The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 828 {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JULY 8TH, 1876. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

J. BATES,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 6758

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

ROBERT MORGAN,
DIPTON.

BRANDY	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
Irish WHISKEY	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Scotch WHISKEY	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
RUM..................	2s. 9d.	3s. 0d.	
GIN	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.

Good ALE on Draught at 5d. per quart. 223g

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
OUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

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

JOHN AITCHISON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES.

Office and Stores—
LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at Two p.m. of HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, &c., by W. SUTTON, Auctioneer and Proprietor. NOTICE.—All Entries free of charge if not sold (Dogs excepted).
Accommodation for Horses at Livery.
Horses Let on Job. 684

E. FARNSWORTH,
Wholesale and Retail
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT,
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS and CHEESE of excellent quality. Fresh RABBITS daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO and GAME
Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds.

GEORGE WARD,
CARTWRIGHT, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr. Glendinning's, Blacksmith,)
AND MEDOMSLEY,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has recently commenced Business at Consett, as above, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit public support. Orders received at either of his establishments, will meet with prompt attention. 244g

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have commenced business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines and Circular and Endless Saws, Thrashing Machines, Reaping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 6874

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

A. RICHARDSON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.,
POST OFFICE, 56 AND 58, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,

HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.
Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.
Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.
Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.
A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Doty" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 72g

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

JOHN MADDISON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER
AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—

Fine Gin (superior quality)........2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whisky ....2s. 6d. and 3s. "
Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. "
Superior Rum..........2s. 3d. and 2s 6d. "
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality ....4s. 6d. "

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for
HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

At any of these Establishments parties can at all times rely upon being supplied with a good Article at a moderate price.

Repairing executed on the premises.
☞ AN EARLY CALL KINDLY SOLICITED.

Business Announcements.

SMOKE

DICKINSON'S	Rough Cut Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Bird's Eye Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Best Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Golden Bar	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Irish Roll	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Bird's Eye	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Virginia	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Nail Rod	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Black Bess	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Brown Roll	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Pure Turkey	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Cut Cavendish	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	"Our Mutual Friend"	TOBACCO

STARS AND STRIPES FINE CUT
CHEWING TOBACCO.

MANUFACTORY:— 822g
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES BELDON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DESIRE to call public attention to their splendid "Old Stingo" Whiskey, which is highly recommended by the Medical Profession and Connoisseurs as being superior to the Finest French Brandy.
The above supplied in Cask or Bottle.
Bonded Stores, 58, Dean Street, and Close.

Address:—
JAMES BELDON AND CO.,
GOLDEN TIGER INN, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 340g

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, DENTIST, attends at DR. SAVAGE'S SURGERY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Pretenders to Dentistry may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODLED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication
Single Tooth from 5s. to 10s.; Sets from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 586g

NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

THOMAS WOODS,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
22, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all Instruments in the Music Trade.
Depot for Messrs. T. BESSON and Co.'s celebrated Instruments and all kinds of Appurtenances.
Bands supplied with Instruments and all Requisites in any quantity, and on special terms of payment.
Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., Tuned and Repaired Brass Instruments Repaired and Regulated on the premises. 552g

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED, 1817. 238g

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE CITY OF LONDON.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred on Mr J. W. Benson the appointment of Goldsmith to the Imperial Court, in appreciation of Mr. Benson's artistic production of the Gold n Casket presented to the Emperor by the Corporation of the City of London.

J. W. BENSON. To the Queen and Royal Family.
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (special appointment).
Inventor and maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all great races are timed. Prize Medals: London, Dublin, and Paris.
Steam Factory and City Show Rooms:
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

J. W. BENSON invites attention to the unequalled advantages which he is enabled to offer to purchasers by the use of steam power and the employment of a large staff of skilled English and foreign workmen. The highly satisfactory performance of his Watches and Clocks is recognised as an established fact by the Press; whilst the rapidly augmenting demand, both at home and abroad, affords satisfactory evidence of increasing appreciation by the public. The prices charged, in every instance, are the lowest compatible with sound workmanship and high finish.

NOVELTY.—English Clocks, far superior to foreign, designed by English artistes, manufactured on the premises, and to be obtained only at the above establishments. Clock Cases made to harmonize with the architecture of mansions, country houses, &c., and with their furniture.
CLOCKS.—1 to 1,000 Guineas. Carriage, Church, House, Presentation, Office, and Shop.
WATCHES.—From 2 to 200 Guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters. Railway Guards, Sailors, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches (of extra strength).
JEWELLERY.—Special Novelties for Presents. New designs at moderate prices. Bronzes, &c.
PLATE.—Household, Presentation, Prize, and Regimental (designs and estimates furnished), &c.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen.
Old Jewellery, Silver, and Watches exchanged.
Watches sent free to all parts of the country.
Merchants and Shippers supplied.
The new Pamphlets on Turret and Church Clocks (with testimonials), Watches and Clocks, Jewellery and Plate (profusely illustrated), sent post free each for two stamps.
J. W. Benson's New Work, "Time and Time-Tellers, published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly. Plain, 2s. 6d.; Gilt, 3s.
CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 603g

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

THE people who don't use our Indian Tea, wonder at our success and even doubt the extent of our transactions. The people who use it, cease to wonder as soon as they sip the first draught of this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would have been surprised had the people not appreciated this, our great effort, to secure for them the greatest luxury in the world. Years ago, when Indian Tea was little known and its cultivation little understood, we discovered in the Native Tea Plant of India a great future for the Tea Trade in that Empire. At first, the Growers were cautious and slow. Year after year New Parcels were shown in our Markets, which were readily bought by those who could appreciate real worth. At that time the supply was so limited that we could not offer this Tea alone; we, therefore, commenced by mixing Indian and China Tea together. Demand set in—English enterprise and capital stepped forward to aid the new country and opened fresh Tea Gardens. The sharpest competiton existed amongst the new Growers, their great ambition being to produce the finest quality. This healthy competition has secured a supply of the finest Tea in the world. (We write this advisedly after 30 years' experience as Dealers in Tea.) To support the views of the Growers, we resolved to sell the finest quality only and no other. This we fixed at 4s. per lb, a high price we admit. We had confidence in our judgment and faith in the public. You will think we trusted confidently when we inform you that last year we sold 136,337 lbs. of Tea. We believe, we are now doing the largest Indian Tea Trade in England. We are now in direct communication with the Indian Tea Growers. Years of careful observation have made us acquainted with most of the Tea Gardens under cultivation on the hills or in the valleys of India. The extent of our sales has made it to the interest of Growers and Importers to forward us samples under offer of the finest Teas, as soon as they arrive in England. These advantages are not lost sight of by us. After we have written all this about the development of our Trade, we must now answer the question as to the secret of our success. We answer, it has taken us many years of careful study to learn the peculiar character of the produce of every Tea Garden, and, what is more, we are still learning. This knowledge helps us to combine in our present 4s. Indian Tea, the produce of 17 Tea Plantations, each having a distinct character. This combination only known to ourselves, is the Tea that charms and makes the evening meal an hour of pleasure to thousands of the tea-drinking public. We should like you to set aside your prejudice and test the correctness of our judgment as to the strength, lasting power, and economy of Indian Tea.

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

COMB AND BRUSH MAKER TO THE QUEEN.
V. R.

C. ROUGIER,
PERFUMER AND DEALER IN TOILET REQUISITES, ORNAMENTAL HAIR, &c.,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,

NOW invites special attention to his handsome STOCK, just received from Paris and London. The HAIR-DRESSING and BRUSHING SALOONS are represented by French and London Artistes; and Ladies can be attended to by Female Artistes, at Counter and Rooms, in all kinds of Hair and Head-dressing and Ornaments.

WHOLESALE HOUSE, YORK. 851g

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, bottled by W & A GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at Head Establishments.
From W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age

AGENT—
Wm. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT [illegible] LEADGATE

WINES

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A **PORT** *from Portugal* A good-bodied Wine with excellent flavor, well matured. 4 years old at time of bottling	1/9	21/
Castle B **PORT** *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine, well matured. 8 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle 1 **SPANISH PORT** A fruity Wine of good body, from the north-east of Spain. 2 years old at time of bottling	1/3	15/
Castle 3 **SPANISH PORT** The finest Red Wine produced in the north-east of Spain. 5 years old at time of bottling ..	1/9	21/
Castle 1A *Pale* **SHERRY** *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry suitable for Luncheon or Dinner. 3 years old at time of bottling	1/6	[illegible]
Castle C *Pale* **SHERRY** *from Spain* A good type of nutty Spanish Sherry, moderately dry. 6 years old at time of bottling	2/4	[illegible]
Castle VP *Pale* **MARSALA** *from Sicily* A delicate flavored Luncheon or Dinner Wine 3 years old at time of bottling	[illegible]/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* **MARSALA** *from Sicily* The finest dry and delicate Wine produced in Sicily. 7 years old at time of bottling	1/8	20/
Castle A **CLARET** *from France* A pure sound Medoc Wine; an excellent beverage at all meals. [illegible] of a year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C **CLARET** *from France* A fine-flavored [illegible]-matured Medoc Wine, possessing [illegible] character	1/6	18/
Castle SA[illegible] **SAUMUR** *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor and delicacy .. .. — Quarts	2/1	25/
— Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle [illegible] **SAUMUR** *Gold Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age — Quarts	2/6	30/
— Pints	1/5	17/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP **GIN** [illegible] Distilled from the best unmalted Corn [illegible] highly rectified at our own Distillery [illegible] per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF **GIN** Distilled from the best unmalted Corn and highly rectified at our own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP **IRISH WHISKEY** Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle [illegible] **IRISH WHISKEY** The finest old Dublin Whiskey, matured in own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP **SCOTCH WHISKEY** Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle SO **SCOTCH WHISKEY** The finest old Scotch Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP **BRANDY** Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF **BRANDY** Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof ..	3/	36/
Castle D **COGNAC** An excellent Brandy of fine flavor, from the Champagne districts of Cognac. 33 per cent. under pf.	3/	36/
Castle FO **COGNAC** The finest Champagne Brandy, well matured by great age Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP **JAMAICA RUM** A well-matured Jamaica Rum, and of a soft mellow flavor. Strength, 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO **JAMAICA RUM** The finest Jamaica Rum, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	3/3	39/

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1 **CHAMPAGNE** A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district .. — Quarts	2/2	26/
— Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 3 **CHAMPAGNE** A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices — Quarts	3/6	42/
— Pints	1/11	23

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, TAYLOR'S, or any other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade; also KNITTING MACHINES. WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES, WRINGING MACHINES, and SAUSAGE MACHINES.
Any of these Machines on Hire; the Hire to go as Payment.
Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.
☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BEFORE YOU FURNISH,
GO TO
WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, AT CATCHGATE.

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand. Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.
Agent for the Home Washing and Mangling Machines and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at wholesale and retail prices.

☞ ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

JOSEPH McINTOSH,
BOOK AND TRACT DEPOT,
28, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MRS. I. ELSDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has always on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.

SOUP and BROTH ready every day.
TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-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

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, from 16s. 6d. upwards.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 6735

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

JUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches (by the best makers), Gold and Silver Alberts, Guards, Wedding and Fancy Rings at about half the original cost.—J. TAYLOR, Pawnbroker, 19, Broad Chare, Newcastle. 749c

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
40, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 6918

JOSEPH HOWARD,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKER, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.

MONEY advanced upon approved security. 367g

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

☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 57, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

FOR CLOVER, GRASS, and TURNIP SEEDS of every description, including HOBSON'S Celebrated MIXTURES for PERMANENT PASTURE, which have been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the County, apply to
GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS.
WAREHOUSE:—CATCAGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817. 716g

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
5 AND 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. 7129
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

CHEAP PAPER-HANGINGS.

JAMES DINNING,
PAINTER, GLAZIER AND PAPER-HANGER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS on hand a large assortment of NEW PAPER-HANGINGS, in every variety, very cheap.

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c. 590g

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district, for the patronage already accorded to him, and begs to intimate that he has now
REMOVED
To more commodious premises,
No. 7, SHAKSPEARE STREET,
(below the Town Hall)
CONSETT,
Where he has always on hand a large assortment of Chandeliers, Water Closets, Spouting and Gas Fittings.

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of genuine QUININE stands unsurpassed for Purity, Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility. Spasms, and all derangements of the Stomach.
The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and have only
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

R. C. WHINFIELD,
4, DERWENT PLACE
(Within Two Minutes' Walk of Central Station and Facing the Sheep Market),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DIARRHŒA Mixture, Tonic Drops and Pills for Nervousness and Indigestion, Specific Oil and Eclectic Liniment, Drawing and Healing Salve for Dry and Wet Scurvy, Cough Drops, Breast Ointment, Certain Cure for Asthma and Bronchitis, and Miraculous Mixture for Gravel.
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THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

WAR RUMOURS.

When shots have been exchanged across the frontier, and the pole on which the Turkish flag—last symbol of a past suzerainty in Belgrade—has been solomnly cut down, it is impossible to deny that the rumours of war have passed into the reality. If it were not that other countries are as much in doubt as ourselves as to which side their sympathies incline, we should say that the tone of public opinion is in a most unsatisfactory state of indecision. But when we look across the Channel we find the same state of mind in France. It is no use calling ourselves Philistines unless we include half Europe under that cant phrase. The Duke Decazes has taken a week to consider what course France will take, so that it is evident the question is not so simple and straightforward as partizans on both sides would make it out to be. On the other hand, if we were to listen to the *Daily News* and Mr. Freeman, it is the old question of an oppressed nationality. It is the battle of patriotic Serbs against a brutal and oppressive horde of Ottoman conquerors who have encamped in Europe but never settled there. The *Daily Telegraph*, on the other hand, has another version of the same story, which is equally plausible. The *Telegraph* invokes the faith of treaties and especially the solomn guarantees for the integrity of Turkey entered into by Europe twenty years ago. Turkey simply stands on her rights of dealing with her own subjects and chastening rebels in her own way. The Serbs are not only wantonly provoking war by invading the states of their suzerain; they are further responsible for fomenting a rebellion which but for them, and, above all, the underhand help of Russia, would have succumbed long ago. We have no fear in the long run that the British public will come to a right conclusion; but it will be some time before we can see our way through the tangle of conflicting interests. But for jealousy of Russia, and a blind and exaggerated opinion of the all-prevading character of Russian intrigue, we should probably all see the question already in its true light. If there were no Russia in the back-ground, we should doubtless agree that it was a good thing that there was one province more which had wrested its liberties from the hated oppression of the Turk. By itself, there can be a second opinion that it is a good thing if Bosnia and Herzogovina can follow the example of Servia and set up for themselves. But, then, the cold fit of suspicion comes over us, and we say to ourselves, better a hundred Bosnias in "villain bonds and despot sway" than acting as sentinels and outposts to the Russians on their march to Constantinople. But it ought to be known that this Russophobia defeats its own ends. By all means, let us check Russia, and checkmate her, if possible; but let us see that we do it in a rational way. To keep up the Palmerston policy long after the necessity for if has disappeared, is to become mere echoes of echoes. Palmerstone was merely a tradition of Canning, and in Canning's day the Holy Alliance and Russia at the back of it was no bogey, but a solid and serious danger. But just as mummery is a word in its degraded form of mawmetry which carries us back to Crusading times, when a mawmet or idol was the vulgar conception of Mahomet's religion, so this traditional fear of Russia is our modern mummery, and the sooner we face this bogey the better. Once freed of this idle terror, we shall be able to look at the question of the dissolution of Turkey with composure; and if the Eastern Question is to settle itself in this way, little by little, no one ought to rejoice at it more than we.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The accession of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to the ranks of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, is a tower of strength. It is a small set-off to it which the Conservative press are dwelling on—that a Conservative Mr. Bowen has gained the seat for Pembrokshire. In a division, it is true, the member for Pembrokeshire tells off against the member for Birmingham, and in this sense the balance of parties is the same. But division-lists are not all, or silent votes enough to keep parties as they are. There is statical force as well as dynamical, and as long as our political lethargy lasts a Bowen may be as good as a Chamberlain. But as soon as the country wakens up, the difference will be seen, and no one will do more to waken it up than Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament. It almost consoles the Liberal party for the lack of service which Mr. Bright is now unable to render, on account of advancing years.

On Wednesday two excommunicated ones, both well known, though not equally respected, were declaiming in public against the powers which expelled. Pere Hyacinthe in St. James's Hall was denouncing the corruptions of the Roman Church,—the abuse of confession, and the compulsory celibacy of the clergy, while Dr. Kenealy in Vice-Chancellor Hall's Court was arguing against the authority of the Benchers of Gray's Inn to deprive him of the Chambers of which he became possessed as one of themselves, putting in counter claim for £25,000,and giving the court, as far as he was permitted, a bit of his mind with reference to the conduct of his former brethren and colleagues in disbarring him. Of course it is not wonderful that Dr. Kenealy should object strongly to the authority of the Benchers. As Sydney Smith remarked, an assembly of horses would naturally protest against bridles. The member for Stoke appeared in Court, of course, without wig or gown, and took his place, not in the seats reserved for barristers, but behind them, where non-professional auditors sit, when they are lucky enough to find sitting room at all. The Court was full on Wednesday. It is not often that a Vice-Chancellor's Court is the scene of such excitement. On Thursday a great many were present when the Court opened; but motions had to be heard before Manisty *v.* Kenealy could come on, and as there was a large number of motions on the paper, it was not expected that any other business would be done that day; and on learning this many left the Court. The motions, however, were disposed of by twelve o'clock, and the Kenealy case lasted until the Court rose, at half-past three. The Doctor made a clever speech; but, as Vice-Chancellor Hall remarked, nine-tenths of it was beside the question. He is determined not to lose an opportunity of appearing before the public: for he is going to appeal from the Vice-Chancellor's decision, although he knows as well as any man living that his case is absolutely hopeless.

A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter against five men for drowning another man for a joke. The practical joking consisted of tying a man with a rope, making him stand with his back to the river Lea, and laying him a wager that a cat tied to the other end of the rope would pull him into the water! How any sane man could be such a fool as to believe this wager would be fairly tried, passes understanding. The miserable victim who has thus lost his life, was pulled into the water by men on the other side, and it is stated that when they saw their victim, who could not swim, struggling in the water, they ran away. This is perhaps what might have been expected of "men" who for a wager of so much beer would thus endanger a man's life. Practical jokers are now warned by this committal for manslaughter, and it may turn out that the warning will be very serious indeed.

Among inter-University sports the Oxford and Cambridge cricket-match is second only in interest to the rowing-match. It must be owned; however that, notwithstanding its popularity; it is a bad second. London cannot devote two days in the year to the Universities; and if it could, even Lord's will not accommodate an unlimited number of spectators. The extraordinarily fine weather this year drew a very large number to the grounds; and not such a bad way of spending a few lazy hours either, always provided you have good company and cooling beverage, to watch the sturdy undergraduates in the distance "display their prowess on the tested field" while you lie or lunge in ease! What a love of glory could tempt young men to take such violent exercise in such overpowering heat? I sincerely pitied the elevens, and, even for their renown, I would not have consented to liquefy myself to such an extent as they did. Cambridge, of course, was fully expected to win. A somewhat over-sanguine Cantab, a friend of mine, went so far as to stake £120 to £1 on the success of the light blue. To win by nine wickets was, however, an unexpected triumph. There is now a "tie" between the Universities, each having won an equal number of times. Next year we may expect a severe struggle for the "odd trick."

The Alexandra Palace will find it a hard matter to out-rival the Palace of Glass. This year the Crystal Palace Company have given signs of rejuvenescence rather than decay. To say nothing of Archery competitions and Brock's fireworks, including pyrotechnic effigies of the new Sultan, the great American Circus is sure to attract increasing multitudes. "Hippodrome" I should call it; for this circus, like the country from which it comes and still more like the ideas of the people who dwell there, is very "big"—the largest in the world—and it must not be referred to by me in a mere ordinary word. In the Hippodrome there may be seen Roman Chariots such as these in which the "Blues" and "Greens" were wont to race at Constantinople. Elephants are then which will do anything from standing on their heads to waltzing, the latter to the great risk of floors and foundations. Lions under Mr Cooper's training rendered as docile as doves perform their little tricks to order. French poodles dance quadrilles, horses galop over poles and hedges, and horsemen and horsewomen fly through hoops in the most distressing postures. What more can any one want? Mr Myers, the proprietor, is on a tour through Europe. He has been much favoured by Royality. Victor Emanuel has given him wild beasts, and some years ago the Emperor of Mexico made him a present of a horse, which he still exhibits. These tokens of regard from high quarters remind one of a mayor of a sea-side town in Lancashire who thought it necessary to mark the advent of Adam's Circus by attending a theatre in his robes and chain of office. After delivering an address expressive of gratitude to the manager for visiting the town, the functionary publicly presented a gold locket to each of the performers, male and female.

Mr P. J. Smyth awoke on Saturday morning to find himself famous. Of his speech in the Home Rule debate of Friday night the *Times* states emphatically "it was on all sides recognised as the finest which has been delivered during the present Parliament." A friend of mine who was present, says, it made an immense sensation, and its peroration was so fine that it brought down the ringing cheers of the House. It is as I write the one subject of conversation among political guid-nuncs.

The Byker and Percy Main Railway has already had expended the largest portion of its estimated cost, £126,189 having been spent, the present rate of cost being £9,700 monthly, and the expenditure after June being stated at £49,611.

The Case of Suspicious Death at South Shields.—The inquest on the body of John Parker, miner, 37 years of age, who died under suspicious circumstances on Tuesday morning week, was concluded on Friday.—Dr. Coward, who made the *post-mortem* examination, said that death did not result from violence, but from heart disease.—The jury returned a verdict accordingly.—Elizabeth Hedley and Peter McGarry, who were in custody on suspicion of causing the death, were brought before the South Shields stipendiary, and discharged from custody.

WRECK OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF 230 LIVES.

The Hague, July 4 (Evening).—A telegram has been received from the Governor of the Dutch Indies confirming the news of the wreck at the entrence of the Straits of Sunda of the Dutch steamer General Kraesen, which was bound from Achlen to Batavia. 230 persons were drowned.

ANOTHER FERRY BOAT ACCIDENT. TWO LIVES LOST.

A woman named Stent, and her baby, were drowned on the Thames, near Thames Ditton, on Monday night by the upsetting of a ferryboat.

ACCIDENT TO A TROOP SHIP.

News has been received at Portsmouth that the troopship Assistance has broken down off the coast of France, and that a steamtug has been despatched to her aid.

TRADE OUTRAGE IN MANCHESTER.

At Manchester, on Tuesday, a man named Horridge was committed for trial for trade outrage, by cutting several smiths' bellows belonging to his employer, Mr. Collinge.

FATAL STABBING CASE THROUGH JEALOUSY.

A navvy named Legge was before the Bristol magistrates, on Tuesday morning, charged with killing Thos. Allen. Legge, it appears, had deserted his wife, but on Monday week he returned home. She had, in his absence, taken in lodgers to support herself. When Legge knocked at the door, Allen, who lodged in the house, opened it. Legge, thereupon, stabbed Allen in the abdomen and he died on Monday night. Jealousy was the cause.

PROPOSED ENCAMPMENT OF ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

Arrangements are now being made for the gathering of a large number of Engineer Volunteers belonging to the various corps throughout this country, at Upnor, on the Medway, during the summer, for instruction in military engineering, bridging, sparring, pontooning, &c. The men will go under canvas. The camp will be formed early in August.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

At Winchester Assizes, on Tuesday, an action by Mr. Stephen Pearce, late High Sheriff of Southampton, against the *Hour* newspaper for libel was tried. Plaintiff's name had been mentioned in the *Hour's* financial notes in connection with the Co-operative Credit Bank, which was wound up with only 5s. in the till. Plaintiff proved that he had withdrawn his name from the directors' list before the issue of the first balance sheet. A verdict was given for plaintiff, damages £5, but the judge refused to certify for costs.

FLOODING OF STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERIES.

On Tuesday morning three large colliery pumping engines, drawing two million gallons of water daily from the Bilston collieries, were stopped by John Sparrow and Co., who had worked them at the cost of £8 weekly, owing mainly to the prevailing bad trade Other colliery owners decline to contribute to this cost, hence the stoppage. Five million tons of coal is in immediate jeopardy, and in a few months the drowning of the more valuable Tipton coalfield must follow. Great alarm is expressed by coal and ironmasters, and by the tradesmen and operatives.

THE BALHAM MYSTERY. APPLICATION TO THE HOME SECRETARY.

On Tuesday morning the solicitor to Mr. Carter, the coroner for the eastern division of Surrey, made an application to the Home Secretary for an order to allow the exhumation of the body of the late Mr. Bravo, to enable the fresh Inquest to be held, and also for power to appoint a legal assessor to assist him in the inquiry. The order to exhume the body was, as a matter of course, granted, but in reply to the other application, the Home Secretary has informed the solicitor that he is not aware that he has any power to either grant or withhold permission for an assessor to sit with the coroner. The assessor would, of course, only act as a legal adviser, and would not in any shape usurp or share the functions of the coroner. In the case of the shooting railway accident at Abergele, the coroner called in a legal assessor to assist him, but had to pay for the services from his own pocket.

THREE MINERS KILLED.

At the Sun Inn, Eastwood, Notts, Mr. Heath (coroner) on Tuesday held an inquest on the bodies of two men and a youth, named Edward Morley (married), William Linsey (unmarried), and Abel Martin, who were killed in the Moorgreen colliery by a fall of blind on June 30th. It appeared that the men were employed in getting coal in No. 2 stall when a slip occurred, the "bind" for the length of 36 feet falling down and completely covering them. They were quite dead when recovered. All the witnesses stated that they were unaware of the slip in the roof, but believed it to be perfectly sound and strong. They also felt safe from the fact that the men "Greens" were went to race at Constantinople. Elephants are then which will do anything from standing on their heads to waltzing, the latter to the great risk of floors and foundations. Lions under Mr Cooper's training rendered as docile as doves perform their little tricks to order. French poodles dance quadrilles, horses galop over poles and hedges, and horsemen and horsewomen fly through hoops in the most distressing postures. What more can any one want? Mr Myers, the proprietor, is on a tour through Europe. He has been much favoured by Royality. Victor Emanuel has given him wild beasts, and some years ago the Emperor of Mexico made him a present of a horse, which he still exhibits. These tokens of regard from high quarters remind one of a mayor of a sea-side town in Lancashire who thought it necessary to mark the advent of Adam's Circus by attending a theatre formance in his robes and chain of office. After delivering an address expressive of gratitude to the manager for visiting the town, the functionary publicly presented a gold locket to each of the performers, male and female.

The Duke of Connaught, says the *World*, has proposed to Princess Mary of Hanover. He is to receive his answer at Gmunden in August.

The total amount of revenue derived from fermented and spirituous liquors in the year 1875-6 was £30,915,102, of which amount £21,256,663 was from duty on spirits, and £7,654,806 from duty on malt.

At the London Guildhall, on Tuesday, Geo. Powesland, formerly a town councillor of High Wycombe, was charged under the Bankruptcy Act with unlawfully selling goods of the value of £40,000 which he had obtained on credit.

A parliamentary return just issued states that the total amount of compensation awarded to officers in consequence of the abolition of purchase in the army, between the 1st of November, 1871, and the 31st of October, 1875, was £3,149,525. 13s. 9d.

The total cost of in-maintenance and out-door relief of paupers in England and Wales in the parochial year 1875 was £7,488,595. The cost of in-maintenance amounted to £1,577,596; out-relief cost £2,958,070, and the maintenance of lunatics in asylums £859,073.

A bill has been printed which has been introduced by Sir Charles Adderley and Mr. E. Stanhope, to "amend the laws regulating the supply of gas by the Phœnix Gaslight and Coke Company, the London Gaslight Company, and the Surrey Gas Consumers Company, and to grant further powers to those companies."

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.

For some days past the Irish Matrimonial Court has been engaged in hearing a divorce suit brought at the instance of Captain Morgan against his wife, Lady Louisa Morgan, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty. There were five respondents in the suit. The petition was filed on the 28th October, 1875. The petitioner was Mr. Richard Spread Morgan. He resided at Bridestown, in the county of Cork, and was a gentleman well known. He sought to obtain a judicial separation from his wife, Lady Catherine Louisa Morgan, on the ground of adultery and cruelty. The ground of cruelty would not be pressed. The petitioner had been an officer, and was captain in the Royal Cork Artillery. The respondent was highly connected, and was one of the daughters of Earl Mountcashel, who had been possessed of considerable landed property. The parties were married on the 9th of August, 1856. The petition charged that in the year 1869, the respondent committed adultery with William Maugan, a groom. The petition also charged that she committed adultery with James Fleming, a dog-boy and fisherman at Ballinacurra. She was also charged with being guilty of criminal conduct with one Arthur William Vincent. She was first guilty of misconduct with him at Jura, in Scotland. She admitted to her husband that she had been unfaithful to him. She asserted that she had been untrue to him at least one hundred times. Although this lady was highly born and reared in the lap of luxury, it would appear from her conduct that little control was exercised over her education and moral training. It was alleged also that she had misconducted herself with Mr. Henry Bacon Julian. Evidence would be given that she was guilty of cruelty to her husband, that she pulled his whiskers, and hit him a box on the ear. She struck him, and prevented the servants from cooking his food. It was alleged that she filled his boots with water, and struck him with a chair. In 1868 the parties separated. She had filed an answer, and specifically denied all the allegations of adultery and misconduct. She also made counter charges of cruelty against her husband, but preferred no other allegation. The respondent was a good horsewoman and fond of hunting. On one occasion, when she was *enciente*, her husband wished to prevent her going out hunting, but she broke the stable door, and went in defiance of him. Evidence was given by a blacksmith named Fanning, who said he saw Lady Louisa and a groom named Maugan, in a field one evening in an indecent position. An hotel-keeper in Fermoy swore that Maugan and Lady Louisa used to be alone together in a loft over some stables, which rendered control from him. The petitioner, in his evidence, said he never had a high opinion of his wife's chastity. She was improperly intimate with him before his marriage, and he now believed her to be the foulest woman in existence. On one occasion she said to him she would prostitute herself that night, and shouted for the night to come. The defence was a denial of the charges.

Captain Morgan, the petitioner, in the course of his cross-examination, admitted that on one occasion, having drunk more than he should, he lost £35 and his watch. He denied that he authorised his wife to write a letter to Mr. Julian, a solicitor, which was produced, stating that the money was hers, and directing him to try and get it back on the ground that the game was illegal. A letter was put into his hand, in which his father complained of his extravagance. He said he loved the respondent better than his life until he discovered her misconduct, and that he endured it for a long time because he loved his children. On one occasion, on her coming home from a racecourse, she complained with tears that Mr. Hunt had grossly insulted her. In consequence of this, he went with two more to Hunt's house and beat him violently. He was prosecuted for the assault and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, and was actually imprisoned for 12 months. He denied that he ever shot a greyhound belonging to his wife or pulled her violently off a horse. He took her off gently when she was going out to hunt without his permission. He also denied that he threw her out of a waggonette, but she threw herself down before the horses. In one of her fits of violent temper she presented a gun at him. He was allowed to refresh his memory by referring to the notes which he had made at the time of her violent acts of cruelty. He said she would not allow him to have a fire in his room, and he had to go to the kitchen to warm himself. She put a chair on his legs and sat on it. On one occasion she prayed to God that he might die a death of agony. She struck him on other occasions with a leg of mutton, and threw his clothes into the fire. He admitted that he sometimes came home under the influence of liquor. At the close of his evidence, a letter was put in and examined, and stated that seven years ago the respondent repeatedly asked her to employ men to waylay and assault Captain Morgan. A relative of the respondent sent two men, and the witness was directed to provide a third. She took stones with them for the purpose, but the petitioner did not happen to pass on that occasion as they expected.

Mr. Murphy, Q.C., in opening the respondent's case, expressed satisfaction that she was at length afforded an opportunity of meeting charges which had been made against her. She had come into court with her father (Lord Mountcashel), now 84 years of age, to refute those slanders. The respondent was not a single respectable witness had been produced to support the petitioner's case, and that the misfortunes of the respondent and her father had been produced by the petitioner's conduct. She had been shuttered from his violence by friends who had now forsaken her. Mr. Julian and another gentleman who had been referred to would be examined to contradict the charges affecting them.

Lady Morgan was under examination on Saturday the greater portion of the day. She utterly denied the charges brought against her. The newspapers sent her marked with what had been called "kisses" were really marks pointing out where her husband had been charged in the police courts for offences. She detailed extraordinary statements of her married life. Captain Morgan left her herself and her children without food for days, and she had to send her children to her relatives to obtain it. A month after her second child was born the captain, for no cause, shot her favourite dog before an open window where she was sitting. On one occasion he threw her out of the saddle on to the ground. On another he threw her out of a high phaeton on to the road, breaking her knee so severely that she still suffered from it. The windows of the cottage she lived in at Cornhill had no glass in them, but were stuffed with straw. She was frequently obliged to fly from her husand in the night, and take refuge in the Police Barrack, or with her relatives. For years Captain Morgan was never sober for a fortnight at a time. Bread and milk formed the best food she could often obtain, and the statement that she fried chops for the groom Maugan was utterly absurd in her then circumstances. In one of her husband's frenzies fits he broke her jawbone, but in spite of all his cruelty she forgave him again and again.

During some portions of her examination, Lady Louisa was greatly affected, and when questioned as to her relations with any of the parties whose names were mentioned in the course of the case, she burst into tears and indignantly denied the charges made against her.

Lady Louisa was then very severely cross-examined by Serjeant Armstrong, but her direct evidence remained unshaken.

The case was concluded on Monday. The jury, after four minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict for the respondent, Lady Louisa Morgan. The verdict was received with great applause, and Lady Morgan was much affected.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, the Keighley Board of Guardians were committed for contempt of court by disobeying a *mandamus* ordering compulsory vaccination to be enforced. Mr. Johnson, one of the board, was exempted from the order.

We had supposed that the noble Roman of modern times was slightly given to exaggeration, it is true; but we were little prepared for the official statement that there is a surplus of ten million lires in the Eternal City.

A Case from the Ranks.—The rise of soldiers from the ranks to be commissioned officers is no longer an unknown thing. Sergeant Wilson has done it in three years. He joined the 84th Regiment in 1873. He was made lance-sergeant six months later. He gave himself up to study, worked hard, and manifested marked ability, until he found a sub-lieutenancy in his grasp this in three years. Such is the effect of the abolition of purchase.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK

Of course, imperfections were obvious. There were a few unpunctual stragglers who marred the general display of smartness and completeness. There were occasional roughnesses visible in the composition of companies, and some unavoidable evidence of lack of adequate knowledge on the part of the officers. But it is only necessary to mention these partial defects once for all in order to hold the appearance of too unqualified praise. The general result was beyond all expectation satisfactory. The strength in which, as a rule, the various corps assembled bore testimony to their quality which is the most important of all—that of readiness in every man for the summons which may be addressed to them. Bearing this in mind, no one could witness the march past of the 30,000 men who were on the ground without a genuine and legitimate pride in the military capacities of his countrymen. In point of physical size and vigour the men, as a whole, made a most favourable impression; and this impression will be enhanced if it is remembered that the men were not, as is ordinarily the case in an army, picked so as to reach a fixed standard, but that they were something like a fortuitous concourse of men of all classes of society. The country gentry, professional men, tradesmen, and working men from town and country, were all represented, and were brought together by no other motive than a voluntary inclination to render any military service in their power. That men of this conspicuous capacity and vigour are to be had in such numbers for the asking can leave no doubt of the resources of this country under any great pressure. About one-fifth of the whole available volunteer force may be considered to have been on Saturday and Monday parading before us as we undoubtedly may, for the reason just stated, as a fair specimen of the whole, the value of the force, which in some quarters has lately been questioned, must be regarded as placed beyond dispute. In efficiency and military aptitude they exhibited a greater improvement than could have been anticipated by any who have not noticed the constant vigilance which has of late years been bestowed upon them. After the enthusiasm with which the movement was started, there could be no question that the force showed a tendency to fall off alike in numbers and in quality, and it became necessary for the Government to apply firmer and stricter tests as a condition for pecuniary aid. This wholesome strictness, however, instead of acting, as the feebler spirits had apprehended, as a discouragement, had the effect of reinforcing the force numerically and by making it more real. One simple comparison of figures is enough to indicate the results which have been attained. In 1863, out of 163,000 men enrolled, about 114,000, or less than 70 per cent., were efficient. But in 1875, out of 181,000 men enrolled, about 169,000 or more than 93 per cent., were efficient, the standard of efficiency having itself also been raised. The substantial meaning of these figures was on Saturday placed beyond a doubt. So far, at all events, as the rank and file were concerned, there were regiments which would not have been discredited by a direct comparison with regular troops; and the best regiments in a voluntary force, even more than in a regular one, tend to raise the others up to their level. The men, by the mere fact of their volunteering, exhibit a spirit of military emulation, and they may be relied upon not to acquiesce in mediocrity.—*Times.*

Charge of Murdering a Wife.—John Everthrift, labourer, was further examined at the Marylebone Police-court on Monday upon a charge of murdering his wife at Paddington. Prisoner, who reserved his defence, was committed to the Central Crimina Court for trial.

The Right Hon. Lyon Playfair on Monday delivered a lecture on "The history of our knowledge of air from 640 B.C. down to modern time." The lecture was delivered in the conference room of the Institution of Scientific Appeals, and presided over by Lord Aberdare. The audience was large and appreciative.

Sentence of Death.—At Bedford Assizes on Monday, Lucy Lowe, a married woman, but living apart from her husband, was charged with the murder of her child, aged 3 months, at Stagsden, a village near Bedford. The remains of the child were found in a bag in a plantation, and the medical evidence tended to show that the child was put into the bag alive. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy.—The prisoner was sentenced to death.

Appearance of a New Cattle Disease in Ireland. —A singular disease, called charbon, has appeared in several Irish counties of late years. Several milch cows on different farms were all attacked the same day, and died, one of them in four hours. Its stomach was given to fowls, which fell dead directly after eating it. The surgeon tried to bleed the animals, but found the blood was like coloured and consistency of tar. The carcasses were buried very deep, by order of the police. The Government Inspector has visited the afflicted farms.

Mr. Joseph Arch in Suffolk.—On Monday a mass meeting of upwards of 1600 agricultural labourers and artisans was held at the Crofts, Sudbury, Suffolk, to hear an address from Mr. Joseph Arch. The meeting was perfectly orderly, and the proceedings were orderly. A resolution was passed in favour of non-intervention on the part of the Government in the war between Servia and Turkey. Mr. Arch strongly deprecated war, and said the labourer would be the principal sufferer in person and pocket. He urged the necessity of continued combination and continuance in the union, and assured them that, if necessary, they would in the long run, obtain their just demands, increased wages, and the franchise. Since the agitation pauperism had decreased.

News from Cairo gives official contradiction of rumours recently current in Paris to the effect that a military disturbance had occurred at Alexandria, and that a tax collector had been assassinated. Perfect tranquility, it is stated, prevails in every part of the country.

The reports of the cholera epidemic in Cashmere received at Rawul Pindee are still far from comforting. The quarantine between Cashmere and Murree only affects natives, and such Europeans as show symptoms of the disease. Eight distinct cholera camps have been formed at Kohulla, on the river Jehlum, twenty-two miles from Murree.

A young living gorilla was landed at Liverpool by the German African Society's expedition, which arrived by the steam ship Loando, from the Congo. The animal is a female, in the most perfect health and condition, and measures nearly three feet in height. Only one other specimen has, it is stated, been brought alive to England.

Mr Pell, the hon. member for Leicestershire, will shortly call the attention of the House of Commons to the administration of the Poor Laws, and the desirability of taking some steps to check the irregular bestowal of outdoor relief, with a view to the gradual diminution of such an encouragement to pauperism and improvidence.

Noble Action of Lord Russell.—A London correspondent writes:—I hear that Lord Russell, having refused to allow Viscount Amberley's debts incurred to be trained by the Scotch tutor to whom their support father entrusted them because of his sympathies in religious views, has yet decided to pay that gentleman the yearly salary bequeathed to him by Lord Amberley, without requiring any services in return. Scepticism has proved financially successful in this instance, for the annual stipend is, I believe, £200.

A Gaoler Charged with Assault.—At Liverpool on Tuesday, William Bennett, a gaoler, was charged with assaulting John Grace, who stated that on the 24th ult. he was arrested for drunkenness, and on being taken to Bridewell Bennett struck him several times, and broke his jaw with a key. Another gaoler stated that the policeman who apprehended Grace had struck him in the Bridewell, and the case was adjourned for this man's attendance.

Regiment and Suicide.—A young man named John Idle has committed suicide at Hampstead. About a week ago, the deceased's wife eloped with a man named Robert Sheckle. Idle shot himself on the right side of the chest—the second rib being fractured and the lung perforated—but before doing this he wrote the following note:—"I, John Idle, do hereby give notice that Robert Sheckle, commonly called Grimwood, Surrey, has broken my heart. I have not time to say more. 21 a.m."

DURHAM ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT—Tuesday.—Before Mr. Justice Lush.

THE ALLEGED MURDER BY A POLICEMAN.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Joseph Christison (29), police constable, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Hamill, near Tow Law, on June 1st. Mr. Campbell Foster, Q.C., and Mr. Sowerby were for the prosecution; and Mr. Maule, Q.C., and Mr. Edge defended. Mr. Foster having opened the case, the following witnesses were examined:—

John Howe, landlord of the Travellers' Rest Inn, Molly's Open, said:—Monday, May 29th, was the first day of Tow Law races, and I closed my house at a quarter to ten that night and went to bed. About twelve o'clock I heard knocking at the front door. I got up and looked out of the window and saw a man standing at the door, whom I now know to be the prisoner. I had never seen him before. I asked what he wanted, and he said he wanted to be in. I told him he would not get in. He asked if I knew who he was; and I replied, "No, and I don't care." He then said he was a policeman, and I said I did not care what he was, and that he had not his uniform on, and for that reason I would not let him in. He said he had a mate lying down in the road, and he wanted me to go and help to fetch him. I told him I would not. He turned round and said—"You ——, I'll make it worse for you." He walked a few yards away, and took up two stones and flung them through the bed-room window, and broke two panes of glass. He was dressed in dark clothes, and had two sticks in his left hand. It was light enough to see a man 200 or 300 yards from the house. The man who knocked at my door was the prisoner. He turned away in the direction of Tow Law, and I put on my trousers and boots and went out and called up two neighbours named Isaac Hebdon and George Hardy. I went on without them in the direction the prisoner had taken. I could not see the prisoner. About ten minutes had then elapsed since the prisoner left the house. About seventy or eighty yards along the road from my house I met the deceased, John Hamill, who was coming in a staggering manner towards me. I asked him if he had met a man with dark clothes on and two sticks; and he replied—"Yes; he has done me." I was going to go on to Tow Law, when Hamill said:—"Take me to some place," and I took him to my house. He was bleeding from the side of his head. I left the house again, and went after the man who had broken the windows, and on the road I met four men, named Holmes, Milburn, Cowling, and Robinson, and in consequence of what I said they turned back and went with me. About 150 yards further on I met the prisoner and George Ayre coming together towards my house. I said to the prisoner—"You are the man I want, for breaking my window and nearly killing 'Pet.'" "Pet" is the name Hamill was known by. I took hold of him, and he resisted and refused to go. The other four men came up to me, and I then said—"Now you'll have to go." I took him to my house, into the room where Hamill was. Hamill was sitting down, resting his head upon his hands. There were no marks upon the prisoner's face when I took him into the room. Hamill spoke first, and said—"That is the man that has done me, and that is the stick with the round head." He pointed to the prisoner who had two sticks in his hand; one stick had a big round head. They were both walking sticks. I did not at that time observe anything on the big stick. The prisoner made no reply to what Hamill said. I told Hardy to go for a policeman. I locked the front door. Hamill told the prisoner many a time he would not have minded had he not come to him a second time, and he could have forgiven him. I did not hear the prisoner make any reply. About a quarter to one o'clock, I heard a rap at the door, and some one said, "I want to be in;" and the prisoner said "Smash in, Watson; they are filling drink all ends up." Watson tried the front windows, and could not get them open, and he went to the back, and broke the windows. I brought Watson in, and detained him until the policeman Edwards arrived with Hardy, about one o'clock. I gave both the prisoners into custody on the charge of assaulting Hamill, and breaking my windows. They were taken then to Tow Law. The sticks had been taken from the prisoner by the men in the house, and I asked my wife for the sticks, and she gave me the round headed one, which was smeared with blood about four inches from its head. The blood was not dry. When nearing Tow Law the prisoner wrenched the stick out of my hand, and said "That is my stick." I told Edwards that the stick was daubed with blood, and that I was going to give it to the sergeant. Edwards did not do anything when I told him that. The prisoner went into the station, and had the stick in his hand. I told Sergeant Coverdale to take care of the men till the morning when he had to come and see him. I did not go into the station. Hamill went with us, but did not go into the station. I left Hamill with Adam Holmes. I went home, and about three o'clock in the morning I heard another rap at my door, and on looking out I saw the prisoner and Watson. They tried the windows and doors. They threatened they would do me some injury, even if it was 20 years to come. I did not let them in, and they went away. I saw Hamill between seven and eight in the morning in my house; and I drove him to Rev. Mr. De Pledge, J.P., at Satley, who told me to drive to Supt. Oliver at Consett. Mr. Oliver was not at home, and I saw Sergeant Masterman. I made my complaint about the windows. I was not in when Hamill went in. I drove Hamill to Dene House, and left him with his landlord. That was the last I saw of Hamill. I thought he would have died before I got him to Dene House. The prisoner had had some drink, but he was not very tipsy. He walked and spoke well. The prisoner had no mark on his face when he came into my house, but when he went away with Edwards he had a mark on the side of his nose, and his eye was rather black. Edwards was struggling in trying to get the handcuffs on to Watson, who got the policeman's thumb into his mouth. Edwards called for the other men to help him to take Watson, and as soon as they helped him the prisoner came and struck at me with his fist. I stepped out of the way and struck prisoner on the nose, and knocked him down; and the prisoner's nose bled very much.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maule: Dene House, where I left the deceased, is five miles from Consett, and one mile from where Hamill lived. I described the prisoner to the four men I met on the road, and they told me that the same man had offered them one shilling each to go with him and look for his mate, and they refused to do so.

Isaac Hebdon, mason, Molly's Open, said: On Monday night, May 29th, I was called up by Howe. When I went out I saw Hamill standing on the road in front of my house, and I went into Howe's house with him. He was bleeding very heavily from his head. I washed Hamill's face; and I then saw two wounds on his forehead, and one on the top of his head. I put some sticking plaster on the wounds. Howe and some other men came in with the prisoner; and Hamill said, "That is the man that knocked me down, and that is the stick," pointing to the prisoner, who had two sticks in his hand. The big stick had a big round head. I took the stick from the prisoner. [Stick produced by Superintendent Oliver.] This may be the small stick, but it is not the big stick.

His Lordship: Where is the big stick?

Mr. Foster: It has not been found.

By Mr. Foster: The prisoner complained of our detaining him, and said we would get wrong, as they had nothing to detain him for. I said we had plenty to detain him for: that he had broken Howe's windows, and had knocked Hamill down. I said to Hamill, "Let us be sure this is the man, for it is no use keeping him unless he is the man; can you swear this is the man who knocked you down?" and Hamill replied "Yes, that is the man, and no other; and I can swear to him." I then turned to Howe, and asked if the prisoner was the man who broke in his windows, and he replied "That is the man." I then said to the prisoner, "I think now we have got plenty to detain you for, and you will have to stop until a policeman comes."

By his Lordship: I don't think the prisoner gave any answer when Howe said he was the man who broke the windows; but I remember, when Hamill said he was the man who knocked him down, the prisoner said once "It was not me."

By Mr. Foster: I heard Hamill say he could have forgiven the prisoner for the first time if he had not followed with the second blow. Hamill said to prisoner, "I just bade you good night, and you turned round and struck me down, you bad villain." I assisted in taking the sticks from the prisoner, and they were given to Mrs. Howe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maule: I believe I did hear the prisoner say to Hamill, "You have done as much to me," or something to that effect. I did not hear Hamill's reply. I do not think I heard Holmes say that the blood on the stick was got off the table. I heard one of the men who came into the house with the prisoner say to Hamill "This (the prisoner) is the —— who has caused all the mischief."

By his Lordship: I got the stick from the prisoner, and I did not see any blood on it.

Adam Holmes, farm labourer, Low Hermitage, Tow Law, said: About twelve o'clock on the night of May 29th, I and a man named Milburn were walking from Tow Law towards the Travellers' Rest. I met the prisoner walking towards Tow Law, and he had two sticks in his hand. I said to the prisoner, "It is a fine night." He came staggering across the road and asked me if I had seen a man with a grey suit on, and I said we had not, and that there was not such a man between there and Tow Law. Cowling and Robinson came up to us. The prisoner left us and went on towards Tow Law. We went on towards the Travellers' Rest, and about 50 or 60 yards from the house I picked up a cap and said it was Hamill's cap. I gave the cap to Hamill afterwards. After describing returning with Howe and capturing the prisoner, and taking him to the inn, witness said: Directly the prisoner was taken into the house Hamill said "That is the man who has done me." Hamill next said to the prisoner, "What would thou have thought if thou had left me dead on the ground?" There was some talking after that, and the prisoner, addressing the whole company, said, "It does not matter what I have done; you have done as much to me, and I will warm you, you ——, after this." I thought he addressed the last part of the sentence to me. In coming along the road the prisoner had his handkerchief over the knob of the stick, and in the house he wiped the stick with the handkerchief. The handkerchief was white, and was a great deal stained with blood, or something of the same colour. At that time I did not see the slightest mark on the prisoner. I said to him, when he opened his handkerchief, "I know where you have got the blood; you have got it off the stick and the table." I went with them to the police station, and after that I and Hamill went to a place called Dan's Castle. Hamill said he could go no further, and sat on a barrel behind a public house. We then went to the race course, and I left him there. He was vomiting blood.

Cross-examined by Mr Maule; I have said I heard Hamill say to the prisoner that he might think shame of what he had done, and the prisoner replied, "It does not matter what I have done; you have done as much to me." I thought he addressed to me the words, "I'll warm you, you ——."

Thos. Milburn, Satley, gave corroborative evidence.

James Cowling, quarryman, Badajos, gave corroborative evidence. In cross-examination he said the first thing he heard when he went into the public-house after the prisoner, was some one asking Hamill "Is this the man?" and Hamill replied "Yes." In re-examination witness said he was the last of the men to enter the house.

George Ayre, farmer, Springwell Cottage, said: About twelve o'clock on the night of May 29th, I met the prisoner going along the road towards Tow Law. He had two sticks in his hands. This stick (produced by Superintendent Oliver) is like one of them, and the other stick was larger than this. He asked me if I would assist him to get his mate up. His mate, who had a light grey suit on, was asleep by the road side. I assisted him to get his mate up, and we went along the road towords Howe's. The man who had been asleep went on before. I went along with the prisoner, and met Howe. Howe said the prisoner was the man who had thrown stones at his window and nearly killed "Pet." I don't think the prisoner said anything in reply. Howe said he would have to go to his house until a policeman was got, and they went to the inn.

Jane Howe, wife of John Howe, landlord of the Travellers Rest Inn, gave corroborative evidence. When her husband went out of the house to look after the man who broke the panes, she listened at the window, and heard some one on the road say, "Oh dear." As soon as the prisoner was brought into the house, Hamill said, "There is the man who has done me, and there is the stick." She asked for the stick, and prisoner gave her the little stick, which was something like the one produced; but he kept the large yellow one. Holmes took the large stick from the prisoner, and Hamill said, "That is the stick which has done me, and there is blood on it." There was blood on it. When her husband went to Tow Law she gave him the big stick. She showed the prisoner the wounds on Hamill's head, and prisoner said nothing, but commenced crying. Hamill then said, "I would not have cared if you had not come a second time."

By his Lordship: When the prisoner came past my house, between three and four o'clock in the morning, after leaving the police station, I saw the big-headed stick in his hand. He held the stick up, and said he would knock my brains out with it if he got into the house.

Hannah Stirk (sister to Mrs Howe), and George Hardy gave corroborative evidence.

P. C. 421 James Edwards said: I am a police-constable, stationed at Tow Law. About one o clock in the morning of May 30th I accompanied the witness Hardy to Howe's public-house. Howe pointed to the prisoner and Watson and said they were the men who had smashed the windows, and that the prisoner had struck "Pet." I found thirteen panes broken in the kitchen window, and two of the bed-room panes broken. I noticed some sticking plaster on Hamill's head. I asked the prisoner his name, and he said he was a police officer, and that I knew his name. He did not give me his name that night. His refusal to give me his name and what Howe told me justified me, I told him, in taking them up. If I had known the men I would not have locked them up. I put the "slips" on to Watson, who was the worst in my presence. The prisoner was struck by some one in my presence. I took them to Tow Law police-station, Howe was carrying a stick with a head about the size of a hen's egg, and prisoner snatched it from him, and said it was his stick. I took the prisoner and Watson into the police-station, and handed them over to Sergeant Coverdale. I made no charge. Howe made the charge, and he and the other men seemed to think more of the broken windows than the assault. I thought it only a common assault. Hamill walked well enough to the station.

By his Lordship: Sergeant Coverdale released the prisoner and Watson in my presence. We were proceeding to search them when the sergeant said he knew them, and asked what they had been doing to get into this scrape, the prisoner replied, "These men waylaid us, and we have got the worst of it, as you see."

By Mr. Sowerby: The prisoner was under the influence of drink, but was not drunk. He appeared to have been drunk, and just getting better of it. Hamill was sober.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maule: Watson had a black eye: I saw no cuts on his head. I saw no blood on the stick which Howe carried.

Sergeant Coverdale said: I am stationed at Tow Law. About half-past two on the morning of May 30, P.C. Edwards and Howe came to the station, together with the prisoner and Henry Watson. Howe said, "Sergeant, will you keep these men all night, they have broken my windows; and will you come in the morning and see what damage they have done?" Howe said nothing about the assault. Edwards said not a word then about the assault. I began to search the prisoner, who said, "Sergeant, you'll not lock me up; you know who we are." I then looked and saw it was the prisoner and Watson. I said, "Christison, whatever have you done to get into this scrape?" The prisoner replied. "Sergeant we have done nothing; these men waylaid us; and you see we have got the worst of it." I noticed the prisoner had a scratch on his nose, and Watson had blood on his face. I did not see Hamill. I believe the prisoner had a stick. I said I would let them go if they would go straight home; and I also told them I would report them to the superintendent. They promised to go straight home, and I let them go. I went to Howe's house the next morning, and in consequence of what I then heard about the assault I reported the matter to Superintendent Oliver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maule: The prisoner has been in the police force about seven years. For the last eighteen months he was stationed at Castleside, and has rendered me great assistance.

His Lordship (to witness): I think it right to say that at one time I thought it very strange that these men should have been let out after being taken to the police station; but you have quite accounted for it.

Witness: The charge was only for wilful damage, and I could not detain them.

Henry Watson: On May 29th I was a member of the police force. I and and the prisoner obtained leave of absence to attend Tow Law races. This stick (the one produced by Superintendent Oliver) is my stick, and I had it with me at the races. The prisoner had a similar stick, with a round head. We left the race course about six o'clock at night. I was drunk; and the prisoner had a good sup of drink. I remember nothing of what occurred that night.

John Arkle, butcher: I live near Dan's Castle, on the road from Tow Law to the Travellers' Rest. The deceased came to my house between nine and ten o'clock on the night of May 29th, and remained a quarter of an hour. He came out of a beer-house to my house, but was not drunk. He appeared quite well in health. He left my house to go back to the beer-house to seek a mate; and I did not see him after that.

John Price said: I keep a beer-house at Dan's Castle. The deceased came into my house about nine o'clock on the night of May 29th, and remained about an hour and a half, and appeared to be sober.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maule: The deceased had a share of three or four quarts of beer with four or five other men.

Sergeant Masteaman said: On May 30th, Howe and deceased came to Consett Police Station; and Hamill made a complaint to me. Superintendent Oliver was not there, and they went away.

Cross-examined by Mr Maule: I have known the prisoner for five years, and during the last 13 months he has been under me, and I have had to report his good conduct.

Superintendent Oliver, Consett, said: On June 2nd, I took the prisoner into custody, and charged him with causing the death of Hamill by striking him on the head. He made no reply. I searched his house for a stick and a white pocket handerchief described as marked with blood; and I found neither of them.

Cross-examined by Mr Maule: The prisoner has been under me for eighteen months, and his conduct has been most exemplary. I saw Hamill near Howe's public house, walking along the road, at sevn o'clock on the night of May 30th. I said to him, "How do you know it was Christison?" and he replied "Jack Hewe the publican, tell me it was Christon, the policeman stationed at Castleside." I asked if he knew Christison, and he said he had never seen Christison before that night. I saw the prisoner on May 30th, and his face was very much discoloured.

Re-examined by Mr Foster: I told Hamill on May 30th that if he wished to make a complaint he would have to attend before the magistrates at Lanchester, and he replied he did not think he would make a complaint, but leave it in the hands of the Chief-constable.

Aaron Hurst, quarryman, Prospect Place, said: I live a mile and a quarter from the Travellers' Rest. Deceased lodged with me. I saw him last at ten o'clock on the night of May 20th coming out of Mr. Arkle's, and he said he was going to Price's. I next saw him on Tuesday, May 30th, and he looked very bad. Blood was running from his forehead. Saw him on Wednesday, and he was bad, and the doctor was sent for. He died on Thursday.

Dr. George Johnson, Tow Law, said: I saw deceased between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of May 31st. He was in bed at his lodgings. He was unconscious. He had two scalp wounds on the left side of the head, and his left eye was blackened. One wound was elongated and about an inch and a half long, and the second wound was rounded, and the skin above it was much bruised. A shilling would about cover the round wound, and it went down to the bone. The elongated wound did not go down to the bone. I saw him again at night, and he died the next morning. I made a *post-mortem* examination, and on removing the scalp I found extravasated blood corresponding with the wounds, but not a large quantity. I found a simple undepressed fracture of the skull leading from the round wound, and the fracture was almost two inches long. A clot of blood, about the size of a large walnut was found on the brain, corresponding with the fracture. The brain was otherwise healthy. In my opinion the cause of death was compression of the brain, resulting from the fracture of the skull. A blow with a stick might have caused the round wound and the fracture; and the blow must have been a severe one. The elongated wound, which was more on the forehead, might have been caused by falling on a stone. The round wound was on the top of the head, and might have been caused by falling with the top of his head on a round stone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maule: The use of stimulants after receiving the wound would increase the extravasation of the blood on the brain: and supposing the man had been put to bed immediately after receiving the injury he perhaps might have been alive yet, as the fracture of the skull was not necessarily a fatal wound.

His Lordship: How would putting him to bed prevent the extravasation of blood?

Witness: He would have had quiet rest, and the circulation of blood would have been quieter, and he would have had a greater chance of recovery.

By Mr. Maule: Walking and driving about would tend to increase the extravasation of blood on the brain, and consequently increase the danger.

Dr. George Hood, Tow Law, was present at the *post-mortem* examination, and agreed with Dr. Johnson's evidence.

P.C. Edwards, re-called by his Lordship, said the road for a hundred yards from the Travellers' Rest was a good level road, and had not been repaired with stones for some time. There was grass at each side of the road and "dry" stone walls.

Sergeant Coverdale, re-called by the Judge, said he examined the road, and saw some blood on the road. There were a few loose stones on the road, and there was no blood on the stones.

The following witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoner, and gave him an excellent character:—Rev A. D. Shafto, J.P., Brancepeth; Rev. W. Farrar, Castleside; Superintendent Wood, Gateshead; Rev. M. Lawson, Brandon: Mr. E. Leyburne, Healeyfield; Mr. John Rutheford, Brancepeth Colliery; Mr. Allen, surgeon, Willington; Mr. Moffatt, Brandon; Mr. George Errington, farmer, Castleside; Mr. W. J. Scott, merchant, Consett; and Mr. John Milner, Castleside.

Mr. Foster summed up the evidence on behalf of the prosecution. He contended that there could be no doubt that the prisoner was the man who struck the deceased with a stick, as his identity was fully proved by the deceased. There was no evidence of any provocation to justify the attack, and it could be no excuse to set up that the prisoner was drunk. If he wilfully struck Hamill a blow on the head with a heavy stick, and that blow was the cause of death, then it was an act of murder. It would be the duty of Mr. Maule to offer some excuse on behalf of the prisoner, and he would be rejoiced if his friend could reduce the crime to manslaughter; but if there was no excuse for the prisoner, and nothing to reduce the crime, then it was their duty to find him guilty of murder.

Mr. Maule addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He commented upon the excellent character which had been given the prisoner, and said the prosecution had set up what would be an improbable story against any man, but how much more improbable was it when told of a man like the prisoner, who was the least likely man to be implicated in it. It was the amiable motive of endeavouring to get aid for his companion Watson, who was helplessly drunk, which induced the prisoner to go to Howe's house, and the throwing of the stones at the window was only an act to thoroughly arouse Howe to go and assist Watson. There was no witness of what took place when Hamill was injured; what took place was buried in obscurity; and the prosecution must not recklessly supply the gap with suggestions and fancies. There would be two persons engaged in the matter that night; there was Hamill, and there was the man who inflicted the wound, and whom the prosecution said was the prisoner. It was a great fallacy to assume that there was misconduct on the part of the prisoner; because there was nothing to prove it. There was no proof of what happened that night; and would anybody suggest that the jury had to fill up the gap? Was he not entitled to say to the prosecution "Prove your case." The evidence they had heard showed that the prisoner was the least likely man to do the act imputed to him. The remarks made by the prisoner when spoken to by Hamill, and also at the police station, showed that he had been assaulted on the road. It was possible that Hamill had attacked the prisoner and assaulted him, and that prisoner had returned the blow and knocked him down his head striking the wall and causing the wounds. That theory was as likely as any other theory in the absence of any positive evidence; and if they accepted that theory then the prisoner would not be liable to be found guilty of murder. The only light which was thrown upon what took place was in the remark made by Hamill, "If he had not come at me a second time I would not have cared." That remark clearly proved there had been a struggle; and there must have been some provocation, as it was foolish to suppose that, without any provocation whatever, the prisoner went up to Hamill and felled him as a man would an ox. He suggested that Hamill might have got drunk, and assaulted the prisoner. If they were guided by the strict law of evidence then they would either say the offence amounted only to manslaughter, or that it was accidental and unintended by the prisoner.

His Lordship having summed up the case,

The jury retired, and after consulting for twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of manslaughter.

His Lordship: You think the act was a reckless one, and not intentional?

The Foreman: Not intentional.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: You have had a very narrow escape. The jury have taken a merciful view of the facts, and have found a verdict against you for minor offence. I hope this will be a warning, not only to you but to all others, against indulging in that dreadful vice which transform men into brutes. I have not any doubt that in your sober moments your mind would revolt at the thought of taking away the life of a fellow-creature, or doing serious injury to any man who has done you do harm; but you brought yourself into a condition which exposed you to a wicked impulse, and in the course of a minute or two at most or even perhaps less, you became morally a murderer. You took away the life of this man, who never had done you any wrong. You did a most reckless act. I adopt the view taken by the jury, who think you did not intend to take away his life; but you were using a deadly weapon in a most reckless way on the public road, and by the means you brought a man to an untimely end. I am personally very much relieved, as I always am, when a jury can find a good ground for reducing the charge of murder to manslaughter; and, therefore, do not suppose I make any of these observations in any sense as reflecting upon the verdict. I mention them because I must impose upon you a very heavy sentence. Your act was a reckless, wicked act, which must be guarded against, and persons who indulge themselves must know what are exposed to. I sentence you, not to penal servitude for life, but for 20 years.

The Prisons Bill.—The Southampton justices have resolved to address the Home Secretary on the clauses of the Prisons Bill which do not provide for the relief of outstanding mortgages after the gaols have passed into the hands of the Government.

The All Ireland Challenge Shield was shot for last week, at Wicklow, by the clubs of Ireland, twenty shots at one thousand and one thousand one hundred yards. The Ulster Association proved victors by six points.

The Canadian La Crosse Players.—The Allan steamer Moravian, which sailed from Liverpool on June 29th for Canada, had on board the Canadian La Crosse players, who have been on a successful tour in this country.

A case of hydrophobia has terminated fatally in Wensleydale. The deceased was Thomas Dinsdale, of Appersett, near Hawes, aged 58, who was bitten by a mad dog about 18 weeks ago. It is said that another man was bitten by the same dog about the same time.

Doncaster Races and "Bull Hole."—Mr. Wm. Holland, a malt and hop merchant, of Rochdale, fell once a victim to the designs of an oily-tongued vendor of property. He was induced to inspect an old woollen mill at Birtle, in the same neighbourhood, and found the reservoir full of water, the machinery in perfect action, and the workpeople in great activity, as if a splendid trade was being carried on. The vendor described all in glowing terms, putting in the shade even the descriptive language of the noted London auctioneer, Robins; and when the maltster was inclined to examine the boggy land the vendor immediately lifted his eyes heavenward and dilated on the weather and the probability of rain; but as soon as they got over a fence and into better pasture he was again wonderfully eloquent on the excellent quality of the soil, and poor Holland was induced to part with three thousand guineas for the purchase of the old mill and the land. But he soon found the water in the reservoir had vanished, the trade insignificant, the workpeople few, and the land marshy and unproductive; so that the property was appropriately named "Bull Hole." Eventually he staked "Bull Hole" against three thousand guineas upon a race at Doncaster; and when the contest was coming off Mr. Holland stood in a prominent position, ejaculating at the top of his voice, "Bull Hole or no Bull Hole," to the great amusement of the crowd, whose attention was diverted from the race to his strange antics and mysterious ejaculations, knowing that no horse running bore such an undignified name. At last, as his favourite horse reached the winning post, he changed his expression with great animation to "Bull Hole, by Jove!" and won his three thousand guineas; and thus the forebodings of the unprofitableness of the "Bull Hole" transaction were, fortunately, not verified.—*Robertson's "Rochdale, Past and Present."*

DURHAM MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual demonstration of the Durham Miners' Association took place on Monday upon the racecourse at Durham. At No. 1 platform Ald. Fowler was chairman. Resolutions were moved as follows:—Moved by Mr. Wm. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Alex. Macdonald, M.P.—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, there is cause for congratulation, inasmuch as the year has passed away unattended by any serious conflicts by strikes or lock-outs between employers and employed in this county. And knowing that the friendly spirit by which peace has been secured is owing to the good understanding maintained with the employers through our association, this meeting declares it not only desirable but necessary that the association should be extended and consolidated as the best means of preserving peace, and securing to our members the highest possible amount of good." "We also rejoice to see brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Macdonald and others, the 'Injury to Workmen's Bill,' whereby it is sought to make employers of labour responsible for injuries arising from the negligence and otherwise of those having charge under them, as also, that a man being engaged in a common employment, shall not in itself free the employers from civil responsibility." Moved by Mr. John Wilson, seconded by Mr. Lloyd Jones, "That this meeting gives its full adhesion to the principle of arbitration as a means of settling trade difficulties, believing that it is most reasonable, is least injurious to the interests of labour and capital, and is calculated, by promoting the peaceable growth of England's industry, to secure the lasting welfare of the nation." Moved by Mr. Nicholas Wilkinson, seconded by Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P.: "That this meeting is strongly of opinion that there ought to be an assimilation of the borough and county franchise, by an extension of household suffrage to the counties, so that every man may have a constitutional control over the composition and character of the House of Commons, and for this purpose it adopts, and will strenuously support Mr. Trevelyan's Assimilation Bill."—At a second platform, Mr. R. Fynes, Blyth, presided, and similar resolutions were moved and seconded by Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, and others.

PROBABLE HOSTILITIES WITH DAHOMEY

Writing from Whydah, West Coast of Africa, on June 1st, the correspondent of the *Western Morning News* sends important details respecting our quarrel with Dahomey. He says the reason for refusing to paying the fine inflicted by Commodore Sir W. Howitt on the King of Dahomey, in consequence of outrages on English merchants, was that a meddlesome captain of an English trading vessel informed the chieftains that the fine was exorbitant, that the commodore was acting in opposition to the wishes of the British people, and that the ships of war dared not blockade the coast without orders from England. This extraordinary conduct is believed to have been adopted by the captain with a view to increased advantages to his own trade. Its result was that all the Europeans were quitting Whydah with their goods, that the inhabitants were in arms, and that a large force of warriors, including amazons, were marching thither from Abomey. Several English and French war vessels were at Whydah.

A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED OF OUTRAGING A GIRL.

At the Oxford Assizes, on Monday, the Rev. Richard Close, late head master of the Grammar School, Woodstock, was tried for a felonious assault on Miss Esther Hill, daughter of a farmer. It was stated that the complainant, 14 years of age, became acquainted with the accused through his preparing her for confirmation. Desirous of obtaining a situation as nursery girl, she accepted an invitation to visit the defendant and his family, on the understanding that if she suited she would have the charge of his children. On arriving at his residence she found that his wife and children were absent, but she stayed at the house. In the course of a walk the same day the defendant kissed her. According to her statement, the same evening he attempted to take liberties with her in the study, and at night he came into her bedroom, but left at her entreaty. He, however, returned between three and four in the morning, when he got into her bed. Very soon afterwards she informed her father of the defendant's conduct.—In cross-examination the complainant admitted having played the piano and sung to the defendant after he had acted improperly towards her. The reason why she did not alarm the household—there being two boarders, an usher, and a servant—was because she was so frightened.—Mr. Staveley Hill, for the defendant, characterised the charges as a base and false fabrication.—Mr. Justice Brett summed up, and the jury found the prisoner guilty.—His lordship, in passing sentence, said once before it had been his unfortunate lot to sentence a person of position (evidently alluding to Colonel Baker), to punish him upon a charge similar to that upon which the defendant had now been found guilty. In that case there were circumstances of aggravation greater than those of the present case, but there were also circumstances which he felt himself bound to take into account. The person there charged had in a moment when the country itself was in dire necessity performed the most brilliant services to the whole nation, and he thought it right between him and the country he had defended with his life to take into consideration those great services. Therefore he thought it right to punish him, as he considered, most severely, almost unto death itself; but he thought it right to spare the man from some degradation in consequence of the services he had rendered his country. In the present case, however, the defendant was a person of position equal to the former prisoner, but one more sacred, and which ought to have kept him from such an offence as he had committed. After further comparison of the two cases, his lordship designated the offence of the defendant as a premeditated attempt to inveigle the girl to his own home to seduce her, but he pointed out that the absence of extreme violence rendered it a medium case. The sentence of the court was that he should be imprisoned with hard labour for twelve months.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.—Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford-street, London.

Business Announcements.

NOTICE.

THE SEXTON OF BENFIELDSIDE CEMETERY

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Blackhill and surrounding districts that he can supply HEAD-STONES, TOMBS, and MONUMENTS, in Stone, Marble, and Granite; also, TOMB-RAILING in great variety. For Designs and Prices, apply at the above address. 855g

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET

ALE AND SPIRIT STORES, CONSETT.

SPARKLING EDINBURGH & BURTON ALES (Family Casks, 9, 12, and 18 Gallons).
A FINE SELECTION OF SPIRITS.
DUNVILLE & CO.'S WHISKEY,
3s. per Bottle, or 35s. per Dozen.
653g

H. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES
FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.
278g

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of the Consett Branch of this Society will be held in the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL,
On MONDAY EVENING, 24TH JULY, 1876,
at Seven o'clock.
A member can subscribe from 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s., or 10s., to any amount per calendar month.
Prefer nce Shares of One Pound each may be taken up on application to the Local Agent, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 19th June and the 19th December in each year.
Further information may be obtained at the HEAD OFFICE, 19, Nun Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or of the LOCAL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill.

THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE Distribution of all Household Requirements from the Stores.
Free Delivery (to Shareholders).
Shareholders and the Public need not require to write out their own Lists or Invoice Notes.
The Annoyance of producing Membership Tickets entirely dispensed with.
Prompt Attention, as in the Best Retail Establishments.
Order Clerks in each Department.
The Public may Purchase at the Stores at the fixed tariff.

CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, IN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES OF ONE POUND EACH.

Ten Shillings per Share on Application, and the remainder, if required, in calls not exceeding Five Shillings per Share, at intervals of not less than three months. Shareholders may pay up in full, or in part, receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amount paid in excess of calls.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:—
MAJOR DE WINTON, South Norwood.
DR. J. STEELE, 18, Stamford Road, Maida Hill.
LIEUT.-COL. T. R. H. DRUMMOND-HAY, Lee, Kent.
MAJOR-GEN. T. B. CREAGH, Hanover Square Club.
BANKERS:
THE CITY BANK, 34, Old Bond Street.
SOLICITOR:
JOHN WATERHOUSE, Esq., 28, Austin Friars, E.C.
AUDITORS:
MESSRS. GRIFFITHS AND GRIFFITHS, 15, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
SECRETARY:
J. A. MORICE, Esq.

This Association is founded to provide for the Public all the advantages of the other Stores, without the monstrous impost by those institutions.
All have endured the annoyance and inconvenience of being compelled to fill up their orders will appreciate the abolition of this system.
The Public will receive the same prompt attention as in the best retail establishments.
For economy of time Order Clerks will be appointed in each Department.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

May be opened, in sums of not less than £5, to save the trouble of making remittances through the post. These accounts will be debited with the amount of each order, and balanced quarterly, 4 per cent. per annum being allowed on the minimum quarterly balances.

Every Class of Household Requirements will be represented at the Stores, and all Articles guaranteed of the Best Quality.

In the Civil Service, Army and Navy, and other Trading Associations, the privilege of purchasing is restricted to Shareholders and Members.
In this Association the Public can Purchase at the Stores at the FIXED TARIFF.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF SHARREHOLDERS.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS within the postal district of London to Shareholders holding ONE fully paid-up Share.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 25 miles of London to Shareholders holding two fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 50 miles of London to Shareholders holding four fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 100 miles of London to Shareholders holding eight fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom to Shareholders holding TEN fully paid-up Shares.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION OF THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
Regent Street, London, W.,
Notify the Opening of the following Departments at an early date:—

The Grocery Department.
The Oil and Italian Department.
The Tin and Canned Goods Department.
The Fruit Department.
The India and China Tea Department.
The Butter, Cheese, Eggs, and Poultry Department.
The Horse, Ham, and Game Department.
The Wine and Spirit Department.
The Ale and Porter Department.
The Perfumery, Drug, and Patent Medicine Department.
The Tobacco and Cigar Department.
The Stationery Department.
The Jewellery and Fancy Goods Department.
The Leather Goods Department.
The Watches, Clocks, and Plate Department.
The Miscellaneous Household Department.
The Household and Domestic Implement Department.
The Brush and Turnery Department.
The Macintosh and India Rubber Goods Department.
The Coal Department.
Other Departments, in most branches of trade, will be opened up without delay and duly announced.

P. S. A., LIMITED,
140, 142, Regent Street, and 29, 30, 31, Warwick Street, Regent Street, London.
All Communications to be addressed to the Manager.

PRICE LISTS WILL BE ISSUED.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
April 8th, 1876. 781g

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

Beg respectfully to announce that they are now showing the

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL LINES IN FANCY DRESSES AND STUFFS.
" " MUSLIN, LACE, AND LENO CURTAINS.
" " MILLINERY, BONNETS, AND HATS.
" " LADIES' COLLARS, SCARFS, AND BOWS.
" " LADIES' FANCY AND WHITE SKIRTS.
" " PRINTS AND DRESS HOLLANDS
" " MEN'S SHIRTS, SCARFS, AND TIES.
" " MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 840g

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LARGE ARRIVAL of STOCK for the RACES.
Splendid FELT HATS at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. 850g

NEWCASTLE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

J. BLENKINSOP AND SON,
LEATHER MERCHANTS AND BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE, AND
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
HAVE now on hand a large variety of Gentlemen's Boots from 8s. 6d., Ladies' do. from 5s. 6d., and Children's do. at exceedingly low prices.
Repairing done on the premises. 759g

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCES effected through the following First-class Offices:—
The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life. Established 1720.
The Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company.
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and Life.
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.
The Commercial Guarantee Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for Consett and district. 302g

THE ADVANCE PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society confidently relies upon a large measure of Public support from the many advantages it offers to all desirous of Purchasing or Erecting Property, and special attention is called to some of its leading features:—
Members can join at any time.
No entrance or management fees.
Investors not subject to fines.
All Members share in profits.
Six per cent. charged on yearly balances of advance.
Five per cent. allowed on repayments.
Very few legal charges.
Sums as low as Sixpence taken.
Rules, Balance Sheets, and all information required can be obtained at the Chief Office: 65, Church Street, West Hartlepool: or, from the Resident Agent: Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Accountant, Consett.

The next FORTNIGHTLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at the House of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, RAILWAY TAVERN, CONSETT, on MONDAY, July 10th, 1876, from Half-past Seven to Half-past Eight o'clock in the Evening. 672g

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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
HAS been enabled, owing to the great depression in trade among the large Manufacturers in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, to buy for READY CASH, several Hundred Pounds' worth of General DRAPERY GOODS, Plain and Fancy DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at a discount of 30 per cent. off makers' prices.

If you want cheap Calicoes, Flannels, Hollands, &c.,	Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Stuffs, Fancy Dresses, Winceys, &c.,	Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Prints, Sheets, Sheetings, &c.,	Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Shirtings, Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, &c.,	Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Moleskin or Cord Trousers,	Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Millinery, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.,	Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Alloa, Yarns, Fingerings, Worsteds, &c.,	Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Stays, Corsets, &c.,	Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Ready-made Clothing of any kind,	Go to ROWE'S.

If you want a cheap parcel of good and useful Draperies, go to THOMAS ROWE'S, the Cheap Draper and Working Man's Friend.

Observe the Address:—
THOMAS ROWE,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for Consett and District United Friendly Societies' GRAND GALA and DEMONSTRATION, on SATURDAY, July 8th, 1876. 712g

LOOK OUT for the I. U. O. MECHANICS' GALA and SPORTS, on July 15th, 1876, at Collierley Dykes. 887g

STANLEY SPORTS, TEA, and CONCERT, on July 8th, 1876. Sports:—Steeplechase, Pony Race, 120 Yards Handicap, Boys' Handicap, and Quoit Handicap. 921g

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!! LOOK OUT!!! FOR THE GREAT GALA DAY.

THE COMMITTEE of MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB intend holding their ANNUAL GALA and SPORTS on SATURDAY, August 5th, 1876. 925g

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.
872g

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 7132

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

CO-OPERATION.

THE CONFERENCE advertised to take place on SATURDAY FIRST is Postponed till the 15th of July. Papers of great interest to Co-operators will then be read and discussed. All are, therefore, invited to attend. The Conference is to be held in the NEW NATIONAL SCHOOL-ROOM. Chair to be taken at Two o'clock. 922g

BAPTIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.

A FAREWELL MEETING will be held in the above Chapel, Consett, on MONDAY, July 10th, 1876, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. M. MORRIS, Pastor, with an Address, on his leaving Consett.
The Address will be presented by ALEX. WATSON, Esq., of Ryton-on-Tyne.
The Revs. J. BROOKS, A. BAILLIE, A. SAYER, and A. EDMAN, and Mr. J. SCOTT (of Ryton) will take part in the meeting.
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock precisely. 936g

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. FIELDING
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 14TH and 15TH, 1876.

See Bills. Prices and Time as usual. 941g

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied 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 therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person 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. 24

TENTH DURHAM RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

A GRAND MILITARY

CONCERT AND BALL

In aid of the Prize Fund of the above Corps, will be held in

A MARQUEE AT TANFIELD LEA,

ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH JULY, 1876.

Doors open for Concert at 6·30. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. The Ball will commence at 9 o'clock.

The Marquee will be decorated for the occasion, and Refreshments will be provided. 884g

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Sealey, from One p.m. to Three p.m.
Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsey, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.
It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.
JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

Public Notices.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above Society will hold their EIGHTH ANNUAL SHOW of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, and Dairy Produce, at WHICKHAM, on WEDNESDAY, August 16th, 1876.
Prizes amounting to above £400, including thirty pieces of silver plate, will be offered for competition.
Prize Lists and Certificates of Entry may be had on application to the SECRETARIES. Entries close on Saturday, August 5th, 1876.
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, July 4th, 1876. 935g

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of giving a Tender for the WORKS of St. John's Schools, Shotley, can see the Plans and Specification at the School-house, Shotley Field, on and after Monday, July 10th, 1876.
Tenders, sealed and endorsed, will be received on or before the 17th July, at the School-house.
The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP in Newmarket Street, Consett.—Apply to JOSEPH MURRAY, Middle Street, Consett. 944g

TO LET, a MARQUEE, 80 Feet by 3, with Tables for Ten or other purposes. Price £2.—Apply to R. DICKINSON, Oxhill, by Chester-le-Street 827g

TO LET, a SHOP, situated in Front Street, Leadgate.—For particulars, apply to Mr. H. POSTLE, 283, Front Row, Leadgate. 896g

NOTICE.

TO LET, a First-class MARQUEE TENT, 75 feet by 45 feet; will hold from 300 to 400 persons; charges very moderate; distance no object.—Apply to D. LOGAN, Hat and Feather Inn, Medomsley, *viâ* Lintz Green. 743g

TO LET, the SHOP situated in the centre of Annfield Plain, now occupied by Shaw and Atkins. A splendid Show-room attached, with winding stairs. No one need apply who is not prepared to buy fixtures and fittings, which will be reasonable.—Apply to SHAW and ATKINSON, Middle Street, Consett. 934g

TO LET.

THE ANNFIELD PLAIN AND DISTRICT MARQUEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MEMBERS of the above Company will LET their Marquees on the most reasonable terms, in sizes from 30 feet by 30; 48 feet by 30; 84 feet by 30; or 100 feet by 30. Also, they have a small Refreshment Tent, which can be let on favourable terms.—For particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON, Catchgate, *viâ* Lintz Green. 760g

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Pattinson Osborne.

LEADGATE FARM.

MR. P. OSBORNE has been instructed by Mr JOHN MOORE, the Owner, to SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1876, 421 Acres of GRASS to cut for HAY, standing at Leadgate and Middlegap.

61	Acres New Land, a good crop.	
71	Do.	do., a very heavy crop.
9	Do.	do., medium.
8	Do.	Old Land, a fair crop.
6	Do.	do.

At the same time and place, Two Fields of OLD LAND GRASS, situate at Middlegap, near Castleside, containing 5½ Acres each.
Also, the HERBAGE of the whole lot up to the 11th November.
Sale to commence at Four p.m.
Sale-office, 25, Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 938g

By Mr. William Raw.

BENFIELDSIDE EDGE ROAD, BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having received instructions, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, JOINER'S TOOLS, &c., belonging to the late THOMAS BIRKETT, of Benfieldside Edge Road, on MONDAY, July 10th, 1876, comprising Three-quarter Chest of Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Centre Table; Mahogany Couch; Mahogany Writing Desk; Dressing Table and Washstand; Arm Chair; 3 Kitchen Chairs; 3 Cane-bottomed Chairs; Child's Chair; Kitchen Table; French Eight-day Clock; Swing Dressing Glass; 2 Lamps; 2 Fenders and 1 Set of Fireirons; Cocoa Matting; 2 Kettles; Pans; Pots; Mugs; Cooking Utensils; Pease Pub and Staff; Meal Chest; Coffee Mill; 7 Pictures and Ornaments; several Books, &c.
JOINER'S CHEST AND TOOLS.
Excellent Joiner's Tool Chest with nine Drawers; 1 Smoothing; 2 Trying, and 2 Jack Planes; 1 Square Plane; 3 Grooving Planes; 3 Bead do.; 2 Braces and Bits; new Mortising Mell; 4 Squares; 2 Gimlets; Compass Saw, 18in.; Compass Saw Handle; 3 large Hand Saws; 2 Tenor Saws; Screw Drivers and Saw Sets; Adz; Pricker and Awl; 3 Chisels; Pocket-rules; Gauges; Joiner's Beads; Pincers; Copper; Piping; and several other lots. Also, a good Silver Watch and Gold Albert Chain which will be sold separately.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock precisely.
Sale-office, Durham Road, Blackhill. 920g

By Mr. John Jenkins.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. THOMAS DUNNE, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, July 18th, 1876, at Mr. COYLE'S, MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL, all that Valuable Substantially-built FREEHOLD COTTAGE with Full Block Front, containing Parlour, Kitchen, Three excellent Bed-rooms, and self-contained Yard, together with the Out-offices.
The above Property is situated at Mount Pleasant, one of the most thriving parts of Consett, and offers a good opportunity to Capitalists or Members of Building Societies.
Sale at Seven o'clock in the Evening. 913g

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY AUCTION in the above Sale-rooms, on MONDAY, July 10th, 1876, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to several persons leaving the neighbourhood, comprising Lobby Drawers; Bed-room Drawers; 1 Wardrobe; 1 Chiffonier Bedstead; Iron and Wood Bedsteads; Sofa and Longsettles; Feather, Down, and Flock Beds; Blankets, Quilts, and Sheets; Balloon-backed, Cane, Rush, and Windsor Chairs; Kitchen and Tea Tables; a quantity of Hardware; with a large assortment of other Articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 942g

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. E. FIELDING, who is leaving Consett, in consequence of pressing business in other places, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at his residence, the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising 1 Pianoforte, in Walnut by Dorkins and Co.; 1 Stool for do.; 1 Harmonium, in Walnut Case; 1 Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs, in Hair-seating; 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; 1 Mahogany Centre Table; 2 large Mantelpiece Mirrors, in Gilt Frames, one 50 by 40 inches; 2 Bed-room Drawers; 2 Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses; 2 Feather Beds; 1 Down Bed; Toilet Set; Washstand and Dressing Table; Blankets, Quilts, and Sheets; a quantity of Carpeting; Cupboard; Cornice Poles and Shades; Lamps and Vases; 1 Set of Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Service; 1 Set of China; 2 Rocking Chairs; a quantity of Pictures; Kitchen Tables; Kitchen Chairs; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fireirons; Pans, Pails, Tubs, and Crockery Ware in great variety.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 931g

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Strong Cart HORSE.—Apply to W. AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 946g

FOR SALE, 2nd Lot, 6 Sets of Horse, Cob, and Pony HARNESS, Brass and Silver-plated Mounts, best Welsall make.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett. 912g

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CONVEYANCES of every description.—Apply to MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 811g

FOR SALE, 1 GRASS CUTTER, by Samuelson; also, 1 CORN CUTTER, by Ord and Madison, both nearly new.—Apply to MAIN and ROBINSON, Millwrights, Gibson Street, Consett. 934g

FOR SALE, PIANOFORTE, full compass, fine toned 35 guinea walnut cottage, by Wallis, with full fret front, truss legs, and latest improvements, for £22 10s. Nearly new and warranted perfect.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett. 891g

PEAR TREE, NEAR EBCHESTER.

BUILDING SITES for SALE, suitable for Business Purposes, in this already Populous Neighbourhood, in which three large Collieries have been recently opened out, and which is rapidly increasing in Population. BRICKS for SALE on Moderate Terms.—For particulars, apply to R. WARD, Dean Street, Newcastle.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, the GRASS growing in the Field behind Old Carrhouse, not including the Entage of the Fogg. Tenders to be sent to JOHN CALVERT, on or before July 18th, 1876, and the Grass to be cut within Six Days after Tender being accepted, weather permitting, and to be paid for, or security given, and removed out of the Field as soon as possible. 933g

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all the current going Bakery and Confectionary Business, situated at Mount Pleasant, Consett, together with the FREEHOLD HOUSE and SHOP, BAKEHOUSE, STABLE, CART SHED, &c.
A large Business has been carried on for some time, and to a pushing and industrious man this is an opportunity which seldom offers.
For particulars apply to D. L. MCALLUM (Messrs. McAllum, LAX, McAllum, and Co.), Public Accountant, 92, Grainger Street West, Newcastle. 932g

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A Clarence, a Brougham, a small Miniature and a Bijou Broughan; a large medium and miniature Landau; a Landau Wagonette and Omnibus Wagonette; a pair-horse and also a light one-horse Wagonette; a Victoria; an Albert Park, with folding heads; a Mail, and a light Stanhope Phaeton, with folding heads; a back to back Pheeton and a light T Cart; an Albert, Sociable, Denmark, and Sociable Pony Phaeton; a light Pony Phaeton. Sheet; a Moray and Whitehead Dog Cart; a gentleman's Brake; also several Brakes, Landaus, Cabs, Wagonettes, side-light Carriages to close and open; one and pair-horse Omnibus, very suitable for hotels and livery stables. An excellent assortment of single and double harness. Drawings and particulars sent on naming the kind of carriage required.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILLIPSON, Northern Counties Carriage and Harness Repository, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 584g

Wanted.

WANTED, Two APPRENTICES to the DRESS-MAKING.—Apply to MRS. FOSTER, Delves Lane, Consett. 933g

FARM SERVANT WANTED, immediately; a good steady man, one capable of managing horses and stock.—Apply to W. COWARD, Stationer, Dipton, *viâ* Lintz Green. 843g

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT DURHAM.—On Thursday, an accident of an extraordinary nature occurred in Framwellgate, Durham, which caused the death of a little girl named Wilkinson, eight years of age. The father of the little girl sent her a bottle of ginger beer, which he drank, and sent his daughter back with the bottle. This child, proud of her hand, and was broken, and she fell upon the broken fragments, cutting the jugular vein, and dying almost immediately.

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street, Manchester, says:—"I have prescribed Todd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the safest and most certain remedy known in all cases of indigestion, tic or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

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. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.'—*Civil Service Gazette.* 152g

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1 insertion	.....	4d. per line per insertion.
2 to 6 insertions	..	3d. "
7 to 12	"	2½d. "
13	"	2d. "
26	"	1½d. "
52	"	1d. "

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

Advertisements are not charged less than 1s. each insertion. Paragraph Advertisements, Government Advertisements, Parliamentary Notices, Prospectuses of Public Companies, Local Board, School Board, and Parochial Electors are charged double the above rates.

Parties forwarding advertisements in manuscript may calculate EIGHT words to a line, and when they wish their notices displayed, they should specify (in inches) the space they desire them to occupy.

☞ Advertisements from a distance should be sent through our agents; where this is not convenient, HALFPENNY Postage Stamps to the amount should accompany the order.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

News and Letters intended for insertion should be addressed to "The Editor," and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

No notice can be taken of any communication unless the signature and address of the correspondent are appended.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths must be certified as correct by our resident agent.

Orders for Advertisements, Printing, &c., should be addressed to "The Manager," *Guardian* Office, Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 8TH, 1876.

Local and District News.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills, taken in time, are an effectual preventative against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Ointment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm brine, will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

Knitsley Primitive Methodist Sunday School Anniversary.—In connection with the above anniversary a public tea was held in the chapel on Saturday afternoon last, when a goodly number partook of the good things provided. After tea, a public meeting was held, Mr. M. Spencer, of Knitsley Grange, occupying the chair. Addresses were given by Messrs. D. Wheatley (Leadgate); W. Smith, and J. Charlton (Blackhill). —On Sunday, two sermons were preached—in the afternoon at two, and evening at six o'clock, by Mr. Robert Brown (Consett). The weather being fine the services were held in a field adjoining the chapel, and were largely attended. During each service the children repeated portions of scripture, dialogues, and poetry, and sung a choice selection of hymns. Collections were taken in behalf of the school funds.

Assault by a Jew at Annfield Plain.—On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, Moses Belkson, a Jew, was charged with assaulting a married woman named Anderson, at Annfield Plain. The defendant, it seems, is a travelling glazier. He appeared to have agreed with the complainant to put in two panes of glass, but as Mrs. Anderson refused to give him more than a shilling, the charge being 1s. 4d., he returned her the money. He subsequently agreed to take 1s., but Mrs. Anderson refused to give it to him, remarking that he might take the smaller pane, for which he charged 4d., out again. This he did, but immediately afterwards he was attacked by the complainant, who was in the act of striking him with her fists when the defendant, who had the pane of glass in his hand, threw it at her, cutting her badly, Mrs. Anderson's face being a mass of sticking plaister.—The Chairman (Mr. Kearney) said the assault had been committed under great provocation, and a fine of 10s. and costs would meet the justice of the case.—Defendant said he had no money, and was removed in custody.

Accident at Witton Gilbert Station.—The cause, "Barnes v. the North-Eastern Railway Company," which was an action to recover compensation for injuries received through the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants, came on for hearing on Tuesday at the Durham Assizes. Mr. Shield and Mr. M'Clymont were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Herschell, Q.C., M.P., for the defence. The plaintiff is a cartman at Bearpark Colliery, near Witton Gilbert. On the 30th September last year he was returning from Durham to Witton Gilbert, and he arrived there about a quarter-past eight o'clock in the evening. It was dark at the time, and the station was not lighted. The train had been brought to a standstill, and the plaintiff had got his foot upon the footboard, in the act of getting out, when the train suddenly gave a considerable jerk forward. He clung to the door, and was swung round, and his legs were caught between the platform and the carriages. They were much crushed, and he had been a cripple since the accident. The Company denied their liability, contending that the plaintiff was endeavouring to get out of the train before it had come to a standstill.—Eventually a verdict for the plaintiff for £300 was agreed upon.

Lecture at Shotley Bridge.—On Wednesday evening, the Rev. F. Greeves, Chairman of the Newcastle District, delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on "Sacred music—its rise and history in the Christian church," which was illustrated by selections of music rendered by the Brunswick Place and Clarence Street Wesleyan Choirs from Newcastle. There was a large and highly-respectable and intelligent company present, the hall being well filled. The Mayor of Newcastle was announced to preside, but was unavoidably detained from being present, and his place was filled by Mr. Hopper of Newcastle, who, after making a few remarks, introduced the lecturer. Mr. Greeves, in commencing, said he wished the audience to understand that it was not a concert they were about to listen to, but the singing that would be rendered was to illustrate music at different periods of its history. He had no doubt but the choirs could sing much more popular music than they would be called upon to do, and he might have given what would be considered a more popular lecture. He then proceeded to the first part of his lecture, which was music prior to the Reformation, and after he had reviewed the history of music from its commencement to that period, he called upon the choirs to sing a selection of music which illustrated that part of his subject. The music rendered comprised an ancient Hebrew melody, Ambrosian music, Gregorian music, ancient Latin hymn, &c.—The second part of the lecture was from the Reformation to the time of Handel and Wesley. The lecturer spoke highly of the labours of Luther to improve church song, and referred to the other musicians of note down to the time of Handel and Wesley, the former of whom received the lecturer's highest commendation as a musical master. At the close of this part of the lecture, the choirs again illustrated the remarks of the lecturer by rendering some of the compositions of Luther, Handel, and others. Miss Poulton sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and Mrs. Dodds "He was despised," both of which are from "The Messiah," and were executed with considerable taste and sweetness, for the rendering of which the singers received the company's appreciation of their services by almost deafening applause.—The third part of the lecture was, Since the days of John Wesley. Mr. Greeves rebutted the statement of Mr. C. Allen that the Methodists had been the chief corrupters of church music, and then sketched the decline and rise of sacred song during the period he was speaking of. In concluding, the lecturer gave some good advice as to what was requisite for good congregational singing. The choirs then rendered a selection of Early Methodist and Modern Tunes, after which they performed the "Hallelujah chorus" and "Father, whose almighty power." The applause which greeted both the lecturer and the choirs showed that the audience appreciated their services. Mr. George Dodds, organist of Clarence Street Chapel, Newcastle, acted as conductor; and Mr. Benjamin Probert, organist of Brunswick Place Chapel, Newcastle, officiated as harmoniumist. Votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Robson Ord, the lecturer, the choirs, and the chairman. The proceeds are to be applied to the Dipton Wesleyan New Chapel.

Stagshaw Bank Midsummer Fair.—This annual fair for the sale of cattle, horses, &c., was held on Tuesday. The weather being brilliantly fine, the attendance was very large. In the cattle department, there was an unusually heavy show of cattle, the bulk of which were Irish, though home-breds were fairly represented. Business was rather unsettled early on in the market, but as the day wore on trade ruled steadier and transactions were more readily effected. A great deal of cattle changed hands at high rates. Grazing cattle meeting with a very ready market. Horses—a large show, mostly of an inferior description—sold very slowly. First-class horses brought high rates. In wool business was very quiet.

Shotley Field Baptist Sabbath School Anniversary.—The anniversary of the above school was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last. On Saturday, tea was provided in the chapel, after which a public meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. J. Brooks (Pastor). An excellent address was delivered by Mr. J. Edwards. On Sunday, sermons were preached to crowded congregations—in the afternoon by Mr. F. Raine, and in the evening by Mr. W. Robinson, of Medomsley. The children took a prominent part in each service, by reciting portions of scripture, dialogues, and poetry. An efficient choir, under the leadership of Mr. J. Mackey, rendered select pieces of music.

Fatal Accident at Consett Brickworks.—On Monday, Mr. Coroner Graham held an inquiry at Mr. Randell's Station Hotel, Blackhill, touching the death of Rachel Hall, a little girl, whose death resulted from being run over by a waggon. It transpired from the evidence that the deceased was a brick carrier employed at Mr. Dickinson's brickworks. After getting done work on Friday evening she went to another department of the works for the purpose of seeing her aunt, who is also employed in brickmaking. The deceased was about to leave the drying shed when a truck drawn by three horses came up, and it is supposed that in attempting to pass the truck her dress was caught by the grease box, which had caused her to stumble. She fell under the waggon and one of the wheels passed over her leg. The poor girl was carried home at Blackfine, where it was found necessary to amputate the injured limb. She never rallied, however, and died at ten o'clock the same night.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Todd's Quinine Wine is prepared with genuine quinine
Todd's Quinine Wine is strong and fine flavoured.
Todd's Quinine Wine is efficient, safe, and pleasant.
Todd's Quinine Wine for indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.
Todd's Quinine Wine for tic-doloreux or neuralgia.
Todd's Quinine Wine for nervousness, giddiness, &c.
Todd's Quinine Wine for ague, debility and spasms.
Todd's Quinine Wine for all stomach derangements.
Todd's Quinine Wine, made only by Joe Todd, Carlisle.
Todd's Quinine Wine is protected by Government stamp.

Throat Irritation.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London." Selling agents in Durham: Scawin and Burns, 19, Market Place. 621g

THE ALLEGED MURDER BY A POLICEMAN NEAR TOW LAW.

Mr. Justice Lush, before leaving Durham, reconsidered the sentence of twenty years' penal servitude which he passed upon Joseph Christison, the policeman who was found guilty on Tuesday of the manslaughter of John Hamill near Tow Law, on the 1st of June, and he commuted it to fifteen years' penal servitude. We have been requested to publish the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Ought not something to be done for the wife and three little children of the ex-policeman Christison, now a convict in Durham Gaol? They are the innocent victims of an unpremeditated crime. A policeman so rarely appears as a criminal, that there can be little or no apprehension of evil results from alleviating the distress of these helpless ones. If you would be good enough to advocate their cause, and consent to receive contributions on their behalf, I think there would be little fear of success.—Yours, &c.

VERAX.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 6th.—Before M. Kearney Esq. (chairman), E. T. Smith, Esq., J. Claverino, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. De Pledge.

A Paltry Charge.—John Sloss, a pitman, was charged with assaulting Joseph Low, a little boy, five years of age. The father of the boy said that the defendant and he were neighbours at Quebec. Witness's boy and defendant's little girl were playing together. They had hold of a piece of iron, and each was pulling to get it from the other. Defendant's little girl commenced to cry, whereupon defendant came out of the house and struck witness's boy a blow with his flat hand on the side of the face. Witness remonstrated with him, and he threatened to do it again.—The Chairman said it was a very absurd thing to apply for a summons for such a paltry assault as had been described. Defendant had no right to strike the boy, however, and he would have to pay the costs.

Assault at Burnhope.—Alice Pass, a young woman, was charged with assaulting Agnes Forsyth, at Burnhope. Complainant, a little girl, stated that she was on her way to the shop when she was followed by defendant, who struck her on the side with her fist. Evidence in support of this statement having been called, the defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

Stone Throwing at Catchgate.—Daniel Bulman, a boy, was summoned for an assault on Geo. Leadbitter, another boy, at Catchgate. Evidence was given that the lads were schoolmates. Complainant seems to have called defendant names, which caused him to throw a stone, which struck the boy Leadbitter above the eye, inflicting a couple of wounds which penetrated to the bone.—The Chairman, in imposing a fine of 10s. and costs, said the stone which defendant threw might have killed the complainant.—Mr. Henry Smith said defendant deserved a good thrashing.—The father of the defendant here stepped forward and said that he had already given his boy a sound thrashing.

Keeping a Dog without a License.—George Weston, of Quebec, was summoned by Mr. Wilson, Inland Revenue Officer, for keeping a dog without a license. Mr. Wilson said defendant had no license when he visited his house, but he took out licenses for two dogs on the afternoon of the same day.—Defendant said he was at Cornsay getting licenses at the time Mr. Wilson visited his house.—The Chairman said it seemed a remarkable coincidence.—He was fined in the mitigated penalty of 25s., including costs.

Alleged Assault at Cornsay.—Sophia Elizabeth Douglass was charged with assaulting Mary Ruddy, at Cornsay Colliery. Dr. Carr defended. The parties are neighbours, and appear to have quarrelled. A quantity of hair, alleged to have been pulled from complainant's head, was produced. The magistrates were of opinion, however, that the women were equally to blame, and ordered them to pay their own own costs. They were also bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Assaults at White-le-Head.—Joseph Attey and Thomas Connolly were charged with assaulting P.C. Stoner whilst in the execution of his duty. Dr. Carr defended. Complainant stated that on Monday night, a little before eleven o'clock, he was at White-le-Head, and observed the defendants leave Nicholson's public-house. Attey came towards him and struck at him. Witness pushed him down, and Connolly then came up and kicked him.—Jos. Attey was further charged with an assault on Anna Stoner, the wife of the complainant in the last case, at the same time and place. The complainant said she was with her husband at the time he was assaulted. Attey was pushed down by her husband, and when he got up he kicked witness twice on the stomach.—There was another charge against Attey of wilful damage to the officer's uniform. There was also a summons against Connolly for attempting to rescue Attey from the constable's custody.—For the defence, Dr. Carr called a witness who said that before Stoner spoke to Attey he took him by the neck and threw him upon his face.—The Chairman said Attey had been before the Court times out of number, but the money punishments did not seem to have done him the slightest amount of good. For the assault on the officer he would be sent to Durham Gaol with hard labour for three months, and at the expiration of that time he would have to serve an additional month in prison for the cowardly assault on Mrs. Stoner. He would also be fined 20s. for the damage to the officer's uniform. They would fine Connolly 40s. and costs for the assault.

Charge for Obstructing the Highway.—John Alder, Patrick Muldoon, Thomas Farroll, James Martin, and Edward Bell were summoned for obstructing the highway. P.C. Slack stated that on Saturday last he was on duty near Cornsay and found the defendants quarrelling on the road.—The Chairman: Was the road obstructed?—The officer having replied in the negative, the Chairman said they could not convict unless it was proved that there was an actual obstruction.—Case dismissed.

Trespass by Miners at Browney Bank Colliery.—James Smith was summoned for trespassing over land belonging to E. T. Smith, Esq., J.P. Dr. Carr appeared to prosecute, and stated that the defendant was employed at Browney Bank Colliery. The miners of the latter colliery were in the habit of crossing Mr. Smith's fields on their way to work, and it was sought to put a stop to the practice.—John Webb, gamekeeper to Mr. Smith, proved the trespass, and said that great damage had been done. —Thomas Thompson, a tenant of Mr. Smith's, said he farmed the land in question. The fences had been pulled down, and his stock had repeatedly been let out of the fields.—Defendant said the last witness gave him leave, but in answer to the Bench he added that Thompson told him that he had not to let Mr. Smith see him.—The Chairman said the fact of Mr. Thompson telling the defendant not to let Mr. Smith see him implied that Mr. Thompson had no power to give him leave.—Dr. Carr stated that Mr. Smith did not press for a severe penalty; he only wished to stop the trespass.—Defendant was ordered to pay 10s., including damage and fine.——Peter Burliss, charged with trespassing at the same place, was also ordered to pay a similar fine.—Mr. Smith was not on the bench during the hearing of the case.

Brutal Assault on a Female at Cornsay Colliery.—John Ward was charged with an assault on Elziabeth Williams, a married woman, at Cornsay Colliery. Complainant said that she wished to withdraw the charge, but the Bench refused to allow the case to be compromised. It then transpired that defendants had knocked Mrs. Williams down and kicked her.—He was sent to prison for a month with hard labour.

Alleged Theft by Boys at Cornsay Colliery.—Two brothers named Samuel and Abraham Hendy were charged with stealing a couple of runners belonging to the owners of Cornsay Colliery, Messrs Ferens and Love. The defendants, who are mere children, appeared to have got amongst the machinery in the absence of the workmen, and carried off a couple of runners.—The magistrates considered that the defendants were too young to convict, and they were discharged with a warning.

Wilful Damage.—Robert Snaith, Wm. Morpeth, Joseph Keirs, and Joseph Adamson, Stanley, boys, were charged with trespassing in a grass field belonging to Robert Dickinson and Co., on the 27th ult. Fined 1s. and the damage and costs.——Thomas Simmons, Thomas Nicholson, and Edward Saunders, charged by Mr. Lawson Moffatt with a similar offence on the same date, were ordered to pay a similar penalty.——James Love and Michael Bradley, pit boys, were charged with damaging wood and bricks belonging to Messrs. Ferens and Love, at Cornsay Colliery, on the 26th ult. Fined 1s., and the damage 2s. 6d. and costs.——Joshua Whitfield William Rye, William Metcalfe, and Fredrick Oliver, miners, of Stanley, were summoned for damaging underwood belonging to Colonel Townley. Ordered to pay the damage and costs. ——Joshua Whitfield and William Oliver, charged with damaging a grass field belonging to Alexander Barrass, near Stanley were ordered to pay 1d. fine, the damage, and costs——William Mossom and William Dodds, charged with a similar offence at the same place, were ordered to day a fine of 1d., the damage 1s. 6d., and the expenses.——John T. Robinson and William Lowery, of Edmondsley, miners, were charged with damaging underwood belonging to the Earl of Durham. Fined 1d. and the damage 2s. 6d., and costs.——William Howard, John Blakey, James Stamers, and William Marlow were summoned for trespassing in a grass field belonging to William Hedley, at Craghead. Fined 1s. and the damage and costs.

Breach of the Peace.—Joseph McKenna Joseph Lockern, Peter Lockern, and John Herron, of Cornsay Colliery, miners, were summoned by P.C. Slack for committing a breach of the peace by fighting, on the 18th inst. Bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay the costs.——John Pattinson and John Hobbles, of Burnhope Colliery, miners, were summoned by P.C. Hawley for a similar offence on the 24th ult. Bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay the costs.

Game Trespass.—John Malcolm and John Snaith, were charged with trespassing in pursuit of conies on lands belonging to the Earl of Durham. Fined 20s. and costs each.——William Blackmoor, of Marley Hill, miner, was summoned on two charges of trespass in pursuit of game. He was fined 10s. and costs in each case.

Drunk.—John Hobbles and T. Gales were charged by P.C. Hawley with being drunk at Burnhope, on the 24th ult. Fined 5s. and costs.——John Simpson, of Burnhope Colliery, miner, charged by the same officer with a similar offence, was fined 10s. and costs.——Allen Anderson, of the same place, charged by P.C. Hawley with being drunk, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs——Agnes McLaughter, married woman, charged by P.C. Edgar with being drunk at Lanchester, was also Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.——Robert Bell, miner, Dipton, severally charged by P.C. Raine and Sergt. Stamper with being drunk on two separate occasions, was fined 5s. and costs for each offence.——John Evans, of Burnopfield, miner, was fined 5s. and costs for a similar offence. P.C. Raine proved the case.——James Love, miner, Stanley, was summoned by Sergt. Stamper for being drunk at the above place. Ordered to pay 5s. and the expenses.——Margaret Cassidy, married woman, and James Wilson, both of Cornsay Colliery, charged by P.C. Slack with a similar offence, were each fined 5s. and costs.——Michael Furness (Oxhill), Owen Murphy (Lizzie Colliery), William Wilkinson (Quaking Houses), and James Johnson (Annfield Plain), miners, were severally charged by P.C. Reay with being drunk. Each of the defendants were fined 10s. and costs. ——Thomas Calligan (Greencroft Cottages), and James Birtley (Lizzie Cottages), labourers, charged by the same officer with a similar offence, were fined 5s. and costs each.

Highway Act.—Joseph Gray, hawker, Cornsay Colliery, charged by Sergt. Nattress with allowing a couple of horses to stray on the highway, was fined 2s. and costs.

THE PROPOSED ALTERATION OF THE DISTRICT.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT CONSETT.

A public meeting, convened by requisition, of the rated inhabitants of the Local Board district of Consett was held at the Board-room, in this town, on Monday evening last. There was a good attendance. Mr. Jenkins, general manager of the Iron Works, occupied the chair.

The Chairman, at the outset, stated the object of the meeting. The Local Government Board, he said, had before them several important proposals; one was to include Consett in the Local Board district of Benfieldside, and there was also a proposal on the part of the two local boards to include a portion of each other's districts. With regard to the first-named scheme, he thought, if such a proposal became inevitable, that it would be much better, for the interests of all parties, to amalgamate, not only Consett and Benfieldside, but the three districts. At present they had, as it were, three ships and three crews, but by the three crews sailing in the same boat, or, more plainly speaking, by forming the district into three wards, each with six representatives, he thought it might be possible to carry out the sanitary and other requirements of the neighbourhood as economically and as well as under the present system. On the other hand, there were good reasons why Consett should not be swallowed up by Benfieldside. The former district was much ahead in all respects of the Benfieldside district. He found that during the past few years they had spent a large sum of money on improvements. For the Pasture Drift Road alone they had paid £1,181, they had spent £914 in the erection of a Board-room, £621 had been expended on settling ponds, and in addition to these they had formed other roads and carried out innumerable sanitary improvements. He was bound to say that there had not been a corresponding improvement of the Benfieldside district, and what little expenditure had taken place had not, he was sorry to say, been applied to the benefit of the masses. In conclusion, the speaker said the Commissioner appointed by the Local Government Board would sit at Shotley Bridge on Wednesday, and it was for that meeting to decide upon the course to be pursued in reference to the proposals set forth in the notice.

Mr. Elliott (clerk to the Local Board) observed that the alleged reason for the Benfieldside district wishing to take a slice of the Consett district was that the latter sent its sewage into the former's district and paid nothing for the accommodation. The fact was, however, that the Consett Local Board had never been asked to pay anything. The Public Health Act empowered them to compound with the Benfieldside Local Board for the use of their sewers, and they were quite willing to do so, but, as he had previously observed, the Benfieldside people had never made a demand. Mr. Elliott also pointed out that the ratable value of Consett exceeded by £3,000 that of the Benfieldside district, and said that this was perhaps the reason the Benfieldside Board wished to have a portion of the Consett district annexed to them.

Mr. Ormerod said he was sorry to hear that that portion of the district in which he lived (the top of Pasture Drift Road) was likely to be transferred to the Benfieldside district. He had consulted with the other owners of property in that locality, and they one and all protested against the proposal of the Benfieldside Board, their reasons for doing so being—1st, that so far there had been an intelligent appreciation on the part of the Consett Board of the sanitary requirements of the neighbourhood, and that they had met these wants to the satisfaction of the ratepayers. The second reason was, that the Consett district was years ahead of the Benfieldside district in all sanitary matters. The third reason for the ratepayers in that particular part of the district objecting to the dropposed change was, that if they were annexed to Benfieldside the latter township would leave them in the same predicament as they had placed the rest of the district, namely, in darkness. (Laughter and applause.) They also protested against the change, because they, after paying for the improvements that had been made in their own district, would have to assist in carrying out the improvements which Benfieldside required so much. (Renewed laughter and applause.) Mr. Ormerod then read a petition which he proposed to present to the Commissioner on the following Wednesday.

Mr. Calvert gave a retrospect of the improvements that had been effected in Consett since his connection with the town. The first sanitary authority they had, he said, was the Nuisance Removal Committee, which, beyond enabling them to keep the ashpits, &c., clean, was of very little service. Mr. Calvert then referred to the adoption of the Public Health Act, and also to the proposal on the part of each Board to include a portion of each other's district. Consett, he observed, was the longest-established Board, and to tack them on to Shotley Bridge, the extreme boundary of the county, was, in his opinion, preposterous. The speaker also pointed out that the strongest argument that could be used against the Benfieldside Board's proposal was the fact of their refusal to make Cemetery Road.

Mr. Siddell also addressed the meeting. He expressed himself as being in favour of an amalgamation of the three districts of Consett, Benfieldside, and Leadgate, but considered it would be unfair to increase the area of the Benfieldside district by curtailing the limits of the Consett district, the more especially as it had been shown that the former Board was unable to maintain the roads they had at present under their control.

Mr. Calvert said it was necessary for the meeting to remember that the Commissioner was not coming to hold an inquiry solely at the invitation of the Benfieldside Board. The Consett Board had repeatedly applied for an Inspector to be sent down to inspect the district, and Mr. Harrison would hold the inquiry on the joint representations of the two Boards.

Mr. Davison was of opinion that no danger was to be apprehended from the inquiry which it was proposed to hold at Shotley Bridge. (Applause.) The Inspector would make the inquiry on behalf of both Boards, and the inquiry would, he was sure, be conducted in the most impartial manner. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Davison then referred to the improvements that had been effected in Consett since the adoption of the Local Government Act, and said, with regard to any claim that might be made by Benfieldside for the use of their sewers, that Consett Local Board was quite willing to meet it in a fair and equitable spirit.

Mr. Batey said he had been in the neighbourhood thirty years, and he was proud of Consett. The roads of Consett, he said, would bear comparison with any of the military roads in the United Kingdom, but the Benfieldside people could not say the same of their highways. Referring to the lamps, Mr. Batey said the lights of Consett shone like stars in the firmament, whilst Benfieldside was continually under a cloud.

Mr. Elliott observed that with regard to what had been said about the lighting of the districts, he found that the Consett Board, in one year, paid the Gas Company £400 1s. 8d. for lighting the public lamps, while the Benfieldside Board paid only £234 6s. 5d. during the same period. He also found that the first-named Board had expended £97 10s. 4d. in sewage works, whilst the small sum of £16 11s. 2d. had been laid out on the same description of work by the Benfieldside Board.

Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the Benfieldside Local Board's proposals, and a deputation was appointed to meet the Inspector on Wednesday.

Accident at Craghead.—On Thursday afternoon, a man named Johnson Dobson, aged 42, a platelayer, got his foot hurt by a waggon at the Craghead Colliery. He was removed to the Newcastle Infirmary, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb.

THE ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN AT HEDLEY HILL.

ALLISON SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

At the Durham Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Lush, Benjamin Allison, (32), pitman, was indicted for attempting to murder William Henry Robinson, a constable in the execution of his duty, at Hedley Hill, on July 10, 1875. Mr. Granger prosecuted, and Mr. Milvain defended.—The prosecutor said that on July 10, 1875, he was a constable, and was stationed at Hedley Hill. At closing time on that night he was in Watson Allison's public-house, and he saw the prisoner take a glass from the table, and put it into his pocket. He told prisoner he had taken a glass, and prisoner replied he had not got it. He took hold of the prisoner to take him into custody on the charge of stealing the glass. The prisoner, assisted by some companions, struggled out of his grasp, and in the struggle the prisoner's coat was pulled off. Prisoner got out of the house, and the door was then closed. The men outside began shouting and throwing stones at the windows of the public-house. He told the landlord he would go out and try to pacify the men, and he then went out at the back-door. He saw the prisoner outside, who struck him on the eye with his fist, and said "Take that, you b——." He (prosecutor) had not struck prisoner or anyone. The mob then set upon him, and knocked him down on to the ground, and he was struck and kicked on the face. The prisoner was the leading man; he was the one that did the most to him. Prisoner, who was in his shirt sleeves, punched and kicked him about the body. The men were swearing and saying "Kick the —— entrails out." He got up, and was bleeding on the face from a wound caused by the prisoner. He shouted for help, and the prisoner struck him again in the face and knocked him down; and, at the same time said, "Take this you ——; and you'll not have the opportunity of locking any more up." When knocked down the second time the men again kicked him and jumped upon him. At the first there were thirty or forty men, and on the second attack eight men jumped upon him, whilst the others stood round. The prisoner was standing at his head. While on the ground he heard a gun fired, and he recollected nothing more after that until four o'clock the next morning, when he was lying in the middle of the road at Satley, between two and three miles from the public-house at Hedley Hill. He did not know how he got there. The assault took place at ten o'clock at night. He was unable now to do anything, and had had to leave the police force.—In cross-examination prosecutor said there was only this one public-house at Hedley Hill, and when everything was quiet in the pit rows his chief duty was to look after the public-house. He denied striking anyone with his staff.—Watson Allison (no relation to the prisoner), said he kept the public-house at Hedley Hill. At closing time on the night of July 10, 1875, the prosecutor charged prisoner with taking a glass; and prosecutor took the glass out of the prisoner's hand. Prosecutor took hold of the prisoner and he went to his assistance. Prisoner threw himself down on his back, and a crowd of men took hold of him by the legs and dragged him out of the house. The prosecutor held on by prisoner's coat, and it came off. He (witness) shut the door, and directly afterwards stones were thrown against the door and windows. Prosecutor said, "I must go to try and pacify the men;" and he then went out by the back door. He heard cries of "Murder," and he went upstairs to a window, and saw prosecutor lying on the ground and seven or eight men were kicking him. He (witness) could not identify any of the men. He heard prosecutor say "Oh, dear me, have mercy on me." He got a gun, and called out of the window to the men that if they did not desist he would fire. They did not desist, and he twice placed a cap on the nip of the empty barrel, and snapped them. The men did not desist and he called out he would fire. The men had left prosecutor when he came back to the window with the gun, and were throwing stones at him. He then put a cap on the nip of the loaded barrel, and fired, and wounded one man. The men ceased assaulting prosecutor and went away. He then went out of the house and looked about for prosecutor, but could not see him. He did not see him until some days after in his house at Satley.—Elizabeth Batey, who lives next door to the public-house, said she heard the disturbance. Her husband went out, and seeing the prosecutor lying on the ground, he told the men to let the policeman get up and have fair play, and a man named Cunnigham hit her husband. She saw the prisoner, who was in his shirt sleeves, striking the prosecutor. She heard prosecutor shout "Oh dear, let me be."—Mr. Johnson, surgeon, Tow Law, said he was called in to see the prosecutor about two o'clock in the morning of July 12th. He found him in bed in a very weak state. There were several scalp wounds, a cut inside his lower lip, his upper lip swollen, and a large bruise on the right arm. He was in an exhausted condition, with threatening convulsions, and was in danger. He attended him until August 19th, when he left to go to Newcastle Infirmary. When he left to go to the Infirmary his legs were paralysed, caused, he thought, from injuries to his brain. The wounds were such as would be caused by kicks and blows with stones. He had seen the prosecutor in court that day, and he was not yet recovered, and it was questionable whether he would ever recover.—P.C. Elliott, 26, said he was instructed on July 12th to apprehend the prisoner, who had decamped. On March 28th, 1876, he apprehended him at Pegswood Colliery, near Morpeth, where he lived by the name of Thomas Smith. He charged the prisoner with attempting to murder Robinson, and he replied, "No, no; not that; I did more to him than I would have done, but the others egged me on."—The prosecutor, recalled by his Lordship, said he had been two years in the police force when assaulted, and had never been disabled during that time. He was in the Infirmary three months.—The prisoner made the following statement before the magistrates:—"I was very drunk that night; I had been drinking all that day, and knew nothing about it."—Watson Allison, recalled by his Lordship, said the prisoner was "fresh of drink," but he thought he knew what he was doing. The prosecutor was several times in the house that night, but he had no drink.—On the part of the prisoner Mr. Milvain contended that the evidence did not support the charge of attempting to murder, and would justify them in finding him guilty of unlawfully wounding only.—His Lordship summed up, and said he did not think the evidence would justify them in concluding that the prisoner intended to murder the prosecutor.—The jury returned a verdict of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.—His Lordship said the prisoner had been properly found guilty of inflicting grievous bodily injuries upon the prosecutor. It might be that he did not do all the mischief that was done to the policeman, but he was the first to strike him, and the other persons who aided him were acting in his interest. This was a most grave offence. He sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

The Northern Assurance Company.—From the annual report of this company we observe that the net premiums received during the past year in the fire department were £351,358, being an increase of £37,993 10s. 6d. upon the previous year. In the life department, the new business during the year amounted to £396,324, upon which the premiums were £14,312 14s. 7d. The total annual income is now £545,709 13s. 2d., and the accumulated fund amounts to £1,918,659 19s. 1d. At the quinquennial investigation, which has just been made, a bonus of £1 10s. per cent. per annum was declared upon the amount insured by policies current on 31st December last for the five years ending that date. Messrs. Hobson and Liddell, of Harperley Mill, and Neville Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, are the agents for this district.

THE POETICAL LIBEL CASE.

The case of Buchanan v. Taylor was proceeded with on June 30, in the Common Pleas Division, before Mr. Justice Archibald and a special jury. The action was by Mr. Robert Buchanan, the poet and essayist, to recover damages from Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P. for Leicester, the proprietor of the *Examiner*, for alleged libels which had appeared in that paper in connection with the publication of a poem called "Jonas Fisher," of which it was erroneously supposed that the plaintiff was the author, but which had really been written by Lord Southesk.

Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. M'Clymont were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. Murphy, Q.C., Mr. Matthew, Mr. Ware, and Mr. Robert Williams for the defendant.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, the plaintiff, again went into the witness box, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Hawkins. The witness said: I have no personal feeling whatever against Mr. Swinburne. I recognised Mr. Swinburne's style unmistakeably in the "Devil's Due," but I was told not long before this action was brought that he was the author of it. I heard Mr. Russell open this case. I did not instruct him to keep back anything. I wish that every line I have written should be before the jury. I wrote "The Hangman's Ditty;" but I don't think it one of my best.—You would not think of calling a hangman "the inmost wheel of the machine of State?" No.—Mr. Hawkins: You would not say of him—

> Who keeps the constitution sharp and clear,
> Who finishes what statesmen only plan,
> And keeps the whole play going?

Witness: I should not.—Cross-examination continued: I wrote "The Last of the Hangman" in *St. Paul's Magazine*.—Mr. Justice Archibald: That is a happy state of things. I thought we had not arrived at the last of the hangmen. (Laughter.)—Mr. Hawkins: And he says you never will.—Witness: I am perfectly willing to have everything I have written read.—Mr. Hawkins: Then you and I are agreed. Why don't you pat your counsel on the back and get him in a good humour, so that he may put the book in? (Laughter.) Would you think it insulting to call a man a monkey? I should say so.

"A clever monkey who screeches and screams, bites and pouts and mumbles, all but speaks; who was possessed of vices of a human sort, that was

> Pliant to most, but sweet to those
> Who patted him and gave him meat?

(Laughter.)

> That he was dressed in human coat
> And vest, like human, and on th' whole
> Lacked nothing save a soul."

Was that grossly insulting? Not to an individual who did not believe in a soul, and who traced his descent from a monkey.—You would consider it insulting yourself? But those are not my opinions. I am not a materialistic Atheist. I wrote "The Monkey and the Microscope," and I wrote it smarting under my own wrongs. I wrote it off rapidly. I knew when I wrote my article in the *Contemporary* that Walt Whitman's poems were considered in America to be gross and indecent.—Mr. Hawkins: I don't propose to read the language, but I would put certain passages into his hand, and ask whether he had read them; and whether, after that, he had got up a subscription for Walt Whitman; and did not even mention him in the "Fleshy School."—Mr. Russell: It was the "Fleshy School" of England that he was dealing with.—Mr. Justice Archibald: You say, Mr. Hawkins, that the plaintiff sets himself up as a censor of morals, and that he was not quite what he should be. After some discussion, the questions were admitted.—In re-examination, the plaintiff said that Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Rossetti were passionate admirers of Walt Whitman; and the former had addressed a poem to him. He added—"My poems, 'Liz' and the 'White Rose and Red,' were read by me in my lectures, which were attended by the Duchess of Argyll and Lady Gainsborough, and many other ladies."—After further questions about the plaintiff's writings, Mr. Russell referred his lordship to some passages in Mr. Swinburne's "Ballads and Poems," some of which he read, but others which he said he would rather not read.—Mr. Justice Archibald thought that they had had quite enough of this; there could be no doubt that they were poems written in a style which was very much to be deprecated.—Some other extracts having been referred to, Mr. Russell said this constituted the plaintiff's case.—Mr. Hawkins intimated that he should call no witnesses for the defendant.

Mr. Russell thereupon addressed the jury. He complained that the defendant, after having opened the columns of his paper to libels upon the plaintiff once, twice, and again; after having pleaded that the alleged libels were written for the public good and were fair criticism, and after it having been suggested by the learned counsel for the defendant that the plaintiff had not himself come into court with clean hands, he had allowed the plaintiff's case to go the jury untouched and uncontradicted in any particular whatever. The learned counsel, in conclusion, appealed to the jury to award the plaintiff substantial damages.

Mr. Hawkins then addressed the jury, and contended that the question was not one between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Swinburne, but between Mr. Buchanan and the proprietor of the *Examiner*, against whom no question of malice could be proved. He maintained that, even if the plaintiff were entitled to a verdict, which he contended he was not, the smallest coin in the realm would satisfy the justice of the case.

The case was concluded on Saturday morning, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £150.

MR. BUTT AND HOME RULE.

(From the *Standard*.)

The pressure of public opinion in Ireland has compelled Mr. Butt to bring the question of Home Rule once more before Parliament. But his own common sense told him that his chance of success has not improved within the past two years, and, therefore, he endeavoured to avoid the crushing defeat he then underwent by framing such a resolution as might enable some English and Scotch members to give him a complimentary vote. Accordingly, he did not challenge a direct vote on the principle of Home Rule, but submitted a motion asking for a select committee to inquire into "the nature, the extent, and the grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish parliament." If we could persuade ourselves that such an inquiry would effect any practical good, we should offer no opposition to the proposal. We admit at once that there is a strong popular feeling in Ireland in support of this demand. The fact that at the last general election fifty-nine members pledged to Home Rule were sent to Parliament is a sufficient proof of that. And, indeed, the long list of widespread conspiracies and abortive insurrections to which we had such plentiful references made is a still stronger proof. There is no doubt, then, of the prevalence and the strength of the Nationalist sentiment in Ireland. But we are afraid that this sentiment would hardly be satisfied by the grant of a merely local parliament. Mr. P. J. Smyth, in a speech of glowing eloquence, indignantly repudiated the notion, and declared that with repeal alone, pure and simple, would the people of Ireland rest content. The truth is that the Nationalist sentiment of Ireland is the product and the inheritance of a state of things which has now happily ceased to exist. Unequal laws, civil and religious strife, and a backward civilisation engendered disaffection and hostility to this country. These causes of bad feeling have gradually been removed. It is, however, not to be expected that with the causes the disaffection itself should come to an end. Naturally, the existing generation will continue in the political creed in which it has been trained. And it is only after a long series of years that we can look for such a feeling growing up as has gradually come to prevail in Scotland. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Irish people should cherish a desire for a native parliament, and the feeling is strengthened by the poverty and want of employment under which Ireland so severely suffers. But the duty which rested on Mr. Butt was to show that an Irish parliament would substitute good feeling for disaffection, and prosperity for poverty. It is no reflection on Mr. Butt's ability to say that he failed to do so. For, as we have said, the political and social condition of Ireland is the result, not of the Union, but of a long series of centuries.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN OF FIRE INSURANCE.

A further limited number of Shares are being issued at Par, *i.e.*, £5 per share.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

CAPITAL, £528,645, IN SHARES OF £5 EACH.

11,729 SHARES are to be paid up in full, and therefore, under no circumstances whatever can there be any further liability.

The remaining 40,000 shares to have 10s. per share paid up, beyond which sum no call can be made, unless authorised by a resolution of the shareholders. A goodly number of shares are held by officials of the Company. The first £25,000 of Capital issued, was taken up by nearly 250 shareholders.

Managing Directors:
MESSRS. MARTIN & Co.

Trustees:
THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP JENNER, D.D.
THE HONOURABLE JOHN COLBORNE.
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES D. BUTLER.
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Offices:
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A few Extracts taken from the Opinions of the Press on this Company.

"It is worthy the attention of all who desire to invest their money securely, with the prospects of good dividend returns." * * * "The trustees and directors are gentlemen of the highest position, and thus present a sufficient guarantee for the careful administration of the affairs of the company." * * * "We recommend it to the notice and consideration of all who may desire a good investment for their money."

WIDE FIELD FOR A NEW COMPANY.

That there is ample room for a new Fire Office may be assumed from the following facts:—It has been proved in the House of Commons, and has been again again confirmed by statistics, that two-thirds (amounting to £3,000,000,000 sterling) of the destructive property of the United Kingdom is not covered by Fire Insurance; and it is estimated that this description of property is increasing at the annual rate of £200,000,000.

INSURANCE SHARES A VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

It is believed that no other description of Public Securities produce more satisfactory results than that of an Insurance Company, which consequently is one of the very best channels for permanent investment; in fact, it would be difficult to find any class of investments presented by Joint Stock Companies comparable to a properly conducted Fire Insurance Company. The shares of some of the older Offices have increased in value from 1,000 to 7,000 per cent., and even younger Institutions are at premiums ranging from 80 to 200 per cent.

Upon taking fifty of our Insurance Companies and comparing the present market price of the shares with the amount paid-up, such total share capital stand at a premium of no less than £24,928,000 or a profit of nearly £25,000,000.

The Dividends paid by Fire Insurance Companies are as high as 82½ per cent per annum.

The published reports of the Fire Offices show that the Companies pay in losses about 50 per cent of the amount they receive in premiums; consequently Fire Offices generally pay large dividends to their shareholders, and are amongst the soundest and best of Investments.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY.

The Company is established on the principle of limited liability, accompanied by such guarantees as will ensure the confidence of the public, and the interest of both Shareholders and Policyholders. It is intended that not more than ten shillings per £5 share shall be called upon £200,000 of the Capital, so that from this source alone there will remain a reserve capital amounting to £180,000 available to meet the engagements of the company.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND TO BE INVESTED IN CONSOLS.

For the additional security of Policyholders, a special Reserve Fund will be created by annually setting aside at least 20 per cent of the nett profits, and investing the same in the British 3 per cent consols in the names of of Trustees.

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE COMPANY.

In any year after a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the Share Capital, the profits will be applied towards payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum to the Policyholders on the amount they have paid in premiums in the year in which such profits were made. After providing the dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and Policyholders, all further profits will be apportionably rateably amongst the Shareholders and Policyholders. It is provided that no Policyholder who shall make a claim against the Company, in respect of a Policy, shall be entitled to rank for dividend in the year in which such claim be made. By this new and important feature the Policyholder will reap all the advantages of a Mutual Office, without incurring the liability which at present attaches to Insurers in a Mutual Company.

The premium charged for the risk is made dependent on the individual features of the property to be protected instead of an arbitrary assessment of the class of interest to be insured.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS IMMUTABLE.

An important fact connected with this dividend given to Policyholders is, that it is a contract entered into by the Company, and part of its constitution, and, therefore neither Directors or Shareholders can upset it at any time.

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The founders of the Company have agreed to leave the question of remuneration for their services entirely in the hands of the Shareholders; and they have further agreed that no remuneration shall be voted to them until the Company has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and Policyholders, and then only such sum as the Shareholders by resolution in general meeting may think fit.

By the foregoing arrangement the Founders have given the best possible proof of their faith that abundant success will be the guerdon of this important undertaking, feeling confident that at the proper time the Shareholders will not grudgingly recognize the services rendered by them as the Founders of the Company, and originators of the beneficial system now for the first time propounded.

BUSINESS.

The Company has commenced Business and, so far, the results are highly satisfactory.

This Company Insures every description of Property against Loss or Damage by Fire, the Rates of Premium being regulated irrespective of the Tariff Association, and made dependent on the nature of the Buildings and Trades carried on therein, commencing at 1s. 6d. per cent.

Household Furniture, in first-class private houses, insured in One Sum at 2s. per cent.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application at any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Applications are invited for the remaining Shares, a limited number of which will only be allotted to the public. The new and important advantage offered to persons insuring with this office is unsurpassed, and will be the means of attracting a large amount of business.

Responsible, Energetic, and Efficient Agents required to aid in making this popular Institution one of the most successful Fire Insurance Companies in existence.

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

CHURCH AND EMPIRE FIRE INSURANCE FUND, LIMITED.

Incorporated pursuant to Acts of Parliament, 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 89, and 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 131, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on his shares.

REGISTERED CAPITAL AND AUTHORISED GUARANTEE FUND, £525,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL AND AUTHORISED GUARANTEE FUND, £500,000.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the new issue of Capital, amounting to £25,000, in Shares of £1 each, to be fully paid up on allotment, thereby relieving the holders of such shares of any further liability.

"The first Capital was quickly and cheerfully subscribed." * * * Therefore at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company it was resolved to increase the Capital to the extent of £25,000, in £1 Shares, in order to "meet the demand for shares that were constantly coming in."

Committee.
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REV. EDWARD CARR, M.A.
REV. THOMAS CHARLES COX, M.A.
REV. FREDERICK HAMMOND, M.A.
REV. THOMAS MACNALLY, M.A.
REV. HAYWOOD MORRIS, M.A.
REV. W. BOBINSON MORRIS, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM P. VINCENT, M.A.
REV. EDWARD THOMAS WIGG, M.A.

General Managers.
MESSRS. E. B. INGHAM AND H. C. STANLEY.

Secretary.
GORDON SUTHERLAND MUNRO, Esq.

Assistant Secretary.
GEORGE J. WALKER, Esq.

Chief Offices.
2, 3 and 4, TIMES CHAMBERS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The results of the Company's business is highly satisfactory, and exceedingly promising so far as the future is concerned.

The Founders of this Company gave their services gratuitously, therefore no Promotion Money was paid to anyone.

THE PROFITABLE NATURE OF FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IS WELL KNOWN.

The following Table shows the Dividends paid by the Insurance Companies viz.—

Name of Company.	Dividends Paid. Rate per cent. per annum.
Union	82½ per cent
Norwich Union	66 „
County	40 „
Yorkshire	30 „
Caledonian	30 „
North British	30 „
Royal	25 „
London	24 „
Imperial	26 „
Lancashire	20 „
Law	20 „
Northern	20 „
Royal Exchange	20 „

£3,000,000,000 Sterling.

of the destructible property of the United Kingdom, is not at all covered by the protective ægis of Fire Insurance, thus showing that there is ample room for the very profitable operations of a new Company.

SHARES.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, and all information may be obtained on application to the General Managers, or the Secretary, at the Head Offices, 2, 3, and 4, TIMES CHAMBERS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES.

Active Agents required in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. Terms Liberal.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

"The Company has evidently made a good beginning, and there is an ample and untilled field of work ready to its hand."

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, RECENTLY IMPROVED.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical authorities in England and abroad.

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MR. PULVERMACHER would call attention to the following, among the many eminent, scientific, and other Testimonials to the value of his inventions, signed by the elite of the medical profession, as a recognition of these great improvements.

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that J. L. PULVERMACHER's recent improvements "in his Voltaic Batteries, and Galvanic Batteries for "Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific "Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration "and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated this 9th day of March, 1866."

CHARLES LOCOCK (Bart., F.R.C.P., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)
WM. FERGUSON (Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.)
HENRY HOLLAND (Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)
J. RANALD MARTIN (Bart., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.) &c., &c.

DR. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S. Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, under date March 10 1866, in a similar Testimonial as to above, adds—

"I am satisfied that he is an honest, earnest, "labourer in the field of science, and I think that he "deserves to meet with every encouragement from the "Profession and from scientific men."

THE BONA-FIDE EVIDENCE of the efficacy of these appliances is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of JOHN KING, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics at Cincinnati:—

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Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days) 5·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55 9·0, 9·55, 10·55, 11·50(*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 11 0.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·40, 2·0, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 36 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

* First, second, and third-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.

Relief Trains leaves Newcastle for Jarrow on SATURDAYS at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m.

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·2[illegible] p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·0, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10 40, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 3·50(*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·35, 2·10 5·0, 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14; Hebburn, 19; Pelaw, 24; Felling 30; and Gateshead, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 40 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 3·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·43 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-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, 1s; second 9d.; third, 6d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 4·5, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10 25.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6 5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4.50, 7·5, 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, 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d., Jarrow, first, 1s 4d., second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow first, 2s. 3d. second, 1s. 8d. third, 1s. 2d

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 7·52, 8.18, 9·22, 10·18, 11·18, 12 8, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 3·53 24·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33, 8·28, 9·58, 11.23,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 10 3, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·33, 9·53.

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. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—4·50 6·10(*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·15, 1·45, 2·30(†), 3·5, 4·10, 4·45(†), 5·0, 5.50(†), 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·45, 11·30.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0(†), 1·15, 2·0(†), 2·15, 3·0(†), 3·15, 4·0, 5·0, 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 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields.

† These trains stop only at Manors and North Shields Stations.

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.—The 6·45 p.m. train from Newcastle will stop at all Stations on Saturdays and reach Tynemouth at 7·20 p.m.

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

3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third

Fares from Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., second, 1s., third, 8d. Return, first, 2s. 0d., second, 1s. 6d., third, 1s.

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d.

Percy Main: First. 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., Second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

Howdon: First, 10d., Second, 8d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d.

Wallsend: First, 8d., second, 6d., third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·40(*), 1·50, 3·0, 3·30, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30(*), 7·0, 7·30(*), 8·0, 9·15, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·55, 1·0, 1·45, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·45, 8·0, 8·45, 9·0, 10·0, 10·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 15, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields and Manors stations.

a.—The 6·40 a.m. train stops at intermediate Stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Stations.

b.—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.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·10
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	5·3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·55
Darlington	„	8·55	3·35	6·25
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·15
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·30
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·7

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	4·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	11·45	5·5
Stockton	„	6·34	11·55	5·15
Darlington	„	7·15	12·30	5·55
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·15	6·25
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	6·45
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·48
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	7·0
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	7·15
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	7·25
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	9·35
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·52	9·40

CONSETT BRANCH

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.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9 54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·54	5.59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·42	6·47
Lanchester	„	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·25	7·20

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.	7·30		11·45	3·40*	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·42		11·57	3·52	8·12
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·10	4·5	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·7		12·22	4·17	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·23	
	dep	8·20	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	„	8·25	9·15	12.40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	„	8·29	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	„	8·39	9·29	12.54	3.54	9. 9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·41	9·39	12·59	3·59	9·15
Swalwell	„	8·52	9·42	1·7	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	„	8·59	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·10	10·0	1·25	4·25	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	4·15	5.39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	4·25	5·49	8·55
Lintz Green	„	7·40	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·53	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·20	5·10		
Knitsley		9·32	5·22	..	
Lanchester		9·41	5·31	..	
Witton Gilbert		9.52	5·44	..	
Durham	arr.	10·5	5·55	..	

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	......	4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	4·12
Lanchester	„	8·18	4·25
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	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	8 59	5·39
Lintz Green	„	9·9	5·49
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Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6 20

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LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
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Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9·8	8·51
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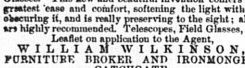
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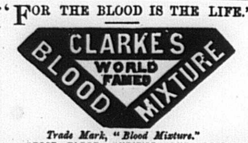
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
INQUIRY AT BENFIELDSIDE.

On Wednesday, Mr. John Thornhill Harrison, C.E., held an inquiry at the Local Board-room, Shotley Bridge, for the purpose of considering a proposal to divide the boundary of the Benfieldside and Consett Local Board districts. Mr. James Annandale, the chairman of the Benfieldside Board, represented the latter district, whilst Mr. Jenkins appeared on behalf of the Consett Local Board. The notices having been proved, the following evidence was heard:—

Mr. ANNANDALE said: In the unavoidable absence of our Clerk, Mr. Booth, I purpose to point out, shortly, the portion of the Conset Local Board district which we ask to be joined to that of Benfieldside, and to give the reasons which we have for making this request. On the map before you it is coloured blue, and you will observe that the line only includes that portion of the Consett district which lies in the same watershed as Benfieldside. Generally speaking, it will be seen that the proposed new boundary lies between the 700 and 900 feet contour lines on the ordnance survey maps. It is separated from the main portion of Consett about half a mile, and, as I have said, lies in the same watershed as the district of Benfieldside. It can only be drained through our district, and as a matter of fact, it is so drained at present. Its area is about 127 acres. It contains, besides considerable works, 104 houses, and its population is 671. The ratable value of this piece of Consett is £1494 10s. and with the exception of £97 ratable value, all the houses are drained by the Benfieldside district sewers. If you allow to each person of the population 20 gallons per day, the amount of sewage to carry off through the Benfieldside drain will be 13 420 gallons per day, but besides this, we have at the Tin Mill a large number of steam boilers which are sludged into our drains, and I may say that the quantity of water from the latter source alone—5,000 gallons per day—is so large that a plan has been ordered by the Board for a new drain to cope with this item. The Benfieldside Board has already formed a sewer of large dimensions, which is almost exclusively used as an outlet for the sewage of this part of the Consett district. This was rendered necessary by a nuisance arising at a lower portion of our district, where the sewerage in question, after crossing private lands in an old stone drain, was delivered into an uncovered watercourse alongside the public highway. I may say that this sewer need not have been formed had this nuisance not existed and was the only means of getting rid of it. For the whole of this mass of sewage and boiler sludge, which comes to us from the Consett district, as their only outlet, we receive no compensation. The total cost of those of our newly-formed main drains, used by the Consett district, about £600, but it must be borne in mind that we have not only the greater first cost of these sewers on account of their larger size (rendered necessary by the large amount of Consett sewage which they receive), but also the expense of maintaining them, and we also look forward to the inevitable cost of works for the purification of this sewage along with our own. The number of houses along the main road from Consett to the Benfieldside Station is yearly increasing, so that the quantity of sewage to provide for, and ultimately to treat before passing into the river, is increasing at a very rapid rate. The Benfieldside Board desire me to urge upon you, sir, to visit this part of the district if you have any doubt of the propriety of their scheme. The present division of the district is unsatisfactory in other ways. There is, for instance, one house which is actually at present in both Local Board districts. The township boundary divides the house. I allude to the Rose and Crown Inn, belonging to Mr. Allen, who has written a letter to the Benfieldside Local Board on the subject, which, with your permission, sir, I will read.

To John Booth, Esq., Clerk to the Benfieldside Local Board.

DEAR SIR,—A property belonging to me at Benfieldside, being a hotel called "The Rose and Crown," together with nine cottages, unfortunately stands in two local board districts, namely, the Consett and Benfieldside Boards. I consider this a very great hardship because I have double rates to pay for everything, and I believe I am quite singular, in so far as I think no one but myself has property so situated. I would be grateful if in any way you could assist me to remove this evil. I prefer being in the district of the Local Board by whose main sewers the property is drained.—Yours faithfully,

THOMPSON ALLEN.

It is, no doubt, a mistake of this gentlemen to say he has double rates to pay, but I would point out to you, sir, that the annoyance he complains of would be removed by the adoption of our proposal. With regard to the roads, there is about one mile in that portion of Consett which we ask to be included in our district, and along these roads passes all the heavy traffic from Benfieldside Station to the town of Consett. If that portion of Consett is added to our district, the burden of repairing these roads, and also of lighting several street would be shifted from the Consett Board to our own, which we conceive would be a great relief to them. Taking into account the additional expenses we shall incur in road repairing, lighting, &c., we believe that there will not be much in the annual money value of this addition in favour of the Benfieldside Board, but we are convinced that a re-arrangement such as we suggest and press for, will be the fairest and best mode of meeting the difficulty of our watershed being common to a portion of the Consett district. I think I have stated the main arguments in favour of our proposal, but shall be glad to answer any objections that may be urged against if by the Consett Board.

Mr. JENKINS, on behalf of the Consett Local Board, said he had not, like Mr. Annandale, had an opportunity of putting the details of his case in writing, and it was not an easy matter to reply off-hand to the various items laid before the Inspector by Mr. Annandale. He might, at the outset, state that he represented the Consett Iron Company, who held a large amount of property in Benfieldside, Consett, and Leadgate, and, personally, nothing would have pleased him better than to have seen the whole of these places amalgamated into one district.

The INSPECTOR said he was afraid that such a scheme would not meet with the approval of the three boards. The Local Government Board had made a suggestion to this effect to each of the boards, but the latter refused to adopt the suggestion.

Mr. JENKINS (resuming) said it was true that the Benfieldside Board had to provide for a small quantity of the sewage of the Consett district, but he denied that there had been any enormous outlay, as had been alleged by Mr. Annandale.

The INSPECTOR was not aware that Mr. Annandale had said that the Benfieldside Board had gone to "enormous expense" in this respect.

Mr. JENKINS: He said they had spent £600.

The INSPECTOR: But it was not altogether for the Consett sewage.

Mr. ANNANDALE: We have had to provide for the Consett sewage.

The INSPECTOR: What would be the cost on account of having to provide for the Consett sewage?

Mr. ANNANDALE: I cannot say.

Mr. JENKINS: It has just been alleged by Mr. Annandale that £600 has been spent to convey a certain quantity of sewage ——

Mr. CALVERT (interrupting): The sewer that was put in at a cost of £600 was laid down to drain the Cemetery before there was a local board in the district. It was not put down for local board purposes at all.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Annandale's remarks do not refer to that sewer. It is a different one.

Mr. JENKINS (continuing) observed that the Benfieldside Board appeared to desire to get something for certain sewers that they said they had put in for the convenience of Consett, but the Consett Board wished to know what it was that Benfieldside had done for them. If the Benfieldside Board had been put to expense on their account, how was it that the Benfieldside Board had not made a claim? The Consett Local Board had never been asked for a penny.

The INSPECTOR: Have they not?

Mr. JENKINS: No.

Mr. ANNANDALE: We have reasons for not making an application.

The INSPECTOR (to Mr. Annandale): But is it a fact that the Benfieldside Board have never asked Consett Local Board for payment?

Mr. ANNANDALE: I believe no application has been made. (Applause.)

Mr. SMITH said there had been some correspondence on the subject.

Mr. JENKINS went on to say that with regard to the alleged non-compensation for the use of the Benfieldside sewers, they had never been asked for anything, or to do anything, except at Ledger Terrace, which was promptly attended to, and done to the expressed satisfaction of the Benfieldside Board. There was a proposed scheme for joint sewage purposes, which involved an expenditure of some £20,000, which the Consett Board declined on the ground that ample provision was made by the 28th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, for such a case as theirs, especially as the quantity of sewage going in that direction was so very small, only about a thirteenth part of the whole, and nearly all of this was taken off by the Ledger Terrace sewer, put in at the expense of the Consett Board. Mr. Jenkins added that all the sewage at present going in the direction complained of was from thirty-nine houses of a ratable value of £213 10s.

The INSPECTOR asked if the Consett Board were willing to pay, *pro rata*, towards the expense of dealing with the sewage from the Consett district.

Mr. JENKINS replied that they were. He might also state that Consett were willing to co-operate with Benfieldside in any scheme which might be propounded for getting rid of the sewage in that portion of the district sought to be annexed to Benfieldside. They had, however, a strong objection to the district being sliced up. The Consett Local Board was the first established in the district, and they had spent more money than perhaps any other local board in the north.

The INSPECTOR: What is the population of the Consett district?

Mr. JENKINS: The population is nearly 10,000.

Mr. CARSS: No, no.

Mr. JENKINS said the last census showed the population to be 8,900, but it was an ascertained fact that these figures were much below the mark. Within the last few years the Consett Board had spent £3,000 upon improvements which Benfieldside now wished to take from them. They had formed a road between Consett and Blackhill at a cost of £1,200; they had expended a thousand pounds upon a Board-room ——

The INSPECTOR: Is the Board-room upon this piece of land which Benfieldside wishes included in their district?

Mr JENKINS: No; but they desire to amalgamate and take the Board-room and everything else from us. (Laughter.) With regard to what has been stated by Mr. Annandale about the water from the Tin Mill, I may say that the boilers of the latter place consume the Water Company's water, and I ask the Inspector, as a practical engineer, if it is at all likely that the water from the boilers can contain anything prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants. On the contrary, it assists to flush the sewers and keep them clean, and I only wish we could turn it to Consett. As to the arithmetical calculation made by Mr Annandale, it seems to me to be a complete myth.

Mr. ANNANDALE observed that the flow of water from the Tin Mill was so great that the ordinary sewer would not hold it, and the Board had been compelled to make a new sewer at West Row to abate the nuisance created by flooding people's cellars.

Mr. JENKINS repeated that the only sewage going in the particular direction complained of was from thirty-nine houses.

The INSPECTOR said there was no "particular place" before them. The allegation made by Mr. Annandale was that the sewage of all the houses in that part of the district proposed to be annexed to Benfieldside does and must flow into the latter district. However, there seemed to be an end to that difficulty, if the Consett Board were willing to pay their proportion of the expense incurred by the Benfieldside Board in making the sewer which was said to have been put down for the accommodation of the Consett district.

Mr. JENKINS said the Consett Board were quite prepared to pay any reasonable sum that might have been expended by Benfieldside.

Mr. ANNANDALE pointed out that the Consett people were continually building new houses in this particular part of the district, and he considered that the only way of getting rid of the difficulty of apportioning the expense to Consett was by annexing that part to Benfieldside. At present they had two sanitary authorities in the same water-shed.

Mr. CARSS said the local boards resembled a house let into two tenements. Those who lived in the lower storey were at the mercy of those upstair, and what the Benfieldside people wanted was to displace the upstairs tenant, who caused a nuisance to those below.

Mr. SIDDELL remarked that perhaps the upstairs tenants kept their premises more cleanly than the tenants downstairs.

Mr. CARSS said that was a matter of opinion.

Mr. ANNANDALE said he also wished to point out that the property at Blackhill was rated by different authorities. The ratable value of the Consett property was much lower than it was in the Benfieldside district.

Mr. JENKINS said that had nothing to do with the question

The INSPECTOR thought it made a difference if houses at one side of the road were rated at £10, and others of the same value were raten at £8.

Mr. CARSS said the most outrageous inequalities existed in this respect.

Mr. JENKINS: And those inequalities are frequently due to the overseers.

Mr. CARSS: You make fish of one and flesh of another.

The INSPECTOR said Mr. Annandale had not shown any reasons for adding to the district of Benfieldside. Very weighty reasons would have to be given to induce the Local Government Board to disturb the boundaries of a district. As he had already said, the difficulty about the sewage might be met by the the Consett Board agreeing to pay an annual sum for the use of the Benfieldside sewers.

Mr. CARSS observed that the district which was sought to be annexed to Benfieldside was within the water-shed of Benfieldside, and he therefore contended that it ought to be included in their district.

After some further discussion, it was eventually decided to adopt the suggestion made by the Inspector, that Consett should pay, *pro rata*, the expense incurred by the Benfieldside Board in providing sewerage accommodation for Consett, the same to be paid within twelve months, and the Board also agreed to pay an annaal sum for the privilege of using the Benfieldside sewers.

The INSPECTOR said there was a counter proposition on the part of the Consett Board to include a portion of the property at Blackhill which was at present under the control of Benfieldside within their district. Perhaps he had better have some evidence on that point.

Mr. JENKINS said with regard to their claim the Consett Board felt that they had expended a large sum of money in making a new road to Blackhill. The Iron Company had built a number of new houses, a pattern to the North of England, at Blackhill, and as these houses were bound up in the interests of Consett, and as the Benfieldside Local Board had failed to make Cemetery Road, both the Consett Board and the people in that part of the district felt that it would be to their advantage to have it annexed to Consett.

Mr. ANNANDALE said the Benfieldside Board had made arrangements to form Cemetery Road, and there was a minute on the book to that effect.

The INSPECTOR: Do I understand that you now wish to urge that this block of property (referring to the Company's new houses) should be added to Consett?

Mr. JENKINS: Quite so.

Mr. STEGGALL said he appeared there to represent the general ratepayers of Consett, and he might say there were other two deputations who wished to be heard.

The INSPECTOR: What is the object of the deputations?

Mr. STEGGALL replied that he himself was there to protest against the annexation of any part of Consett to Benfieldside, and there was a deputation from the inhabitants of the new property at Blackhill in favour of the Consett Local Board's proposal.

The INSPECTOR said there would have to be good grounds shown to induce the Local Government Board to alter a district. However, he would be glad to hear what Mr. Jenkins had to say in support of the application.

Mr. JENKINS having repeated that the Benfieldside Board had failed to make Cemetery Road,

The INSPECTOR said that question appeared to have been settled by the Board and the Iron Company. Had Mr. Jenkins any other arguments to advance in favour of altering the boundary?

Mr. JENKINS replied that the people themselves wished it.

The INSPECTOR observed that that fact would not be sufficient to warrant the Local Government Board in altering the area. If they listened to people's complaints in that way they would never be done altering the limits of districts.

Mr. COLLINSON said the non-making of Cemetery Road was the chief reason for Consett wishing to have that part of the district annexed.

The INSPETOR said that appeared to be the only reason, and, as he had stated previously, that difficulty was settled.

Mr. JENKINS said the arrangement between the Benfieldside Board and the Iron Company had not been settled in the way that was proposed. The Benfieldside Board told him that they would have the arrangement put in writing, but this had not been done.

Mr. ANNANDALE said the matter was in the hands of Mr. Booth, their clerk.

Mr. DICKINSON: Has the making of the road been advertised yet?

Mr. ANNANDALE: We wish first of all to have a proper agreement with the Iron Company.

Mr. CARSS: You ought to know, as a member of the Board, that the matter has not been advertised.

Mr. DICKINSON replied that he had been from home two months, and that was the reason he asked the question.

Mr. JENKINS said there had been a great deal of contention with regard to Cemetery Road, and in order to put an end to further bickering he had, on behalf of the Company which he represented, offered to make half of the road, although he conscientiously believed that they were not obliged to spend one penny on the road.

Mr. ANNANDALE again reminded Mr. Jenkins that the question of Cemetery Road had been disposed of. Mr. Booth was now preparing a proper legal agreement.

Mr. SIDDELL said the Consett Board had made a beautiful road as far as their boundary extended, but the Benfieldside Board refused to make a yard of road.

The INSPECTOR: But they are going to make this one.

Mr. SIDDELL: Nobody believes them. (Laughter.) The people have lost confidence in the Benfieldside Board. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. MOSLEY said the road did not belong to the Benfieldside Board but to the Consett Iron Company. It was, he said, awarded by the Commissioners, on the division of Lanchester Common, to the Consett Farm estate.

The INSPECTOR: However, that seems to be settled.

The Rev. F. STEGGALL, Vicar of Consett, then presented the following petition:—

Whereas the inhabitants of Consett, having been informed of a Commission to be held at Shotley Bridge, with a view of amalgamating the whole or a portion of the Consett Local Board district with that of Benfieldside, the overseers on the strength of a requisition called a public meeting, which was held on the evening of the 3rd inst., and at which it was resolved that this meeting protest against such amalgamation, and sends a deputation to the said Commission, empowering them to protest against the same. Also, to ask that the portion of the Benfieldside district, embracing the road to the Cemetery, be transferred to the Consett district. Resolved, also, that the Inspector be requested to adjourn the inquiry to Consett on the following day. Also, further resolved, that the following gentlemen be the deputation—Rev. F. Steggall, Vicar of Consett, Messrs. C. P. Douglas, Robt. English, John Potts, Henry Harvey, James Lake, Thomas S. Atkinson, Thos. Swainston, Wm. Rippon, and Thos. Batey.

Mr. Steggall went on to say that the proposal of the Benfieldside Board was to amalgamate the whole or a portion of the Consett district for local board purposes, and not simply for the purpose of drainage. He did not know that it was necessary to dwell upon that part of the requisition, but he might say that the inhabitants of Consett had very strong reasons for opposing an amalgamation of the two boards for local purposes. First of all, there was the inefficient state in which Benfieldside kept their highways. Moreover, Benfieldside had for many seasons been in total darkness, whilst the public lamps of Consett had always been lighted when required. He was speaking from a personal experience of fourteen years, and he might say that in coming from Benfieldside to Consett he had frequently merged from darkness into light, and if Pasture Drift Road was transferred to Benfieldside the probability was that this road would be left to the same disadvantage.

Mr. CARSS said that the members of the Benfieldside Local Board, who kept decent hours at night, had never experienced any of the evils spoken of.

Mr. STEGGALL said that was an imputation which would be taken for what it was worth. They had a working population in that district ——

Mr. CARSS said Mr. Steggall was speaking for himself.

Mr. STEGGALL replied that he was speaking from a personal experience of fourteen years. The Vicar then referred to the bad condition of the Benfieldside roads generally, remarking that they were in an unsafe state, and that he had several times narrowly escaped an accident.

The INSPECTOR said he purposed making a personal inspection of the two districts, and he would have an opportunity of judging upon their condition himself.

Mr. STEGGALL said with regard to the Consett Local Board's application that the portion of the Benfieldside district embracing the road to the Cemetery should be transferred to the Consett district, their reason for making this request was that they might get a road to the Cemetery and the Railway Station. The objection to this offered by the Benfieldside Board, that Durham Road would be left on their hands, after losing a great part of the adjoining ratable property, was, they considered, reasonable, and they were willing to take the whole or such part of the said road as the Inspector might think equitable in the event of the transfer being made.

The INSPECTOR said the sum and substance of Mr. Steggall's remarks was that the Consett Local Board kept their roads in better repair and better lighted than Benfieldside, that they would not like to hand them over to Benfieldside, but that they would like a slice of Benfieldside district in order to keep their roads in better repair and to light them better. (Laughter.)

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a deputation from the residents of the new cottages at Blackhill, was next examined. He said that the inhabitants of that part of Benfieldside district found that the roads of the Consett Local Board district were superior in every respect to those of Benfieldside. Cemetery Road, which abutted the house in which he lived, had been in a disgraceful state for the past four years. Fever, induced by the damp and dirty condition of the road had broken out in his house, containing a family of ten children, and the inhabitants of that part of the district were unanimous in their wish to be annexed to Consett. The deputation also referred to the inconvenience arising from the roads being inefficiently lighted.

The INSPECTOR said under the Public Health Act of last year the Local Board had power to cause all streets to be lighted, whether under the control of the Local Board or not.

Mr. SMITH said the Consett Local Board made arrangements with the Gas Company to burn a certain number of hours, whilst the Benfieldside Board burnt by meter, and extinguished the lights when necessary.

Mr. JENKINS said that was the very thing the people complained of. The Benfieldside Board put out the lights and the people were left in darkness.

Mr. CARSS observed that the lamps were lighted five nights of the week, and on Saturday and Sunday nights the lights were not put out until twelve o'clock.

Mr. PHILLIPS said there was only one lamp in the street in which he lived, and that was never lighted.

The INSPECTOR thought the Benfieldside Board ought to have a little consideration for the puddlers and others who were forced, by their employment, to use the roads at night. From what had been said, it seemed that Benfieldside were a very inefficient Board. (Laughter.)

Mr. BATEY said he was in the habit of meeting the first train from Newcastle every morning. During the winter months the whole of the Consett district was lighted, but as soon as they entered Benfieldside all was darkness, and he had the utmost difficulty in getting to the Railway Station.

Mr. RICHARD MURRAY said he was the owner and occupier of property in both districts. He objected to the removal of his property at present in Consett district to the Benfieldside district, and he would rather the property in the latter district were removed to the former. His reasons for wishing this change were—first, that Consett Board was better managed than Benfieldside. His second reason, which was perhaps of much more importance, was that in the Consett district the property was rated in a spirit of equity, which was not the case in Benfieldside.

The INSPECTOR said the rating question was one for the Assessment Committee. He was formally one of the members of an Assessment Committee, and he remembered that when any person appealed and showed that he was unfairly rated the Assessment Committee always put the matter right.

Mr. MURRAY said he had appealed to the Assessment Committee, but had not obtained any redress. True, he could appeal to the Quarter Sessions, but in that case the cure would be worse than the disease.

Mr. JENKINS said he happened to be a member of the Assessment Committee, and he admitted that the latter was sometimes unreasonable. On the whole, however, there was a desire to be equal and fair to all.

Mr. MURRAY also said that during the last winter he had had occasion to remove a quantity of material from Foundry Row to the north end of Cemetery Road, and he complained that he had been put to considerable unnecessary expense by having to go round by Derwent Street, in consequence of the Benfieldside Local Board refusing to form Cemetery Road.

The INSPECTOR: That will be altered presently.

Mr. MOSLEY: The Iron Company ought to have made the road. It belongs to them.

Mr ORMEROD next presented a memorial from the inhabitants at the top of Pasture Drift Road protesting against that portion of the district being annexed to Benfieldside.

WILLIAM RAW, auctioneer, said he lived in the Benfieldside Local Board district, where he had property. He corroborated the statement of the other witnesses with regard to the roads of Benfieldside being usually in darkness, and said, with regard to Mr. Annandale's statement about the sewer at West Row, that Benfieldside would have had to provide the accommodation if Consett had not had a single house in that part of the district.

The INSPECTOR said they had it in evidence that Benfieldside had been compelled to enlarge the drain for the Consett sewage. The witness seemed to think that Benfieldside ought to take an example by Consett, and keep their roads in proper repair. The Benfieldside Board added the Inspector, have got a dressing to-day. (Laughter.)

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE said the remarks had certainly been very sweeping.

The INSPECTOR: And I think that they require some explanation. (Laughter.)

Mr. SMITH said it had been stated that the Benfieldside Board expended nothing upon their roads, but one road which he named had cost from £250 to £230 per mile for the last twelve months.

Mr. JENKINS said this might be true, but probably they would not expend a farthing for the next few years.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE said they perhaps did not light their lamps the same number of hours as Consett, but their lamps were lighted a certain number of hours every year. It had been stated that Benfieldside was always in darkness, but this was not true, although he admitted that the lamps were out one winter.

The INSPECTOR said everybody seemed to agree that the roads within the Consett district were well kept, and well lighted, and that the roads in Benfieldside were badly kept and badly lighted. The puddlers and others had good roads in Consett, but as soon as they entered Benfieldside they complained of the roads and the darkness.

Mr. JAMES ANNANDALE (who had been out of the room a considerable time) said it was strange Benfieldside had never had a previous complaint from the ironworkers.

The INSPECTOR observed that after what had been said he hoped the Benfieldside Board would consider the requirements of the ratepayers.

Mr. JAMES ANNANDALE said they had always done so. He might say that they had got about twenty additional lamps for that particular district.

The INSPECTOR said it was not a case of additional lamps, but of lighting those they had.

Mr. CARSS: We burn 5ft. per hour and Consett only burn 3ft.

The INSPECTOR: Never mind that. The Consett people say that you ought to burn more hours.

Mr. RAW said it was a fact that Consett district was better lighted than Benfieldside, and he defied anybody to state the contrary.

Mr. CARSS said if nobody else would deny the accuracy of Mr. Raw's remarks he would do so.

The INSPECTOR said Mr. Carss had better go in the middle of the night and see whether the lamps were in or out.

Mr. CARSS replied that he had frequently done so.

The INSPECTOR said he was afraid the Benfieldside people did not keep such good hours after all.

Mr. CARSS said complaints had been made about the lamps not being lighted, and he went in the middle of the night, and he found that the complaints were not true.

The INSPECTOR wished to know if the lights had been improved in consequence of Mr. Carss' nocturnal visit. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARSS said the lighting during the last four years was very much improved indeed. As a member of the Lighting Committee of the Board, when the complaints were made, he sat up during the night and perambulated the boundary to see whether the complaints were facts or fictions and he was in a position to deny the testimony of Mr. Raw. As he had said, there had been great improvements in this respect.

The INSPECTOR: I hope you will go on improving.

Mr. BATEY said he used to ride to and from the Railway Station, and he remembered on one occasion knocking a man down in consequence of the darkness.

The INSPECTOR said he hoped the Benfieldside Board would look to the matter and try to meet the requirements of their own ratepayers.

A vote of thanks was given to the Inspector for the courteous and impartial manner in which the inquiry had been conducted, after which the proceedings terminated, Mr. Harrison having previously intimated that he would lay the results of his investigations before the Local Government Board.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat and nothing from abroad. The trade, however, under the influence of fine weather, was slow, at barely the rates of this day week, for both English and foreign. Barley firm. Malt dull Beans and peas unchanged. Fine oats brought full prices, but secondary had little attention. Flour in better demand at late prices.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Owing to Stagshaw Bank fair being held to-day, the market was very thinly attended, and the amount of business done was almost nil.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 218 beasts and 510 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, a portion of Irish cattle were remarkably good, but, generally speaking, both cattle and sheep and lambs were indifferent for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 1,760 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,480. Pigs: 466 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 9d to 11s 0d; secondary sorts, 9s 3d to 10s 0d; good oxen, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; middling, 9s 3d to 9s 9d; cows and inferior, 8s 0d to 9s 3d; pork, large, 5s 3d to 7s 3d; do. small, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 10½d to 11d; middling, 8½d to 9½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 120s to 170s; this year's growth, 150s; new land hay, 130s to 165s; this year's growth, 140s per ton; wheat straw, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; cat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 8d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; barley, 8s 3d to 9s 6d; wheat, 12s to 13s 6d; beans, 13s 0d; peas, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 9d to 1s; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal 10d to 11½d; bacon, 5d to 7½d; hams, 7½d to 8d; pork, 8d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; eggs, 10 to 11 for 1s; onions, 2s 6d per peck. Cherries, 4d to 6d per lb; gooseberries, 4d per quart.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, round, 1s 8d; kidneys, 2s 8d per stone.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often on shelves and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seizes the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A good fire-proof safe can be bought of J. R. HALL, St. Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds. 626g

CONSETT RUNNING GROUNDS.—Messrs. Dodd and Blake's 110 yards handicap, for which the promoters offered £13, was run off on Saturday in the presence of a large number of spectators. The following was the result of the heats:—First Heat—E. Lennox, Consett, 18 yards, 1; W. Callender, Medomsley, 14½, 2; G. Summerbell, Blackhill, 17, 3. Second heat—J. Winter, Crook, 18, 1; M. Stobbs, Lintz Green, 14½, 2; T. Bennett, Winlaton, 15½, 3; P. Quigley, Consett, 14½, 4. Third heat—G. O. Siddaway, Winlaton, 17, 1; J. Stewart, Westwood, 14½, 2; W. Alderson, Bishop Auckland, 18, 3. Fourth heat—C. Wilson, 14, 1; J. Storey, Dipton, 15½, 2; G. Liddle, Blaydon, 16½, 3; E Bell, Consett, 19, 4. Fifth heat—W. Reed Blaydon, 17, 1; W. Newbald, Walker, 12½, 3; J. Quigley, Consett, 19, 3. Sixth heat—W. McCready, Consett, 16, 1; W. Blenkinsopp, Bantinck, 14½, 2; E. Elwood, Dipton, 18, 3. Seventh heat—A. Booklass, Shotley Brige, 19, 1; L. Kipling, Bishop Auckland, 19, 2; H. Applegarth, Consett, 19, 3; L. Clarke, Consett, 19, 4. Eighth heat—J. Richardson, Houghton-le-Spring, 16½, 1; R Pyle, Whickham, 15, 2; J. G. Campbell, Winlaton, 19, 3. Ninth heat—M. Parker, Consett, 17, 1; J. Allen, Walker, 15½, 2; W Langlake, Waskerley, 15, 3; J. Potts, Westwood, 18, 4. Tenth heat—J. Hobdy, Blackhill, 14½, 1; H Clarke, Winlaton, 15½, 2; J. Barnop, Consett, 18, 3. Eleventh heat—W. Wilkinson, Dipton, 18, 1; M Dodds, Newcastle, 15, 2; G. Longhurst, Consett, 19, 3; W. Speedy, Leadgate, 19, 4. Twelfth heat—W Wilson, Blackhill, 19, 1; G. Clark, Tunstall, 13, 2; G. Hickford, Consett, 19, 3. Thirteenth heat—J. Nevins, Lintz Colliery, 15½, 1; J. Patterson Blackhill, 16, 2; T. Seymour, Consett, 19, 3. Fourteenth heat—T. Parker, Consett, 14½, 1; J. Patterson, Blackfine, 17, 2; J. Laidler, Consett, 18, 3; J. Toward, Castleside, 19, 4. Fifteenth heat—A. Kelly, Masbro', 15½, 1; T. Batey, Consett, 19, 2; R Whittaker, Consett, 19, 3. Sixteenth heat—R. Wheatley, Stockton, 13½, 1; J. Connolly, Consett, 10½, 2; F. Swinburne, Shotley Bridge, 14½, 3. Second round.—First heat—J. Richardson, 1; W. McCready, 2; M. Parker, 3. Second heat—J. Winter, 1; A. Kelly, 2; G. O. Siddaway, 3; C. Wilson, 4. Third heat—W. Wilkinson, 1; J. Booklass, 2; E. Lennox, 3; T. Parker, 4. Fourth heat—J. Nevins, 1; J. Hobdy, 2; W. Reed, 3; W. Wilson, 4. Final heat—J. Nevins, 1, £8; J. Richardson, 2, £2; W. Wilkinson, 3, £1; J. Winter, 4, 10s. Won by half a yard; one yard between second and third; fourth man close up.—Previous to the handicap, a match was run off between J. Storey, Dipton and J. Nevins, Lintz Colliery, for £40, over the 120 yards course. Storey got best away, but Nevins running gamely to the end, won by half a yard, amidst intense excitement.—The ground was then cleared for a match between Mr. Coulthard's Nance and Mr. Whitfield's Blackcap for £10, distance 200 yards. Nance, who received five yards start, won by a foot.

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 Front Street, on the 3rd inst., the wife of William Borrow, cooper, of a son. 93g

At 37, Sherburn Terrace, on the 1st inst., the wife of Wm. Wiles, of a daughter.

BLACKHILL—On the 26th ult., the wife of J. Walton, of a daughter.

LEADGATE—At 87, Front Street, on the 6th inst., the wife of Wm. Anderson, of a daughter.

LINTZ GREEN—On the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Hood, of a daughter.

NEWCASTLE—At 52, Park Road, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Joseph Liddell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

THORNLEY, NEAR TOW LAW—At the Parish Church, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. H. M. Simpson, Mr. William Henry Carrick, goods clerk, Bishop Auckland, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Barlow, of Tow Law.

THORNLEY—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 5th inst., by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. Watson, the Rev. John Richardson, to Elizabeth Milner, only daughter of the Rev. P. Clarke, Thornley. This being the first marriage celebrated in the chapel, the happy pair were presented with a handsome Bible and hymn-book by the trustees.

[In last week's issue it was stated that a marriage had taken place at Stanley Primitive Methodist Chapel between the Rev. Henry Yeoll and Miss Mary Ellen Allen. The communication reached us in the ordinary way, and purported to have been sent by a person resident in the neighbourhood of Stanley. We have since ascertained, however, that no such marriage took place, and that the letter was a forgery. We deeply regret the publication of the announcement, and our apologies are due to the parties named therein for any annoyance that may have been caused by the insertion of the paragraph alluded to.—ED. C. G.]

DEATHS.

LINTZ GREEN—On the 5th inst., aged 6 years and 6 months, after a brief illness, Emily Jane, eldest daughter of James and Mary Hood.

WHITE-LE-HEAD—On the 2nd inst., aged 24, Robert Reed.

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