The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 606. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, July 27th, 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, Whitechapels, 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. 921b

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

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.")

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

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

Judging from the prices we have been getting for the last eighteen months, and which have quite changed the hue of our prospects, I should say that 4s. per pound is very moderate, as an invoice of good tea will bring over 3s. in Mincing Lane without any duty charges.

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

Yours truly,
J. F. W. W.

Annfield, Debrah Doon, January 9th, 1872. 589b

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, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	56,129

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
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
G Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

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

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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	Brandy	33 *under proof.*	2/2	22
Castle UV	Brandy	17 *under proof.*	2/7	23
Castle Proof	Brandy	*proof*	3/0	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

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

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

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

CASTLE UP GIN
W & A GILBEY

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

Business Announcements.

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.

FIRST STEPS.

Dear little Daisy, though not near
To watch thy life's [illegible]
'Twas pleasant news of thee, to hear
Thou hadst been seen "to walk alone."
I would I had been there to see
The joy of thy delighted eyes—
To hear the ringing laugh of glee
Which heralded thy new surprise.

Doubtless the cost was many a fall
(Wise cautions these against conceit)—
I will not underrate withal
The triumphs of thy baby feet.
Not I, for well I know indeed
What failures first attempts attend,
What trials of patience must precede
The point where difficulties end.

But at the news, dear child, I must
Make prayer, that Heaven thy steps may lead,
Lest thou in self too much shouldst trust,
Or lean upon some broken reed,
As disappointing true delight
As now when, fearless of a fall,
Thou striv'st to catch the sunbeam bright
From paper-flowers upon the wall.

Through Earth beset with sin and strife,
From these first steps which thou hast trod,
Heaven grant than mine thy future life
May be a closer walk with God!
Be highest faith my child, thine own;
Lean on the Father's loving hand,
For we can never walk alone
In safety to the Promised Land!

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

LINES ON THE DEATH OF QUINTIN GOLDER, A YOUTHFUL CO-WORKER IN THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Died 12th July, 1872, Aged 15.

Rest, brother, now thy work is done,
Thy task is o'er and the crown is won,
The few short years that spanned thy life below,
Have run their course, and summoned thee to go.

Rest, brother, from thy labours rest,
That thou should'st go, 'twas heaven's own high behest,
The Master willed it, and his will was done,
Then rest thee, though thy work was but begun.

Rest, brother, thou art called away,
A cheerful worker in life's early day,
The vineyard, now, by others will be drest,
The Lord required thee, rest, then, brother, rest.

Rest, brother, though with tearful eyes
We mourn thee, severed from thine early ties,
Yet mourn we not to wish thee back again,
Our griefs, our weakness, and our loss, thy gain.

Rest, brother, in thy lowly bed,
And rest thee, since thy spirit's homeward fled,
Thy part performed, thy troubles now shall cease,
In peaceful slumbers, brother, rest in peace.

Rest, brother, now that thou art gone,
Gone from the scene where once thy virtues shone,
Rest till the trump shall sound to bid thee rise
To rest, eternal rest, beyond the skies.

Rest, brother, while we work away,
For soon will close with us, life's fleeting day,
A little longer, and we, now, who weep,
Shall sleep with thee, oh brother, now asleep.

Rest, brother, in thy Saviour rest,
In Him, death's victor, thou art truly blest,
Sleep on and rest, we, too, shall come away,
And hail thee, brother, in eternal day.

W. T.

Jarrow.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

How to Travel Cheaply.—Get rapt up in a novel, and go by book-post.

A Soft Impeachment.—*Sporting Saxon* (mournfully, after three weeks of incessant down-pour). "Does it always rain like this up here, Mr. McFuskey?" *His Friend, Philosopher, and Friendly Landlord* (calmly). "Oo aye, it's a-ye just a wee bit shooery!!"

Faith.—*Isabel.* "That's Paris after the siege, you know. Isn't it terrible to look at?" *Aleck* (who has a touching belief in his elder brother). "Ah! If Georgey had only been there with his tool-box, he'd have soon put it all to rights, would'nt he?"

Distressing Occurrence.—A sad case of self-destruction is reported, by the evening papers, from the agricultural districts. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the wife of a respectable farmer who had been in her usual spirits all the morning, deliberately went into the dairy and churned herself.

Extracts from Judy.

To those about to Marry.—Why is love like a potatoe?—Because it becomes less by pa(i)ring.

There are no end of cats in the Isle of Man, for they've none of them got any tails.

A countryman saw the skelton of a donkey in a local museum. "How odd we look without flesh," he said.

A man is not like a chicken—the older he gets the tenderer he becomes. Young ladies please take note!

Odd Again.—It was the first pair ate the first apple.

Proverbial.—According to a weekly paper, "The Bishop of Winchester, has inhibited the Rev. Mr. Wilkins, of Swanmore, Isle of Wight, for kissing his stole in the pulpit of St. Michael's Church, Southampton, on the occasion of the re-opening a few days since." This is rather too bad—for we have it, on good authority, that "stole and kisses are sweet."

On the Face of It.—The ballet-girls at Padua struck because the management wanted them to black their pretty faces for a certain opera. However, he gave way. If he had proceeded against them legally, he would most likely have lost his soot.

Some people pretend that our mother Eve belonged to the high-church. This is quite wrong, for Adam called her Eve-angelical. Perhaps she changed after they quarrelled.

A Scotchman had a friend who was a dwarf. Another asked him what he called the little fellow. "I call him a man, I ken," said he.

Extracts from Fun.

Wire-Workers.—Poachers.

Too Much.—*Rector's Daughter.* Well, Dennis, and how are you getting on? How do you like your new master?" *Dennis.* "Faith, Miss, I dunno!" *R. D.*—"He's a very kind and excellent man; you can't do too much for him!" *Dennis.*—"An' shure, Miss, I don't mane to!"

Pabulum for Thought.—"Game as a pebble" is a common expression—Why! on almost any sea-shore you may see a boulder stone.

The Long and Short of it.—A philosophically inclined journal observes, "Genius makes its observations in short-hand; talent writes them out at length. It strikes us that's why so many of the observations of genius are quite unintelligible to most people.

Motto for Cricketers.—There's nothing like leather—hunting.

Ground of a Strike.—"*Stout Customer,* "What, twopence for a shave?" *Barber,* "Yes, Sir, fact is I find that all these strikes make people come in with such long faces that I have twice the amount of ground to go over."

An Enthusiast.—A man the other day poisoned himself with a packet of "vermin-destroyer" of his own invention and manufacture. Of course this is a capital advertisement for the article, but we fear the inventor will not greatly profit by it.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Ministers are making [illegible] efforts to get through the remaining business of the session, and private members, whom Mr. Gladstone [illegible] wounded them, have nothing to hope or to fear, are offering no obstruction. But there is yet an immense deal to be done in a little time; and if the Government succeed in [illegible] Saturday the 10th of August, they may consider themselves fortunate; and I believe that Fortune will so favour them. While Parliament is thus [illegible] engaged in work that is for the most part little more than formal, the only political news of interest that is floating about the clubs refers to the lord-lieutenancy of Northamptonshire vacant by the recent death of Lord Southampton, and that of Leitrim, vacant (happily) by the resignation of the young and inconsiderate Earl of Granard. It is expected that the Northamptonshire appointment will be given to the Earl of Grafton, since Earl Spencer, upon whom the honour would most naturally have been bestowed, is out of the betting, by reason of his more exalted position as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Rumour has not busied itself as yet with the name of Lord Granard's unwise and entirely gratuitous expression of opinion on the Galway election judgment, the indiscreet young peer had, in the opinion of Mrs. Grundy, no alternative.

The Premier has certainly a right to take his holiday tour in Ireland, as well as anywhere else, but I do not think he will please his friends, and he will certainly not conciliate his enemies, by indulging in a speech-making tour in that country during the recess. Ireland has of late, in the opinion of many persons, had more than her share of legislation, and it would be well to let her alone for a season; whereas the Premier's speeches in the principal towns will inevitable arouse considerable excitement say what he may.

It might have been expected—at Rome—that the public meeting which was recently held for the purpose of protesting against the action taken towards the Jesuits by the Imperial German Government would have exercised a marked influence on the money market as well as upon public opinion; but, as far as can be ascertained, it has influenced neither. The most violent speeches were made by comparatively unripe Romanists, and throughout the meeting not a single noteworthy point was made. What have we to do with the Jesuits in Germany? It needs no lynx-eyed student of the intricate by-ways of history to show that from the time the order of Jesus was instituted its members have shown a remarkable aptitute for taking care of themselves. We may be sure that though English Roman Catholics cannot help Continental Jesuits, the latter will be able to help themselves.

Labour movements in every direction are still the order of the day. Builders, colliers, iron workers, civil service clerks, railway clearing-house clerks, lightermen, bakers, omnibus men, letter-carriers, milliners, grave-diggers, charwomen, and washerwomen—all these and many more classes have either struck, are going to strike, or have just gained the advantage for which they contended. How seriously all this raises the cost of living is now generally acknowledged by the thoughtful, and is being painfully brought home to the thoughtless. I took considerable pains on Saturday to ascertain the state of what I will call the ordinary housekeeping markets, in a populous working neighbourhood, and the conclusion at which I arrived was that these markets, on the whole, exhibited higher prices than the present generation can remember to have existed until lately. I do not absolutely insist upon the accuracy of my conclusion, but it was the honest result of rather extensive inquiries made by others as well as by myself; and the impression we derived from the statements of a number of retail tradesmen was that prices, especially of food, will still rise. When things come to the worst they must mend. But when will they come to the worst?

A belief is gaining ground amongst amateurs of the detective art that the police who are investigating the Hoxton murder stand no chance whatever of "striking the trail" of the murderer so long as they work on the hypothesis that immediate and direct gain was the object of the miscreant. Until the previous history of the two victims, mother and daughter, is laid bare, the murderer (who possibly is making no attempt to escape) may repose in full security. Our detective system is a gigantic social humbug. Nearly all the slouth-hounds of the law are vulgarians, and are therefore unable to grasp the more complex mysteries of crime. A murder has been committed—therefore a robbery! When they have failed to discover their *sequitur*, so slowly, ploddingly, and too often stupidly do they work, the murderer has had plenty of time and opportunities innumerable for effecting his escape. In the case of the Hoxton murder the police should lose no time in "trying back," and they may yet obtain the reward offered by the Government.

It is pleasant to hear that in Madrid the King since the attempt to assinate him, has been enthusiastically received by all classes of society, an that complete tranquility prevails throughout the country; but it would be pleasanter if we could place reliance upon the news that comes from Spain. That the first item of news to which I have alluded is true; I can readily believe; but the second is a stereotyped statement which has frequently been made when the country has been in a most excited and even revolutionary state. The fact is that the Spanish news that comes to us by telegraph is "edited" by the Spanish Government. The prevailing feeling in London is one of hearty congratulation at the escape of the royal couple; but we may well await further news with anxiety. There can be little doubt that there is a wide-spread and powerful conspiracy against the present "foreign" dynasty in Spain.

The International Dry Goods Store, as Mr. Sala in *Belgravia* severely designates the Exhibition at South Kensington, was to be celebrated this year for its display of jewellery. What a striking difference there is between the promise and the performance. I need not point out to any one who has visited the Exhibition. The jewellery department is in fact a sorry failure, and "Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," as they are facetiously called, have themselves to blame for it. Very late in the day they are trying to get up something worth looking at. They are "making arrangements for the reception and exhibition, during the autumn months of such jewels of superior quality as the possessors may desire to leave in London during their absence." That is to say, that if a few aristocratic families can be induced to trust their jewels to the Commissioners, instead of the family bankers, why the public can see the said jewels just at the fag-end of the season.

The directors of the Crystal Palace announced that on the occasion of the National Temperance League *fete* on Tuesday no intoxicating liquors would be sold at any of the bars in the Palace or the grounds. This shows, just as the refusal of a licence to the Surrey Gardens, how powerful the organised Temperance party is becoming. The League held *fete* at the palace last year, but no such conditions as this was imposed, [illegible] pressure was [illegible] put upon the directors of the Palace. I do not mean to say that the N.T.L told the directors of the C.P., if you intend to sell any intoxicating liquors we won't come—in fact, I know that no such decided pressure as this was exerted; but the committee of the League made the request in such a way that the directors felt they could not afford to offend so numerous a body. There was talk of persons intending to demand the prohibited refreshment; and, if refused, bringing an action against Mr. Sawyer for breach of contract; but he would be quite prepared for such an action, as he would shelter himself under the ukase of the directors.

THE WEARDALE MINERS.

The Weardale Miners' General Committee have just held a meeting at the King's Head Inn, St. John's Chapel — Mr. Nathan Race in the chair. The first business was to read over the average wages at the different mines, according to schedules prepared by the local secretaries appointed by the general committee for that purpose. From these schedules we have the following results for the half-year ending December, 1871, the balance of which being settled at June last pay:—Stanhope Burn Mine, men employed, 59; average earnings per week per man, 9s.; West Pasture, Stanhope, men 24, average earnings per week per man 21s. 1d.; Greenlaws, men 82, average earnings per week per man, 13s. 2d.; Kilhope, men 88, average earnings per week per man, 14s. 2d.; Grove Rake, men 54, average earnings per week per man, 19s. 11d.; Boltsburn, men 52; average earnings per week per man, 16s. 1d.; Slit, men 25, average earnings per week per man, 18s.; Burtree Pasture, men 259, average earnings per week per man, 14s. 7d.; Craig's Level, Ireshopeburn, Elmford, and New Sedling Mines, men 69, average earnings per week per man, 15s. 1d.; total men employed 722, total average earnings per week per man, 14s. 11d. The total quantity of ore raised at the above mines is 7,051 bings. It was agreed at the sittings to hold meetings at the different mines for the purpose of laying before the men the advisability of establishing a union, which the committee strongly recommend. The committee also intimated their intention of asking Mr. Beaumont to sweep away all present arrears. The next sitting will take place on August 10, when it will be known whether or not the majority of workmen are willing to join and form a union.

MINERS' WAGES AND THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL.

Mr. Alexander M'Donald, President of the Miners' National Association, in a letter on the above subject, denies that the curtailment of the hours of labour in some of the mining districts has in any great degree affected the total production of the coal, and asserts that the present scarcity has been caused almost entirely by the increased demand for consumption. As to the persons who profit by the increased price, Mr. M'Donald says:—"The production of coal for the last year, if we recollect right, amounted to the enormous amount of 112,000,000 tons. Now, if the advance be 5s. per ton, consumers know that on 1,000,000 tons the increase of value or price amounts to £250,000 sterling. On the 112,000,000, should the rate last for one year, it will be £27,000,000 sterling. What has the working miner really got of all the sum realized? In one large district, we know, the price of coal per ton has been advanced to the consumer, within the last twelve months, 5s. The miner gets on an average about four tons per day in that district. On each of these tons he has had an advance at the rate of, we will say, 6d. each ton, though his real advance is not more than 4½d. It will be seen at the glance that the miners' gain has been at the 6d., 2s.; at the 4½d., only 1s. 6d. The difference being, so far as the mine-owner is concerned (the miners' entire out-put for the day being 20s.), 18s., or 18s. 6d. We know we may be told that the miner is not the only person that is advanced. Of that we are quite aware, and will make an allowance of 6d. per ton for all the other parties, which gives an increase in the cost of production at the rate of 1s. per ton to meet all outlays, which leaves a balance for the mine-owner of each miner's work at the rate of 16s. per day. In a colliery that raises 500,000 tons for the year, we will have an increase in value for the coal of £125,000 sterling. Deduct the 1s. per ton for the labour, there will still be a balance left in favour of the mine-owner of £100,000 sterling over the rates that were going two years since."

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE.

The *Iron and Coal Trades Review* says:—The demand for finished iron does not seem to be quite so good as it was. In shipbuilding, for instance, scarcely any new orders are being received. Some firms even state that they have not for several months put a single additional contract on their books. The high price of coal, as well as the rise in the quotations for iron, are tending to limit the demand for steamers, and as freights are also comparatively low, there is not now much inducement for investors to go into the shipping trade. It is true that the shipbuilders of the district are, as a rule, well supplied with orders that will keep them going for some months to come. At the end of that time, however, it seems highly probable that there will not be enough new work to occupy the various establishments fully. The demand for plates and shipbuilding iron is consequently less than it was a short time back. It is possible to fix orders for next year's delivery at prices somewhat under those that have recently prevailed. Very heavy contracts for plates are on the makers' books, indeed it has been reported that two months ago, six months work was on hand. In rails the district is heavily committed. Probably the contracts on hand would last five or six months, but the new orders coming in are not sufficient to replace the rails now being rolled off, and it seems likely that buyers will be very shy of giving out work extensively at the rates now prevailing. In bar and general merchant iron the requirements are larger, and will continue to be pressing, especially during the shipping season. Looking at the high prices that are now asked, it is quite, evident that everyone wanting iron will restrict his orders as much as possible. On the other hand, makers finding wages and the cost of materials increasing on all sides, have no alterative but to raise the prices of the finished article. Quotations now take a very wide range, even for the same class of iron. This arises from the fact that the order books are not all equally well filled. Thus manufacturers who are still able to take iron for early delivery, are naming a smaller price than are those who books are filled for some time ahead. It will in this way be found that for the same kind of iron, makers in the immediate locality are naming very different prices. It is hardly possible, however, that with pig iron and fuel at the present extravagant rates the finished article can be produced at even the figures recently ruling. It seems to be generally believed that a re-action has to some extent already set in, and that as the year advances it will be found that prices will recede to a considerable degree. One thing is certain, at the present time the whole trade is in a very inflated and unsatisfactory condition, and the sooner a reaction commences, the better will it be for the true interests of the trade.

FURTHER INCREASE OF THE WAGES OF THE DURHAM MINERS.

On Monday, a meeting of the delegates connected with the Durham Miners' Association will be held in the Town Hall, Durham, for the purpose of taking into consideration the decision of the masters with reference to the recent claim for a general advance of wages. The demand of the men was for fifteen per cent. all round; and at a meeting of the coal owners held in the [illegible] Hall, Newcastle, on Friday last, the following resolution was then agreed to:—"We have decided to give fifteen per cent. advance to all underground workmen, including banking-out men, except pony putters (who are to be dealt with after the putting question has been settled in Northumberland), and ten per cent. to be the whole of the above-ground workmen—enginemen both above and below excepted. The advance to be on present prices, and to date from the pays commencing nearest to Monday the 22nd and Monday the 29th of July." A deputation of the representatives of the men were present at the meeting, and at the outset of the discussion, the owners asked if the delegates were prepared to give any guarantee that the miners would in future work more regularly than they had been doing in the past, as they still believed that the average working days of the miners in the county did not exceed eight per fortnight. Such a state of things of course entailed very heavy losses on the owners. The deputation called in question the accuracy of the statement, and expressed a strong belief that the average number of their working days was considerably in excess of what had been mentioned. But it was stated the members of the Council of the Miners' Association had recently agreed to recommend to their respective constituencies the propriety of attending to work as regularly as possible. On Saturday afternoon a mass meeting of ironworkers of the Stockton district was held in the the open air, at Portrack, for the purpose of persuading the men to continue at their work pending their decision of the Board of Arbitration meeting. Addresses were delivered by several workmen, and ultimately a resolution was passed to the effect that the men continue at their work, leaving the wage question in the hands of the representatives. It was agreed to accept the offer of the masters as contained in the resolution passed at their conference in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, on Friday last.

Suspicious Case of Drowning at Bishop Auckland.—On Saturday, Mr. J. Dean, Deputy-Coroner, held an inquest at Bishop Auckland on the body of an old man named Robert Gill, who had been found drowned in the River Wear, near that town, on Thursday morning. The deceased had been in the company of some lose women the evening before, but it was clearly shown that he left them to go home alone; and on being taken out of the river, his watch, purse and money, and several valuable articles were found upon him. Other evidence was adduced, which took away all suspicion of foul play, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the fact.

The Recent Explosion in Tyne Dock.—On Saturday evening, Mr. J. T. Hoyle, coroner, held an inquest at the Durham Ox Inn, Cattle Market, Newcastle, touching the death of Festa Franceso. The principal witness was Efemio Ribighin, late master of the merchant ship Torino, of Genoa, lately loading in Tyne Dock with gas coal. He stated that the deceased was about twenty years of age, a native of Lavanta, a place near Genoa, and one of the crew of the ship Torino. The deceased died at Newcastle Infirmary on Thursday last from burns he received on board the ship by an explosion of gas on the 11th inst. It was about one o'clock when the explosion took place—the vessel at that time having about half a cargo in. The deceased and two other sailors went down into the after-part of the ship, where the provisions are kept. It was a dark place, and the two surviving sailors, who were now in the Infirmary said they had a lighted candle with them when they went down. They had been warned not to use lights in going, down. It so happened that on the day in question he (witness) gave up the command of the ship to another captain, otherwise he would not have been at the inquest. He was going away in another ship. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from burns accidentally received." Captain Ribighin, who had come from Sunderland, was entitled to 7s. 6d. for expenses, but he declined to receive the money, and requested that it should be given to the Infirmary.

Riot at Bishop Auckland.—On Saturday evening, a most disgraceful affair, originated in a faction fight between a number of Irish, took place at Bishop Auckland. For some time past, an intense feeling of hatred has been shown by the Fenians towards the Hibernians, both of whom are strongly represented in this neighbourhood, and on Saturday evening, a party of about a dozen of the former made a preconcerted attack on a few of the latter, whom they met singly in the town. One man, named Patrick Rice, was knocked down and brutally ill-used in one of the principal thoroughfares, and on the police appearing, the assailants walked off as if nothing had happened, but soon after knocked down another man in Newgate Street. From here they proceeded to Newgate-end, and attacked two others, and whilst the disturbance was going on Police Constables Leighton, Grant, and Smith came up. The leader of the gang, a fellow of herculean proportions, betook himself at once to the railway, followed by Leighton and Grant, the former of whom, on climbing the embankment, was closed upon by Fordy and a few of his friends, who relieved him of his truncheon. Leighton, nothing daunted, secured Grant's truncheon, and renewed the encounter; and Smith, seeing his comrades in difficulties, ran to their assistance. On climbing the wall which separates the railway embankment from the street, several men got hold of his legs, and gave him a most thorough beating. The three policemen were then stoned and cuffed by a gang, computed at between 30 and 40 Irishmen, and a most cowardly exhibition was witnessed, until a report passed through the crowd that some more policemen were coming. A general stampede then ensued. Sergeant Harrison, Banks, and Welburn, who had been on duty in another part of the town, on hearing of the *melee* proceeded in all haste to the spot, and on their way they were informed that the ring-leaders had taken to their heels along the back-way. The sergeants at once made their way to this place and intercepted them. Two were captured and two others were recognised and afterwards captured very cleverly. One of these was Fordy, and he was apprehended after a severe struggle by Sergeant Welburn, whilst the other one, John McDonough, who had gone home and come out with his rifle belt and bayonet, was run down after an exciting chase by Sergeants Harrison and Banks. On McDonough being brought to bay, he drew his bayonet and threatened to put it through the officers if they touched him, and whilst he was making a thrust at Banks he was struck down by Harrison and disarmed. He was then hand-cuffed and removed to the lock-up. Patrick Carling, Charles Green, John McDonough, and Miles Fordy, the ringleaders of the above riot, were taken before the magistrates, on Tuesday afternoon and examined at considerable length. Mr. Maw defended. The evidence was in the main a recapitulation of the above, and the Bench sentenced Carling, who did not appear to have used any weapon, to two months' imprisonment; Green, who beat one of the policemen with a life-preserver, got four months' imprisonment; Fordy, for half-killing a policeman with the staff he took from him, got six months' imprisonment; and McDonough; who used a rifleman's bayonet to Sergeants Harrison and Banks, was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment. They were likewise ordered to pay the costs of the persecution, and in default of payment they were each sentenced to another month's incarceration. A man named Hurrigan was charged with being in company with the prisoners, and having firearms in his possession; but the case against him was weak, and he was discharged.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—The past week has [illegible] in its temperature and dryness, more rain having fallen, to the further discouragement of hay farmers, who yet have much to gather as well as to cut, the quality being deteriorated by standing too long, while a good deal more has lost its colour. The crops, too, have been knocked about, and though, as a whole, spring corn is promising, especially beans and oats, we have much less favourable accounts of the wheat. Upon a careful examination on a well farmed piece of fine land, many ears were found to be defective, and an unusually poor result is expected, even with the finest weather. Similar reports as to damage by storms and hail come also from France, where the great abundance lately anticipated is no longer thought of, the crops in the south already gathered not being good. Our markets generally have therefore had an upward tendency, and many places have reported 1s. advancement; but the weather for the present so completely rules that with some improvement in this way on Friday hardly any business could be done, though supplies of English were quite trifling. Still so long as foreign arrivals are beyond the immediate demand millers will naturally hold themselves aloof. We are now within 2d. of last year's averages, but the deliveries are 4,287 qrs. short, and the places where good English supplies appear are very few in number. We are still late as to the main crop, and after that what we have experienced as respects violent changes in the weather less dependence than usual can be placed upon this.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market.—At Tuesday's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and only a moderate quantity from abroad. The trade ruled firm, but not active, and although the full prices of this day week were obtained, only a limited business was done. Barley and oats sold slowly at about late prices. Malt unchanged. Beans 6d and peas 1s lower. Flour scarce, and full prices obtained.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At to-day's market, there was only a thin attendance. Small supply of wheat, for which 1s. in advance of last week was asked. Oats a small supply, at about last week's prices. Other grains unaltered.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Red wheat made 15s 0d to 16s 0d; white ditto, 16s 0d to 17s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per boll; oats, 3s 3d to 4s per bushel; beans and peas unaltered.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—Thin attendance, market quiet, and prices almost nominal. Wheat dull. Flour, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley, oats, and maize slow sale.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 40 beasts and 305 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality that of cattle again varied a good deal; while sheep and lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,316 head. There is a change to note in the beef trade to-day. The better qualities were in good demand and moved freely off, but for all other sorts trade was in a languid state, and prices receded from 3d to 6d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a slow dull finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 8,200. The mutton trade ruled firm, with an active demand for the south, and former rates were fully supported. Lambs—the improved qualities of which were in good demand, whereas the middling and inferior sorts were a slow sale, and prices recede about ½d per lb. from last week. The highest price per head was 52s. Pigs—517 were shown. The pork trade was less active than on Tuesday last, and the tendency was in favour of the buyer.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; inferior sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; first-class oxen, 9s 3d to 10s 3d; middling, 8s 9d to 9s 6d; cows, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; 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, 10d to 11d per lb.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—A large and excellent supply of beef and mutton, about 1,300 fat beasts and 5,000 sheep being penned, and dealers submitted to a reduction of 6d per stone for beef, and mutton was a shade easier, but the high prices and hot weather caused trade to rule exceedingly dull. Beef sold at from 9s to 10s per stone of 11lbs., and mutton at 7½ to 9½d per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 58 carts of hay, and 37 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 10s 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 7d to 3s 2d; barley straw, 2s 4d to 2s 9d; oat straw, 2s. 4d. to 3s 0d per thrave.

Middlesbrough Iron Market, Tuesday.—The attendance on 'Change was not so large as usual. The demand for all kinds of iron far exceeded the supply and consequently prices of pig iron were again advanced. As much as 120s. per ton was asked for No. 1, and 115s. for No. 3. At those prohibitory quotations we did not hear of a single sale, but it was stated that No. 3 was sold for delivery next year at 95s. per ton. There is still a scarcity of materials, and the blast furnaces are not as fully occupied as they might be. We heard of coke being offered at 37s. 6d. per ton. There are a great many ironstone contracts in course of fulfilment at from 8s. to 9s. 6d. per ton. Large quantities of pig iron are still being delivered at 50s. and 60s. per ton. Considerable apprehension was caused on 'Change on Tuesday by a report that the ironstone miners intended asking for another advance of 2d. per ton. Some of the ironstone mine owners declared that if the men persisted in such a demand work at many mines in Cleveland would most certainly be suspended for a time. In the finished iron trade there is little new. All the branches are well employed. Bars are quoted at £11 10s.; cable iron, £11 10s.; rivet iron, £11 10s.; angles, £11; nail rods, £11 10s.; boiler plates, £13; rails, £10 10s.; puddled bars, £8 2s 6d per ton. A feeling of general satisfaction was expressed at the amicable settlement of the wages question by the Board of Arbitration.

Wife Selling.—A few days since, a case of wife selling occurred at the Seven Stars, Pensher, the vendor being a man named Hall, who is reported to have sold his wife for the sum of £3 19s. to a man named L. Trotter.

Importation of Cattle Plague into the Tyne.—On Tuesday, on the arrival of a steamer from Hamburg, which had on board 78 head of cattle, it was found, by the inspector of cattle, Mr. Wilkinson, veterinary surgeon, that two of the animals were suffering from rinderpest. Another animal which had died on the voyage was thrown overboard. One of the affected animals has since died, and the remainder of the herd are kept in the strictest quarantine in the lairs at the Quayside. The infected cattle appear to be from Russia. Last week, the cattle plague appeared among a cargo imported into London.

Taking the Real for the Semblance.—With servants' vulgar assumption of gentility, and of manners beyond their station, we have no patience. Ordinary stupidity we can generally overlook, even when inconvenienced by it. One instance of the latter is too good to pass unchronicled. Certain young Indian gentlemen, who were pursuing the study of the law, were invited by the Master of the Temple to spend an evening at his house, and he had provided such delicacies as were deemed suited to their peculiar tastes. The time fixed for the arrival of the interesting party arrived, but nobody came. When nearly an hour had passed in fruitless waiting, the Doctor's lady rang for the maid, who had not become quite accustomed to the ways of the house. She entered in a state of considerable excitement. "Have none of the gentlemen arrived?" asked her mistress. "No," answered the domestic, "but a lot of impudent Christy Ministrels has been a-ringing at the bell, and I have been a-driving 'em away, mum!" —*From "Service," in Tinsley's Magazine for July.*

SHIPWRECK—FIVE

A telegram has been recei
Messrs. Pallester and Ged
liam Penn, stating that
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had been drowned. The W
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Sunderland, coal laden, for
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under the command of Rans
Sunderland shipmaster. T
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Robert Hall, is amongst tho
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Petrie, mate, 52, married;
leaves a widow and fami
21; Thomas Rowell, ordin
Newcastle, aged 17; Jens O
16, a Swede. Saved: Rans
siding at 1, Saunder's terrac
don; Charles Fillery, cook a
ing to Brighton; John Patte
belonging to Dundee, and
Sunderland. The vessel wa
at Seaham, several years ag

AMUSING BREACH O

A breach of promise of m
at the Cumberland assizes,
day, before Mr. Justice Br
and Mr. Crompton were fo
Herschell, Q.C. and Mr. C
the defendant. Mr. Holk
Mrs. Jane Hope is the wid
who was a farmer at Wat
who died in January, 1866.
some 160 or 200 acres.
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Be sure to send me the
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I say sixty?—Now you a
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Well, have you agreed
We find for the plaintiff.
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—The Judge: I shall
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The bill for making
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SHIPWRECK.—FIVE MEN DROWNED.

A telegram has been received in Sunderland, by Messrs. Pallester and Co., owners of the Brig William Penn, stating that that vessel had been wrecked west of the Scaw, and that all the crew, with the exception of the captain and two seamen, had been drowned. The William Penn, which was 224 register tons, sailed from the North Dock, Sunderland, coal laden, for Cronstadt, on Thursday week. She had a crew of eight hands, and was under the command of Ranson Hall, a well-known Sunderland shipmaster. The vessel was wrecked during a strong westerly gale, but no particulars have yet been received. A son of the captain, Robert Hall, is amongst those drowned. The following is a list of the crew:—Drowned: Daniel Petrie, mate, 52, married; Robert Hall, A.B., 23, leaves a widow and family; James Clark, A.B., 21; Thomas Rowell, ordinary seamen, belonging Newcastle, aged 17; Jens Olsen, ordinary seaman, 16, a Swede. Saved: Ranson Hall, captain, residing at 1, Saunder's terrace, Old Ford road, London; Charles Fillery, cook and steward, 27, belonging to Brighton; John Patterson, ordinary seaman, belonging to Dundee, and residing at 4, Minorca, Sunderland. The vessel was insured, and was built at Seaham, several years ago.

AMUSING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A breach of promise of marriage case was tried at the Cumberland assizes, held at Carlisle, on Friday, before Mr. Justice Brett. Mr. Holker, Q.C. and Mr. Crompton were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Herschell, Q.C. and Mr. Campbell Foster were for the defendant. Mr. Holker said: The plaintiff, Mrs. Jane Hope is the widow of Mr. Joseph Hope, who was a farmer at Wath, in Cumberland, and who died in January, 1866. The farm was one of some 160 or 200 acres. The late Mr. Hope was pretty well to do, and before his death he made a will, leaving his property and his farm stock to his widow for her life, and afterwards it was to be divided among his children. He appointed his widow and Mr. John Lindow his trustees, and though there was no power in the will enabling them to do so, still after Mr. Hope's death, his widow, with the sanction of Mr. Lindow, carried on the farm with her sons, and she managed it very profitably. She was, therefore, living very comfortably when the circumstances he was about to relate took place. The defendant, Mr. Watson, was a blacksmith and an innkeeper at Wath where he kept the Greyhound Inn, and had a good deal of property. His first wife and Mrs. Hope were friends, and Mrs. Hope attended her upon her deathbed. She died in June, 1871, and shortly afterwards the defendant began to pay attentions to Mrs. Hope—in fact, within a month or six weeks of his wife's death he asked Mrs. Hope to be his wife. She at first refused, as her family were growing up and would object; but he pressed his suit, and eventually she accepted him, despite her family. No doubt her sons were very angry, and they left her. Mr. Watson sued as well as he could. He told her he would make her a loving husband, and he asked her to leave her farm and marry him, and at his solicitations she gave up her farm, and sold off her stock. Some time in July there were letters passed between them, and he would read one, to show the terms on which the plaintiff and defendant were:—

"Wath Brow Top, July 3, 1871.—My dear Mrs. Hope,—I sit down to inform your daughter of what took place last night. My heart at present is full of trouble, for when this report gets out I will not have a heart to meet my friends. I think from what has passed betwixt us it is your duty to cling to me for your future welfare, for I am sure I came to you with a true and loving heart, not to take anything from you, but, on the contrary, to make you a loving husband and a comfortable home both for yourself and me for the remainder part of our lives. I think you will take into consideration the offer I have made to you will be an advantage to you for the remainder part of your life. I think you must not let your family stand betwixt us. Please send by Mrs. Brown your daughter's address. I would have wrote you a much longer letter, but at present my heart is so full of trouble I cannot find words to express myself in the manner I should do, so I shall conclude by wishing you good-by, and ever remain, yours until death. I hope I shall always be able to see you.—Yours, &c.—JOSEPH WATSON.—Be sure to send me the address of your daughter. I expect she will send me an answer before I go to Allonby. Mrs. Hope, you can send this to your daughter, if you like."

That letter showed the affection which defendant entertained or expressed for the plaintiff, and it was not disputed they were engaged. It was arranged that the marriage should take place after the farm stock was sold in the following February. He bought the wedding ring, and induced Mrs. Hope to buy the wedding clothes. Unhappily for Mrs. Hope, at this juncture the landlord of the rival public-house at the Brow Top died; and within a month or six weeks after his death it occurred to Mr. Watson to transfer his "loveing heart" to the Wath Brow public-house, and lay it at the feet of the widow there.—(Laughter.) Mrs. Smith, the widow at the Brow Top, was better off than Mrs. Hope. Mrs. Hope had only the interest of some £800 when everything was realised, but the widow at the Brow Top had £1,000 of her own and the public-house she lived in. Well, after turning the matter over, the defendant went to Mrs. Hope at Christmas and broke off the match, and in February he married the landlady at the Brow Top. For the defence it was alleged that under Mrs. Hope's late husband's will the stock on the farm ought to have been sold at his death, and that therefore his widow had now sustained no damage. In cross examining the plaintiff Mr. Herschell attempted to extract from her a statement of her age, and the following colloquy resulted:—Mr. Herschell: I should like to know, Mrs. Hope, if you don't mind, how old you are?—I am younger than his first wife.—(Much laughter.)—Mr. Herschell: Well, that does not let us know. Will you tell me your age?—I am younger than his first wife.—Mr. Herschell: May I say sixty?—Now you are too far.—His Lordship: How old is your oldest son?—He is dead. My eldest son living is six.—His Lordship: Will you tell your age?—I think you don't want to know.—Mr. Herchell: But you have a daughter, what age is she?—Inquire of her for yourself.—(Laughter.)—The Judge having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired. After ten minutes' absence, they returned.—The Judge: Well, have you agreed on a verdict?—Foreman: We find for the plaintiff.—The Judge: How much?—Foreman: £150.—The Judge: £150? That's rather a high figure.—Mr. Herschell: I need scarcely ask your Lordship to stay execution?—The Judge: I shall do so.—The amount of damages was afterwards reduced, by consent, to £100.

A LADY STUNG TO DEATH BY BEES.—On Friday afternoon an elderly maiden lady, named Hough, of Higshot House, Twickenham, sister of the Rev. Mr. Hough, the vicar of Ham, while walking in her garden, was attacked by some bees, which settled on the top of her head and stung her so severely that she died before medical assistance arrived. The deceased lady took great interest in bee keeping.

The bill for making provision for facilitating the manœuvres of troops to be assembled during the ensuing autumn has been printed. Other bills which have been printed propose to amend the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, and to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, to repeal other Turnpike Acts, and to make further provisions concerning turnpike roads.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DESPATCHES.

Dr. Livingstone's own despatches reached the Foreign Office on Tuesday, and there is, therefore, no longer any doubt whatever as to his safety. The documents, which are dated by Dr. Livingstone in November last, are accompanied by a private note from Dr. Kirk to Sir Henry Rawlinson president of the Royal Geographical Society. The letters say nothing of the eminent explorer's past discoveries, nor of his future plans. They are, indeed, full of complaints against the leaders of caravans and other agents who were entrusted with supplies and arms for him. The latter Dr. Livingstone discovered, not only yielded to hostile tribes, who sought to plunder their wagons, but themselves systematically robbed and made merchandise of the goods forwarded. Although censure is passed upon the apparent want of care in fitting out expeditions to him, there is not one word of blame or ingratitude in the despatches relative to Dr. Kirk, the British Consul at Zanzibar, who has for so long a period interested himself about the great traveller. The letters were on Tuesday perused by Lord Granville. Sir Henry Rawlinson, who came to town from his residence in Kent, to learn the purport of the despatches as early as possible, will not publicly read them till Monday, for which day a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society has been convened. This is probably with a view of enabling Mr. Stanley, the Commissioner of the *New York Herald*, who is expected to reach London by Saturday, to be present.

MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.

DUBLIN, Monday Night.—The High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the county of Donegal have presented an address to Judges Keogh and Lawson. They say they desire to express their condemnation of the terrorism with which certain classes have sought to intimidate the Judges of this country, and of the disgraceful attacks made on one of their Lordships. To Mr. Justice Keogh they especially desire to express the admiration they feel of the ability and independence with which he conducted the Galway Election Petition trial, and they desire to express their sympathy with him in the unconstitutional attack which have been directed against him.—Judge Keogh, replying to the Donegal Grand Jury said,—"I thank you most sincerely for the address you have read, and the condemnation which the grand inquest of this vast county unanimously express of the system of terrorism to which you refer. You have mentioned a recent trial, my judgment upon which has exposed me to menace and outrage. In my position I am restrained from referring to the subject further than to say the task then imposed upon me was not of my seeking; it was the will of the Legislature. Had I consulted my own case I might have contented myself with barely announcing the legal result which the exigency of the case required, but I felt that as I was coerced to condemn the actors in that transaction I was bound to give my reasons for so doing, and now I am more than ever convinced of that obligation by the conduct of those who have since identified themselves with the acts I condemned and made the case of the transgressors their own." At the same Assizes the members of the North-West Bar also presented his Lordship with an address.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following list of pensions granted during the year ended the 20th of June, 1872, and charged upon the Civil List, was issued on Tuesday morning:—Sir William Fothergill Cooke, Knight, in recognition of his services in connection with the introduction of the telegraphic system into this country £100.—Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth de Morgan, in consideration of the distinguished merits of her late husband (the late Augustus de Morgan), as a mathematician, £50.—Miss Marie Francois Catherine Doetyer Corbaux, in consideration of her reserches in sacred literature and attainments in learned languages, £80.—The Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose Scrivener, in recognition of his services in connection with Biblical criticism, and in aid of the publication of his works, £100.—Mrs. Caroline Mary Stopford, widow of Major George Montagu Stopford, of the Royal Engineers, in consideration of the distinguished military services of her father, Field-Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne, £150.—Miss Selina Henrietta Burgoyne, in consideration of the distinguished military services of her father, Field Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne, £75.—The Misses Susan, Mary, and Eleanor Robertson, in addition to the pensions of £50 each which they already hold in consideration of the eminent literary merit, as an historian, of their grandfather £50.—Mrs. Rose Gray, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Thomas Gray, as one of the first projectors of railways, £80.—Mrs. Helen Lemon, in consideration of the literary services of her late husband, Mr. Mark Lemon, £100.—Mrs. Mary Ann Thorpe, in consideration of the labours of her late husband Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, in connection with Anglo-Saxon literature, £80.—Mrs. Emma Meyer, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Dr. John Meyer, as superintendent of the hospital at Smyrna during the Crimean War, and afterwards of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, £60.—Mr. Joseph Stevenson, in consideration of his services in connection with historical literature, £100.—Mr. Thomas Wright, in addition to the pension of £65 granted in 1865 in recognition of his literary merits, £35.—Miss Sarah Fanny Mayne, in consideration of the personal services of her late father, Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., to the Crown, and of the faithful performance of his duties to the public, £90.—Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Wood, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. William Wood, as the inventor of the process of weaving carpets by machinery, £70.—Miss Emily Southwood Smith, in addition to the pension of £60 a year awarded in 1868 on account of the valuable and gratuitous services of her father, the late Dr. Southwood Smith, £30.—Total, £1,200.

A WOMAN'S POCKET WITH TWENTY COMPARTMENTS.—A glaring case of smuggling came before the Weymouth magistrates on Saturday. The defendant, Mary Ann Hepburn, late stewardess of a Brighton steamer, from the Channel Islands, was found on Monday week with 22lb. of tobacco concealed in her pocket, in which were upwards of 20 compartments.—Defendant was fined £100.

FATAL CASES OF SUNSTROKE.—About 120 men connected with various establishments at the Great Western Docks, Plymouth, on Monday attended the funeral of two men named Martin and Beer who had died from the effects of sunstroke, by which they were attacked on the morning of Monday last week while they were engaged in coaling a vessel at the docks. The men, as soon as they were struck, were taken to their respective residences and received medical attendance, but they died the same evening.

THE NEW K.C.B.—Sir Arthur Helps, on whom Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Bath. Civil Division, was born about the year 1817, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1838. Having acted for some years as Private Secretary to the late Lord Monteagle (then Mr. Spring Rice), while Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was appointed Commissioner of Spanish, French, and Danish claims; and subsequently was Private Secretary to Lord Morpeth (afterwards Earl of Carlisle), in his post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He has acted since 1859 as Clerk of the Privy Council. Sir Arthur Helps is also well known as an author, especially by his "Friends in Council," "Essays written in the Intervals of Business," "Conquerors of the New World," "The Spanish Conquest of America," "Companions of my Solitude," &c.

The Earl of Granard has offered his resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Leitrim, and the resignation has been accepted by the Government.—*Observer.*

The *Times* says the last advices from Capetown indicate a continued impression that the South African Diamond Fields have passed their highest point of success. A rise of fully 10 to 20 per cent. had occurred at the Fields, and this it is said, is not alone the effect of a better tone in London market, but of the undoubted fact that the finds are materially diminishing, more especially of large and fine stones.

COAL EXPORTS—LARGE INCREASE.—The shipments of coal from northern ports during June amounted to 494,076 tons, from Yorkshire ports, 67,021 tons, from London, 8,066 tons, from Severn ports 260,141 tons, and from Scotch ports, 76,793 tons. The above figures make up a total of 968,296 tons, which, when compared with the exports in June last year, show an increase during last month of 21,933 tons. From January to June inclusive of the exports amounted to 5,903,325 tons, which shows an increase of 554,162 tons when compared with the exports for the same period of 1871.

A sad case of drowning of a North Shields young man occurred on Monday morning. The members of the North Shields Sons of Temperance left that place by steamer for an excursion to Rytnn, and on reaching the latter place, Henry Bell, aged nineteen, bathed in the river. He had not been long in the water before he was seized with cramp. He was observed by some persons on shore, but before they could reach him he sank, and was drowned. His body was recovered. The deceased lived in Church-street, North Shields, and was driller in an iron shipbuilding yard.

THE BRIGHTON RITUAL CASE.—On Saturday a notice was served on the Rev. Mr. Purchas, in the Brighton Ritual case, from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to attend a further application in this matter. It will be remembered that Mr. Purchas has been suspended for twelve months for certain ritualistic practices at St. James's Church, Brighton. He, however, continued the services, and lately an application was made to the Judicial Committee to pass a sentence of deprivation of the living. Mr. Purchas did not appear, and a point arose whether for disobeying a sentence of suspension a clergyman could be deprived of his curacy, or whether the application should not have been to commit him for contempt. Their Lordships requested the question to be discussed, and Mr. A. J. Stephens, Q.C., and Mr. Archibald (in addition to Dr. Tristram) will argue the case. Mr. Purchas has been cited to appear, but it is expected that he will not attend.

OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS.—The date of the Old Catholic Congress at Cologne is fixed for the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of September. Besides the private sessions two open meetings are to be held, most probably on Sunday, the 22nd, when the speeches are to be delivered by Professor von Schulte, of Prague, Professor Massen, of Vienna, and the Abbe Michaud, of Paris. With especial reference to the Congress, a letter lately appeared in the columns of the *Rhein Murker* from Professor Overbeck in England, desiring to pave the way for the introduction of the question of union with the Greek Church at the Congress. The writer states that a society exists in St. Petersburg of "Friends of Spiritual Enlightenment," which has special charge of the question of reunion, and this body would wish nothing better than to enter into communication with the Old Catholics preparatory to the Cologne Congress. The question of reunion will be doubtless a very important one at the congress.

THE "AMERICAN DEVIL."—A bill "to regulate the use of steam whistles in certain manufactories," has been brought in by Mr. F. S. Powell, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. C. Read, Major Waterhouse, Colonel Gray, and Mr. Charley. It proposes to enact that "No person shall use or employ in any manufactory, or any other place, any steam whistle or steam trumpet for the purpose of summoning or dismissing workmen or persons employed without the sanction of the sanitary authority, and every person offending against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and to a further penalty not exceeding 40s. for every day during which such offence continues; provided always that the sanitary authority, in case they have sanctioned the use of any such instrument as aforesaid, may at any time revoke such sanction on giving one month's notice to the person using the same; provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Local Government Board, on representation made to them by any person that he is prejudicially affected by such sanction, to revoke the same, and such revocation shall have the same force and effect as if it had been made by the sanitary authority."

CHOLERA ON THE MARCH.—The cholera is surely and even rapidly travelling from the east of Europe to the west. It has already almost reached the Russian frontier, and Berlin is growing alarmed. This is not without reason; for, owing to the negligence of the municipal authorities, some of the broad navigable watercourse of the city were a few years ago converted into open sewers. The unhealthy condition of Berlin is proved by the death rate having increased 1½ per cent. during the last four years; and a visitation of cholera will be very severely felt in a city where drainage is so criminally neglected. A correspondent writing from Cork compares the sanitary system of that city to Berlin and complains that the beautiful river should be turned into a noisome and pestilential drain. Official notice has been received in this country of the outbreak of cholera in St. Petersburg. On July 12 there had been, since the appearance of the disease on June 22, 565 cases, with 54 recoveries and 210 deaths. The number of cases is sufficient to demand from the authorities in this country immediate steps in supervising vessels arriving from the Baltic, and otherwise carrying out similar efficient measures which last year prevented the entrance of the disease into this country. Diarrhoea has already begun to swell the mortality in the metropolis and other towns in England, and we may expect a continued increase during August and September, if the weather continues warm.—*British Medical Journal.*

NEW POACHING ENGINE.—The magistrates of West Cumberland, sitting in petty session at Whitehaven, have had a novel case of illegally destroying salmon brought before them. A miner named John Tidyman was charged with killing salmon and trout in the river Calder by means of dynamite. The charge was brought under the provisions of the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861, which enacts penalties for putting into any waters containing salmon "any liquid or solid matter to such an extent as to cause the waters to poison or kill the fish." It appears that "in consequence of information received" John Twentyman, a watcher on the river Ehen, J. Minions, gamekeeper to Mr. Stanley, of Ehen-hall, owner of the fishery, and Police-constable Graham lay in wait on Mr. Stanley's land near the river. They saw the accused and two other men come down to the river. One of these men named Preston (who did not appear) went down to the river, and then the watchers heard an explosion in a deep hole where there were salmon and trout. Two other explosions followed, and Preston, with a hook at the end of a stick, pulled out several salmon and trout which the accused took charge of. They afterwards went to a place where nettles and docks were growing, from which they took several other salmon which they had concealed there. They then made off, but the accused ran into the arms of the police-officer, who found seven salmon on him. Experiments were afterwards made with dynamite, and it was found to destroy fish, and produce certain injuries on them which would not appear when fish was taken by other modes. The accused was fined £5 and £2 8s. costs, or two months' imprisonment. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Preston.

It is now intended, says the *Times*, that Parliament shall be prorogued on the 10th of August.

Captain Richard Burton, who is at present exploring Iceland, has been appointed consul at Trieste, in succession to the late Mr. Charles Lever.

A letter from Tiflis says that the floods in the provinces of Salmasto and Garabah have carried away more than ten villages, and have completely destroyed the harvest, a state of things which, it is feared, will lead to a famine. More than 600 families have been rendered houseless. Serious floods have also taken place in different parts of the Turkish Empire.

A COTTON SHIP BURNT.—By the arrival of the Cape mail we learn of the total loss by fire of the fine ship Astarte, from Bombay, on the 9th April, while on her voyage to Liverpool, with 5,540 bales of cotton. The ship took fire at sea and was entirely destroyed. The crew reached Ascension in safety. The Astarte was a ship of 1,574 tons, built in New Brunswick in 1854, and reported to be owned by Messrs. Baines and Co. of Liverpool.

THE BRIGHTON POISONING CASE; EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.—Christiana Edmunds, the prisoner who was convicted of murder by poisoning under extraordinary circumstances at Brighton, and whose trial, it will be remembered, took place at the Central Criminal Court, was removed a day or two ago from the convict prison at Lewes to the Broadmoor Asylum for Lunatic Convicts. It will be remembered that although the defence of insanity was set up for the prisoner, she was convicted by the jury for wilful murder, and sentenced to death; and that afterwards two medical gentlemen were sent down by the Home Office to examine her, and that they reported that she was insane. The effect of this was that the capital sentence was commuted. Since then the prisoner does not appear to have exhibited any symptoms of insanity, and a rather extraordinary circumstance has come to light. It appears that before her trial the prisoner was very sanguine as to the result, and said she knew how it would end; the jury would never convict her of murder; they would acquit her on the ground of insanity; she would be locked up a little while, and then be set at liberty. The prisoner's anticipation has been to a certain extent correct so far as the result as gone; but it is not very probable under the circumstances, that her idea that she would be released will be carried out, and she will, in all probability, be confined for the remainder of her life as a criminal lunatic.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—Vice-Chancellor Bacon gave judgment on Friday in the case of Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., who sought to be relieved from liability in respect of twenty-five shares of £20 each on the list of contributories of the British and American Telegraph Company. In settling the list of contributories the official liquidators of the company, which was registered in 1867, and was soon afterwards ordered to be wound up, fixed Mr. Fowler with liability for the twenty-five shares which by the constitution of the company he was obliged to hold as a qualification for the office of a director, and for twenty more shares which were allotted to him upon his own application on the 1st of March, 1867. From his affidavit it appeared that Mr. Fowler, though a director, had never seen the articles of association, and did not remember that he had been present at a board meeting in that capacity, but he really had seen a prospectus of the company before he joined.—The Chief Clerk acceded to Mr. Fowler's application to be relieved from liability for any but the twenty shares for which he applied, and it was from that decision that the liquidators appealed to his Honor.—The Vice-Chancellor decided that Mr. Fowler could not escape the liability in respect of forty-five shares, twenty-five of which were allotted to him before he could act as a director (and it was proved that he did so act), while he had admitted that the other twenty were allotted to him on his own application.

THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL AND WAGES DISPUTE.—On Friday morning, the price of coal in the Oldham district was advanced by 1s. 8d. per ton, making a total advance of 4s. 2d. for the week. In the same district great dissatisfaction prevails among the men in consequence, as they allege, of the low rate of wages as compared with the high price obtained for coal, and at Denton Lane colliery 100 men are on strike, while at several other pits notices to leave work, preparatory to a strike, have been served upon the employers. The men complain that their masters have broken through a custom which has prevailed in the Oldham district for many years, to the effect that, whenever there was an increase in the price of coal a proportionate advance in the rate of wages should immediately follow, and that while coal has risen to an unprecedently high price, wages are little better than when coal was selling at about one-half the present value. A short time ago the men struck work for an advance of wages of threepence in the shilling, but returned to work on the understanding that the masters would concede 2d. in the shilling. On receiving their subsequent fortnight's wages, the men employed under the Chamber Colliery Company, who own the largest extent of the coalfields in the Oldham district, found that only one-half of the advance of 2d. was conceded. The men, chagrined that the masters should attribute the high price of coal to the advance of wages, are now preparing to stand out determinedly for the full demand of 3d. in the shilling.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Macarthur, K.C.B., Colonel of the 100th Regiment, late of 27, Princes-gardens, Kensington, who died Jan. 4 last, in his eighty-third year, was administered to in the London Court, on the 12th ult., under £35,000 personalty in England, by Sarah Macarthur; the lawfully appointed attorney on behalf of the executors; Sir Wm. Macarthur (the testator's brother), of Camden Park, N.S.W.; and James Kinghorne Chisholm, Esq., of Gledswood, N.S.W.—the other executors, Edward Deas Thomson, Esq., and Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar, Bart., having renounced. The will bears date Nov. 9, 1866. The gallant General was possessed of estates in Great Britain and Australia; the annual rents, subject to an annuity to his nephew Edward Bowman, he leaves to his children; but, on failure of their acquiring a vested interest, then to his said brother Sir William and family. There are legacies to his sister, nephew, and nieces. The plate, jewellery, pictures, and furniture, he leaves to his wife absolutely, and appoints her residuary legatee for her life, and the principal to his children.—The will of the Hon. Lady Blanche Mary Harriet Balfour, the daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and relict of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, was proved in London, on the 5th inst., under £20,000, by Eleanor Mildred Balfour, her eldest unmarried daughter, the sole executrix. The will is dated Dec. 30, 1871, and the testatrix died at her residence, 18, Eaton-square, May 16 last. She has bequeathed the whole of her property in England, Scotland, and elsewhere, equally between her unmarried daughters. The will of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart., J.P., and D.L., late of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, who died May 27 last, aged twenty-nine, was proved in London, on the 9th inst., under £30,000 personalty, by his relict, Dame Ellen Emily Gooch, the sole executrix. The will is dated March 6, 1871, and a codicil April 3 following. He bequeaths the whole of his property to his wife absolutely. The will of Mr. George Peter Montgomery-Campbell, late of Fredericton, in the province of New Brunswick, was administered to in London, on the 8th ult., under £4,000 personalty in England, having been first proved in New Brunswick, by Sophia Storie Montgomery-Campbell, the relict. The will bears date Jan. 19, 1861, by which he leaves to his wife a life interest in the whole of his property, and afterwards to his children absolutely.—The will of Mr. George Hudson was proved in London, by one of his sons, under £200.—*Illustrated News.*

Lieutenant Tribe, whose case was the subject of discussion in Parliament some time ago, is again under arrest. He demands full inquiry into what he terms his persecution.

A serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease is reported from Montgomeryshire. On Tuesday 800 cattle, sheep and swine were reported infected in the district comprised within the borough of Welshpool.

FATAL MACHINERY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night a shocking accident occurred at Cassel's Steam Sawmills, West Holborn, South Shields. Mark Shanks, aged 18, had occasion to enter the machine-room to oil one of the shafts. To reach this shaft he had to step over another making 130 revolutions per minute. His clothing was caught in the latter shaft, which drew him amongst the machinery, and it was not till a few minutes afterwards that he was discovered by another workman. His body presented a dreadful appearance. Death had no doubt been instantaneous.

BURNING OF A LIVERPOOL SHIP.—On Monday, intelligence was received in Liverpool to the effect that the iron barque Arequipa had been burnt at sea. The crew, after undergoing a good deal of suffering, were rescued by the barque Bloomer, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. The Arequipa, under command of Captain Hetherington, left Valparaiso for Liverpool on the 20th of March, with a valuable cargo of nitrate, &c.; and all went well until the beginning of July, when the vessel was found to be on fire. She was 400 tons register, and belonged to Messrs. W. and J. Tyrer.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY GOODS PORTERS IN LIVERPOOL.—A strike of a rather unexpected character and one attended with great inconvenience to the commercial community, took place in Liverpool on Monday afternoon. For some days past the goods porters employed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway have been agitating for an advance of 6d. a day in their rate of wages, urging as some of their pleas the present high prices of butchers' meat and other necessaries of life, and also the length of their hours of labour. It was expected on Monday morning that some reply would be received from the railway directors to the memorial presented by the men, and work was gone on with as usual, when about eleven o'clock it became known that their request had not been favourably received. The whole of the porters in the goods warehouses, &c., struck work at 12 o'clock, much to the consternation of the managing officials. The result was that a complete stoppage took place in the receiving and delivering of goods, and nothing was left to the company but to close their gates, which was accordingly done, and immense quantities of goods are at present "locked in," there being no way of delivering them, whilst the merchants and others desirous of forwarding their goods inland are "locked out." The traffic manager of the company has issued a notice to the effect that in consequence of the men having turned out on strike, goods cannot be received or delivered as usual until the strike is at an end, and soliciting in the interval the forbearance of the public. The strike of the Lancashire and Yorkshire goods porters was at first considered bad enough, but at one o'clock the whole of the goods porters in the employ of the London and North Western Railway Company at the Waterloo and Canada Dock Stations struck work because they were refused an advance in their rate of wages, so at present there is stagnation in the railway goods traffic at Liverpool.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* writes:—In confirmation of your telegram announcing the approaching resignation of the Lord Chancellor, I may add that Lord Hatherley's defective eyesight virtually disqualifies him from discharging the functions of Speaker of the House of Lords. At the opening of the session he was unable to read the Queen's Speech without incessant stumbling and frequent mistakes, and now, when he has to quote a document, he often requires the assistance of his private secretary or some friendly Peer to supply his visual defects. Lord Hatherley's inability to see more distant objects now and then leads to awkard results. The other night a nervous young Irish Peer was blundering through a maiden speech, and was endeavouring to remember some treacherous sentence that was at his tongue's end as he entered the House when he was utterly discomfited by hearing the Lord Chancellor rise abruptly and put the question point blank, "That this bill be now read a second time." A smart young Scotch Peer who followed began by saying. "Notwithstanding the vigorous attempt made by the Lord Chancellor to cut short the debate, I will venture to say a few words." There was a laugh at Lord Hatherley's expense; but if the Scotch Earl had known that the Noble and Learned Lord could not see the Irish Peer either sitting or standing he would have bitten off his tongue rather than fire off a joke, which in that case would have been cruel and unfeeling. When the Lord Chancellor hears a pause he concludes that the orator has resumed his seat, and rises to put the question. I hear that Lord Hatherley would have resigned when the Opposition Peers moved a vote of censure on Sir R. Collier's appointment, and again when they threw out his Appelate Jurisdiction Bill. It was always intended that he should be succeeded by Sir Roundell Palmer, and it is at the earnest desire of the Government that Lord Hatherley retains the Great Seal until after the conclusion of the Geneva Arbitration.

MEETING OF POSTMEN.—A meeting of letter-carriers attached to the Chief Office, London, E.C., was held on Monday morning in their kitchen, to appoint two delegates to represent them on the committee of London Post-office employes now being formed in order to wait upon the Post-master-General to place before him the inadequacy of the pay they receive to meet the increase in the price of nearly all articles of necessity which has been going on for several years past, but which has assumed such serious proportions during the last few months. The meeting was to have been held on Saturday, but was forbidden by the Superintendent (Mr. Eltham), acting upon his instructions. Application was, however, made to the postmaster of the East Central district for permission to hold the meeting, which was at once granted, those applying being informed they would be held responsible for any violent language that might be used. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Hattam, letter carrier, seconded by Mr. Kebble, letter carrier, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting of East Central letter carriers, finding their present rate of pay insufficient for the necessities of themselves and families, and considering the revised scale no improvement thereon, do hereby appoint two of their number to represent them, to act upon and in unison with the Postal Employes Committee (now forming), with the object of waiting upon the Post-master-General, and desire them to inform that gentleman that nothing less than granting the whole asked for in their petitition of March last can possibly be considered as a final settlement of the question, and also pledges itself to support them in their efforts to obtain it; and they at the same time desire to express their deep and earnest sympathy with their brethren in the suburbs and provinces who are now moving in the same direction, and trust that their efforts will be attended with the success they undoubtedly merit." In accordance with the above resolution, the following delegates were unanimously chosen, viz.:—Mr. William Booth, proposed by Mr. Wright, letter carrier, and seconded by Mr. Radford, letter carrier; and Mr. Wm. Siret, proposed by Mr. Morgridge and seconded by Mr. H. Bailey. An amendment which was proposed fell through. A vote of thanks was then passed to the postmaster for his courtesy in so kindly granting the use of the kitchen for the meeting.

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

Wanted.

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, a YOUNG MAN as FARM SERVANT. Also, to LET, the HOEING of about 8 Acres of TURNIPS.—Apply to R. SMITH, Low Bradley, Medomsley. 230c

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.

249 is the WINNER of the WATCH raffled at JOHN EMMERSON'S, Templetown. 243c

LEADGATE WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL.

THE above SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., by Mr. ALFRED NOAKE, of Gloucestershire. 225c

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, 6s. per Dozen. 950b

CASTLESIDE WRESTLING and ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on SATURDAY, August 3rd, 1872.

Good Money Prizes will be offeqed.
For particulars see Bills. 223c

TANFIELD HORTICULTURAL AND POULTRY SOCIETY'S SHOW will be held on August 31st, 1872. Special Prizes will be given for both Rough and Smooth Rabbit Coursing Dogs. Entries close on August 17th, 1872.
229c JOHN BREWIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Consett Cooperative 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

N O T I C E.

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.

JOHN MURRAY'S SALE APPOINTMENTS.

31st inst.—Hay at Friarside.
August 1.—Cattle at Burnopfield.
" 12.—Draperies at Leadgate.
" 13.— Do. Do.
" 14.—Groceries and Shop Fixtures.
" 29.—Cattle at Burnopfield. 232c

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, } Secretaries.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, 11th July, 1872. 203c

NEW BRANCH BANK, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

N O T I C E,

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

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

THE INTOXICATING LIQUORS (LICENCES SUPENSION) ACT, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned, JOHN CHARLTON, of Oxhill, in the County of Durham, intend to apply under the provisions of the said Act, to the Justices at the General Annual Licensing Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the West Division of Chester Ward, in the County of Durham, appointed to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-second day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, to remove a License from a house and premises, situate at Oxhill, in the Ward and County aforesaid, occupied by MARGARET ANN SWINBURNE, and known by the sign of "The Isle of Man," to a newly erected House and Premises situate at Oxhill, aforesaid, in the same Ward and County, aforesaid, in my occupation, such application being with the consent of MARGARET ANN SWINBURNE the said Occupier, I having given the Notices as required in the case of an application for a new Certificate, under "The Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869," and "The Wine and Beerhouse Amendment Act, 1870," for the said newly-erected House and Premises.

As witness my hand, this Twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.
220c (Signed) JOHN CHARLTON.

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.

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

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

Business Announcements.

N O T I C E.

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 VALUER, PUBLIC 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

Sole Agent for the North:—W. B. CHERRETT, West Hartlepool.

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.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HOWARD'S
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, 9, Middle Street, Consett. 205c

BACON, CHEAP FOOD.—Mild cured and well Fed AMERICAN BACON and HAMS, especially selected, from 4½d. per lb., may be had at the following depots:—77, King Street, South Shields; 12, Union Street, North Shields, and Bedford Street, North Shields; 24, Nun Street, Newcastle, and 13, Sandhill, Newcastle.—ASSISTANTS WANTED.
222c JAMES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

MR. BURTON, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, will Resume his Duties in Teaching Pianoforte, Organ, &c., on and after MONDAY, the 29th inst., for the ensuing Quarter. Pianofortes Tuned and Repaired.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge,
July 25th, 1872. 226c

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
10, WOOD STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 228c

FOR
PURE CHEMICALS
AND GENUINE DRUGS,
MAWSON AND SWAN,
MOSLEY STREET,
NEWCASTLE, 231c

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.

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

P I A N O E S.

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.

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. 988b

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 Worstod, 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 BOARD-ROOM, 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 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

TO LET, MARQUEES or MARQUEE TENTS, any size, on moderate terms.—Apply, WALTER PROUDLOCK, (late of Black House, High Bridge,) Wholesale Tobacco Pipe Manufacturer, Newcastle Arms, No 3, Clayton Street East, near Eldon, Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Well-Aired Beds. New Milk. Live Rabbits and Pigeons supplied. 224

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Murray.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at FRIARSIDE, on WEDNESDAY, July 31st, 37 Pikes of Wellwon NEW LAND HAY.
233c JOHN MURRAY, Auctioneer.

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

DELVES LANE, NEAR CONSETT.

MR. W. NICHOLSON instructed by Mr. JOHN BURLINSON, Blacksmith, who is declining business, will SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, 29th, 1872, the Whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., consisting of 1 Horse Hay Rake; 1 pair of Bellows; Anvil; Vice; Drilling Machine; 4 sets of Stocks and Dies; 1 Ton of Bar and other Iron, new; Swadges; Mandrills; Hammers; 8 dozen of Horse Shoes; old Iron; 1 Stone Trough; a quantity of ½-inch Dealing; 1 Lathe; a quantity of Joiners Tools, Tables, &c. 221c

Sale to commence at Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

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 30, 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, August 14th, 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

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

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 an 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

A MOST SATISFACTORY REASON.—The question has frequently been asked during the past week—the first of the sale—why so many people have visited the establishment of J. Green and Company? The reason is perfectly obvious, because the sale is a genuine one, and the public have the good sense to perceive it is so, greater bargains being given than was ever given in Jarrow before.

A HOAX AT SEAHAM.—On Thursday evening, the bellman announced to the inhabitants, that the claimant to the Tichborne estates would arrive by the 7·50 p.m. train, and deliver an address from the railway platform. Some hundreds of people accordingly went to the station, and on the approach of the train, the occupants of the carriages were keenly scanned. It was discovered however, that the expected visitor was not amongst them, and the crowd retreated to their homes, not a little annoyed at the hoax which had been plaped upon them.

RPERLEY GALA on
, 1872.

Auction.

Murray.
UCTION, at Friarside,
31st, 37 Pikes of Well-
MURRAY, Auctioneer.

Nicholson.
NEAR CONSETT.
instructed by Mr. John
smith, who is declining
AUCTION, on Monday,
the STOCK-IN-TRADE,
Hay Rake; 1 pair of
rilling Machine; 4 sets of
Bar and other Iron, new;
mers; 8 dozen of Horse
Trough; a quantity of
quantity of Joiners Tools,
221c
o'clock in the Afternoon.

T. Crow.
rse Repository and Auction
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
every Tuesday.
RSES, HARNESS, CAR-
take place on Tuesday
UR T. CROW, Auctioneer

lliam Raw.
VALUABLE GROUND
UILDING SITES AND
, FOR SALE.
has received instructions
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
, Station Hotel, Black-
ust 14th, 1872, at Three
desireable FREEHOLD
D situate at Blackhill,
Leadgate.
be given in future adver-
nd can be seen at the office
l, and further particulars
Hoyle, Shipley, and Hoyle,
yne; or to the Auctioneer,
ne 21st, 1872. 175c

n Jenkins.
RY NOTICE.
is instructed by Mr. John
BY AUCTION, at the
Coach and Horses Inn,
August 14th, 1872, all
EEHOLD DWELLING-
ated in Medomsley Road,
upation of Miss Nixon.—
lls and future Advertise-
oms,
210c

ATE CONTRACT.
Auctioneer, &c., Consett,
most valuable BUILDING
ing from Market Street to
nsley Road, which, if built
made, will be one of the
t. The Sites will be Sold
new, 6ft. by 3ft., made of
Frame and Door. Any
be obtained by applying
falgar Street Sale-rooms,
214c

Sale.
HORSE, and CART, and
new. The Horse is Ten
; and is sold for no fault.—
ford, 7, Shakspere Street,
207c

d JEWEL BOXES, with
fitted with duplicate Keys,
, Cloth Market, Newcastle.
143c

FOR SALE by Private
ey Bridge, within Ten
Railway Station, in well
situations.—Applications
Mr. John Booth, Solicitor,
128c

IVATE CONTRACT,
ties situate in Dipton:—
E containing three Rooms
with six Rooms and large
every convenience attached.
apply to Richard Gibson,
991b

the Heads, from 4 in. to
Slide Rests for Lathes; a
Back Motiom Heads and
me; Two Small Engines;
ilers and Cylinders; Scale
chines; Blacksmith's and
s Tools, a Small Winch;
Sets of Cart and other
Bridles, and Spurs; large
ollers and Pump; Land
ers' Chests, Benches, and
lled Gun, by Labron an
, Pilgrim Street, Three
urch, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Proprietor. 159c

d other STEEL PENS,
of Stationers' Sundries.
brated Steel Pens. John
rade, Birmingham.
District—Robert Jackson,
894a

Reason.—The ques-
sked during the past week
why so many people have
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before.
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not a little annoyed at the
ped upon them.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

CHOLERA.

There are a few words in our language, the mere mention of which as being in our midst, seldom fail to strike terror to the boldest heart, and of no word is the above remark more emphatically true than of the word cholera. It is just forty years ago since we first recollect of the ravages of the dreadful scourge, and our memory is yet green—and will remain so till the mists of approaching death efface it—with the impression then made of dead bodies lying without interment, and of rumoured cases of people being interred before they were dead. Fear, nay terror, took possession of almost every heart. True, there were a few noble souls in nearly every smitten locality, who walked through the plague like angels of God through a seven-fold heated furnace, not only escaping scathless themselves, but through the agency of their efforts, saved many from death. Last year Europe was threatened with this dreaded and dreadful pestilence, but happily escaped. This year the destroyer has made his appearance again, and is ravaging countries with which we are in daily communication. Russia is at present groaning under the grasp of the fell-destroyer, and any day may reveal to us the awful fact that our country is plague stricken. No one can tell where the first dark spot will make its appearance, whether on the Mersey, the Thames, the Tyne, the Forth, the Clyde, or the Tay. We do not wish to be alarmists, but we do think it is our duty to call the attention of our readers to the onward march of this destroying angel. Without going into the metaphysical aspects of the question, we may be allowed to state that it is now pretty generally conceded that to a great extent we are the authors of our own misery, that the epidemics of a lesser or more severe nature, which are ever and anon stalking in our midst and stealing away our loved ones, are but the inevitable consequences which an infinitely wise Creator has attached to the violation of His laws, and that cholera is no exception to this principle. Though the rule may admit of many exceptions there is no denying the fact that people in a sound state of health, and in the midst of healthy surroundings are less liable to fall victims to epidemic diseases than those who are less favourably circumstanced. Such being the case it is the duty of our local authorities, but more emphatically the duty of every individual to contribute in evrey possible way to the general health of the district in which they are located. The axiom is pretty generally admitted in social and moral ethics, that prevention is better than cure, and we will guarantee that it is equally true in physical science. The fact of it being the "finger of God" is no reason why we should sit idly by and await its approach, and then writhe under its infliction, as Christians, we ought to be up and doing, to remove the cause, and thus avert the consequences. When cholera last visited these islands the late Lord Palmerston was petitioned by an assembly of Scotch divines, to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God that he would remove His afflicting hand, but the well-meaning though mistaken divines were sadly put out of countenance at his lordship's reply, for not only was the petition refused, but his lordship pointed out to the petitioners that their present duty was to work and remove all the filth from their midst, and when they had done their duty to themselves, they could then consistently ask God to assist them, and in this we think his lordship was thoroughly Chris tian. With our knowledge of the laws of health, it is positively criminal for us, either as officials or private individuals, to ignore them, and we would implore our readers seriously to consider their responsibility in the prospect of this anticipated evil let the most scrupulous cleanliness be carried out in every house, and everything causing an offensive smell removed. The authorities ought to see that every drain is trapped, and in good working order. Above all cultivate the habit of personal cleanliness, and be careful as to temperance, both in eating and drinking, especially the latter as beer swillers, and inveterate drinkers are generally the first fuel that goes to feed the pestilential fires. The prevalence of what is called "British cholera" in our midst shews that the predisposing causes of the greater scourge are plentiful around us, and if it breaks out on an early day it will find us ill prepared indeed. Christianity and science both point to us to do our duty, and when that is done we can confidently leave the result with God.

Our readers will observe from an advertising column, that the Wesleyan School at Leadgate will be opened on Monday, by Mr. A. Noake, a gentlemen who has conducted his last school with great ability and success.

Local and District News.

Thunderstorm at Consett.—A noon on Monday, a thunderstorm passed over Consett. The lightning struck Susan McIntyre, who lives on Medomsley Road, and cut upon her cheek. A young man narrowly escaped being struck by the electric fluid, while walking between Medomsley and Consett. The lightning struck the road a few yards in advance of him, the dust on that portion of the road where the lightning descended being blackened. The lightning struck apond at the Saint Pit, and considerably frightened a number of men who were working close by.

Serious Accident at a Wedding.—A serious accident, through the incautious use of fire-arms, took place at Consett on Saturday afternoon. A man, named James Ballantine, residing in Trafalgar Street, together with another man, were firing two revolvers in honour of a wedding, and were very foolishly using ball cartridge. Several shots were fired in the street, and Ballantine's revolver having hung fire, he proceeded to examine it, and while doing so the weapon went off, the bullet taking effect in Ballantine's right thigh. Medical assistance was at once procured, and notwithstanding that four medical gentlemen have attended the sufferer none of them have been able to extract the bullet. Ballentine lies in a very critical condition.

Curious Transaction about a Pony.—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before H. Smith, T. Greenwell, and J. Fawcett Esq., a man named Cuthbert Wharton was charged with wilfully damaging a lock, the property of Martin Batey. Dr Carr defended. It appeared that the defendant's pony was in complamants stable and the former went to the complainant's stable and took it out during the night. As it was not proven that the defendant broke the lock, he was discharged.

Pic-lic at Ovingham.—The members of the Ovingham Cricket Club held their fourth annual pic-nic and athletic sports on Saturday, in a field close to the village. A very attractive programme was issued by the committee of management, the weather was exceedingly fine, and a large gathering participated in the proceedings. During the afternoon, the Ovington and Mickley Square bands performed selections of music; tea was provided in a spacious marquee, and the majority of the visitors partook of the refreshing beverage. The sports were well arranged, and various sums of money prizes were distributed amongst the successful competitors. In the evening the usual ball was held.

Termination of the Strike at Stanley.—The miners who have lately been out on strike at the Morrison and Louisa Collieries, have resumed work. It will be remembered that the men struck work for an advance of 1s. 7d. a score, twenty tubs to go to the score, instead of twenty-one. This demand, however, the masters refused to comply with; but offered an advance of 4d. a score, and 3d. consideration money, at the Morrison Pit; and at the Louisa Pit, 6½d. on the then exissing score price, and 3d. consideration money. This offer the men refused to accept; and on the Monday, the masters expressed their willingness to increase the score price 7d., at the Morrison Pit; and 9½d. at the Louisa Colliery. A meeting of the men was afterwards held, when they agreed to return to their work on the terms proposed by the masters.

The Sunday Train Question in a New Phase.—Some intolerant opponent of the views held by Mr. D. Harris and his party has adopted a novel mode of endeavouring to turn that gentleman from the error of his ways. The following letter and the *address* is evidently from one who would, if he had the power, force an opponent into his opinions:

> Mr. Harris, Sunday trains not wanted, either at Consett or any other place. Repent and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out. Sin is the transgression of God's law, and the wages of sin is death. Through Christ pardon may be had for the sins that are past, but go and sin no more is quite the word of Christ. The day on which the Sabbath is, is not regarded by any but the Jews. A day is regarded by the Christian for Sabbath, but not the day. See your grammar on definite and indefinite, it's not altered by any defect.—Yours most respectfully, A Well Wisher.
>
> P.S.—It's not quite likely that bishops and the aristocracy could frame an Act of Parliament for putting down railway trains, seeing they want their carriages to preach vanity in, but men who know the way, act otherwise, and not being compelled by law, keep the Sabbath more pure by grace, as free to do right, without force of law. If there be few to pray, there is more danger, for God may take the law against you and me perhaps, for not reproving the error. If the day is not too sacred for preaching against sin, it is not too sacred for you proposing and committing sin. Such logic may do for such, but from such we beg leave to withdraw ourselves. Think about Christ, and the blood he shed, and why?
>
> Mr. Harris, Sunday Work Advocate,
> Shotley Bridge, Durham.

Shotley Bridge Circuit Primitive Methodist Sunday School Teachers' Union.—About twelve months ago, the Primitive Methodist Sunday Schools in the Shotley Bridge Circuit formed themselves into a union, for the purpose of Sunday School visitation. Mr. E. Wardhaugh, jun., Shotley Bridge, was elected president; Mr. J. Charlton, Consett, treasurer; and Mr. W. Warren, Blackhill, secretary. During the twelve months the society has been doing a good work; the visitations proving highly satisfactory and instructive. On Saturday night last, the annual meeting was held, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Castleside. The proceedings commenced with a tea. After tea, Mr. William Robson, of Consett, in the absence of Mr. E. Wardhaugh, president of the union, was called on to preside. After the roll had been called over, the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Wm. Robson, Consett; vice-president, Mr. T. Turner, Blackhill; treasurer, Mr. J. Charlton, Consett; secretary, Mr. W. Warren, Blackhill; assistant-secretary, Mr. J. T. Sutherland, Consett. A paper was also read by Mr. W. Warren, on, "How are we to retain our senior scholars, so that they may not be lost to the church?" After considerable discussion, it was agreed that each school in the union adopt a plan and report at next meeting. After the usual vote of thanks the meeting was brought to a close.

Tow-Law Athletic Sports.—The annual athletic sports and rural games were held on a portion of the Tow-Law race course on the afternoons of Saturday and Monday, and though the sourse of considerable amusement and excitement to those who were present, were practically a falure in a financial point of view, which was to be regretted, as the promoters used their utmost efforts in offering liberal prizes and preparing an attractive programme. The weather was beautifully fine, still the attendance of visitors and competitors was exceedingly limited. The principal item on the card was the all-England 150 yards handicap foot race, for which a sum of £13 was offered. For this, out of the 42 entries, only 18 accepted their allotted start, and were divided into nine heats; the running off of which and the trial heats for the handicap dog race occupied the whole of the first day. On Monday the weather was again favourable, when the sports were resumed about four o'clock, and resulted as follows:—Handicap foot race, 150 yards, M. Carr, Tow-Law, £10, 1; R. Stokey, Waskerley, £2, 2; T. Rafferty, Tow-Law, £1, 3; won by a yard and a half. Running high leap—Jos. Coulthard, Tow-Law, 1; Ralph Marley, Tow-Law, 2. Handicap dog race, 200 yards—Final tie, Wm. Pay's Dan the Pedlar beat Wallace's Lady. The sack race was won by J. Purvis, Tow-Law, and throwing the cricket ball by W. Martin, Sunniside. A consolation sweepstakes, once round the field, was won by Alex. Dunholme, Bishop Auckland, J. Birch, of Stockton, being second. Darkness was fast setting in when this race which concluded the sports was run.

Dipton Industrial and Provident Society (Limited).—The first quarterly meeting in connection with the above society, was held on Saturday night last, in the room belonging to the society. Mr. George Coulson (president), in the chair.

The North-Eastern Railway has participated more and more of late years in sundry important local improvements, one of the latest measures of the Directors having been an application for Parliamentary authority for the enclosure of a further portion of Jarrow slake. Altogether, the North-Eastern railway is a beneficent magnate in the district of which it has helped to develop the vast natural resources.—*Herepath's Journal.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Constant Success.—No diseases are more trying to the temper, and more exhausting to the constitution, than the pains in muscles and joints caused by exposure to wet and cold. Wherever the seat of suffering it will only be necessary to foment the affected part with warm water, dry thoroughly, and immediately rub in Holloway's inestimable ointment to obtain ease. Gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and tic-doloreux are soon relieved and ultimately cured by the use of this unequalled Unguent, aided by Holloway's purifying pills. Under this judicious treatment the afflicted parts soon cease to ache, and shortly regain their natural sensibility and appearance. These remedies are invaluable for curing spinal-affections and nervous diseases

Singular Freak of a Consett Man at Howdon.—On Thursday night a man dressed in the garb of a workman, broke fourteen squares of glass in the window of M. Robson, druggist, Howdon, and quietly walked away. He was secured, and was on Friday last, brought before Mr. Coppin, of North Shields, and remanded till Tuesday. The prisoner gave his name to be James Riley, puddler, Consett.—At the Tynemouth Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, James Riley, was brought up charged with breaking fourteen panes of glass, the property of Mr. Matthew Robson, at Howdon. A witness stated that he was standing at Mr. Robson's shop door, when he heard a pane of glass broken, and on looking out, he observed the defendant with a stick break fourteen panes of glass. The value of the glass was about 40s. He was remanded until Tuesday next.

A Valuable Investment in the Iron Trade.—We are informed that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in Bolckow Vaughan, and Co., Limited, was held in Manchester a few days ago, for the purpose of considering a proposal to issue B. shares, in the proportion of one fully paid-up share of £30 to each ordinary share. The company are enabled to do this because the value of the works, mines, and other properties belonging to it were revalued some time ago, and found to be worth £750,000 more than they stood at in the books of the company. The greater part of this increased value of the works it is thus proposed to distribute amongst the existing proprietary. The proposition of the directors was warmly received, and the necessary assent was given. During the last fortnight the shares have advanced from 48 to 60 premium.—*Iron Coal Trades Review.*

Wesleyan Methodist Conference.—This important ecclesiastical assembly meets this year in London, at the Old City Road Chapel, a place which teems with interest to the members of the Wesleyan body. It was built by John Wesley, and behind the Chapel an unpretentious monument marks the spot where rests the dust of the founder of Methodism. The Conference is moveable, and it is ten years since it was held in the metropolis. The sittings commence next Wednesday, but several preliminary committees meet before then. Last Tuesday, the Stationing Committee met to prepare the draft of stations. On Wednesday, July 31st, the Conference assembles, and the first business of importance is to chose a president. There is little doubt but that the distinction of succeeding the Rev. Dr. James, as president of the Wesleyan Conference, will be conferred upon the Rev. Luke Wiseman, M.A., who during the past year has filled the office of secretary, and has also acted as delegate to the American Conference.

Promise of Marriage under Difficulties.—At the Marylebone Police Court, London, on Saturday, John McCarty, aged 30, an engineer, was brought up on a warrant for neglecting to pay £4 10s. arrears bastardy due to Sarah Proud, a single women.—From the evidence of the complainant, a good-looking women, a servant, it appeared that about two years ago she made the acquaintance of the defendant, and they kept company together. She was confined of a female child, and the defendant is the father of it. As he refused to marry her she applied to the South Shields magistrates, who made an order upon him to pay 2s. 6d. per week. He had since the order gone to Newcastle, and he owed her £4 10s. She obtained a warrant from this court, and the defendant was apprehended. The defendant was at work, but had no money to pay the demand and the expenses, which amounted to over £5.—The defendant said he wished to behave honourably to the complainant, and would pay her if he had time.—The magistrates ordered the defendant to pay £8 10s., or in default to be imprisoned for six months.—The complainant said she did not wish to send the defendant to prison. He had promised to marry her, and she wished him to perform his promise.—The defendant said he would marry her, and asked that the case might be adjourned for him to perform his promise.—The magistrates adjourned the summons, and the parties left the court.

Annual Gala and Sports at Harperley Park.—The pleasant seat of the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson, Harperley Park, Wolsingham, was on Saturday the scene of some interesting sports. The attractive programme which had been issued, drew together the principal athletes in Weardale and South Durham, and the contests, which were witnessed by a select gathering of ladies and gentlemen, passed off satisfactorily under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Rodham, Stanhope; and Mr. Hutchinson, Wolsingham. Amongst others present were the Rev. Edward Wilkinson, the Rev. J. W. Hick, Colonel Blenkinsopp, Major Hodgson, Mr. W. C. Stobbart, Mr. Cows, Mr. Edward Shaftoe, Mr. James Rodham, Dr. and Mrs. Davy, Dr. and Mrs. Carr, &c. The running high leap was won by W. Rodney, T. Clark being second, and in the pony race which followed, Mr. Stephenson's Norfolk Lass was first, and Mr. G. Hutchinson second. There were nine competitors for the third event, a hurdle race, and Wm. Harle, of South Church, landed first, and Alexander Denholme second. The chief event of the day, a wrestling competition, open to all, came next, and the following proved the winners in the first round:—Joseph Allison, Weardale; John Milburn, Weardale; Thos. Laycock, Weardale; Robert Jackson, Wolsingham; J. Siclair, Shildon; J. Graham, Shildon; Joseph Sanderson, Wolsingham; T. Booth, Wolsingham; R. Williamson, Wolsingham; J. Martin, Wolsingham; and John Natrass, Weardale. In the next round, Allison threw Laycock, Milburn threw Sinclair, Jackson threw Natrass, Williamson threw Martin, Sanderson threw Booth, and Graham was odd man. The third round resulted in Williamson throwing Graham, Jackson threw Sanderson, and Allison, after the best wrestle which was witnessed, threw Milburn. In the fourth round Williamson threw Jackson, Allison being odd man; and in the final falls Allison threw Williamson twice in succession very easily, and won the first prize of £2 15s., the second receiving £1 7s 6d., and the third 10s., those who fell in the third round 5s. each, and those who fell in the second 2s. 6d. each. Another wrestling competition for beaten men, and a number of other sports then followed.

Waiting for "Sub."—At a colliery near this city, a man who is employed at the screens applied to the time-keeper for an advance note, stating that he urgently required some money. The timekeeper accordingly gave him the necessary "sub" note, with the usual instructions to take it to the office. The workman, evidently under the impression that the post office would be the proper place to obtain the money, forthwith proceeded there, and deposited the note in the letter box. After waiting a long time for some one to put the money out of the box, he became excited and impatient, at what he considered a most unjustifiable delay. Ultimately he resolved to see the post-office official about the matter, and in a rather authoritative manner demanded to know the reason why he had not paid him the money. The postmaster, after learning the particulars from the now agitated workman, politely informed him to take it to the colliery office. We need hardly say that he willingly obeyed the instructions, and obtained the money at the proper quarter.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Oddfellows Procession, Tow-Law.—On Saturday last, the members of the "Mansion of Peace" Oddfellows Lodge, assembled at Mr. Thos. Smith's Railway Hotel, for the purpose of having their annual procession and dinner. They met at twelve o'clock, and shortly after that hour, headed by the Tow-Law prize Sax-Horn Band," they paraded the principal street. The magnificent banner, belonging to the society, was greatly admired. Sunniside was visited and, after returning from there, they attended the Presbyterian chapel, where the Rev. E. Scott officiated. Leaving Chapel the procession marched round the different colliery rows and finished their rounds at five o'clock. They adjourned to the splendid large room belonging to Mr. Smith, where a sumptuous dinner awaited them, and to which every one seemed to do ample justice. After dinner the usual toasts were drank, interspersed with songs, &c. Shortly before the proceedings terminated, the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Jackson, slater, made a few remarks on the very prosperous condition of the Society, which seemed to give the members great satisfaction. Mr. Jackson, slater, also gave notice, that the members were to meet the following morning, Sunday, for the purpose of attending church, the object being, of paying a last token of respect towards their late deceased brother, Jonathan Jackson, who lost his life very suddenly by an accident. The band was again in attendance, and played the "Dead March, in Saul" with grand effect. Hundreds of people thronged the streets to see the unusual sight. Slowly the procession moved to church, where the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson preached. After service, the procession formed and proceeded back to the Lodge Room. The band played appropriate music.

Local Sporting Events.—At the Fenham Park Grounds, Newcastle, on Saturday, Thomas Richardson, of the Spen, and William Tait, of Backworth, played a match upon the Qoit Ground with four-pound quoits, two-in pins, ten yards distance, and forty-one points up, for £40. There was a numerous attendance of spectators, and a little speculation took place over the issue five and six to four on Richardson, Mr. John Purvis, of Winlaton, was referee, and Mr. Robert Bagnall, of the White Swan low bar, Cloth Market, Newcastle, stakeholder. From end to end the match was of a most keen and exciting character, and each alternately led, but never more than a point or two. Richardson, 39. The Backworth man led away with a ringer, and Richardson followed with a farside toucher, Tait then planted another ringer, and Richardson made a grand attempt to top it. He did place his quoit on the top, and it was such a near thing that the referee had to be called in to decide whether it was a ringer or not. Of course, during the very brief interval that the examination was going on, there was intense excitement amst the speculators as the match was won by either the one or the other of the competitors, but which remained for the referee to say. Mr. Purvis decided that Richardson's last quoit was not a ringer, and Tait, therefore, won the match by two points Tait 44, Richardson 69.—On Saturday, at the Gateshead Borough Gardens, W. Brown, of Swalwell, and E. Wheatman, of Tanfield Lea, played at twelve yards distance, with six-pound quoits, and sixty-one points up for £40. Some few months ago, the men played a similar match at Gateshead, when Wheatman won cleverly by twelve points, but notwithstanding, the victory, he was not such great demand for the second engagement, as Brown, upon whom, at the outset, six to four was laid, a rush to back the Tanfield man at the finish, however, brought about even betting, and a large sum changed hands over the results. Mr. Ralph Ferguson, of Seaton Burn, was referee. The first portion of the match was splendidly contested, and the competitors counted ten each, but Brown then took a slight lead in the score, and the game was called—Brown 18, Wheatman 15. The latter, however, then scored rapidly, and having all the best of the playing, won easily by twenty-two points. Score:—Wheatman, 1 3 2 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 2 3 2 1 4 4 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 3 2 1 2—total, 61; Brown, 1 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 total, 39.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MEDOMSLEY COLLIEY.

On Saturday morning, a serious accident occurred ta Medomsley Colliery, whereby a man named Thomas Forster lost his life, and another man named Wheatley was seriously injured. It seems that Forster and Wheatley, both shiftmen, were working in the Busty Seam, which is intersected by a band of stone, and had excavated the lower portion of the coal, and were in the act of removing the band of stone when the coal gave way and fell on Forster, killing him on the spot, and seriously injuring Wheatley, who was standing near. An inquest was held on the body before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, at Bradley Cottages, on Monday morning. Mr. Southern, Inspector of Mines; Mr. Hedley, viewer at the colliery, and Mr. Walton, overman were present during the enquiry.

Jacob Walton said he was a shifter in the Medomsley Pit, belonging to the Consett Iron Company. On Friday last, the 19th inst., witness worked in the Busty Seam along with the deceased, Thomas Forster, aged 36 years. The band was at that time bad, and witness and deceased expected it to come down during the night. The deceased and Wheatley went to work at the same place on Saturday morning. The lower coal was 2ft. 5in., the band 8in., and the top coal 2ft. thick.

The Inspector: Had you the timber to set?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Was it ready for you?

Witness: Yes.

Foreman of the Jury (Mr. Hawdon): How much coal had you taken from underneath the top coal?

Witness: Two feet six inches.

The Coroner: Then there was timber in the place;

The Inspector: Timber props for setting?

Witness: Yes sir.

The Inspector: Were there punch props?

Witness: There were sleepers.

The Inspector: Sleepers that were left for you to make punch props of, I suppose.

Witness: Yes.

Samuel Wheatley, a hewer, in the Busty Seam, stated that his father, Ralph Wheatley, who was with the deceased when the accident occurred, was unable to attend in consequence of the injuries he had received.

The Coroner: Where is he hurt?

Witness: In his side.

Examination continued: On Saturday morning, one of the putters in the pit told witness that the deceased was killed, and his (witness's) father injured. Witness went to the place indicated and found Forster lying underneath the coal.

The Coroner: Was he dead then?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Where was your father?

Witness: He had gone out by.

The Coroner: Was your father so injured that he could not assist Forster?

Witness: He says he could not assist him in any way.

The Coroner: Could he walk?

Witness: He walked on his hands and knees.

A Juror: He had to walk about 500 yards before he got to where the putter was.

The Coroner: How old is your father?

Witness: About forty-seven.

The Coroner: Has he been long in the pits?

Witness: Ever since he was sixteen years of age.

The Coroner: I suppose he will quite understand this sort of work, then?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: I suppose your father will have told you how the accident happened.

Witness: Yes. My father told me that Forster knew the band was bad.

The Coroner: How many punch props had you in?

Witness: Two. Forster was wedging the band and my father was casting it back when the coal came down.

The Coroner: Your father and the deceased had charge of their own work?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Supposing they had thought the place to be dangerous, could they have got assistance for setting props.

Witness: I suppose so.

The Overman: Shifters always set their own props.

The Coroner: Your father does not blame anybody?

Witness: No.

The Foreman: Wheatley told me that had there been twenty people there they could not have saved Forster's life.

The Coroner: Well, I think the jury will see that the evidence is very satisfactory, and that it was a pure accident.

The Inspector: I am perfectly satisfied that it was an accident.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of "accidental death."

The deceased was a Primitive Methodist local preacher, and was planned to preach twice at Knitsley Chapel on Sunday last.

Cricket.

CROOK v. BENFIELDSIDE.

A match between the first elevens of the above clubs was played at Benfieldside on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the Crook team when time was called to draw the wickets. Score:—

CROOK.

1st Innings.	
Smith, b Lax	7
Hutchinson, b Foggon	14
J. Woodhall, c Jackson	0
H. Kellett, run out	7
C. Turnbull, c Jackson	14
R. Turnbull, c Lax	39
G. Hall, run out	7
J. Hall, b Dixon	11
R. Scales, c Richley	6
T. Race, l b w	0
T. Brown, not out	1
Extras	17
Total	123

BENFIELDSIDE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Lax, l b w	2	not out	15
J. Dixon, b Scales	3	st R. Turnbull	21
H. R. Foggin, b Scales	4	b Scales	3
M. Richley, c Scales	0	not out	3
T. Jackson, b Scales	0		
R. Smith, c Hutchinson	0		
J. Thirlwell, b Kellett	2		
E. Richley, c Hutchinson	3		
P. Cummings, b Scales	1		
J. Westgarth, b Scales	0		
J. Lovat, not out	0		
Extras	2	Extras	1
Total	17	Total	43

LEADGATE READING-ROOM CLUB v. CONSETT CATHOLIC CLUB.

A match was played on Saturday last between the above clubs, on the ground of the former, who won easily, with nine wicket to spare. The batting of Hutchinson and Humble, and bowling of Miller and Bell for the home team, were excellent. The bowling of Iveson and wicket-keeping of McGuckion for Consett were splendid; but the fielding was moderate. Appended is the score:—

CONSETT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Moor, b Bell	0	b Bell	2
P. McGuckion, b Miller	2	run out	7
L. Clark, c Browell, b Miller	8	b Miller	2
E. Iveson, b Bell	0	c Hutchinson, b Miller	2
M. Garland, b Bell	8	b Bell	3
J. Kimpson, c and b Miller	7	st Gardner	0
J. Carroll, c Simpson, b Miller	2	b Bell	0
J. O'Brien. b Miller	0	b Bell	2
J. Crossing b Bell	3	c and b Miller	11
R. Crawford, b Miller	0	not out	2
J. McCoy, not out	0	b Miller	4
Extras	4	Extras	7
Total	34	Total	42

LEADGATE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R. Simpson, b Iveson	9		
W. Humble, c and b Clark	14	not out	6
J. Hutchinson, c McGuckion	14	not out	10
J. Bell, run out	0	b Carrol	1
M. Gardnes, c Kimpson	9		
M. Bates, c McGuckion, b Iveson	4		
W. Miller, c Moor, b Iveson	1		
C. Sinclair, b Ivesen	2		
W. Tinkler, st McGuckion	0		
B. Bainbridge, run out	3		
W. Browell, not out	0		
Extras	5		
Total	61	Total	17

LIZZIE v. BURNHOPE.

On Saturday last, a match at cricket was played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a victory for the Lizzie Club, by 16 runs. The following is the score:—

LIZZIE.

R. Bell, b J. Middlemiss	0
T. Forster, b W. Smith	2
R. Tindle, run out	27
R. Forster, b J. Middlemiss	2
T. Stobbert, c b Middlemiss	1
R. Broadbent, run out	6
J. Carrel, run out	0
J. Dawson, b W. Smith	1
J. Siddle. c Middlemes	0
W. Stobert, b W. Smith	1
J. Bulmer	0
Extras	3
Total	48

BURNHOPE.

H. Hobbs, c R. Forster	4
J. Story, b R. Bell	2
J. Rollins, b R. Forster	6
J. Middlemiss b R. Forster	1
G. Bell, run out	1
J. Hobbs, b R. Forster	0
W. Smith, b R. Forster	5
G. Middlemiss, b R. Bell	1
T. Craig, b R. Forster	7
T. Rowell, b R. Bell	0
T. Urwin, b R. Forster	0
J. Hardy, c R. R. Forster	0
J. Fenwick	3
Extras	2
Total	32

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE THREE GRIFFINS HOTEL—THOMAS WENTWORTH AFTER HIS SEARCH FOR HIS SON—THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF MARTHA BAYLIS—JABEZ GOODY BEHIND THE SCREEN.

The "Three Griffins" Hotel at Southampton was one of those thoroughly old-fashioned houses of entertainment that a very few years will possibly see the last of.

It was situated in a street leading from the main thoroughfare, from which, however, its ancient protruding porch, and broad stone steps could be seen plainly enough; as also the three rampant griffins over the door, that gave the house a name, and had, by the bye, grown rusty in places for want of regilding.

The frequenters of this hotel, in its palmier days, were ship captains trading to and from the port; quiet invalid passengers who came there to rest for a time, after their long sea journey from the two Indies; and merchants and shippers who had temporary business to transact in the rapidly growing maritime town.

The Three Griffins, however, had had its troubles, and had seen sorrow; for instead of being a well-filled, well-accustomed house, with all its many bedrooms occupied, it had dwindled down to an establishment that snapped greedily at mere casual visitors, and had even descended so low as to invite the passing excursionists by the attractions of "an ordinary on Sundays at two o'clock—joint, vegetables, and cheese—at 2s. per head."

But for this announcement in the window, which might reasonably have made the Three Griffins above the doorway more rampant than ever with disgust, the hotel would have looked venerable and substantial enough; but that terrible "ordinary on Sundays" gave it a poor struggling appearance, that not unfitly represented its actual condition.

The bill, however, had this effect; it made economical people enter a house they would otherwise have passed by, and it seemed to say, "Walk in, and don't be alarmed. All our charges are upon the same moderate scale, notwithstanding our broad steps, our grand old porch, and the three rampant monstrosities in ruin above."

It was upstairs that the real grandeur of the Three Griffins was most apparent. From the first landing-place of the great stairs started a long wide gallery, on either side of which a row of doors with numbers on them in brass figures, told of those many bedrooms, each with its huge four-poster, clothed in white dimity, and in some instances with its additional tent bedstead similarly clothed, but a little lower in the world, and more in a corner than its giant companion.

Another flight of stairs, and there was a similar gallery, not quite so large, but with its double row of numbered doors, and its single and double-bedded rooms awaiting the sleepers who were now so chary of coming. Even above this gallery there was another; but the host of The Three Griffins had very wisely dismantled the rooms there, and closed the numbered doors permanently, in utter despair of their ever being wanted for any profitable purpose.

In one of the bedrooms in the lower gallery of the Three Griffins—number nine, as the brass figure outside the door proclaimed—sat, or rather reclined, Thomas Wentworth. He was pale, haggard, and suffering from bodily and mental anguish.

He was dressed as though he had but recently returned from an expedition. He had not taken off his overcoat, and his boots were dusty; for he was too tired and too full of thought to relieve himself of these encumbrances till he had taken the rest he so much needed.

He was muttering to himself almost audibly, and thus summing up the results of his journey.

"Too late!" he said, "too late! and only by an hour. Curse those lazy boatmen for not pulling faster. Oh, Dudley! Dudley! you have kept your word bitterly indeed! when shall I see you again? Shall I see you at all on this side the grave."

Thomas Wentworth shook his head miserably, and continued:—

"To see the steamer weigh anchor; to know that he was on board; to watch it gradually depart; and to be tied to that wretched boat, shouting, hailing, and all to no purpose! And now to be alone in the world!"

He paused for a time and covered his face in an accession of miserable reflection.

Suddenly his hands dropped, and he looked about him, as though half expecting to find that some one had entered the room.

"No not alone!" he said, with his teeth set, and his hands clenched. "*She* is here. I saw her. I am too great a prize to be left unwatched. She has followed me that she may not lose her interest in my life."

He had just finished his soliloquy, and was asking himself whether he should remain at "The Three Griffins" that night, or return at once to Waverton, when he was aroused by a tap at the door.

The door opened, and Martha Baylis stood before him.

"Come in," he said.

He mastered his feebleness, and rose hastily from his chair.

"What do you do here?" he asked, passionately.

"I might put the same question to you, Thomas Wentworth," replied the housekeeper; "but that I happen to know why you are here, and what small satisfaction you have gained from your journey. However, although I expected a better reception, I will tell you that I am here to seek you, and, if possible, to restore you to your senses. I have taken trouble enough, I am sure, to that end; and as your life is valuable to me, if it is not to yourself, I thought fit to take care of it. You will of course return to the Poplars to night, now that your business here is over."

Thomas Wentworth winced at the assured and impertinent tone taken by the housekeeper. But he thought fit to give her a word or two of warning.

"Beware Martha Baylis!" he said. "Beware! You are presuming too far upon your discovery. You may yet be mistaken as to what that discovery is worth. I do not return to the Poplars to-night."

"Then," replied Martha Baylis. "I stay here—that is, in this house."

"You mean that you will plague me with your presence—watch me that I do not jeopardise the interest you fancy you have in my existence?"

"Just so. We have both played, and played dangerously, for a great stake; and I want my share of the winnings, you see. It will not do for you to be running about the country, at the peril of your life, while I go empty-handed."

"I see, I see," replied Thomas Wentworth, subduing his passion, and trying to talk coolly. "You ask for your share of what you call the winnings. How am I to pay you?"

"This is an odd place to make a bargain in," said the housekeeper, smiling grimly. "The chambermaid may hear us. But if you wish to know what I expect, I will tell you."

"Go on," replied Thomas Wentworth. "But speak low. These walls may have ears."

"Just so. Had we not better retire to a more fitting place for business of this kind. There are sitting rooms below."

Thomas Wentworth began to hope that he might get rid of the housekeeper finally upon easy terms. He contemplated something like a thousand pounds as the price of buying her off; and, although he thought this a large sum he would even have doubled it to have seen Martha Baylis safe on board of one of those ships on the sea yonder sailing for a distant hemisphere.

What a happiness it would be, he thought, if he could go back to the Poplars with the knowledge that the housekeeper would never show her threatening visage again.

He therefore consented to treat with Mrs. Martha Baylis, and he promised to join her in a few minutes in one of the private sitting rooms on the ground floor of the Three Griffins.

"You will see the room," she said, "for I shall leave the door open till you come."

This was as much a threat as an instruction; for the housekeeper wished to show Thomas Wentworth that she did not mean him to escape her.

As she left the bedchamber, she fancied that she heard a sudden scurrying down the curved staircase, and she plainly enough saw the head of a retreating figure disappear hastily.

"It was time we stopped talking there," she said. "I wonder who that can have been? Ah! I see now! It was Jabez Goody. Well, he has heard nothing of any great consequence, and could scarcely understand what he did hear. But I'll settle with the rascal for eaves-dropping."

She walked straight into one of those sitting-rooms on the ground floor, adjacent to the great coffee-rooms and she left the door open, and seated herself so that she could command a view of the lower part of the staircase.

Thomas Wentworth, however, had no intention of escaping her; and he presently appeared, descending the stairs, from whence he could see Martha Baylis seated in the room on the ground floor, awaiting him.

There was a young lady, of trim, pleasing appearance, standing by the desk in a glass-windowed enclosure where the books were kept and the bills were made out; and though she was apparently engaged in extracting items from a long narrow parchment-bound volume, and transferring them to one of the bill-heads adorned by the three griffins, she was not so occupied but that she took note of the proceedings of the recent visitors of the hotel.

She had noticed the figure that scurried down stairs just before Mrs. Martha Baylis, and she saw that it, or he, had entered the sitting room in advance, and she also observed that when the housekeeper followed, there was no sound as of conversation between the two persons. It then suddenly occurred to her that the man who had made such haste to reach the sitting room before Mrs. Baylis, might be in hiding; and she was further impressed with this idea by her knowledge that there was a tall screen in the apartment, behind which any one could easily stand concealed.

When the housekeeper took her seat with her back to the screen, and so as to command a view of the passage by the staircase, the young lady in the glass enclosure began to think that the plot thickened; and when Thomas Wentworth entered the room and the door was shut, the little drama became more vivid and interesting.

She had a due care for the house and its reputation; and she therefore left her bills, and her book, and communicated her suspicions to the landlord.

"The man and the woman," she said, "who came here this morning to make inquiries, and who returned about an hour ago have gone into the blue sitting-room; and number nine, about whom the woman was so anxious, has joined them there. There's a plot or something, I'm sure, going on; for the man with the large nose is hiding,—I'm certain of that!—behind the screen."

The landlord laughed.

"Oh, it's all right enough, I dare say, niece," he said, "But it's as well to keep an eye upon them. You are right there, my girl."

The young lady returned to her book and her bills; from her vantage ground, she took care to watch narrowly the closed door of the sitting-room.

We must, however, follow Thomas Wentworth to his interview with the housekeeper.

When he entered the room the housekeeper shifted her position to the other side of the apartment with her back almost touching the screen, and allowing her master to take a chair opposite to her.

She had shut the door very carefully, and thought all was safe, so far as secrecy was concerned.

"Now," said Thomas Wentworth, opening the conversation, "What is it you require of me as the price of peace?"

The housekeeper had assumed an easy attitude, with one elbow resting on the table, so that the arm supported her head, while with the disengaged hand she drummed out a sort of monotonous tom-tom on the mahogany.

"The price of peace," she repeated. "In what way do you expect peace?"

"By your absence—your departure from England—indeed, from Europe."

"Oh," replied Mrs. Martha Baylis. "*That* would be a costly affair."

"How costly?"

"First," said the housekeeper, accompanying each expressive word by a drum on the table, "it would be as well for you to say what you think, or what you know, you have gained by the Will, beyond what you would have had by, let us say, any other Will."

"I cannot see what that has to do with the question," replied Thomas Wentworth. "All we have to consider is what will satisfy you to leave the country with."

"Oh, dear no," exclaimed Martha Baylis. "In the first place, I have not said that I *will* leave the country; and in the next, if I did, I should leave you a very much poorer man than you are now. Listen to me, Thomas Wentworth. I think, that one night,—a night that you no doubt will remember—you asked me whether I had not entertained some hopes of being your brother's widow—which means, that I hoped to be his wife. If you did not ask me the question in those terms, you hinted as much. Well, I may now confess, that I had some ambition to be mistress at the Poplars."

Thomas Wentworth stared at his housekeeper. A dim suspicion came across him that she was aiming at some singular reward. But his wildest imagination could not compass the real drift of her reference to what she had once so ambitiously hoped for.

"I guessed that," he replied. But what has it to do with *our* compact? You can neither be my brother's wife nor his widow now."

"But I might be mistress at the Poplars, nevertheless," said Martha Baylis, stooping from her easy position to stare across the table at her master.

"How?"

"You cannot see?"

"Not in the least?"

The housekeeper knitted her brows, and assumed a keener, fiercer, expression. She wanted Thomas Wentworth to anticipate what she was going to say; for it was something that even she hesitated at.

"Do you ever think of marrying again?" she said.

"Marrying again! Whom should I marry?"

The housekeeper started from her seat, and leaning towards Thomas Wentworth, whispered in his ear, the one word.

"Me!"

The effect was electric! Thomas Wentworth drew back his chair several paces, and holding up his shaking hand towards her, exclaimed,

"Back, woman! You are mad! Marry you!—marry the curse that I am trying to shake off! I had as soon marry——there, there, Martha Baylis—I know of no other word that suits—I would as soon marry the devil. Back, woman, to your chair! You blister me with your hot, fiendish, breath! your very face is a grim horror to me. Take it away, I tell you!"

He held up both his hands now, as he backed his chair further and further from Martha Baylis, and shook them in the air as if to push her from him.

But Martha Baylis was not to be shaken off in this way. She followed him up. Her vindictive eager eyes glared at him with an expression scarcely human: and she hissed almost in his ear the words,

"Then, Thomas Wentworth, *I will transport you!*"

He dropped his hands as she said this; and bowed his head in deep, burning agony. He was struggling in the toils. How was he to escape?

Growing, spreading, in his brain was that one black thought which he had ever entertained, in a greater or less degree, since he had first felt the avenging touch of that Nemesis which the housekeeper so fitly represented. His brain was on fire with it now. He must sweep Martha Baylis from his path.

Still, he clung, however hopelessly, to another remedy, and mastering the passion that had prompted him to such bitter words, he said.

"Let us be calm for a moment. You asked just now what I had gained by the will. That meant, I suppose, that you wished to estimate your silence in money. I have a proposal to make to you. I will give you one thousand pounds to leave England for ever.

Martha Baylis curled her lip in disdain.

"One thousand pounds," she said, with a smile of derision. "Surely you will say more than that?"

"Well, I am not disposed to be ungenerous in such a matter. Fifteen hundred pounds, or even two thousands, to be paid to you, or for you, upon certain conditions. Do you agree to that?"

"Pshaw!" replied the housekeeper. "Do you take me for a fool, or an idiot! Ten, twenty thousand, would be nearer the mark; and then you would have the best of the bargain."

Strange to say, this reply appeared to have no other effect upon Thos. Wentworth than to make him cool and collected.

"Then," he said, "I am to understand that there are but two courses open to me. I must either give you what would amount to half my property, or I must marry you. Is that it?"

"Exactly," replied the housekeeper.

"Very well," returned Thomas Wentworth. "Give me time to think. I will consider which is the best course to take. I am afraid you have me at a disadvantage, and I suppose I must submit one way or the other."

The housekeeper was not simple enough to accept her master's sudden coolness and consideration, as thoroughly genuine. But feeling herself quite a match for him, she determined to accept what appeared like an armistice.

"You will return to the Poplars I suppose in the morning?" she said.

"Yes, in the morning," he replied.

And, without asking the housekeeper what she was going to do, Thomas Wentworth went to his bedroom.

Jabez Goody was much relieved at this departure; and he was more relieved when Mrs. Martha Baylis went out of the room to talk to the young lady in the glass enclosure. He then slipped from behind the screen, and using his cat-like abilities to good purpose, disappeared only to prepare himself for a suitable re-appearance a few moments afterwards.

All that night Thomas Wentworth was haunted, asleep or awake, by one idea. It was a *third* course that was in his mind when he cooled so suddenly in his conversation with Martha Baylis.

(*To be continued.*)

BARON ETTRICK.—Francis Napier, ninth Lord Napier of Merchistoun in the Peerage of Scotland, who has just been created a Peer of the United Kingdom under "the name, style, and title" of Baron Ettrick, is the eldest son of William John, eighth Lord Napier, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Andrew James Cochrane-Johnstone. He was born in September, 1819, and succeeded to his father's honours in 1834. Having filled various diplomatic offices from the year 1840, he was appointed in January, 1857, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, whence he was transferred to The Hague in December, 1858. In December, 1860, he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and to Berlin in 1864; and he has held the Governorship of Madras from January, 1866, down to the present year. It will be remembered that, on the assassination of Lord Mayo, Lord Napier administered the affairs of our Indian Empire, *ad interim*, until the arrival of Lord Northbrook.

A STRIKE OF GRAVEDIGGERS.—The superintendent of the Woolwich Cemetery at Wickham-lane found himself suddenly bereft of all his hands a few days ago. The gravediggers, whose wages were £1 a week, with full pay in sickness, and the chance of certain gratuities, had previously sent in a demand for an increase to 24s, and were informed in reply that the matter would be considered by a special meeting of the Burial Board, but regarding this a mere pretext to gain time, they immediately and unanimously struck work, and refused to wield pick or spade until their terms were conceded. The clerk and superintendent, however, proceeded at once in quest of fresh hands, and although there was for a day or two some inconvenience and delay, the whole of the men on strike have had their places occupied by other men—£1 a week and perquisites all the year round being a rate of remuneration which is considerably above the standard of the labour market in the neighbourhood. It is doubtful whether the required increase would have been willingly granted, but the gravediggers out of place now regard their strike as rather premature.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—On Friday, the bodies of three young men were found in a water tank on the premises occupied and owned by the Stockton Blast Furnace Company at Portrack, near Stockton-on-Tees. The works in question comprise two blast furnaces with the usual complement of calcining kilns, heating kilns, heating stoves, tramways, water tanks, blowing or blast engines, &c. It is customary for those engaged as "fillers" at the calcining kilns to work by spells—that is to suspend work for about an hour whenever the the kilns are full. On Thursday the 13th ult., Thomas Steel, aged 15, Joseph Alkin, aged 16, and Peter Cook, aged 21, all employed upon the works as fillers, had completed their spells and left the kiln, saying that they were going to bathe, as was supposed in the Tees, which flows close to the works. They did not return when expected, and on the following day a search was made for the bodies. This proving unsuccessful, it was concluded that Cook, who was formerly a sailor had induced the others to go to sea. An old water tank, which had not been in use for 14 months, covers the house in which the engines to draw cages to the top of the blast furnaces are used. This is about 18ft. long, 12ft. deep, and 12ft. wide, being constructed and covered with iron, and tied together by six stays or rods of iron. It is about 15 yards from the ground, difficult of access, and only entered by two manholes near the top. About six o'clock on Thursday evening, Mr. G. Reece, the chief engineer, and a man named Thomas Coleman, went to the top of the stoves, and in the tank or cistern, which is contiguous, they observed a body hanging across one of the stays, the head and arms and feet being in the water, which is six feet deep, and, from its situation over the engine-house, always warm. Two others, named Charles Wilson and Thomas Neesham, volunteered to enter, and succeeded in getting the body out, though in a shockingly imperfect state. Wilson in company of another named Joseph Leighton, again essayed to enter for the purpose of making further investigations of the contents of the tank. They were, however, overcome by the foul gases, and they were pulled out insensible. Attempts to restore consciousness by the aid of whisky and other stimulants failing, they were lowered to the ground by ropes, carried home, attended by a medical man, and revived. Two large pipes were attached to the tank as syphons, and the water was all removed by six o'clock on Friday morning. The remains of two other bodies were then collected by a man named John Ramsey, all in an advanced state of decomposition. It is thought that one of the three had entered the tank for the purpose of bathing, in ignorance of the depth of water; then that Cook had gone to his assistance and been overcome, and finally that Steel had crept along the stays, but was unable to assist either to get hold of the bar upon which he was suspended. The father of Steel has charge of an engine immediately underneath the tank in which his son was was found. Cook was the only support of a widowed mother, who had given her son up for lost, and gone to Liverpool to reside among her friends. Her address is not known.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has consented to become the patron of the Hospital for Diseases of the throat.

A FARMER IMPRISONED FOR ASSAULTING A LABOURER.—A farmer named Cunnington was on Saturday sent to prison by the Hunts county magistrates for a month for assaulting a labourer.

Le Catholique, the official journal of the Vatican announces in its issues on the 17th, that Monsignor Capel has been named Domestic Prelate of his Holiness. This gives the right rev. gentleman the honours of a bishop.

It is intimated that M. Thiers has received from Count von Moltke a copy, magnificently bound, of the work just published under his supervision, on the war 1870-71. Count von Moltke has inscribed on the copy an autograph dedication, conceived in the most flattering terms.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. William Cunliffe Brookes, M.P. for East Cheshire, laid the foundation stone of a new Constitutional Hall, to be erected at Dunkenfield, in the Borough of Staley-bridge. There was a procession of Orangemen. After laying the stone Mr. Brookes made an address referring to the present bad Government, and the reason for the Conservative position; and congratulated them on the commencement of the building. A banquet was held in the evening at the Ashley Hotel.

MURDER ON THE STAGE.—At a station called Nawgong, in the north-west, a most frightful tragedy has just been enacted, a private of the 106th regiment Light Infantry, by the name of Delanty, having been shot dead on the stage of the theatre belonging to the regiment, by another private of the same regiment, while engaged in acting his part. No reason appears at present for the committal of this cruel and bloodthirsty murder. A general feeling of horror had spread throughout the station in consequence of the perpetration of the deed. The murderer is stated to have been slightly under the influence of liquor at the time he committed the foul and cold-blooded deed.—*Madras Athenæum.*

WAGES IN THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.—Some English iron-workers, who immigrated to this country some time since, and have been employed at Pittsburgh, are going home to Staffordshire. They find that they cannot live as well here as there, despite the higher money wages. The wife of one of them said, "It was a bad day for us that we believed all about high wages here and came out to America;" and her husband added, "We're going home wiser than we left home." To this testimony as to the real condition of American working men, we may add that of Mr. Archibald, British Consul-General at New York. He says that he is beset and overrun with British subjects, who have come to this country to make money, and find themselves unable to do as well as they did at home. There is no land where the working man ought, in the nature of things, be better off than here, but the incubus of Protection has crushed him down into poverty.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE BUZZER NUISANCE IN LONDON.—Mr. W. W. Wren, Bedford-square, applied to Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street Police Court, on Friday on behalf of several inhabitants of Gower-street and the neighbourhood, and stated that a steam whistle of terrific power had been used by a pianoforte-maker for the purpose of calling the men to their work. It commenced at six in the morning and was renewed at intervals throughout the day. If it was suffered to continue he should be probably driven to live elsewhere, and he thought that many of his neighbours would be compelled also to go away. Mr. Vaughan said he had no power to interfere, but it was competent to the neighbours to prefer, an indictment against the manufacturer, if he disregarded their remonstrances upon the subject, or they could apply for an injunction in the Court of Chancery. He was of opinion that if they signed an appeal to him repeating that they must take proceedings if the nuisance was continued their object would be probably attained.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN PARIS.—One of the lodgers in a house in the Passage du Sud returning home on Wednesday night, perceived a strong smell of charcoal, and obtaining assistance proceeded to break open the door of an apartment whence the vapour proceeded. In it were found the tenants of the chamber, a dressmaker, and her daughter, aged 18, both apparently dead, and lying on the ground was the body of a young man, a shoemaker, living in the neighbourhood, who had been killed by a stab at the back of the neck. The women were after some time restored to consciousness, and it was then ascertained that the mother, having discovered that her daughter had been seduced by the young man, had upbraided him, and in her passion had struck the blow which caused his death. Being alarmed at the fatal result, the mother and daughter determined upon suicide, and had nearly succeeded in their object when the escape of vapour attracted attention and caused the discovery. The mother was committed to custody upon a charge of homicide.

CLAIMS ON OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO.—The case of Gibb *v.* Gibb was before the Master of the Rolls on Saturday. This was a suit to administer the estate of the late Mr. Gibb, one of the directors in the Overend Gurney Company. A petition was now presented for the sanction of the court to an arrangement for setting apart certain sums out of the estate, to answer various contingent claims against the representatives of Mr. Gibb. It was proposed that a sum of £110,000 should be set apart to satisfy any adverse decree which might be made against Mr. Gibb in the suit of Peak *v.* Gurney. Then there would be £43,000 to answer a claim by the Cumberland Bank, and a further sum to answer a claim set up in a suit to set aside a purchase of freehold estate contracted for by the testator before his death, and a further sum to answer certain annuities and legacies left by the testator. These several sums would amount to £240,000, which would leave a large surplus, since the funded property alone of the testator amounted to £440,000. Sir R. Baggalley, Q.C., appeared in support of the petition. The Master of the Rolls made an order in conformity with the prayer of the petition.

REMARKABLE SALE OF IRON AND COAL.—A striking illustration of the very high prices that iron and coal are realising in the colliery and iron-making district of South Staffordshire is afforded in a three days' sale that was concluded last week at Wolverhampton. Through the failure, in Oct., of the Union Iron and Coal Company, it became necessary to dispose of the works and stock. Efforts to sell the works have been fruitless; but the stock and the duplicate castings have now been disposed of by auction. Excited purchasers were present every day, and iron-masters competed with middlemen for everything that could make iron, or that in any shape or of any quality was iron. Partially manufactured iron known as puddled bars, for which £6 and £7 was a good price before the stoppage of the concern, realised £11 5s. a ton, and rough ends from such bars sold freely at ten guineas. They were bought by ironmasters to melt up again. Rusty waste sheets, spoilt in the making, and only partially manufactured, went at prices averaging from £20 to £25 per ton. Rough scrap iron realised £13 to sell again. The crop ends of strips and hoops, out of which washers might be punched, sold in their oxidised state at prices for which splendid bright iron might have been purchased less than a year ago. Pigs, for which £2 7s. 6d. was given in September, sold at five guineas. And the refuse raw fuel about the place, by courtesy termed coal, and that could be carried away at about one and a half boat load, fetched, with numerous pits winding merrily within a few yards of the place, no less a sum than £35. At a corresponding sale, about a year ago, the average price got for pig iron was £2 5s; here it was £6 7s. The property was valued at £5,000 in October. It has this week realised about £8,000.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon, with the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, will leave Chiselhurst for Scotland before the 15th August.

Monsignor Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, has just delivered to Mdme. Thiers and Mdlle. Dosne two gold chaplets blessed by the Holy Father, the beads of which are beautifully chased. The ladies have transmitted to the Pope, through the medium of the Nuncio, a joint letter of acknowledgment.

DROWNING IN THE ALPINE LAKES.—The following interesting explanations may serve to illustrate the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of recovering the bodies of those unfortunate tourists who are asphyxiated in the deep emerald lakes of Switzerland and the Tyrol. A few weeks ago a Viennese civil servant perished while bathing in the Attersee, in Styria. The Government has refused up to the present to allow the widow the pension due, by sticking to the letter of the rules, which require a regular constatation of death—that is, the production of the corpse. Professor Simony, an old Alpine tourist, contends in favour of the relict that it is next to impossible to hope for recovery of the bodies of persons drowned in those lakes, which is a fact fully acknowledged by the inhabitants, and exemplified by many appalling calamities. In one case out of 39 capsized, only two were washed ashore. The fact is, that in these small but deep reservoirs the thermometer, at a depth of 80 or 100 feet, reads a temperature as low as 34 to 38 deg. F., which is about that of the maximum of the density of water. That is the caniculæ; but in early summer the cold strata rise even higher, although the bathing surface may be pretty well heated. Hence, if the body of the drowned once sink into those glacial strata the evolution of gasses is at once checked, and the tumefaction prevented which in other waters causes the corpse to float. Whatever small evolution of gases takes place they are at once expelled by the pressure of an extraordinarily dense column of water, and the body is fatally doomed to sink, slowly and for ever, to its watery grave. The result of dredging are in most cases unsatisfactory, on account of the great depth (540 feet in the Attersee) and the under-currents, and (let us add) the outlets which sometimes exist at the bottom of the lakes.—*Post.*

MR. HORACE GREELEY ON HIS OWN CAREER.—Mr. Greeley visited the Boston "Coliseum" on the 3rd inst. He visited the hall devoted to the newspaper men, and there made a little speech which has attracted wide attention. As an utterance by a presidential candidate giving his opinion of the criticism to which his nomination subjects him, it may be of interest in England. Mr. Greeley said:—"It has fallen to my lot recently, as you are doubtless aware, to be placed before the public in a somewhat conspicuous attitude—conspicuous, that is to say, for us who work for the press and live by the press work, and live in public sight and under public criticism to a greater degree than most people; and yet I think to-day my position is a little more exposed to cavil and disparagement than that of most of you. It has been said of me—and I do not deprecate, I would not disarm criticism; but it has been said of me—and I take it as a great testimonial and compliment—that while in the business which I have pursued throughout my life I have shown myself very fairly competent, very fairly dilligent and successful, yet, if I were or should be invited into another line of life, into a different, and, if you please, higher, responsibility, I should be found unequal to it. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot well expect to have anything better said of me by my friends, much less by my adversaries, than to say that I have done well that which I had to do. (Applause.) It would seem a tolerably safe deduction that one who has been doing well all his life that which he has tried to do may possibly, may reasonably, be expected to do well at something else, if he were to undertake it. Some of my critics observe that though for myself personally I am a tolerably honest and respectable person, yet my associates are not very desirable, and are unworthy.—(Laughter and applause.) I am sorry for that, for my associates through life have been mainly the gentlemen and ladies I see about me—(applause),—whose acquaintance I have made while engaged in preparing information for the public press, and I can scarcely hope to find better in the future life than those I have had. I trust it was not meant to say that such gentlemen and ladies as I see before me have not on the whole performed their work and discharged their responsibilities with reasonable fidelity; with human error, with human imperfections, with human faults, doubtless, but still with fair reasonable human fidelity at all events. Ladies and gentlemen, with such as you my fortune has been associated through life, with such as you it will be associated to the end; and if the world shall say of me in the end he was a good printer, a respectable publisher, and an honest editor, all my ambition will be satisfied. Ladies and gentlemen, I will tax your attention no longer."—(Applause.)

THE EXPULSION OF JESUITS FROM GERMANY.—A Dusseldorf correspondent sends the terms of the German decrees against the Jesuits, which, as he remarks, "are so severe that even Mr. Newdegate might stand aghast at them." The action of the Jesuits in Germany is brought to a dead-lock—every seminary is to be broken up, every Jesuit church given over, and all their organisations are to be dissolved. If within six months there exist a Jesuit church, school, or training college in Germany, the police step in and shut it up; and if any individual Jesuit remain in the Empire, he knows under what terms he lives here—as a suspected person, under constant police surveillance. And this does not touch the Society of Jesus only; all monastic orders are brought in under the terms of the statute as "akin to" or "of the nature of" the same society. This works in a most thorough unexpected manner. There is in Dusseldorf a flourishing church and monastery of Franciscans; they have notice to turn out. The same with the Dominicans, who have been laying themselves out for very extensive premises in the lower part of the town. About six miles from this is a new establishment of French Carthusians, who have bought a nobleman's seat, and, at great expense, are erecting a splendid chapel and monastery; they, too, are served with notice to quit. The "Government district" of Dusseldorf has also issued notice that for the future no teachers, male or female, belonging to the monastic orders, shall be allowed in any school in the district. This will work in a way most unexampled. I cannot quote from statistical information, but I should say that nearly half of the primary education of Catholics of the empire is in the hands of the monks and nuns. The number of conventual schools for little ones is legion. All the young Roman Catholics, especailly the girls of the poorer classes, receive their first training at the foundation schools of St. Anna, St. Josephine, St. Ursula, &c. I should say that it will be hardly possible that the new law can be carried out in this severe, literal way. The Jesuits, with their dangerous political activity, and the lazy monks, who do nothing but live on the State, or, which is the same thing, on the charity of the faithful, will be peremptorily turned out; but the Government cannot shut up churches and schools, and banish all the Sisterhoods with their works of mercy to the sick and poor. A difference must be made between monks and monks, and the most useful retained and protected under civil inspection and authority. The Jesuits at Laach are packing up to go. Your readers who have done the Rhine will remember the Lake of Laach, which stands back from the river between Andernach and Boohl, with its fine old disused abbey, and the Jesuit seminary, and the swarm of "black" priests and candidates always walking two and two, or, in triplets, on the borders of the lake. An Ultromontane nobleman of Westphalia, Graf Hoensbroech, has offered this establishment a refuge on that part of his estate which is just on the frontier of Holland, and so in dangerous proximity to the land from which it is exiled.

Railway Time Tables,

Showing the time at which the Passenger Trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several Stations.

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

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—6·15, 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·5, 11·0, 11·25 (*), 12·30, 2·5, 3·0, 3·35 (*), 4·0, 5·15, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0, 10·40.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·15, 8·0, 9·30, 2·0, 6·0, 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, 30 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).—6·10, 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, 7·30, 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 26, 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, 5·50 (*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, 4·50, 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 4.38 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.

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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
	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
	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	„	6·38	10·43	1·19	2·58	6·2
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
	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.	7·35	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	
	dep.	8·32	9·15	12·50	3·25	8·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·37	9·20	12·55	3·30	8·48
Ebchester	„	8·40	9·24	12·58	3·34	8·52
Lintz Green	„	8·50	9·34	1·8	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	9·36

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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
	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
	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
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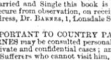

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"THE BEST STEPS RECOMMENDED BY HISTORY TO TAKE FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE GRIEVANCES OF IRELAND."

The above was the subject of a lecture, delivered by Mr. P. McArdle, in St. Patrick's School-Room, Consett, on Monday evening last. Mr. McArdle does not appear to be one of those "Redressers of Ireland's Wrongs," who has culled his information altogether from newspapers and books. He seems to have studied well his subject, which he enters into with a spirit, which clearly shows that he has the well-being of the Irish people at heart.

Mr. McNally occupied the chair, and in a few well chosen remarks, introduced the lecturer.

Mr. McArdle, who was received with loud applause, said—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I know of no subject that should merit so much consideration and attention from you, as the one I purpose to speak to you, on "The best steps Recommended by History to take for the Abolition of the Grievances of Ireland;" because there is no event whose possible occurrence could be contemplated that is calculated to thrill the bosoms of Irishmen with so much pure joy and delight, as the cessation of the wrongs under which our dear native country labours. (Applause.) Is there an Irishman at home or abroad, that is not incessantly yearning and praying—from the lowest depth of his soul—for the advent of that day when it will be announced in the four corners of the earth, that Ireland's long night of darkness is past; that the sun of freedom has risen over her; that wronged, oppressed, and plundered for seven centuries, she, at last, has become a free and independent nation? (Loud applause.) Is there an Irishman in any part of the universe, no matter how numerous, how varied, or how crushing may be his difficulties, who would not be eased of his burden by the communication of these glad tidings? (Cheers.) Of all the peoples on the face of the earth who experience the love of liberty, there is none who would rejoice so much upon its restoration as the Irish people. And why? Because there is no other people that are so closely devoted and attached to fatherland as the Irish people. (Loud applause.) The excess of the Irishman's love to his native soil, over that which any other man cherishes towards the land of his birth, the language of man cannot adequently describe. I know of no expression so much adapted to give anything like a fair idea of that exuberant and transcendant love which makes Irishmen more enamoured of their country, than other people, as one which a certain Irishman used when fighting a verbal challenge with an Englishman, about the merit of their respective countries. A large assembly congregated to hear the two redoubtable champions. As one seemed to triumph overthe other in their argumentative encounters, he was loudly applauded by his supporters and sympathisers. At the conclusion, the Englishman took off his hat, and shouted—"England for ever!" This was received with storms of applause from his friends, and apparent victory was on his side. The Irishman like all his countrymen, never beaten—(applause)—especially when witticisms are the issue, uncovered too, and in reply, shouted—"Aye, but here, by my sowl Ireland for far longer." (Loud applause.) An expression which created such enthuiasim among the assembly that it completely silenced his opponent and his party. If there is any one feeling in the human breast which at times predominates over all the other to such a degree as to neutralise them, that feeling in the heart of an Irishman, is his buring love for the freedom of his country. (Loud applause.) The intense, and imperishable love which Irishmen, at home and abroad, bear towards their country, the unwavering devotion with which they cling to her through weal and woe, is a grave sign that the day will come when the grievances will be cancelled, and an era of glory and splendour will dawn upon her. (Applause.) That the treatise of the subject which I have undertaken, may be more full, satisfactory, and convincing, permit me to lay before you a brief abridgement of what I conceive the wrongs of our country. In my opinion, they are chiefly absenteeism, exorbitant taxation, and rack-rents. By absenteeism is meant the abandonment of our country by its rich landed proprietors, who go off to foreign countries and spend in luxury and prodigality, vast sums of money which our people toil hard—from morn till night—to amass. It is calculated that by absenteeism, £6,000,000 yearly is abstracted from our country. Multiply this by seventy-one—the number of years that have elapsed since the Union—and you will find since that time, we have lost by the evil £426,000,000. It is estimated, also, that from unjust taxation, to which Ireland is subjected, she is loosing £5,000,000 a-year. At the time of the Union an explicit stipulation was entered into between England and Ireland, to the effect that each should be responsible for their individual taxation liabilities; for so enormous was the excess of the debt of England over that of Ireland, that England could not, with any show of reason, tax Ireland equally with herself; the debt of England being £446,000,000, and that of Ireland was only £24,000,000. (Applause.) But sixteen years after the Union, England, contrary to her express engagement, consolidated the two Exchequers, and taxed Ireland indiscriminately with herself. You will ask, perhaps, what means did she adopt for the accomplishment of this wholesale robbery? Her usual subtle and perfidious policy was the agent she employed for the execution of this crying injustice. Determined at a future time to impose as much taxes on Ireland as on herself, to the Articles of Union she appended a clause in which Ireland was assured that the taxation would not be raised to the same standard as Great Britain, till the following conditions should be fulfilled,—1st, that the two debts should come to bear to each other the proportion of fifteen parts for Great Britain to two parts for Ireland; 2nd, that the respective circumstances of the two countries should admit of uniform taxation. In order that the requirements of these two conditions should be obtained as soon as possible, while the debt of Ireland was scarce doubled, the debt of England was more than quadrupled; and this in the short space of sixteen years after the Union. By some extraordinary species of book-keeping, as Mr. Mitchell says, the proposition—two to fifteen—was brought about. But the verification of the first part of the clause rendered the second part an impossibility; hence, its fulfilment was never accomplished; for Ireland necessarily became poorer. But as England has a pretty stretchy conscience, she skipped over this part of the enactment. Accordingly, poor Ireland was forced to pay as much taxation money as wealthy England; and then her purse, now in the hands of England, she was deprived of all benefits resulting from her surplus revenues; and was compelled to pay the thousands and thousands of pounds that were spent in bribery and corruption, in robbing her of her senate and protecting laws. (Applause.) From rack-rents an immense sum of money is unjustly taken away from us, for the rents which the landlords exact, are far beyond the value of the land. (Hear, hear.) Our capital being drained away by absenteeism, exorbitant taxation, and rack-rents, what was the consequence? Necessarily our trade and commerce collapsed; our manufactures and public works were silenced, and crumbled into the dust, and our people had to fly to the land of the stranger to obtain a livelihood, which they could not get at home. Let not Englishmen say that the impoverished state of Ireland is the fault of Irishmen themselves. They say to us, at least some of them, Irishmen are selfish; they will not speculate, they will not invest their money in the creation of public works. Now, where is the money to be vested; it being pulled away from us in the ways I have refered to? (Applause.) Give us the management of our own affairs which will do away with absenteeism, exorbitant taxation, and rack-rents; and secure to us our own capital, and then we will let you see whether we are unwilling to speculate or not. (Loud applause.) They tell us also, that we are an idle people. This groundless charge, reminds me of a conversation that once passed between a German and an Irishman, that met each other at one of the docks, whence shipping is taken for America. The German was a dealer in boxes, and seeing the Irishman walking about, went up to him and said, "Buy a box, sir." "What for?" says the Irishman. "To put your clothes in;" says the German. "Bedad, thin; if I do," replies the Irishman, "I may go naked on the deck." (Laughter, and applause.) Let no man say the Irish is an idle people. How does it come, that in foreign countries, many of them raise themselves into high social positions? Who, if they remained at home, would be in wretchedness and distress. (Applause.) No, there is not a more hard-working race on the face of the earth than the Irish people. (Applause.) Even in England do they not prove themselves to be so?—for, is not the hardest, the most fatiguing and laborious work done by Irishmen? (Renewed applause.) After the short epitome I have given you of the wrongs of our country, let us now see what are the best means that should be adopted for redressing them. There are a great many Irishmen, now-a-days, who think that the sword always has been, and is now, the only cure for the grievances of our country. Before I make any remark on this opinion, I would say, first—that it is a truth which cannot be questioned—that a triumph for England has always been a disaster for Ireland. This fact is corroborated by reliable history. (Hear, hear, and applause.) From the acessi on of King John, in the year 1199, till the battle of Waterloo, in the year 1815. England and France were almost intermittingly at war. Now it has been observed that when England obtained a victory a new link was added to the chain by which England binds Ireland to her allegiance. In the reign of King William the First, after the capture of Namur the first time, a French marshal gave up a fortress to the conquering foe, and the success which attended the arms of England in the Netherlands, a crushing code of laws was enforced in Ireland. By acts of parliament the Catholics were forced to give up their arms and ammunition. They were forbidden to give or to receive any instruction, or go or send any of their persuasion to any foreign school, college, or university, and if any subject, of any denomination whatever, should be the cause of any person being instructed in the popish religion, or should send money or things for the carrying out of this purpose, convicted of this offence, he should be for ever incapacited to maintain any lawsuit, to be guardian, administrator, or executor; besides he should forfeit all his estate real and personal. They were rendered incapable of keeping in their possession, or in that of any other, any horse, gelding, or mare, beyond the value of £5. Their archbishops, bishops, vicars-general, monks and friars, all their clergy, secular and regular, were banished from the country. It was also enacted, that Protestants should not inter-marry with Catholics, and that no papist should undertake the service of an attorney. But not only the Catholics but the Dissenters, too, suffered from the glee and exultation that now prevailed in England. The woollen trade, by means of which the country attained a high degree of national prosperity, was suppressed. The lands of the then occupiers were confiscated after the termination of the war between William and his father-in-law, James the Second; a large quantity of land was taken away from the rightful owners and given to King William's favourites, in lieu of the services they rendered him by assisting him to overthrow the lawful sovereign. Now when England was triumphing over her enemy, it was abstracted from his majesty's courtiers and given into the hands of the Crown; that the party who co-operated with the usuper in triumphing upon their countrymen, were enslaved themselves; and thus a clear and convincing proof was given that rejoicing in England must mean lamentation in Ireland. In Queen Anne's time, after the brilliant achievements of the Duke of Marlborough, such as Ramillies, Blenheim, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, the Catholics were subjected to further tribulation. They were pronounced incapable of purchasing land or receiving any rents or profits arising from the land; no Protestant even could keep land for their use and at their disposition; and if any Protestant suspected another of holding land in trust for a Catholic, he could cite the suspected trustee before a Court of Justice, and deprive him of his property. Hear Lawless on this subject. "The rights of Irishmen," says he, "and the prosperity of England cannot stand together;" a melancholy truth, which the events of the present day only contribute to confirm, and which is still left to the enlightened English Government of future days to refute. The glories of William and of Anne; the victories of Marlborough and the universal conquest of Chatham have been the most disastrous epochs to Ireland. Never was the heart of our country so low as when England was the envy and terror of her enemies. The sounds of the English triumph were to her the sounds of sorrow—the little tyrants who ruled her were inflamed with courage, and urged on with increased rancour—the unhappy Catholics of Ireland, who always constituted the nation, were doomed to be again insulted and tortured with impunity." On the other hand, it is equally true, that when England was in a difficulty, and sustained a reverse which the fortune of war entailed upon her, Ireland was treated with conciliation and forbearance, and some crushing statutes relaxed. Fontenoy, one of France's proudest victories, won mainly, to the credit of Irishmen be it said, by the courage, bravery, and heroism of an Irish Brigade, and the steps which Charles Stuart, the young pretender, now took to regain the throne, from which his grandfather was unjustly driven, stayed for a time the lash of the penal code. It was rumoured that the Royal Youth was planning in France an invasion of England. The English Government, already appalled by the disaster of Fontenoy, was now thrown into a panic by the blow that was now aimed at its very existence. They knew that the youthful claimant had very many ardent and staunch supporters in Ireland, nay, that the conductors of the enterprise were officers of the Irish Brigade. They held a cabinet meeting to find out the best steps they should take under the circumstances. They saw and admitted their difficulty, and after some discussion, they whispered to each other, "The first thing and the best thing we are to do in the present crisis is to do something for Ireland." Accordingly to Ireland a message of peace was dispatched, the then ruling viceroy was recalled, and a new one was sent to take his place, of a gentle, mild, and amiable disposition. Priest-beating was immediately put a stop to, Catholic chapels were re-opened throughout the country. Priests could now in day light exercise the various rites of religion, archbishops, and bishops could now ordain priests and confirm children, without fear of being molested, informed upon, hand-cuffed, or banished from the country. Government officials who stood in high favour with the ruling body for their ardent and zealous persecution of their fellow-countrymen, now received rebukes and reprimands. In short, Fontenoy and the young scion of the House of Stuart assuaged the pains of Ireland. But why multiply instances? Was it not the American Revolution, the triumphs of Bunker's Hill, Yorktown, and Stony Point, which echoed across the Atlantic, aroused the Irish people from their lethergy, created the volunteers, who by the bold defiant attitude they assumed towards England, gained the great glorious and free constitution of 1782? Was it not the thunders and reverberations of the French Revolution which threw all Europe into convulsions, and in one night pulled down and swept away aristocracy, feudality, and privilege, that struck off the first link of the penal chain! This event terribly affrighted England, filled her with fear and consteration lest the flame, that was now burning in France, might extend itself to Ireland, and burn down the constitution. To preclude the eventuation of such an alarming occurrence and to keep back the spread of French principles; which even now were taking root among all peoples they adopted this course; the Catholics, notwithstanding the barbarous cruelties that were inflicted upon them, notwithstanding all the plans, schemes, and devices that were resorted to, to bring about their extirpation, yet formed by far the largest portion of the population. England now dreading that, induced by the precedent set them by their French friends, they might combine their energies and make one desperate effort to recover their rights, by way of conciliation lightened their burden by abolishing some of the penal laws. They were now admitted into the legal profession and permitted to apply their talents to the service of their country. Education entire and unrestrained and latterly of intermarrying and holding intercourse with their Protestant neighbours were granted them. In 1792, when France declared war against England, further relief was extended to them. They were enabled to vote for Protestant members of parliament, protestant town councillors, to be advocates at the bar, and to hold minor military and navel commissions. Further on, in 1829, was it not a fear of civil war that induced them to give Catholic Emancipation, which relieves Catholics from all the disabilities, with a few exceptions, under which they ground for centuries. O'Connell was not the direct means but the indirect means of Catholic Emancipation, in this respect, that he united the people and made them all as if with one voice cry out for this measure. To his eternal credit be it said, there never yet arose a man in Ireland that was able to exert such a magic influence over the people as Daniel O'Connell. If it were possible, he could make them eat bars of iron. He was not in the British House when emancipation was granted. Some time previous to the passing of this bill, the constituency of Clare became vacant. At this time, as you are aware, the Catholics were a persecuted people, in fact, in the eyes of the law they were supposed not to exist, consequently no one of the body politic thought of a Catholic coming forward, seeking the representation of the people of Clare in the Imperial Parliament. However, a few days before the election, Daniel O'Connell issued an address to the people of Clare, expressing his willingness to represent the county if they considered him a fit person. The polloing came on; and O'Connell was returned, but, in consequence of refusing to take the oath, he was disqualified. O'Connell was returned a second time, and the Government of England seeing that the people of Ireland were determinedat any cost to have emancipation, Catholic emancipation was granted. (Applause). He would say, after a careful perusal of their history, that moral force, assisted by physical force, used as an intimidating power, but not in reality, had gained for Ireland any benefitting measure she had ever gained since she came under the yoke of England. (Applause). In concluding his lecture, Mr. McArdle said: Taking lessons from the past, let us correct our moral and political failings. We must not indulge in excessive drinking, for intemperance will be an obstacle and a great one, against the advancement of our country, if our countrymen be prone to it. We must also have self-respect, to which too many Irishmen very badly attend. If we knew what we have been, there is no people that should have as great regard for self as we should. There is no people but the Irish people can say, "We never were enslaved, never abdicated our nationality, and our honour is virginal, for never has it been sullied by the smallest speck." For the future, therefore, let us be wise, prudent, temperate, friendly, and amicable to each other. Let us sink all differences—personal, local, and political—for the common good of fatherland, and rest assured the resuscitation of our country will be an event sure to come to pass. (Loud applause).

Mr. M. McNally rose to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. McArdle for his able lecture.

Mr. Dunne felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He thought that such instruction as they had received that evening, was what every true-hearted Irishman should seek; for how could they, unless they knew the grievances of Ireland, ever hope to redress such grievances? (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF BRICKS AT HAMSTEELS COLLIERY.

At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Monday, before J. Fawcett, T. Greenwell, and H. Smith, Esqs., John Thompson, William Parks, John Linskey, Thomas Doyle, Owen McCormick, and Joseph Meek, all boys belonging Hamsteels Colliery, were charged with doing damage to the amount of £6, to bricks at the above place, on the 20th inst. P.C. Smith, who had charge of the case, asked their worships' sanction to withdraw the charge against Thompson, who would give evidence against the other defendants. Their worships agreed to do so.

John Thompson, a boy about eleven years of age, stated that on Saturday last, he in company with the defendants, went to the brick-flats at Hamsteels Colliery. Thomas Coyle wolked on the green bricks, and as he did so, McCormick walked behind him and threw them about.

Mr. Smith: What did the other boys do?

Witness they did nothing sir.

John Elliott, foreman at the brick-flats, said the total number of bricks destroyed was 5,350.

The father of McCormick informed the bench that he had counted the number of bricks spoiled, and there were only 500 destroyed on the day in question.

Mr. Smith (to Elliott): How many bricks were there spoiled on Saturday, the 20th?

Witness: There were 2,500 spoiled on that day. There have been 5,350 spoiled within the last fortnight.

Mr. Smith: Well, the defendants are only charged for what they did on Saturday.

As there was no evidence against Parks, Linskey, and Meek, they were discharged. Doyle and McCormick were each ordered to pay £2 damage and expenses, the magistrates characterising the case as a shameful and wanton piece of injury to property. The money was paid.

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., Homœopathic 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 diarrhœa, 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

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., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

Correspondence.

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

"THE MEAT AND MILK STRIKE."

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir,—A month has now elapsed, since the above strike took place throughout the county of Durham, and I would like to know, what public good has been achieved by it? or, have we our meat or milk any cheaper? It may be said that one good result, has been. The formation of Co-operative meat shops; and another "cheaper meat." But, although I may admit the former to be true, yet, unless these shops can supply a better article at the same price, or, as good a one at a less price to the public, or the members thereof, I fail to see any public good arising therefrom; because, excepting one or two cases, the butchers are killing as much or more, than they did before the strike, and, although they did lose from £10 to £20 in unsold and unkilled meat, they are now making it up by charging a half-penny or a penny per lb., more now than before the strike. But, sir, what about the milk, &c., about which so much was said? There has been no mention of the co-operative (or any other) milk shop since the strike. Yet this was one of the principal articles labelled too dear and impure. When we remember, sir, the great difference in the cuts of meat, and the great dissatisfaction arising therefrom, &c., the small difference in quarts of milk; as supplied by the various venders; and considering, too, the ease with which a co-operative milk shop could be established; one wonders at the short-sightedness, or, absense of that mental perspicuity, known as intuition, so common among the feminine tribe, in not trying first to start a co-operative milk shop. For the encouragement of those who may be interested (and who is not?) in the matter, I may tell them that there is such a society in existence, viz., "The Co-operative Farming Society."

I am yours, &c. Fairplay.

Local Literature.

SHETCH OF THE HISTORY OF METHODISM IN THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE CIRCUIT; by Thomas W. Blanshard. Consett: Robert Jackson, *Guardian* Office.

Mr. Blanshard has done good service not only to the Methodists of this district, but also to the general public, by placing on record the facts embraced in this sketch. Though executed in haste, as he reminds us in his preface, the sketch is remarkably well done, racy, pungent, and occasionally ironical, it is worthy of the talented author of the "Life of Samuel Bradburn."

After giving us an interesting account of the introduction of Methodism into the neighbourhood, he describes the origin of the circuit:—"Shotley Bridge and Durham Circuits were originally included in the Sunderland Circuit. In the year 1812, Gateshead became a circuit, and embraced the whole of what is now Shotley Bridge Circuit, except Kiphill, which belonged to Durham; and Shotley, Watergate, and the places to the west, which were united to Hexham. Shotley Bridge was formed into an independent circuit at the Conference of 1840. It began its career without a chapel worthy of the name; the largest being little bigger than a third-class carriage. The services were held mostly in cottages and farm kitchens." Then follows an account of the thirty-one places which now constitute the circuit, in eleven of which, "handsome chapels have been built during the last four or five years, nearly the whole of them paid for." Take the following account of Methodism in Newlands:—"John Brown, of the Low Spen, was the first to preach a Methodist sermon here; and it was through him, no doubt, that the two Wesleys were led to visit the place. On Thursday, Nov. 13th, 1746, Charles Wesley says "I expounded at Newlings, [Newlands]. Here also, J. Brown has gathered a flock, and suffered greatly for their sake." On the 24th of March, the following year, John Wesley says—I came back [from Blanchland] to Newlands, where also John Brown has gathered a society. O, what may not a man of small natural talents do, if he be full of faith and love!" He preached there again on Saturday, August 30th, 1748, on his way from Allendale to Tanfield and Newcastle. Also, on May 18th, 1752, he preached "and endeavoured to remove the offences which had crept in among the simple people." On June 14th, 1759, he preached at five in the morning in Chester-le-Street. "Thence," he says, "we crossed the country to Newlands, where I was met by poor John Brown, who has refrained from preaching, until he has fallen into deep despair. I preached on 'I will heal their backslidings:' but the word did not reach the heart. I never saw near so large a congregation as at Sheephill [near Burnopfield] as we had at six in the evening. What is wanting is this whole country? Only more labourers."

"The Wesleyans were entertained by old Cuthbert Harrison, of South Newland's Farm, in whose barn the first services were held. There have been several generations of "Cuddy" Harrison's. The mother of one of them, said to Hodgson Casson, "I wish our Cuddy was converted."—"It will be easy enough," said Casson, "if we can get the dumb devil cast out of him." Casson and John Moody went to prayer, the dumb devil was exorcised, and the good farmer, though upwards of eighty, is still on the way to Zion. The Murray-field Farm, where the Hunters lived, was a favourite home of the old preachers.

Old John Slater, of Chopwell Mill, was a famous local preacher and class-leader, in connection with this society. In all kinds of weather, he and his brother George and sister Sally, came plodding to the meetings. On Christmas morning, at five o'clock, they were at the prayer meetings with the first arrivals. From five to six every morning, and from nine to ten every night, they were engaged in their devotions. The premises took fire, and after pouring water upon the flames for sometime in vain, Jacky retired to pray. His brother Thomas, who was rather wild, intimated that it would look better if he was handling a bucket. He replied, "I am doing more than you all." Old Jacky persevered in prayer, and soon the wind changed, and the fire was put out. Sally always went up to the penitent form during any special services, and when remonstrated with she would say, "O, *hinney*, I want my evidence brightening." When their brother Thomas was awakened under a sermon preached by old Frank Dodd, their happiness knew no bounds.

A curious illustration of those earlier times is furnished by an incident that took place at Newlands, but which Mr. Blanchard has erroneously connected with Ebchester. Here it is:—"A curious story is told of a simple couple, who were members here in the olden time. Christ's words about having faith to remove a mountain, they understood literally; and one day they both prayed that the oven might be full of bread, and firmly *believed* that their request would be granted. They rose from their knees and opened the oven door with great confidence, but were not a little chagrined to find it empty. The wife said the fault was not hers; and laid the blame upon the husband for his want of faith. He retorted that if *her* faith had been all right the oven would have been *half* full."

A glance at the "number of members" given at the close in connection with the "list of ministers who have been appointed to the circuit," shows that whatever may be said of "Methodist declension" in other quarters the statements do not apply to the Shotley Bridge Circuit, for we observe that whereas the number of members in 1858 was 597, the number reported in 1871, was 1,203.

We heartily commend these valuable local records to the general public, and have no doubt but they will be eagerly read in every Methodist household from Ramshaw to Kiphill, and from Prudhoe to Lanchester.

Shotley Bridge Police.—On Monday, before Annandale Town, Esq., a woman named Carrigan, a licensed hawker, was charged by P.C. Firn with drunkenness at Leadgate, on Saturday night. The defendant was rolling about the street drunk, and had a number of children around her Fined one shilling and costs.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 25th. — Before H. Smith, J. Fawcett, and T. Greenwell, Esqs.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.

Daniel Willmoor, *Philip Quinch*, and *Barnard McCloskey*, pitmen, were charged by P.C. Morland, with obstructing the highway at Hill Top, on the 6th inst. The officer said on the day in question he found the three defenants playing at pitch and toss on the highway near the Hill Top. Five or six boys were also on the road, some of whom were placing the coins on the fingers of the defendants prior to the latter throwing them into the air. Witness saw a woman go along the road, and she was compelled to pass to one side in order to pass the defendants. Order to pay 5s. each and expenses.

HIGHWAY ACT.

John Johnson, dairyman, was charged with a breach of the Highway Act by allowing three cows and a horse to stray on the highway, on the 20th inst. P.C. Logan, said the defendant was grazing his stock on the highway between Craghead and Burnhope. Witness had previously warned the defendant for allowing his cows to graze on the highway. Ordered to pay 11s.

William Gibb, greengrocer, Humber Burn, was charged with a similar offence at the above place on the 21st inst. From the evidence of Logan, the police officer, it seems that the defendant's horse was straying on the highway. The officer also intimated to their worships that the defendant had no field in which to graze his horse, and it consequently ran continually loose on the highway. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

John Ramshaw, farmer, Moor Edge Farm, was also charged by the same officer, with a similar offence on the 21st inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

REFUSING TO-QUIT.

Andrew Graham, pitman, was charged by John Charlton with refusing to quit his public-house at Stanley, on the 13th inst. The defendant went into complainant's house under the influence of drink, and requested to be supplied with some beer, which, however, was refused him, on the ground that he had already had sufficent. The defendant became abusive, and on being requested to leave the house, he refused to do so. Ordered to pay 6s. expenses.

John Waggott, pitman, was charged by John Clarkson, with a similar offence at Stanley, on the 13th inst. Mr. Clarkson said the defendant went into his house about nine o'clock at night. He afterwards became very abusive, and refused to leave the house when requested to do so. Fined 5s. and cost.

John Armstrong, pitman, was also charged with refursing to quit Mr. Clarkson's public-house when requested to do so.—To pay costs, 6s.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Henry Whitley, and *Joseph Ledger*, pitmen, were charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Dipton, on the 13th inst. P.C. Morland said the defendants were fighting in the street, and on being requested to desist, they expressed their intention to "have it out." Witness got hold of the men, and Ledger invited the officer to have a round—Whitley was fined 10s. and costs; and Ledger, who bore a bad character, was ordered to pay a fine of 20s. and costs.

ASSAULTING A LANDLADY AT SOUTH MOOR.

Thomas Finnigan, pitman, Stanley was charged with assaulting Frances Oxley, keeper of a public-house at South Moor. It appears that on Monday last the owners of the Morrison and Louisa collieries, the men of which have recently been on strike, gave to their men a quantity of beer, and while they were drinking a portion of it in the complainant's house, the defendant commenced to quarrel with a man. The landlady requested the defendant to leave the house, whereupon he knocked her down with his fist.—Ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Joseph Turner, *Robert Elliott*, and *William Robson*, were charged by P.C. Reay with playing at pitch and toss on the 14th inst. Turner did not appear. The officer stated that on the above date he observed the three defendants schooling at a house end. Witness succeeded in getting close upon them, and saw Elliott exchange money with Robson, and heard Turner offer to bet a shilling on heads.—The defendants denied the charge, Elliott stating that he could not afford to school, as he had a wife and six children to keep.—The magistrates said there was no doubt the men had been schooling, but as it was not a bad case, the defendants would be let off on payment of 6s. each.

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 effectually 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

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 the 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."

A Consett Hawker in Trouble.—At the Stanhope Petty Sessions, on Friday, before J. R. W. Hildyard, and V. Rippon, Esq., John Kelly, hawker, Consett, was charged by P.C. Cowell with being drunk at Stanhope, on the 10th inst.—The defendant was fined 8s. 8d., including costs.

A Primitive Dip.—A couple of juveniles on Sunday evening, evidently overpowered by the heat, and desirous no doubt of obtaining a cooler, took the first opportunity of doing a dip in earnest. In a field which adjoins the residence of the Rev. B. C. Caffin, at the top of South Street, there was a large tub full of water, for the use of the horses. Thither the youngsters proceeded, and unhesitatingly began to undress near the tub. In great glee they jumped into it, playing all sorts of antics. So the sport continued for nearly an hour, the horses in the field being attracted to the spot, wondering, no doubt, at the audacity of the curious objects which had taken possession of their property. Like wise Yahoos, they did not disturb the children; but P.C. Cooper, of the County Constabulary, happening to pop his head above the hedge—greatly amused at the unwonted spectacle—they took fright, and in their retreat snatched up such of their clothing as lay nearest them, leaving others. The officer took pity on them, and allowed the lads to pick up the rest of their garments.—*Durham Advertiser*.

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 King Street, on the 28th, Mrs. Huiken, of a daughter.

Jarrow.—At 42, Sheldon Street, on the 20th inst., the wife of William M. Patterson, formerly of this journal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Wolsingham.—At the Register Office, on the 20th inst., Mr. George Duff, to Miss Thomasine Hutton, both of Tow Law.

On the 20th, Mr. Thos. Scott, of Gray's Well, to Miss Ann Spencer, of Tow Law.

On the 23rd, Mr. W. Glenwright to Miss H. Smith, both of Tow Law.

DEATHS.

Ebchester.—At Milkwell Burn Colliery, on the 23rd, aged 66 years, Mr. Thomas N. Soppet, late of Springwell Colliery.

Hexham.—On the 21st inst., aged 64 years, Elizabeth, sister of the late Mr. Edward Pruddah, stationer Hexham.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at his Steam Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, July, 27, 1872.

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Clayton Street,
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