 1; J. Bee, 2.

2ND TIES.

1st Heat.—J. Hunter, 1; G. Temple, 2.

2nd Heat.—T. Laverick, 1; D. Dallam, 2.

FINAL.

T. Laverick, 1st; J. Hunter, 2nd.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP.

1st prize, 6s.; 2nd 3s. 6d.

G. Forster, 1st; T. Forster, 2nd.

HOP, STEP, AND LEAP.

1st prize, 6s.; 2nd, 3s; 3rd, 1s. 6d.

G. Harvey, 1st; G. Forster, 2nd; J. Toes, 3rd.

DONKEY RACE.

1st prize, 17s; 2nd 8s.

R. Lumley's Grey Billy	1
J. Watson's Doctor	2

"**The Lion, the Net, and the Mouse.**"—To prevent Pirates, and unprincipled Traders from deceiving the public, the proprietor of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed has been compelled to adopt the above Trade Mark (Lion, Net, and Mouse), and this design will in future continue to appear upon the wrapper of each genuine Bottle, and any one imitating it will render themselves liable to fine or imprisonment. The following letter will bear testimony to the wonderful curative properties of this old cough medicine.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, 'Netley,' Wick, North-East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe Cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. Linzell, H.M.G.B. 'Netley.'—To Mr. Powell."—Prepared and Sold by **Thomas Powell**, 16, Black friars Road London; and Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World. In Bottles only, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. each. Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Aniseed."

SUSPECTED POISONING OF A BOY BY HIS STEPMOTHER AT WEST AUCKLAND.

On Saturday afternoon, an inquest was held before Mr. Thomas Dean, deputy-coroner, at the Rose and Crown Inn, West Auckland, on the body of Charles Edward Cotton, a boy seven years of age, who died the previous day. Deceased lived with his stepmother, a widow, who though comparatively a young woman, had had three husbands. Deceased was the son of one of her husbands, was a scrofulous child, had an unusually large head, and had been a delicate child. On Monday last he was taken ill, and was attended by Dr. Kilburn and his assistant. He had vomited and had been purged, and died somewhat unexpectedly on Friday morning. Having during his illness exhibited unusual syptoms, and certain rumours getting afloat in the village to the effect that the whole of the three husbands' lives had been insured, and a lodger having also died, suspicions were thrown out that the woman was a wholesale poisoner. In consequence of these extraordinary reports, coupled with the apparently unnatural death of the boy, it was deemed advisable to hold an inquiry, and make a *post mortem* examination by Dr. Kilburn, who, in his evidence detailed the appearance of the various organs especially the stomach and its contents. There was nothing, however, according to the medical testimony indicating that poison had been administered, or that any unfair means had been used to cause death, which, in the doctor's opinion resulted from natural causes. A woman, also, who had washed and laid out the deceased, and been in the habit of going to the house, stated that she never saw any unkindness to deceased on the part of Mrs. Cotton, and that deceased was always "beautiful and clean." The jury, after about an hour's consultation, returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, July 15.—Before A. Town (chairman) and R. Wallis, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Patrick Mooney, labourer, Consett, was charged by P.C. Rawson, with drunkenness at Consett, on Saturday evening. About seven o'clock on the evening in question, the officer was requested to eject the defendant from a public-house, and proceeding to do so the defendant caught hold of the officer by the neck, and refused to leave the house. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 5s. and costs, 11s. 8d.

Andrew Randle, labourer, Consett, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Consett, on Saturday night. Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night, P.C. Rawson found the defendant lying drunk in the middle of the road, near the church, and as he failed to give an account of himself, he was locked up. Defendant, in defence, said that he had had nothing to eat during the day, and one glass of whiskey had effected him. Ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

Patrick Small, labourer, Consett, was charged with a similar offence at the above place, on Sunday morning. P.C. Bolton found the defendant in Victoria Street, and on taking him into custody, on a charge of drunkenness, the defendant replied that he was not drunk, and was a teetotaler. Fined 5s. and costs.

Robert Bradbury, labourer, Consett, was charged with a similar offence, on Saturday night. P.C. Bolton stated that between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night in question, he found the defendant in Middle Street. He was very drunk, lying against the wall, and was bleeding from the nose. Defendant could not walk, and witness took him into custody. In defence, Bradburn ant said he was in a public-house, drinking with some men, and in consequence of defendant refusing to "stand" them beer, one of the men struck him. Fined 5s. and costs, and in default of payment committed to prison for seven days.

Barnard Conway, labourer, Consett, was charged by Sergt. Forster with a similar offence, at Consett, on Saturday afternoon. It appeared that the defendant and his wife had been on their way home, but, in consequence of the defendant being under the influence of drink, his wife had considerable difficulty in getting her husband along the road. He commenced a disturbance with some other men, and the officer was at length compelled to take him into custody. Fined 5s. and costs.

Joseph Spraggon, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with a similar offence, at Consett, on Sunday morning. Sergeant Forster said about half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, he found the defendant in Middle street He was very drunk and incapable of walking. Fined 5s. and costs.

Robert Armstrong, miner, Hamsterley Colliery, was also charged by P.C. Farnaby with a similar offence on the 30th ult. The officer stated that about a quarter-past twelve o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult, the defendant was lying on the road, near the "Hat and Feather" Inn. Witness went for assistance, and on returning to the place, he met the defendant and another man, the latter taking him home. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

James Kidd, bricklayer, Consett, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Consett on Saturday night. P.C. Bolton stated to their worships, that about half-past eight o'clock he was on duty, in company with P.C. Rawson, in Sherburn Terrace. The defendant, who was very drunk, struck at his wife three times, and was on the point of giving her a fourth blow, when witness interfered, and took him into custody. Defendant denied striking his wife, and offered to call her as a witness to substantiate his statement. The magistrates said the defendant was not charged with striking his wife, and as he appeared to have been drunk, he would be fined 5s. and costs, and in default of payment, he was committed to prison for seven days.

Isabella Kidd, (the last defendant's wife), was charged with drunkenness, at Blackhill, on the same evening. P.C. Thom stated that on the evening in question, he was on duty at Blackhill, when he was informed that a woman had dropped down dead near the Ironworks. Witness proceeded to the place and found a number of women collected around the defendant, and giving her tea. Witness saw that she was not ill, but under the influence of drink, and took her to Consett lock-up. Fined 5s. and costs, and in default of payment, she was committed to prison for seven days.

Thomas Ridley, shoemaker, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Thom, with drunk and riotous conduct at Blackhill, on the 13th inst. It appears that the defendant had been drinking in Mrs. Jamiesons public-house, where he became noisy and had to be ejected. On getting outside the defendant called the police officer opprobrious names. The defendant had previously borne a good character, and he was only fined 5s. and costs.

Isabella Boyd, a married woman, at Blackhill, was charged with a similar offence at the above place on the 1st inst. P.C. Greaves said he found the defendant drunk in Derwent Street, with a large crowd collected round her. On witness interfering, the defendant spat in his face, and picked up a stone with which she threatened to fell him. The defendant was fined 10s. and costs, or the alternative of fourteen days imprisonment.

VAGRANCY.

John Allester, labourer, who stated that he belonged to Cockermouth, in Northumberland, but at present he lodged with Mickey Matthews, at Consett, was charged with being a vagrant. Sergeant Forster said he found hhe defendant in a lime kiln on Saturday night, at Consett Brickworks. Witness got him out, and found that his clothes had nearly become ignited with the heat. Defendant: I walked from Durham to Consett amongst all the rain., and I went into the kiln to dry myself. Mr. Thom: Where do you work? Defendant: For Mr. Bailey, at the new bridge. Mr. Town: (After consulting his colleague): If we let you off this time will you promise to go straight to your work? Defendant: Yes sir, I will. The defendant was then liberated.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE AT LEADGATE.

Joseph Willis and *John Conway*, miners, Leadgate were charged with assaulting P.C. Firn, and P.C. Vasey while in the execution of their duty. It appears that on Saturday night, about eight o'clock, a number of Catholics attacked some orangemen, and on the officers attempting to quell the disturbance, they were assaulted by the defendants. Conway, in defence, said he was not aware it was a policeman he was striking, and Firn admitted that the defendant had his head down at thn time he (the officer) was assaulted. Willis was fined £1 and costs, and the other defendant (Conway) 10s. and costs.

Sarah Willis, wife the above (Joseph Willis), one of the defendants in the last case, was then charged with drunk and riotous conduct on Saturday night. P.C. Firn stated that shortly after Willis had been locked-up, the defendant, who was under the influence of drink, came and demanded why he had locked up her husband? She said she would have her husband out of the lock-up, and picked up a stone with which to knock out the officer's brains. The defendant got hold of the door of the lock-up, and witness was compelled to use a little force in getting her away, from the door of the lock-up. The defendant denied being drunk, and said that she was in bed when she was informed that her husband was in the lock-up. She admitted, however, that she had been with her husband during the fore part of the evening. Fined 1s. and costs.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE AT MEDOMSLEY.

James McNally, labourer, Medomsley, was charged with assaulting George Ward, parish constable, at Medomsley, on the 30th ult. Complainant said he did not wish to go on with the case, as the defendant had made every submission for his misconduct. The case was accordingly compromised.

TRESPASS.

Thomas Simpson, *Peter Barrow*, *William Angus*, and *Edward Parker*, pitmen, were charged with trespassing in a grass-field in the occupation of James Hunter, Medomsley Grange Farm, on the 30th ult. P.C. Farnaby, proved the damage, and the defendants were ordered to pay 9s. 6d each, damages and costs.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

William Lamb, Carrier, Consett, was charged with furious driving at Consett, on the 8th inst. P.C. Rawson said, on Monday evening, the 8th inst., several hundred people were on the road at Consett, and the defendant, who was the worse of liquor, drove up in a light spring cart, and refused to slacken speed, whereby the lives of a number of people were endangered. He was fined 1s. and costs, 8s. 6d.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, July 18.—Before T. Greenwell, (chairman), H. Smith, and E. T. Smith, Esqrs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Joseph Willis, and *John Alder*, pitmen, were charged by P.C. Raine with playing at pitch and toss, at White-le-Head, on the 6th inst.—The defendants were found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Jassey Campbell, pitman, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct, at White-le-Head, on the 6th inst.—P.C Raine proved the offence, and the defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

Mary Tosney, *George Galley*, and *Lawrence Armstrong*, were charged by P.C. Morland with a similar offence. Tosney and Galley were each fined 10s. and and costs, and Armstrong 7s. 6d., and costs.

Martin McDormit and *Joseph Hutchinson*, pitmen, Quebec, were charged with a similar offence, on the 13th inst.—P.C. Smith proved the offence, the first of whom was fined 5s. and costs, the latter 10s. and costs.

ALLEGED ASSAULTING A SISTER-IN-LAW.

Mary Liddle, was charged with assaulting Ann Liddle, at Annfield Plain, on the 12th inst.—It appeared the complainant and defendant are sisters-in-law, and on Friday night the complainant went to defendant's house, and demanded a fender which the latter had borrowed until such time as she could afford to buy one. The defendant refused to give up the fender, whereupon the complainant said, "If she could not get the fender she would have the value out of defendant's carkish." A scuffle ensued, during which the complainant alleged that defendant struck her on the eye.—A witness was called who said he never saw a blow struck. The bench agreed to dismiss the case.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT

Elizabeth Wetherall, was charged with assaulting Mary Ann Boddy, at New House Cottages.—The defendant was also charged with assaulting the complainant's son, a boy seven years old.—Mr. Granger appeared for the defence.—The defendant, it seems, caught hold of the little boy, and after tearing his clothes, she beat his head on the ground. The mother, who witnessed what was going forward, rushed to her son's assistance, when she was attacked by the defendant, who blackened both her eyes, and otherwise ill-treated her. She was fined 5s. and costs in each case, the fines and expenses amounting altogether to £1 19s. 6d.

ASSAULT ON A PUBLICAN.

Francis Conroy, pitman, Leadgate, was charged with assaulting Walter Lumley, publican, Leadgate, on the 9th inst.—Mr. Lumley stated, that on Tuesday night, the 9th inst., he was standing behind his bar, when the defendant requested to be served with a quart of beer which he refused to fill, thinking that the defendant had had sufficient. The defendant then hit him on the eye with his fist and knocked him down. Fined 10s. and costs.

Terence Rogers, pitman, Leadgate, was also charged with assaulting Mr. Lumley, on the same occasion.—The complainant said, after Conroy knocked him down, Rogers kicked him on the head, and declared that he would have his blood. The defendant was also charged with refusing to quit the house on the same occasion. The bench considered the assault to be a very cowardly one. Mr. Lumley had done his best to keep an orderly house, and he would have the protection of the magistrates. For the assault, the defendant would have to pay a fine of 20s. and costs, and for refusing to leave the premises, 1s. and costs.

BREAKING INTO THE BRITISH SCHOOLS.

Patrick Donnachey, *James Carey*, and *Peter McNinnie*, three boys belonging to Consett, aged respectively eight and nine years, were charged with breaking into the Consett British Schools, and stealing a number of letters and other articles. The boys had climbed the wall which surrounds the school yard, and then got into the school through the window.—The magistrates fined each defendant 10s., including costs; and said, the conduct of the fathers of the boys was disgraceful, in allowing them to run about the streets in a half-savage state.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

William Armstrong, pitman, Quebec, who was represented by his wife, was charged with refusing to quit Mr. Oliver's public-house about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when requested to do so.—P.C. Smith said, he was called in to Oliver's public-house to eject the defendant, who was causing a disturbance.—In answer to the bench, the defendant's wife said, her husband was at work. The magistrate., in imposing a fine of 20s. and costs, said, in all cases when the defendant refused to answer the summons of the court, a much heavier fine would be inflicted.

The Butcher Meat Agitation.—At the Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions, on Monday, Mary Ann Jackson, charged Ann Charlton with kicking up a row with her on Friday last. Complainant said that she had bought her meat as usual on that day when defendant struck her, calling her a "Twizzy cut throat," and "Blackleg. Complainant said she was in danger of her life, and all because she bought the "bit meat." Ann Charlton was fined 20s., and the magistates intimated that if cases of a similar nature came before them again they would impose heavier fines.

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service. Gazette* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"**James Epps & Co.** Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also makers f Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk). 449b

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—A very nicely perfumed hair dressing called "The Mexican Hair Renewer," now being sold by most Chemists and Perfumers at 3s. 6d. per bottle is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers"—for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, by a few applications without *dyeing* it, or leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth on bald spots, where the hair glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versman on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferers at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London. 662b

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Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—The past week has been of a mixed character. There have been occasional outbursts of heat, then cold has ruled at night. A canopy of clouds has often threatened rain, without bringing it, and sometimes we have had smart local showers, with heavy lightning and hail. These latter have laid many pieces of the forward wheat, and must have done some injury to that only just coming into bloom, but potatoes look uncommonly well. Some winter oats are already fit to cut, and some wheat will be ready in three weeks or a month for the sickle, while there has been a general and gradual advance to maturity, much safer than had hot and forcing weather steadily ruled. The hay crop is, indeed a bountiful one, but the doubtful weather and difficulties and increased expense connected with labour, have made it a very lingering affair, and much has been gathered discoloured, and some partly damaged, by the frequent rains, and some has still to be got in. As was noted last week, everywhere there has been a change for the better, and if we get over the pinch of present supplies up to harvest we shall do well, and there is every prospect that lower rates will set in for the new crop.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market.—From the farmers there was little wheat offering at Tuesday's market. The arrivals, both the coastwise and foreign are small, and there was a fair inquiry at fully Saturday's prices. Barley dull. For oats, the trade ruled quiet at late rates. In other grain no material change. Flour the turn in seller's favour.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At to-day's market, there was an extremely small supply of all kinds of grain, which sold slowly at about the rates of last week.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Oats, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per boll. Beans, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll. Peas, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 8½d to 10½d; veal, 10d to 10½d; pork, 0d to 0d per lb; lambs 1s. 0d to 0s 0d per pound. Chickens, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s to 1s 9d; turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 3d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 4d lb. Eggs, 10 to 11 for 1s. Gooseberries, 3d to 4d; red currants, 6d; strawberries, 6d to 8d per quart; cherries 6d per lb; green peas, 1s to 1s 6d per peck; new potatoes, 1s 4d to 2s 6d, per stone.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Red wheat made 15s 6d to 16s 6d; white ditto., 16s 6d to 17s 6d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per boll; oats, 3s 3d to 4s per bushel; beans and peas unaltered.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 422 beasts, and 935 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied very much; while both sheep and lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,266 head. The high prices of Tuesday last, and the unusual large arrivals of foreign supplies, together with the critical state of the weather for slaughtering, all of which operated against the beef-trade; hence sales were slowly effected, and after the better qualities were disposed of a lull ensued, and although the tendency was in favour of the buyer, yet prices did not decline to any quotable extent. It therefore may be termed a dear, spiritless, dull, slow selling market. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,955. The mutton trade was in an active, with a good demand for the south, and extreme currencies were fully supported. Lambs—the demand for which varied considerably, but generally speaking the demand was somewhat sluggish, at the decline of ½d per lb. from the rates of last week. The highest price per head was 50s. Pigs—628 were shown. The pork trade was in a toleraby steady state, and the quotations were well supported.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 10s 9d to 11s 0d; secondary sorts, 9s 6d to 10s 0d; inferior sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; first-class oxen, 10s 3d to 10s 9d; middling, 9s 3d to 10s 0d; cows, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, (out of wool), good vendable wedders, per lb., 9½d to 10d; middling 8½d to 9d. lambs, 10½d to 11½d per lb.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a fair show of cattle, which made good prices, the rates generally being from 8s 6d to 9s 6d for fat; a few prime animals making 10s. Of lean cattle there was a pretty good supply, with a fair demand; good prices were obtained, the best animals realising from £16 to £18; ordinary kinds £12 to £15. Sheep were in good show, and prices were better, the best making 8½d to 9d and secondary sorts 7½d to 8½ per lb. Cows made good prices—best, £22 to £25; secondary sorts, £17 to £20.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 66 carts of hay, and 23 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 0s to £5 15s 0d; new land hay, £4 5s 0d to £5 10s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; barley straw, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; oat straw, 2s. 6d. to 3s 0d per thrave.

Epps's Chocolate.—*La Situation* (the Imperialist organ), in an article, entitled, France et Angleterre," says:—"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine ou la preparation du Cacao emploie un materiel et un personnel aussi considerables que ceux que nous avons vus dans l'uisne de Messieurs Epps. C'est une veritable curiosite dans son genre que cette immense fabrique."—The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labeled "**James Epps & Co.**, Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

Floriline.—For the teeth and breath.—A few drops of the *Fragrant Floriline* on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The *Fragrant Floriline* is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of lhe age. Sold at 2s. 6d. by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London. The word "Floriline" is a "Trade Mark."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Consett.—At Nelson Street, on the 14th, Mrs. Walker, of a son.

Blackhill.—At Eltringham Terrace, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Edward Robson, of a son.

Leadgate.—On the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. George Spark, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Newcastle.—At Brunswick Place Chapel, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Amos Dyson, James Chapman, eldest son of Mr. G. Ritson, Annfield Plain, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Holmes, Newcastle.

DEATHS.

Consett.—At 37, Front Street, on the 17th, aged 19 years, John Gibson.

Shotley Bridge.—At Wood Street, on the 11th inst., aged 50 years, Thomas Muse, builder.

West Pelton.—On the 14th, aged 42 years, Emily, wife of G. Green, labourer.

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