The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 600. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708b

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, and Euclid. One Guinea per Qr.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, price Sixpence per Bottle.

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

May be had at the
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT,
AND AT
R. JACKSON'S,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 952b

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

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCRIBBLING PAPER AT SIXPENCE PER POUND.

SOILED NOTE PAPER, in Packets of one pound each, for Sixpence, are now on Sale at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, and by
ROBERT JACKSON,
BOOKSELLER,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 903b

WILLIAM BORROW,
COOPER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

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

JOSEPH WHALEY,
NEWSAGENT AND BOOKBINDER,
HAVANNA,

GENERAL DEALER in HARDWARE and JEWELLERY. Clocks, from £1 2s.; Iron Beds; China; Pictures framed in any style. N.B.—Clocks and Watches neatly repaired. Clubs for Hardware, &c.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*.. 905b

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

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

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN on MODERATE TERMS.

Observe the Address—
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 113c

GEORGE HOGG,
HAYMARKET COACH AND WHEEL WORKS,

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

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

CARRIAGES AND CABS LET OUT ON HIRE.

BRAKES, WAGGONETTES, DOG-CARTS, WHITE-CHAPELS, CARTS, all kinds of SPRING CARTS and WHEELS SPRINGS, and Patent AXLES and LANCE WOOD SHAFT on hand hand for Sale.
HAYMARKET WHEEL WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 921b

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

THE PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

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

WILLIAM WATSON, SOUTH PONTOP, is prepared to supply PIC-NICS and TEA PARTIES of every description, or Contract for the same.
FUNERALS SUPPLIED WITH BREAD. 414b

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.
IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE GOODS.
MANGLING and WRINGING MACHINES
PAPER HANGINGS. PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN and BENZOLINE OILS, Best Quality.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 859a

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

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

REED BROTHERS,
GROCERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BAKERS, AND MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
55, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

TEA PARTIES, PIC-NICS, and FUNERALS Supplied or Contracted for. 734b

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

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

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
FIELD GLASSES,
RACE GLASSES,
OPERA GLASSES,
at
MAWSON AND SWAN'S
24, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE. 111c

POTATOES.

WHY give One Shilling per stone for Potatoes when you can buy SOUND RED POTATOES at 10d. per stone, or 3s. 9d. for five stones, at
S. RAMSAY'S,
50, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 131c

Business Announcements.

CARRIAGES NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

ATKINSON & PHILIPSON respectfully invite attention to their NEW LANDAUS, in three sizes, with and without side lights, and without outside head joints; and with the assistance of patent springs, a lady can with great ease open and close them from the inside.

Their BROUGHAMS, of Bijou, Miniature, Medium, and Clarence sizes, embrace several novelties, which give lightness and also style to their appearance.

Also, the VICTORIA PHAETON, with patent head, WAGONETTES, with and without heads, and Light PHAETONS under 4 cwt., of new design, and embracing the latest improvements in carriage building.

NORTHUMBERLAND CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAUFACTORY,
15 PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 604b

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

S. WALKER, HAIRDRESSER, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL (next door to Mrs. Gradon). Periodicals, Newspapers, and Magazines supplied and every description of stationery.
N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and Umbrellas Repaired. 771a

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

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

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

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

Life Assurances, Endowments and Annuities granted. For particulars apply to the
DISTRICT AGENTS—
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 379b

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.

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

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

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

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, from	3gs. to 14gs.
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, from	6gs. to 40gs.
SILVER WATCHES, from	42s. to 15gs.
GOLD WATCHES, from	3gs. to 50gs.

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

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.")

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,
J. F. W. W.

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,672
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H & Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,813
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Matt Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinloch & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,129

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,519
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
G Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furse	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

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

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

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/1	26
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/6	26
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	2/11	26
Castle JO 33	Rum	Old 33 *under proof*	2/3	26
Castle JO pf.	Rum	Old *proof*	3/1	26
Castle White	Rum	Old *proof*	3/1	26

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

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

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

Poetry: Original and Select.

LINES PRESENTED AT THE JUBILEE FESTIVAL OF WESTGATE LIBRARY, WEARDALE, April 1st, 1837.

Hail the banquet! hail the hour,
 Fixed to grace the Jubilee;
See the wisdom and the power,
 Gained for man, from books we see.

Once this dale was unenlightened,
 Ignorance and folly reigned;
Now by truth this dale is heightened,
 Reason hath her work maintained.

Here the stores have been collected,
 Stores of riches for the mind;
That the man may be perfected,
 Every worth in him combined.

Since the dawning of this glory,
 Fifty years have sweetly fled;
Every year more light was storing,
 To improve the heart and head.

May this Institute be thriving,
 Still increasing in its store;
May each mind be yet reviving,
 With the blessings it doth pour.

(By the late JAMES ELLIOTT, of Bradley Mill).

THE WIFE FOR ME.

A BACHELOR'S SONG.

Like an orchard let her bloom,
 With fair virtue by her side,
Let her be her father's joy,
 And her sacred mother's pride.
Let her ways be with the good,
 Let her words be sweet and free;
And of all the girls I know,
 She shall be the wife for me!

Does she pet her little sister,
 And caress her taller brother
With the dew of cherry lips?—
 She will be a tender mother.
Does she press with kindly hand,
 Wear a smile one loves to see?
Such a heart is more than gold—
 She shall be the wife for me.

'T were an ecstasy to claim
 Such a dowry for a bride;
What is richer than pure worth?
 Not the lucre, pr[illegible] p[illegible]g pride.
What care I, though rich or poor,
 Whether fortune bringeth glee,
If I love her, high or low,
 She shall be the wife for me!

Does she knit with thrifty hands,
 Sew the friendly linen white?—
Then I hail her as the bee,
 Love's apple—blooming bright.
Is the foremost at the church,
 Or the chapel it may be,
On the lovely Sabbath morn,
 She shall be the wife for me!

Is she plain in all her dress,
 Void of ornament, yet neat,
Modest as a woman should be,
 And a stranger to deceit?
I will love her deep and strong,
 As the river doth the sea;
Both my hand and heart are hers,
 She shall be the wife for me!

ALEXANDER HAY.

Newcastle Magazine.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

SMALL THINGS AMUSE SMALL MINDS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jessamy are not going to be done out of the pleasure of using their new garden-hose just because it happens to rain.

AQUATIC INTELLIGENCE.—Mrs. Malaprop was heard to express the hope that the result of the international Boat Race would be a glory to the umpire on which the sun never sets.

A WORD FOR SIR WILFRID.—An advocate for compulsory abstinence from spirituous liquor may found an argument upon the fact that the three first letters of ignorance are convertible into gin.

SUPEREROGATION.—*Country Maid* (having first seen "Missus" and the children into a cab.) "O, coachman, do you know the principal entrance to Drury Lane Theat——?" *Crabbed Old Cabby* (with expression of ineffable contempt. "Do I know! Kim aup——!"

MENTOR AND TELEMACHUS.—*Unsuccessful Oar.*—"I say, Muscles, how do you account for my breaking down?" *Trainer* (reproachfully.) "O, wery easily, sir. Yer *would* read while yer wos in course o' trainin', and I always told yer that books and literatoor and them things spiled the 'ands, and wos death to a good education."

COUNTER IRRITATION.—*First Customer* (entering suddenly.) "I say, it positively Hurts, this hat I bought of you yesterday!" *Second ditto* (waiting to be measured aghast, at being taken for a shopman.) "Au—gh! Hay!!" *First dott.*—"Abominably bad fit, this hat!" *Second ditto* (recovering his self-possession.) "'Ndeed, sir! A—h——your coat *is*, most d'cidedly, sir!"

Extracts from JUDY.

The last man—A cobbler.

A tight fit—Delirium tremens.

A watch pitcher—A fire-engine.

The shortest ship in the world—*Court*-ship.

Men frequently find themselves in a noose after leaving the (h) altar.

Judy's butcher says, no one can beat his steaks. Unfortunately, *Judy's* cook is obliged to.

A DRUNKARD is generally a bad arguer, for the oftener he comes to the *pint*, the more incoherent he is.

WHAT is the quickest way to get a glass of half-and-half at a railway station?—Why to 'ail the porter, to be sure.

"IT'S A WISE CHILD," ETC.—*Papa.*—I'm sorry to hear though, my dear boy, you have failed again in obtaining a prize this quarter. You must be very wooden-headed. *Dear Boy.*—Yes, pa, I'm afraid I'm a chip of the old block.

Extracts from FUN.

Voices of the night—Cats on the tiles.

WHY may it be said that Mr. Thomas Carlyle resembles Confucius?—Because in his walk he is a chey-ne-man.

AS BROAD AS IT'S LONG.—We see the papers speak of a "fatal prize-fight at Long Reach." But if it was at long reach, how could the combatants get near enough to hurt each other?

PIPE O' DAY BOYS.—On the morning of the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, "a hundred pipers specially arranged" discoursed sweet music at Balmoral—dulcet strains that must have been—ahem!—a Balmo'er all!

A PLEASANT DESCRIPTION.—*Servant.*—"Plees m'm 'ere's Mr. Wilkerson!" *Mistress*:—"Mr. Wilkerson?" *Servant*:—"Yes, m'm, that—er—that fine Atlantic gentleman with a case in his eye!" [*But she only meant "athletic gentleman with a cast in his eye."*]

THE ANTI-TOBACCO MOVEMENT.—*Lady*:—"Ah, Leggett! I wish I could induce you to part with that pipe!" *Leggett*:—"Why lor, mum, I shouldn't ha' thought you smoked; but you're werry welcome to it, and you'll find it as nice a little pipe as ever put b tween your lips!"

BELLA AND BELLS.—The Emperor of Germany has presented twenty-two cannons to Cologne Cathedral, to be cast into a large bell. These canons of the Cathedral having seen active service themselves are well qualified to call others to attend service. Of course whenever this bell rings it will tell that service is by-gun.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Whether the House of Lords will accept the Ballot Bill is a question that has excited more attention than has been manifested by the remarks of the press. But, before the debate on the second reading commenced, there was very little room left to doubt that the Lords would accept the measure, but with modifications. There was a meeting of Conservative Peers on Friday last at the residence of the Marquess of Salisbury, and another at the Carlton Club on Saturday, and I understand that it was agreed not to oppose the Bill in its entirity, but to propose—perhaps to insist on—certain amendments. Whether the Commons will accept these amendments will shortly be the question of the day. The Lords could ill afford to lose by the rejection of the Bill the credit they have just won over the American business; for indiscreet as were the speeches of Earl Russell, Lord Salisbury, and some other peers, there can be no doubt that they contributed somewhat to the speedier solution of the Alabama "difficulty." Greater plainness of speech and a more manifest exhibition of pluck at the outset of the negotiations would in all probability have stood this country in better stead than the excess of courtesy and anxious logical persistency displayed by Earl Granville. More of the iron hand, and less of the velvet glove, in fact. However, in diplomacy, all's well that ends well, and there is at length every prospect of our issuing from the dispute in a manner by no means dishonorable to the prestige of the country, or, for that matter, to the discredit of the Government. We do not want to fight the Americans, and it is perfectly clear that they are just as reluctant—perhaps more reluctant—to come to blows with us. Had Earl Russell been foreign Secretary, we should probably have come to blows long ere this. It will be worth remembering (keeping the old Earl garrulous out of the question) that Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairns stood out from their party purely as partisans. Mr. Disraeli from the first took a broadly national view of the dispute.

Although the feeling of the public has been rather against than for the operative builders who are out on strike, the ultimatum of those masters who have threatened a lock-out is likely to win the workmen some sympathy. The m s ers ar: willing to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration provided arbitrators of their chosing be accepted. And such arbitrators! Fancy Lords Salisbury and Derby sitting in judgment on a trade dispute. The idea is preposterous. If there are to be arbitrators, it is only fair that the workmen be represented at the council by one or two of themselves, or by men like Mr. Mundella, Mr. Thomas Hughes, or Mr. David Dale, in whom the working classes have confidence. Lord Derby would try to be fair, I make no doubt, and he might succeed in equitably comprehending the difference which exists between masters and men, but could the "terrible Marquess" be ever aught but—himself? As might have been expected by those who know the class, the masters' suggestion of those two arbitrators was received by a crowded meeting of workmen with undisguised indignation and even scorn. Why does not Mr. Mundella offer his services to the masters?

Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the alleged heresies of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome, it is pretty certain, in my opinion that similar ecclesiastical prosecutions will now be rare. The judgment of the Judicial Committee of Council is virtually the final act in a prosecution which has been hanging over the defendant for more than three years. This elaborate judgment leaves many disputed points still unpronounced upon; but I submit that the one leading result will be to discourage ecclesiastical prosecutions for the future.

There is good news for lovers of "real turtle." At St. Katherine's Docks a tank is being prepared for the reception of these crustacean monsters, where they are to be kept "all alive-oh" pending their sale to hotel-keepers, &c. Several shippers have entered into arrangements for importing turtle; and if the contemplated arrangements are successful, turtle-soup ought not to remain the very expensive luxury it now is.

It is a long time since the lovers of the noble game of cricket were depressed by such an unfavoural season as this has proved, so far as it has gone. The two great matches of the opening of the season, those between North and South, eventuated in something very like *fiascos*, owing to the weather. Unless there be a few weeks' sunshine, in such wretched condition are the principal metropolitan grounds, Prince's perhaps excepted, that we may look forward to Gentlemen *v.* Players, the 'Varsity match, and the public schools match as just as likely to turn out failures as those which have already been played. Prince's ground is to be distinguished, I understand, by a match of unprecedented importance before the season closes. The Notts and Yorkshire against England match has been abandoned, and the committees of the two strongest of English counties have given gracious permission for an extra match to be played on the ground in question. Notts against Yorkshire ought to attract the greatest crowd ever seen at a contest of this kind in London. The two counties have never met each other in the metropolis.

No metropolitan club, either literary, or artistic, or both, has succeeded in establishing itself in so small a space of a time as "the Hogarth." The few artists who seceded from the Laugham, and agreed to form themselves into a club for the purposes of study and sociability conjointly, were the members of what is now a real powerful body, that includes some of the most promising rising artists of the day. The house which they entered upon in Fitzroy Square, which at the outset appeared large enough for all reasonable requirements, is now found to be inadequate to the growing wants of the club, and it has been decided to migrate. Nobody can predict the future of a club. The most sociable of men are human and apt to tire of being gregarious; but if ever a club looked like enjoying a long life, the Hogarth does.

That the refusal of a dancing licence and of a licence for selling beer and spirits to the Surrey Gardens has tended to keep the place "respectable," may be true enough, and I hope it is so; but the frequenters of these really pretty gardens complains loudly of the deprivation, and of the conduct of those who petitioned against the granting of these licenses. Without entering on the question of the propriety of the refusal, is it not rather anomalous, I may ask, that the Lord Chamberlain should grant his licence for the performance of such a ballot as "The Sylvan Statue," now presented at this place? There is evidently but one object sought—the display of female charms, and the problem of dress that is permissible. At the Alhambra the dresses, or rather the want of them, [illegible]. Verily, this licensing system is a great sham.

The predominance of opera in London just now is remarkable. There is Italian opera at Drury Lane and Covent Garden; opera concerts are given at the Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace and the Surrey Gardens; French opera is performed at the Opera Comique, the Globe, the Alhambra, and the Holborn Theatre; while operatic selections always form part of our fashionable and even of our popular concerts. But where is English opera? How strange it is that English opera has never succeeded in this country! It cannot be from want of operas or of performers. But English opera is neither honoured in its own country nor in any other, while the salaries of Italian singers have now reached higher figures than ever before. At the West Italian opera season Mdlle. Adelina Patti is to have £1,600 per month, Mdlle. Nilson £1,400; Madame Solpini £900, and Signor Graziani £800, while Madame Lucca is to have £1,400 per month, as well as a benefit, during the next opera season at New York. This is exchanging notes for gold with a vengeance. But then popular singers—I will mention no names—have another source of large profit of which the public knows nothing. Thus, a music publisher buys the copyright of a song. That song, like Peter Pindar's razors, is made to sell, and the publisher is determined to sell it. So he arranges with some popular singer to sing the production, giving him a "royalty" on the sale. A right royal practice truly! It is this system that forces on the public so many mediocre compositions, and sometimes worthless ones, for no better reason than that a music publisher has bought a composition from some unknown composer, and that the publisher is determined to make it pay.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—The weather of the past week, although some times sunny, has been too frequently rainy, backed by cold nights, for the necessities of the season. The grass, indeed, continues to look well; but will require a greater portion of dry time for the harvesting than we have lately had to keep it from injury. The accounts of the fruit crops are really gloomy; as the apple bloom seems to have been swept away, without having had any time to set; and it will be strange indeed if the wheat on heavy lands has not been already too much chilled to make anything of a crop, while the earing is beginning under very unfavourable circumstances. The same complaints come from France and Belgium, though a fall of rain in Hungary had revived the spirits of farmers, and lowered prices 2s.; while Ibrail, Taganrog, Rostoff on the Don, &c, have also had the same benefit, much allaying the apprehensions recently entertained. Altogether, the irregularity and vacillation of the weather ever since winter has been most striking, and certainly does not encourage much hopes of abundance in Europe. The averages, as we expected, have nearly come to a level with those of last year, being only 1s. 1d. less than then, though the deliveries were about 5,000 quarters short, and the general reduction of country samples forces millers to avail themselves of foreign, the supplies of this being limited. Thus, granary stocks are gradually being reduced, and there is now no apprehension of any excess.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY.

The report on the Licensing Bill was considered in the House of Lords. New clauses were proposed by the Duke of Richmond to bring grocers' licenses under the powers of the measure, and by Earl Grey to enable Town Councils and other local authorities to acquire the retail trade in intoxicating liquors, but they were not pressed. The report was ultimately agreed to.

The Committee on the Scotch Education Bill occupied the greater portion of Friday morning's sitting of the House of Commons. Considerable progress was made in the measure, clauses up to 50 having been agreed to when the sitting was suspended. Before the Committee was taken Mr. Forster intimated that in consequence of the unsettled position of the Ballot question, the present provisions for the election of School Boards will have to be renewed, and added that he will shortly introduce a bill which will show what the Government think it desirable to do in the matter.

MONDAY.

The debate on the second reading of the Ballot Bill occupied the attention of the House of Lords. The motion for the second reading was made by the Marquis of Ripon, and Earl Grey followed with a proposal for the rejection of the measure. The Duke of Richmond intimated that the measure would not be opposed at this stage by the Conservatives, but that amendments would be proposed in committee to make the voting by ballot optional and not compulsory. In the course of the debate Earl Grey's amendment found supporters in Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Carnarvon and the Marquis of Salisbury. The division was taken shortly after midnight, when the second reading was carried by 86 to 56.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS after the questions had been disposed of, the Civil Service Estimates were considered in Committee. Mr. Dillwyn moved to omit the vote of £2,011 for the office of Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Gladstone defended the vote, and declared that the business of the Government could not have been carried on since 1868 without the services of Lord Halifax in question. The vote was carried by 123 to 57. Mr. Rylands opposed the vote for secret service money, but his amendment for its reduction was only supported by 35 Members.

TUESDAY.

Ministerial statements with reference to the Washington Treaty were made in the Upper House by the Foreign Secretary, and in the Lower House by the Premier. Failing to arrive at an agreement with the American Government on the Supplementary Article, which would have effectively cancelled the Indirect Claims, the English Cabinet on Saturday proposed an adjournment of the arbitration for eight months, in order to give time for the removal of the difficulties between the two countries. Further communications on the same subject have been made to the United States Government, but no agreement has yet been arrived at on the point. The agents and representatives of the British Government will start for Geneva on Wednesday, it being considered under any circumstances more dignified and courteous to appear before the Arbitrators, and measures have been taken to sustain in their full force the declarations already made with regard to the interests of this country. A debate followed the statements in both Houses.

The Scotch Education Bill was again considered in committee at the morning sitting of the House of Commons and some progress was made with the clauses. At the evening sitting the House was counted almost as soon as it had met.

WEDNESDAY.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS several notices of motion were given, including one by Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens on our relations with America. The Hon. Member's motion, which was for Thursday, is to the effect that in the present state of affairs it is the duty of Parliament to examine into and declare the condition of the existing treaties between this country and the United States, and proposes that in committee of the whole House it should be considered how far the terms of these treaties may be modified, with a view to secure lasting peace and amity between the two countries. Sir C. O'Loghlen moved the second reading of the Criminal Trials (Ireland) Bill. The measure was opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, and on a division it was thrown out by 165 to 28. The Bill for the protection of wild fowl during the breeding season was read a second time, as was also the Masters and Workmen (Arbitration) Bill and the Bill for extending the principle of the Factory Acts in a modified form to children engaged in agriculture. The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Law Amendment Bill was after some discussion withdrawn.

Local Literature.

IN MOURNING.

I shall not attempt to introduce my wife to the reader. She is past my powers of description as she has long been beyond my power of control. I have a sneaking conviction that I very often only play second fiddle in my own house; in fact, there can be no doubt about her wearing the breeches; but she has such a knack of putting the best face on things that they are always mistaken for her own cotton unmentionables. For a long time I have been haunted with this, and now, that the whole truth has dawned upon me, I feel anything but comfortable under the discovery. If I were sure the knowledge was only in my own household it would not matter so much, but if it has been discovered by my friends, the thought is terrible. There is no use in my resolving to turn over a new leaf; experience has taught me how futile all efforts in this direction are sure to be; and, I fear there is no help for it now. I shall try, and be resigned to be moved about like a piece of chess-board, just like a sample of how she manages me.

Years ago—don't, I pray you, enquire how many, for my better half is touchy upon this point. Let me then say "Years ago," when I was about to be married, Mary, (*i.e.* Mrs. Tucker), told me of a close-fisted, old carl of an uncle she had, whom she thought fit to invite to the wedding, and, seeing that the main reason for bestowing that attention upon him was, that he possessed sundry valuable properties, and was moreover, believed to have a large balance at his bankers. I, of course, consented, but the old——well, I shall not call him names, he is dead now, and "let his evil die with him,"——but, he not only did not come, but said and did things then, and afterwards, which to this hour brings the blood to my cheek, and makes the pen quiver in my hand while I write. I have said, he was at length gathered to his fathers—an event which happened the other day—and left not one penny to relative or friend,—all went to "religious and charitable purposes, upon the principle of an investment, I presume, for the old Misses must have known that there would be heavy bills against him for neglect of both, and when his trash was no more use to him, he fancied he was putting a large item to his credit, against his appearance on the other side Jordan." Of course, we never expected to be remembered in the will"—at least, so Mrs. T. says—through a certain nervous anxiety to know its contents as early as possible, seemed to indicate that there was a kind of hope that, after all "he might think upon us." Be that as it may, however, we got nothing.

The day after the reading of the will, I was sitting amusing over the heartlessness of avaricious men, when Mrs. Tucker came tripping into the room, in her usual airy and graceful manner, and said, as a woman only can say, "I am going to town, Timothy, dear, and I shall buy you a nice white neck-tie. Would you like it broad or narrow?"

"A white tie Mary! said I in astonishment. What am I to do with it?" "Am I going to court or where?"

"Going to court! a pretty figure you would make there, Timothy?" she replied, with a slight toss of her head."

"Then, what do I want with a white neck-cloth for. You are not going to take a "yoaking" from Father Kelly?"

At this, her little mouth puckered up, and her eyes sparkled with lustre that boaded a storm, for I had in these two words given her two desperate wounds. That of calling the delivery of a sermon "a yoaking" (a Scotch phrase for half a day's work at the plough) and that of applying "Father" to Mr. Kelly, as if he were a Catholic priest. She immediately "bridled up," and said,

"Mr. Tucker, I'm astonished to hear you. One would imagine your sole companions were cowards and infidels."

Nay, not infidels, Mary—I am a little "free" of my own opinions now and again, and certainly, at no time can expect to sit beside the "uncaguide" and rigidly righteous." But pray don't deliver me over again to that terribly unfashionable lot—the infidels." "If you had any reverence for the religion you would have more respect both for the worker and workers." She sharply retorted, "but," she continued, "I am not to be drawn into any of your loose discussions on sacred subjects. I want to know if your neck-tie is too broad or narrow," and she finished with such a sweet and pretty smile, that it quite bewildered me to account for so sudden a turn in her temper. I had a half suspicion she was drawing, but when she puts on her winning ways, it it is almost impossible to believe she is acting. I however, ventured on a little more banter, and said, "But do tell me Mary, what I am to do with the white tie?"

"Now Timothy," she said, lifting her tiny finger in token that I was carrying the banter too far, "Have you forgotten that your uncle James is dead, and that it is becoming that you should appear in mourning."

"Forgotten! exclaimed I, "I might well be excused, even if I had. But, as to going in mourning for him, pray Mary! do not speak of it. I shall do my best to forget and forgive him, but that, I think, is the full extent to which even christian ethics can compel me."

"How tiresome you are this morning Timothy," she said, in her insinuating tone, "but, please to remember, that I am not a member of your debating society, and have no disposition for running into wire-drawn disputes." "But, Mary," I continued with earnestness, "the thing's impossible. There is not a single one of my acquaintances, but would point the finger of scorn at me; for every one would know me to be walking about with a huge lie on my back.

"How very virtuous you are grown Timothy," she said ironically. "I only wish you were always so sensi ive in your estimate of truth, but if I might venture to search into motives, I would make bold to say that the three mystic characters £ s. d. have much more to do with it than truth or falsehood. Confess it now, Timothy," she said, patting me on the back, "for the sake of a white neck-tie, and a cloth-band, on your hat, you would set the usages of society at defiance, and have everybody branding you as the vindictive wretch, whose animosity even death cannot satiate. Depend upon it, Timothy, that is what the world will say," "But the world is a lying hussy, and who cares what she says. Better do right and be misrepresented, than act dishonestly for fear of evil tongues. Even Father Kell—, I beg your pardon, Mr. Kelly himself would endorse that statement."

At this moment, our eldest daughter shouted from the other room—

"Oh mother, come here and see Meggie Sandford's new dress. It is a splendid black silk, trimmed with six bands of crape. The "pannier," (I don't vouch for the accuracy of terms) is of the newest style, and such a bonnet!"

There was more of description, but the voice of the daughter was drowned in that of the mother, who burst out with a loud exclamation of "My word, if Meg is not a tip to-day." She has waited long for the demise of her old aunt, and she'll be a happy woman now!

"What! cried I in astonishment," do people put on mournings because they are happy! Mary! Mary! Society is corrupt from the very core!"

While I spoke, a widow, with her three children, passed, and the shabby genteel manner, in which she had them robed in black, showed how difficult she had found it to confirm "to the usages of society," and wishing to "improve the occasion," I said,

"Now, Mary, is it not high time to put an end to this. You want me to go into mournings for a man who hated me, and for whom, to put the matter in the best light, I had no respect or esteem. Meggy Sangford dons the sack-cloth because she is happy, and this poor widow, whose sorrow is real, has to waste her slender menans to imitate us in case that her real sorrow should be suspected. Do you not think this calls for reform?"

"Well, perhaps it does, Timothy, dear," she said, twining her arms around me, "but, you know, we are not sufficiently representative to take the lead. We would only be laughed at and despised for our pains—neither of which would be very pleasant." And, holding up her little mouth in a tempting position for a kiss, she got the seal and went off like a fairy, and brought me the neck-tie and hat-band in due time.

Now, what think you was all this manœuering for! I had been growling about the milliners' bills, and she dreaded a new outburst if she ventured with a new "rig-out" for herself and three daughters, but when she got me fairly committed to the mournings got me to church and private party — the victory was won. The head of the family could not go in morning without the minor members following suit, and the letters £ s. d. were, after all, that which I ought to have dreaded.

Talk of woman's rights—if one millionth part of an inch of political power is bestowed upon her, he will be a skilful man who shall withhold the remaining fraction from her grasp.

TIMOTHY TUCKER.

CAREER OF A YOUNG BURGLAR.

On Friday, a young fellow, named Thomas Spence, was lodged in the lock-up at Coxhoe, by Sergeant Welsh, on a charge of burglary at the Old Durham Gardens, on the 4th inst., to which he pleaded guilty. It appears that on Monday morning last, the public-house of Mr. William Green, at Old Durham Gardens, was burglariously entered, the thieves having forced a door open, and carried off a large quantity of wearing apparel. One circumstance in the transaction of a curious nature, was that a watch-dog was chained near the door which had been forced open, but had never made any noise. Sergt Welsh, on the morning in question, proceeded to the house of Spence's mother, at Kelloe New Winning; but the officer was told by that person that her son was not at home, although he had been on Tuesday or Wednesday, when he left behind him a bottle of ginger wine, and a bottle which had contained black beer. Sergt. Welsh afterwards proceeded to Castle Eden, where he found that Spence had been apprehended on Wednesday night by P.C. Anderson, who had found him sleeping in a cabin near Trimdon, and on examining him, Welsh found a woollen shirt and a coat, which were part of the property of Mr. Green's house. On being charged with the burglary, he readily admitted the fact, and stated that he wrenched the staple off the door with a pinch he found. On being reminded of the presence of the dog, he laughed, and said it ought to be shot, as a sound from it would have spoilt the job, and that he had a temptation to shoot it, even when it made no noise, which he could have done with a gun that was hanging up in the room which he entered. On being charged with stealing the bottles of ginger wine and black beer, when he treated the matter as an exceedingly good joke, stating that he volunteered to show the young man in charge of a cart belonging to Mr. Jubb, wine and spirit merchant, of Durham, some places he wanted to visit near Trimdon, on Tuesday, and stole the liquor named while he was with him. Spence added that he only took the ginger wine which was too hot for his taste, and black beer, because the cart contained nothing else worth having. Spence is scarcely twenty years of age, but he has been convicted a number of times previously, and has resided for three years in Netherton Reformatory, where he informed the policeman he learned more than in any company he was ever in.

ANTICIPATED GENERAL STRIKE OF DURHAM COLLIERS.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* gives currency to a rumour, which, if true, must be of great importance to the district, and if not true, it is to be hoped that the representatives of the Union will give an unqualified contradiction of it. He says:—

"I have received from different quarters in the county of Durham within the last two days items of information with regard to one of the most important branches of national industry, which, as I know them to be accurate, I cannot but regard as of a very serious nature. I am not in a position to communicate them in their entirety, but your readers will see from what I consider myself at liberty to mention, that an extension of the complications already existing in the relations between labour and capital is likely very shortly to arise, and that in a new and important field. At the present moment the colliery owners of Durham are fairly besieged with orders from all quarters—so much so that in the immediate neighbourhood the price of coal has risen beyond the precedent, and it is no exaggeration to say that in the city of Durham itself it is difficult to get coal, and ships are now lying in the Tyne freighted for coal and unable to make up their cargoes. The demand for labour is extreme; in fact, pitmen are not to be got, and the men generally are getting very high wages. For almost twenty years the county of Durham has been comparatively free from legnthened strikes, but for the last two years, more or less the Masters and Servants Act of 1867 has afforded a ground for perpetual skirmishing between the employers and their men in the police courts, in which, as a rule, the men have been worsted. Now however, I fear the misunderstanding is likely to assume before long a character more extreme and universal than has ever been known before. Masters and men probably have alike foreseen from the beginning of the year the probability of a coming struggle. There have been rumours about throughout the country of impending action on the part of the men, which, if actually carried out, will involve something little short of a great national calamity. Nothing more deplorable could well occur just at present than a universal strike among the colliers of Durham. Not only in the coal, but also in the iron trade, the contracts on the hands of the masters are immense; and it is just at this moment that the colliers have resolved to hold a mass meeting at Durham towards the end of this mouth, and it is expected that close upon 20,000 pitmen will attend. The preliminary arrangements I am assured, are of the most complete character, and preparations have been made to meet all eventualities. For weeks past the deposits in the savings' banks, over a large area, have been assuming larger and larger dimensions. In one instance, the week before last, nearly £1,000 was deposited by the about 5,000 colliers, and in more than one district, the deposits have reached about 14 per cent. of the fortnight's wages. It is evident that a struggle, such as the above-mentioned facts point to, must be disastrous to everybody, and it is painful to think that the present thriving condition of the coal and iron trades may end in anything so deplorable; but the facts I have mentioned are reliable, and it is better that as much light as possible should be thrown on the matter while there may yet be time to prevent or at least diminish the stock.

On Tuesday, at the South Shields Police Court William Ashton, captain of the brig Sisters, of South Shields, from Hamburg, was fined £100 and costs, for smuggling a quantity of spirits, tobacco, and cigars.

METHODIST NEW CONNECTION CONFERENCE.—HANDSOME DONATION BY MR. JOSEPH LOVE.—The Conference met on Tuesday at Manchester. The Rev. John Robinson, editor of the "Connexion Magazine," was elected President of the Conference. The Rev. A. McCurdy was elected a guardian representative, in place of the Rev. J. Henshaw, of Alnwick. Mr. William Scott was elected to the same office in the room of Mr. Joseph Clementson, of Hanley. The Rev. J. C. Watts, of Burslem, was appointed secretary of the Conference. The treasurer of the Connexional Chapel Fund announced, amid the acclamation of the Conference, that he had, that morning, received a cheque for the sum of a £1,000 from Mr. Joseph Love, of Durham, towards the extinction of the debt at present existing.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GALWAY JUDGMENT.

The following is Mr. Gladstone's reply to a memorial recently forwarded to him by the clergy of Clonfert in reference to the Galway judgment :—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, 7th June, 1872.—Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial signed by you and other Roman Catholic clergymen of the diocese of Clonfert, praying him to use his influence to arrest the sanction of the House of Commons to Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment on the Galway election until it be compared with the notes of evidence taken in the case. Mr. Gladstone desires me to refer the memorialists to his answer on this subject given in the House of Commons, showing that the judgment referred to is not yet before the House, and to assure you that any questions growing out of it will be considered with due care by Her Majesty's Government. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Rev. Mr. Derry, D.D. ALGERNON WEST.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO DESTROY MONUMENTS IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Monday Night.—Simultaneous attempts were made about half-past ten o'clock last night to blow up with gunpowder Foley's magnificent memorial statue of the late Earl of Carlisle in the People's Garden, Phœnix Park, and the bronzed plaster model of the statue of the Prince Consort in Leinster Lawn, Merrion Square, which was inspected on Thursday by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The signal for both acts were given by the firing of a rocket from the neighbourhood of Mountjoy square, the highest point in the city, from which the rocket could be easily seen by the perpetrators of both outrages, though it is a long distance from each place. The military in charge of the magazine in the Park fired an alarm, apprehending an attack. The police were attracted by the report; and they found that common tin canisters filled with gunpowder had been placed close to both statues, and had been ignited by means of long fusees. The Prince Consort model remains uninjured, save where a small portion of the plaster has been removed, and excepting also the detachment of a rosette which adorned one of the slippers. With regard to the Carlisle statue, when the report of the explosion reached the ears of those in the neighbourhood a search was made, and the police found at the base of the statue a still burning fuse, made of ravelled rope. No trace of injury could be seen; and the only evidence that could connect the statue with the explosion and the burning fuse was a slight discolouration about the feet, apparently caused by gunpowder. The affair is a matter of mystery.

THE GALWAY ELECTION CASE.

The case reserved by Mr. Justice Keogh in the determining of the Galway election petition was pronounced upon by the full Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday.—Mr. Justice Lawson first delivered judgment. He said the questions the Court had to answer were—first, were the electors who constituted the majority of the respondent in the petition fixed with sufficient knowledge of the disqualification of the said respondent, and should they have acted upon such disqualification and refrained from voting for said respondent? and, second, was the petitioner, there being no disqualification on his part, entitled to be declared elected for the said county? Captain Nolan's disqualification had been fully established. The Judge who tried the petitioner declared that it was proved before him that undue influence had been practised on the electors of the county in pursuance of arrangements made by the respondent and his agents previous to the election, and that certain prelates of the Roman Catholic Church had by letters and resolutions made known throughout the county by the respondent and his agents, aimed and assisted in the exercise of undue influence; and, further, it was proved that many of the Roman Catholic clergy had, by denunciations and threats of temporal injury and spiritual punishment, intimidated and unduly influenced the electors. These acts of disqualification were well known among the electors, and they who voted for the respondent under such circumstances threw away their votes. His Lordship cited the opinion of Lord Denman, Justice Blackburn, and other eminent authorities, as showing that voters for a disqualified candidate merely did not oppose any other candidate. Voters were to assist at, and not to prevent an election. Its merely numerical majority of voters did not decide an election, but the majority of legally expressed votes given for a disqualified candidate were reported as if for a dead man. He (the Learned Judge) did not accept the interpretation of the law as laid down by the counsel for the respondent, that disqualification should have been at first adjudged, as such a doctrine would allow as valid a disqualified candidate, no matter how open, notorious, and corrupt. He could not hold that with such open and avowed illegal influence on behalf of the respondent that the electors were ignorant of the consequences of their votes. They were not presumed to have a knowledge of the technicalities of law, but they were held to discern a criminal act, and he felt bound, sitting as a judge, even at the risk of giving offence to call them criminals, whether lay or clerical, who acted, as had been proved, in behalf of the respondent—criminals engaged in an unlawful combination. To the questions submitted, he (Judge Lawson) answered affirmatively.—Justice Morris said he had nothing to alter or to add, but his concurrence with the judgment just delivered.—Chief Justice Monahan said he felt bound to dissent from his Learned Brothers. He considered it very material to the issue to consider the figures mentioned in the report of the Judge who tried the petition. 2,823 voted for the respondent, Captain Nolan; 658 voted for the petitioner, Captain Trench. Thus there was a majority of 2,165. Of Captain Nolan's disqualification he entertained no doubt, but he could not persuade himself that 2,000 voters had knowledge of the disqualification. The county of Galway was very large; many of the voters had not even a knowledge of the English language; and taking the facts as stated in the report to be accurate, that some of the Catholic clergy had done openly acts of indiscretion, yet he could not come to the conclusion that such a number of the voters had a knowledge of the disqualification as would bring the numerical majority below the number of votes legally recorded for the petitioner. The Chief Justice cited at length cases tried under the previous law before Parliamentary committees, and concluded by giving his opinion on the questions in the negative.—Mr. Justice Keogh followed. He concurred in the decision of Justice Lawson, and felt fortified in his judgment by the opinion of Justice Morris. He regretted there should be a division in the Court, but sitting on that bench, and knowing no subordination other than to his Sovereign, he declared the petitioner in the case, Capt. Wm. De la Poer Trench, duly elected Member of Parliament for the county of Galway.

FIRE AT GRIMSBY.—GRIMSBY, June 10.—A fire has been raging all the afternoon at the Grimsby Fish docks. The ice house, belonging to the Ice Company, is destroyed, and several hundred tons of ice are spoilt. The roof was of thatch, two feet thick, and a spark from a railway engine, it is supposed, ignited it. The building was insured, but not the ice.

We have to announce the death of Sir Minto Townsend, Farquahar, Bart., which took place very suddenly on Sunday evening from the bursting of a blood-vessel. The deceased baronet was in his 35th year, having been born in December, 1837, and, being a bachelor, is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, John Henry, born in 1839.—*Daily News.*

We have the pleasure of recording five anonymous donations of £1,000 each, two of £500, and one of £100 to various London charities.—*London Mirror.*

THE LOSS OF THE TRIPOLI.

Judgment was on Friday given in the Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool into the wreck of the Cunard steamer Tripoli, by striking on the Tuskar Rock on the 17th May, after leaving Liverpool for Boston, U.S., with 200 passengers and a general cargo. The judgment was as follows: The Court is of opinion that this casualty resulted from rounding the Tuskar too closely. Captain Barr excuses himself on the ground of the state of the atmosphere, which he says misled him in this estimate of the distance from the Tuskar. But if the state of the atmosphere was such that he could not see Carnsore point distinctly so as to take cross bearings by which to avoid the well-known danger ahead, he should have given the Tuskar a wider berth. For navigating his vessel so closely to this rock when he could not clearly ascertain his position, the Court holds Captain Barr in default. Providentially no lives were lost, but had the vessel gone over or slipped off the rock into deep water, the consequences would have been disastrous. The Court, giving every consideration to the very favourable account which it has received of Captain Barr's antecedents, feels compelled to suspend his certificate for six calendar months from this date.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST WINE MERCHANTS.

On Friday, at the Liverpool Police Court, Couston, Thomson, and Co., wine merchants, of Liverpool, London, and Leith, but who have recently become bankrupts, were summoned for having been concerned in evading the payment of customs duties upon 90 gallons of brandy, with the intention of defrauding her Majesty's Customs Commissioners. On behalf of the prosecution it was stated that a short time ago the defendants presented to the Liverpool Custom House an application to have some casks of brandy warehoused at Leith. The necessary permission was given, and the brandy handed over to the defendants for transhipment to that port. On arriving there, however, the authorities on comparing the liquor with that described in their advices, found it to be different, being pale instead of brown, and of less value. Inquiries were made, and Mr. Couston admitted that the brandy had been changed, but stated that it had been done by accident, having been done in the absence of himself and his partner. The prosecution, however, alleged that this was a false statement, one of the defendants' servants having admitted that by the authority of Mr. Couston he had substituted the pale brandy for the brown. The duty upon the pale brandy had been paid, but that upon the brown had not been paid, and its was argued that by neglecting to do so the defendants had incurred a penalty of £100, or treble the value of the liquor in question. It transpired that there had been an informality in the serving of the summonses, and an application for an adjournment having been refused, the present summonses were withdrawn in order that fresh ones might be served.

THE RIGHTS OF TOWN COUNCILLORS.

In the case of Norton *v.* the Mayor and Corporation of Penzance, a rule had been obtained calling upon the Mayor and Corporation of Penzance to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue commanding them to restore Mr. William Norton to his office of town councillor, and to his franchise and privileges as a burgess of the borough. In the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, Mr Lopes, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Bowen, said the case raised a very important question with regard to the right to remove a town councillor on the ground of his most persistent obstruction of the business of the Council. The proceedings in question had not removed him, as it was supposed, from his position of burgess, because his name still remained on the burgess list. The Town Council had, there was no doubt, removed Mr. Norton from his office of town councillor, which was a power incident to every corporation at common law, but, beyond that the borough of Penzance possessed the power of a motion from any office in the Corporation under a charter granted by James I. in 1614, and which power was reserved by the Municipal Corporations Act, and the grounds of a motion were for misgovernment, misbehaviour, or for reasonable cause. He should show that Mr. Norton's conduct had been such as to bring him within those words. Twenty-one out of the twenty-four members of the Town Council had filed affidavits against Mr. Norton, the remaining three being Mr. Norton, his son-in-law, and a member who had declined to make an affidavit on either side. The affidavit, in answer, stated that for years Mr. Norton had been a persistent obstructor of the business of the Council, and on some occasions it had been found necessary to have policemen stationed within the precincts of the hall when the Council was sitting to prevent positive breaches of the peace. The Mayor, in his affidavit, stated that the business of the Council had on one occasion to be stopped in consequence of Mr. Norton's violent and outrageous manner and conduct.—Sir John Karslake, with whom was Mr. Charles, observed that no opportunity had been given to Mr. Norton to answer the charges that had been brought against him in the affidavits that had been referred to. He had been a member of the Town Council for 12 years, and part of the make-weight for his removal on the 27th of December last was that on other occasions he had misbehaved himself. The only time to which his attention was called was when it occurred on the 27th December, but the ground for the motion was for matters of which he had no notice. There was also so much requiring to be answered and explained in the affidavits that he asked the Court to let it be tried by mandamus. When Mr. Norton was called upon by a resolution of the Town Council to show cause for his conduct on the 27th December, he said that if he had used words that might be considered offensive to to the mayor and Town Council on that occasion, he then withdrew them, but in making out the writ of motion, it was set forth that Mr. Norton had not shown sufficient cause why he should not be amoved for his conduct on the 27th and other times, embracing circumstances to which his attention had not been called.—Mr. Lopes having been heard in reply.—The Lord Chief Justice said that before a man could be amoved from a corporate office he must have an opportunity of defending himself in every particular that went to constitute the offence. That had not been done here, and Mr. Norton was entitled to his mandamus to restore him to his office of town councillor.

A WOLD FARMER KILLED.—On Monday Deputy East Riding Coroner Wigmore held an inquiry into the death of Jno. Oliver, aged 26, son of Mr. Jno. Oliver, farmer, Knapton Wold, near Malton. All that seems to be known of the accident is that deceased was found to have been knocked down by a runaway horse, and had a dislocated arm and a blow on the head. He died from extravasation of blood on the brain. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SHOCKING DEATH.—A fatal accident occurred on Friday at the St. George's East Workhouse Infirmary. From the statement of the medical officer and other persons employed in the infirmary, it appeared that a lunatic, named Michael Coghlan, had been admitted about 2.30 p.m., and placed by order of the medical officer in a ward at the top of the building with other patients. While there he appeared quiet, but shortly after his admission he went into a small room containing a bath nearly level with the window. The patient must either have fallen or have jumped from the window to the street below, a depth of about 60 feet. He was picked up lifeless by some labourers who were passing. The matter was brought before the Board of Guardians, who were sitting at the time. They expressed no opinion on the subject, but agreed to make temporary provision for the wife and four children of the deceased man."

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The International Boat Race between four of the Atalanta and four of the London Rowing Club came off on Monday on the river Thames. Though the event created no such national interest as the great Harvard match three years ago, it proved as popularly attractive as the race between Oxford and Cambridge, and in fact drew a greater crowd of spectators than has often been seen at those Inter-University contests. To rowing men the race was of exceptional interest, as it presented important questions of style in rowing. The London crew were in every respect representative of the British oarsmen. They had that long deep pull which has won so many contests for Oxford on the river Thames. The Americans on the other hand rowed with a short smart stroke, well suited to give 45 or even 48 a minute, and which looks very like winning in a short race. But such rowing is evidently unsuited to the distance between Mortlake and Putney, and Monday's match has added another testimony to the soundness and the excellence of style which has now come to be so closely identified with the older University. The stormy weather threatened in the morning to postpone the contest. There was a dull sky, heavy squalls of wind and rain, and a struggling sunshine which barely sufficed to raise one's hopes for a brighter afternoon. As noon drew near, however, better symptoms set in, and at two o'clock the river above London Bridge was studded with all the variety of boating craft which is familiar to everybody who has attended the annual contest between the Cambridge and Oxford eights. Wherever this medley of all that is made to float when the river is *en fete* comes from would puzzle the oldest Thames waterman. Many of these ramshackle old tubs must surely date from the time of Nelson, and others are so very like the coracles of our ancestors that they at once suggest themselves as fitting objects for the preserving hands of Mr. Cole. C.B. What becomes of them between one race day and another no man seems to know. They creep up from the lower reaches of the river; but whether from the Isle of Dogs, the Deptford flats, or Erith marshes is one of the unsolved mysteries of the river. In spite of squalls and lumpy water they were all through Putney Bridge on Monday before the navigation at that point was closed by the Thames police. By a quarter past four o'clock every one had pretty well settled to their places. The course of the race was lined with the customary fringe of boats, barges, steamers, and everything else that floated on the river, and on the banks were spectators more numerous certainly than at the last University match. The four privileged steamers occupied by the umpire, the press, the London Rowing Club, and the friends of the Atalanta crew, the latter gorgeously fastooned with the colours of the club, moved to the positions assigned to them—a few yards above the Putney aqueduct. By this time the wind had fallen considerably, but a chopping tide was on, and the American crew suggested that, as the weather might still further improve, the course of the race should be reversed. The umpire, Mr. Leslie, was reminded that such a change was made in the case of the University match nine years ago, and with this precedent before him he ultimately assented to the proposal. The English crew then went on board the umpire's boat, and the American on their own gaily-bedecked steamer. The new position was taken at Mortlake about six o'clock, and some little time was occupied in waiting for the turning of the tide. That time having passed, the English Crew embarked at 6.20, and a glance sufficed to show their great strength, which was the more apparent when they rowed out into mid stream within a few yards of their opponents. Both crews were the perfection of training, and the wonderfully machine-like steadiness with which they rowed to the starting point betokened such an exhibition of speed and rowing as is seldom seen. At 6.28 the pistol-shot was fired, and the English crew, who had won the choice of position, were the first to grip the water. They burst off at 42 strokes to the minute, and the Americans at 43. In 20 yards the Londoners were well in front, and when a quarter of a mile had been covered they were a clear length ahead. At Barnes Bridge this advantage had been nearly doubled. The Londoners had now settled down to steady sweeping work of about 40 strokes per minute, and their opponents were doing about 42. Nearing Chiswick Church the Londoners were four clear lengths ahead. At Chiswick Eyot the Americans seemed to make a desperate effort to forge forwards, but it was useless, for opposite the Oil Mills the Londoners had added two more lengths to the distance between themselves and their opponents. At Hammersmith Bridge they were fully 100 yards ahead, and were evidently rowing with grace and ease, doing only about 38 strokes a minute. Three hundred yards below the bridge an annoying incident occurred to the Americans, which might, under other circumstances, have brought the race to an untimely end. A row boat, manned by some landsmen, ran foul of one of their oars, and brought them to a standstill. If the execrations of the spectators could have any effect on men who so rashly blundered, never again will that miserable crew trust themselves at a boat race. Fifteen seconds at least were lost to the Americans by this event, and all down Crab Tree Reach they ran the risk of more such mishaps. They were so far behind the English crew that numbers of boats crossed their path and on two occasions they ran narrow escapes of a collision. As they neared home they continued to tail off more and more, and when the winning post was passed at the Star and Garter they were about 250 yards behind in distance, and about 42 seconds as to time; as to stroke they were 25 behind. The time occupied by the race was 21 minutes and 26 seconds. Had the Londoners worked their best during the latter half of the race the time would have been more than a minute shorter. The following are the names and weights of the respective crews:—

LONDON.	st.	lb.
1. John B. Close	11	8
2. F. S. Gulston	11	9
3. A de L. Long	12	2
W. Stout (stroke)	11	13
ATALANTA.		
1. E. Smith	9	13
2 J. Handy	9	13
3. T. Van Raden	10	11
R. Withers (stroke)	10	13

It is reported that the Prince of Wales will visit Dublin in August next.

SERIOUS FRACAS AT BOOTLE.—On Saturday night a row took place at Bootle between some Orangemen and Catholics, during which a man named Stewart was so severely injured in the temple with a large stone that his recovery is almost hopeless Ten of the men were apprehended on Saturday night and Sunday, and brought before the county magistrates on Monday and remanded, the prosecutor being unable to appear. The prisoners are nearly all Catholics, and the injured man and his companions orangemen.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A MAN CHOPPED TO PIECES.—On Monday morning, Henry Farmer, an engineer in the employ of the New British Iron Company, near Dudley, met with a shocking death. He started his engine at four o'clock, and then went into the pit-hole to alter some of the fittings. It is supposed that he was caught by one of the revolving wheels, for at five o'clock his remains were found in the hole. His body had been literally chopped and ground to pieces, not one of which exceeded the size of a large orange. It was only by his clothes and property that the deceased could be recognised. The remains had to be placed in a bag before they could be conveyed to the deceased's late residence. Farmer had been with the Company thirty years.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 8.—After nearly a week's sojourn in the Irish capital, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh returned this evening to England. The Duke was fully occupied with agreeable engagements during his brief stay, and to-day he witnessed a grand review in the Phœnix Park. Two regiments of cavalry, and five of infantry, with horse and foot artillery, were on the field. The usual formalities and some military manœuvres were gone through, but the display was sadly marred by heavy, unceasing rain. At half-past four o'clock His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant, Countess Spencer, Lords Shannon, Powerscourt, Wicklow, Kenmare, and Lismore, left Dublin for Kingstown, and shortly after five o'clock the Duke embarked in the Galatea, which soon started. As the vessel was leaving His Royal Highness was heartily cheered. H.M.S. Vanguard fired a Royal salute, which was repeated by the fleet lying outside as the Royal yacht steamed away to Holyhead.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

After a two days' pleasure sojourn in the ancient and loyal borough of Great Yarmouth, the Prince of Wales returned on Saturday, arriving at the Bishopsgate station about 1.47 p.m. It being known that the special Royal train would leave the Southtown station at 10.30 a.m., the line of route from Shadingfield Lodge, where his Royal Highness resided during his brief visit, was almost as thickly lined with spectators as on the occasion of his reception on Thursday, and he was lustily cheered as the carriage, escorted by a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, passed along the Marine parade, Trafalgar road, Regent road, King street, Regent street, by the Quay, to the Bridge, and thence to the Southtown station, which was kept private until after the departure of the Royal train. A great demonstration of respect was made at the station, both on the arrival of the *cortege*, and on the departure of the train, which left punctually at 10.30 a.m. The train stopped for a few minutes at Sarmundham, where the desire of the good folks of this fine old Suffolk town to see the Prince was manifested by the crowd which surrounded the station. At Colchester the express, which had left Yarmouth shortly before ten, was shunted to allow the Royal train to pass. Long continued rain had prevented a very large gathering, but those who were present were not behind hand in their manifestations of loyalty. After two minutes' stay to replenish the water tank the train left about 1.12, arriving at Shoreditch at the hour named. The Prince's carriages were here in waiting for himself and the gentlemen of his suite, and after an impromptu demonstration on the part of persons whose attention had been attracted by the Royal servants in waiting for the arrival of their Royal master, the Prince proceeded to Marlborough House.

DEATH OF MR. M. D. HILL, Q.C

Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C., died on Friday morning, at Bristol. The following notice of the deceased is from "Men of the Time:"—"Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C. was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, and brother of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., was born in 1792, and his education was mainly conducted by his father. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and went the Midland circuit. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Kingston-upon-Hull from 1832 till 1834. In the latter year he received a silk gown with a patent of precedence. He was appointed Recorder of Birmingham and Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Bristol district. The former office he resigned in 1866. Mr. M. D. Hill was well known for his exertions in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and has published in a collected form, under the title of 'Suggestions for the Repression of Crime,' a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham; besides various pamphlets, among which may be mentioned 'Practical Suggestions to the Founders of Reformatory Schools,' 'Mettray,' 'Tuscan Jurisprudence,' and letter to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley 'On the Insufficiency of Punishments simply Deterrent.' He has edited Biographies of men and women who have become benefactors of their country."

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN HULME.

On Friday morning, about four o'clock, a very extensive fire broke out in the corn warehouse of Messrs. Joseph Lomax and Co., Egerton-street, Chester-road. The premises cover a large area of ground, and consist of two blocks of buildings, which are six floors high, nine windows long, and five in breadth. They are bounded by the canal, Worsley-street, Egerton-street, and Boaden-street. The fire broke out in the upper floor in the old portion of the building, shortly before four o'clock. The discovery was first made by the constable on duty, who immediately communicated it to the chief fire-station; and Mr. Superintendent Tozer, with his usual promptitude, was quickly on the spot, and fire-engines were soon at work. When the brigade arrived, the upper floor was completely in flames, and the fire was rapidly seizing upon the next floor. Owing to the exertions of the brigade, who worked for two hours in a manner which elicited the admiration of all who witnessed their efforts, the fire was prevented from extending further. The two upper floors were nearly destroyed by fire, and the next was damaged by water, but the remainder of the building was uninjured; and it was mainly owing to the exertions of the brigade that the fire was prevented from destroying the newly-built portion of the premises. The warehouse was stocked with a large quantity of corn and valuable machinery, and the damage is estimated at £6,000, which is covered by insurance. There was a plentiful supply of water, and the jets continued playing on the ruins for a considerable portion of the day. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FATAL FALL.—A shocking accident is reported this week from Portland. Henry Weyman, six years of age, son of one of the civil guards at the Portland Convict Prison, fell over the cliffs, a distance of 200 feet. He had climbed a wall in order to get a stick on the edge of the cliffs, and while stooping the earth gave way. When picked up his neck and thighs were found broken, so that death was instantaneous.

THE POTTERIES TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN BRIGHT.—On Friday the cabinet of samples of the ceramic art of the Potteries, which the people of the Potteries have obtained at a cost of about £400, for presentation to Mr. John Bright, was on view to the subscribers, in the Mechanics' Institute, Hanley. The articles have been specially prepared at the manufactories of Messrs. Wedgwood and Sons, Messrs. Copelands, and Messrs. Minton and Co. The cabinet has been designed by Mr. F. W. Moody, of the South Kensington Museum.

ARREST OF A SALFORD TOWN COUNCILLOR.—Mr. Peter Makin, of the Victoria Tavern, Ellor-street, Pendleton, a member of the Salford Town Council, was arrested at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing a £500 note. The circumstances of the theft are peculiar. The owner of the note, who recently came into possession of a considerable sum of money, was a frequent customer at Makin's house; and the note is said to have been stolen from him while he was there one day last week. Information was given to the police, and the note which has been recovered, was traced to Scotland, where it had been changed. Makin's wife, who is also supposed to have been accessory to the felony, is in the custody of the Salford police. Makin was elected to represent St. Thomas's Ward, Pendleton, in November, 1871.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following letter from Sir Henry Rawlinson :—Royal Geographical Society, Burlington Gardens, W.—Sir,—I have to-day received the following telegram from Lieutenant Dawson at Zanzibar, sent *via* Bombay, and despatched from that place on June 6 ;—"Nile question appears settled. Underground village next attracts Livingstone's attention. Stores will be forwarded immediately." The telegram is more than usually obscure, but I infer from it as follows: Certain news had reached Lieutenant Dawson, at Zanzibar, from Livingstone (probably from Ujiji). Livingstone had ascertained the drainage question, probably that Tanganiyaka joined Baker's Lake, otherwise he would not have turned back to the underground village at Rua, far to the south-west. The intelligence was brought from Zanzibar to Bombay by a vessel sent probably from the latter place on receipt of news of the hurricane. I infer that Lieutenant Dawson, acting under his instructions, will proceed to the interior to join Livingstone and complete his researches.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, H. RAWLINSON.

The *Observer* has been favoured with the following telegram from the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company, received on Saturday night in London :—Kirk reports from Zanzibar Livingstone safe at Unyanyembe. Visited north end of Taganyika. Rivers said to flow in Taganyika. Stanley near the coast with letters.—GOVERNOR.

The telegram which conveys the important news of Dr. Livingstone's safety, and which reaches us as we go to press, cannot (says the *Observer*) be absolutely correct. We have given it as it was received; but its facts need a word of comment. Taganyika is a huge lake running due north and south. On the north it is—or was supposed to be—bounded by the Mountains of the Moon; on the south it gives birth to several tributaries, of which some lose themselves in sand and swamp; others, after a detour to the west, return in a huge horse-shoe, and form the Zambesi. Taganyika itself is south-west of the great Victoria Nyanza, and lies between the Equator and lat. 10 degrees towards the Zanzibar coast. That rivers of any magnitude should flow into the north end of Taganyika seems to point to a yet further system of central lakes, Taganyka, on our present maps, being represented as lapping at its north and the south shores of the Mountain of the Moon. But that Livingstone is at Unyanyembe seems hardly probable. Unyanyembe being a district on the western coast, in lat. 20 degrees—25 degrees and considerably to the south-west of Taganyika. These geographical details are, however, the least important portions of our telegram; and it is quite possible that there may be as many Unyanyembes in Africa as there are Hamptoms in England.

COST OF THE COMMUNE

The *Journal des Assurances* gives the following estimate of the damage to public and private buildings in Paris during the period of the Commune :—Hotel de Ville, 30,000,000f Tuileries and Louvre, 35,000,000f.; Palais-Royal, 3,000,000f.; Ministere des Finances, 15,000,000f.; Palais de Justice, 3,000,000f.; Conciergerie, 500,000f.; Prefet de Police and Hotel du Prefet, 2,000,000f.; Legion d'Honneur, 1,000,000f.; Conseil d'Etat, Cour des Comptes, 10,000,000f.; Caisse des Consignations, 4,000,000f.; Assistance Publique, 2,000,000f.; Gobelins, 1,000,000f.; Entrepot de la Vilette, Grenier d'Abondance et Marchandises, 27,000,000f.; barracks, 1,000,000f.; churches, 1,000,000f.; theatres, 1,000,000f.; Rue Royale, eight houses, 2,000,000f.; Rue Rivoli, 12 houses, 3,600,000f.; Boulevard de Strasbourg, four houses, 800,000f.; Boulevard Beaumanior, 500,000f.; Boulevard Richard-Lenoir, 600,000f.; Rue de Bac, eight houses, 1,500,000f.; Rue de Lille, 3,000,000f.; Rue Vavin, 300,000f. Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, two houses, 1,500,000f. Rue Saint Martin, five houses, 1,200,000f; Rue du Temple, one house, 4,000,000f.; eight houses near the Hotel de Ville, 2,000,000f.; various houses burnt, bombarded, and damaged by the Commune, 58,000,000f.; the house of M. Thiers, 1,000,000f.; total, 229,800,000f.; furniture and goods, 270,200,000f.—General total, 500,000,000f.

The Lord Chief Justice stated in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday that he should be at Geneva that day week, unless he should have instructions to the contrary.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE. — All other modern musical performances will sink into insignificance by the side of the great Boston Jubilee, or, to give it its full title, the "Boston International Musical Peace Jubilee," at which a chorus of 20,000 singers, and an orchestra of 3,000 instrumental performers will assist. To accommodate so vast a number of artists and the hundreds of thousands of visitors who will come from all parts to enjoy this tremendous "concord of sweet sounds," the Bostonians are erecting a Coliseum capable of seating 100,000 persons, thus surpassing the famed Coliseum of Rome, which, it is said, could accommodate only 80,000. The most eminent musicians the civilised world can produce and some of the best bands of Europe—such as the Imperial Army Band of Berlin, and the band of the Coldstream Guards, which is the best military band in England, and is under the lead of Mr. Daniel Godfrey, the composer of some of the most popular modern waltzes and gallops, are to "interpret" the compositions of the great masters, as well as those of inferior rank, so as to give to the public specimens of every variety of music in vogue in this country and Europe. To go beyond that range would be to introduce an exhibition of what is sometimes called music, but is scarcely more worthy of that name than are those dulcet strains with which Thomas and Tabitha nightly thrill enraptured sleepers from the garden or the housetop. We allude to the art as it is cultivated in China, India, and the East generally. The genius of some of the first living composers has been enlisted for this interesting occasion. Among them are Franz Abt, Sir W. S. Bennett, Sir Julius Benedict, Sir R. P. Stewart, and Arthur Sullivan. It would have been a satisfaction to learn that Von Flotow, Gounod, Verdi, Ambroise Thomas, and Wagner had been invited to contribute, but perhaps they have. On such a grand occasion, which will be an epoch in the annals of music, the aid of genius of the highest order should be sought. The very vastness of the design is one of the principal obstacles to its realisation; but the striking energy shown by its promoters in rectifying the accident which occurred to the building a short time ago, whereby a large portion of it was thrown down, and a change in the shape of the edifice was rendered necessary, gives ample warrant for believing that the affair will be a triumphant success. It may be as well to mention the fact that the security and stability of the whole structure has been severely tested and found complete; so that timid persons need not be in continual fear of a sudden collapse while listening to the strains of Handel and Beethoven. Perhaps the strain upon the nerves produced by the enormous volume of sounds will be trying to many persons, especially to those of an excitable temperament; so, also, may the long duration of the performance—from the 17th of June to the 4th of July—15 days exclusive of Sundays. It will be wise for those who desire to derive the greatest amount of enjoyment from the Jubilee to attend only such portions of the services as they particularly care for; omitting the rest, and filling up the time with other and dissimilar occupations. It may be safely asserted that those who go in for getting every cent's worth of music in exchange for their money, will be lucky if, at the expiration of the 15 days, they come out with nothing worse than a headache.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Samuel Donkin.

ESTATES IN THE PARISH OF LANCHESTER AND COUNTY OF DURHAM.

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

2,000 ACRES

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

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

MR. SAMUEL DONKIN,

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

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

WOODLANDS,

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

ORNATE LAKES,

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

FINELY TIMBERED PARK,

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

BROADWOOD,

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

TROUT STREAM

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

THE STOCK FARMER

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

ROWLEY STATION,

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

THE SPORTSMAN

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

EDMONDBYERS AND MUGGLESWICK MOOR.

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

BLACK GAME

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

Particulars with lithographed plans presently on issue.

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

Bywell, Felton, May 24, 1872.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

SALE OF GROCERIES, DRAPERIES, &c.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION at DIPTON, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 17th and 18th, commencing each day at One o'clock prompt,

The whole of the Stock of GROCERIES, DRAPERIES, TRADE UTENSILS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Mr. JOSEPH URWIN, who is retiring from business.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,

The Stock comprises a general assortment of Groceries. Also a large assortment of Drapery Goods, comprising Calicoes, Prints, Flannels, Worsted, and Yarns, and Ladies and Children's Boots and Shoes, Brushes of all descriptions, Shop Utensils, Tea and Coffee Cannisters, Treacle Tins, with Taps complete; Weights and Scales; One Large Flour Bin; Coffee Mill; Scoops, Tins, and Bottles; also, a large quantity of Paper and Bags.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE will consist of 1 Eight Days' Clock; 1 Large Bookcase; Stair Carpets and Rods; Several Volumes of Valuable Books; 1 Four-pole Bed; Tables; Chairs; 1 Sofa; 1 Dresser and Delf Rack; Crockery Ware; and many other useful Articles.

A quantity of well-seasoned Timber and Two Large Rain Tubs. One SPRING CART, built by Atkinson and Phillipson; 1 Coup Cart; 2 Gig Lamps; Wheelbarrow; Set of Harness for Spring Cart; Do. for Carting purposes; Saddle and Bridle; Corn Bin; Spades, Grapes, and Shovels; One Long Ladder, Two Short do.

One excellent GREY MARE, quiet to ride and drive, perfectly sound, and a splendid roadster. Also, 1 DOG and Kennel.

Order of Sale.—The Mare, Carts, Harness, and Trade Utensils will be sold on Monday, June 17th

144c

By Mr. Joseph Oley

SWISS COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the above place on MONDAY, June 17th 1872, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to the late Mr. JOHN BAINBRIDGE, deceased,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Wardrobe, new; Painted Chest of Drawers; Bookcase and Drawers; Mahogany Couch, in Leather; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in do.; 2 Arm Chairs, do. do.; 1 Mahogany Card Table; 1 Do. Folding Tea Table; Mahogany Book Shelves; Brass Window Cornice, Poles, and Rings; Crimson Damask Window Curtains; 1 Mantlepiece Mirror; French Lobby and Iron Bedsteads; 2 Feather Beds; Feather Pillows and Bolsters; Quilts, Blankets, and Sheets; 1 Hair Mattress; 1 Flock Do.; Dressing Tables and Washstands; Dressing Glasses and Chamber Ware; Bedroom and other Carpets; Kitchen and Snap Tables; 1 New Kitchen Table; 1 Rocking Chair; Bedroom and Kitchen Chairs; Fenders and Fireirons; Ash Pans; Clothes Horses and Towel Rails; 1 American Clock; Cooking Utensils and Ware; 1 Shower Bath; Meal Chest; 1 Clothes' Box; 1 Painted Table; Tea and other Trays; Poss Tub, with other useful articles.

Also, about Fifty Volumes of BOOKS, and a number of Pictures and several pieces of Paper of different patterns in Lots for the size of a Room.

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

140c

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. T. Crow.

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

Sales by Auction every Tuesday.

THE next SALE of HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &c., will take place on TUESDAY June 18, 1872. ARTHUR T. CROW, Auctioneer

By Mr. John Jenkins.

FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by Mr. THOMAS MADDEN to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. R. MURRAY, Queen's Head Inn, Consett, on WEDNESDAY, July 3rd, 1872, all those Three Excellent FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, containing Four Rooms each, Yard, and other conveniences, situated in PITT STREET and JOHN STREET, Consett.

For further particulars see Bills and future Advertisements.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, June 14th, 1872.

149c

For Sale.

BAGATELLE TABLE FOR SALE.

MR. WILLIAM WHITTAKER, Wheat Sheaf, Consett, has for SALE a BAGATELLE TABLE; Slate Bed, 12 ft. by 4 ft. Four Pockets, Cues, Balls, Marking Board, and all complete. 117c

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE following Properties situate in Dipton:—

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

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

These Properties have every convenience attached.

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

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

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a Four-roomed HOUSE with Cellar.—For Particulars apply to ROBERT RIDDLE, Dipton. 118c

TO BUILDERS, &c.

FOR SALE, Excellent BUILDING SITES, in the centre of BLACKHILL, and near the Railway Station.

Apply to Mr. GLEDSTONE, Post Office, Consett, or to Messrs. INGLEDEW and DAGGETT, Solicitors, Dean Street, Newcastle. 127c

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

To Let.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

TO BE LET, and entered on the 13th day of May next, the Blacksmith's House, Shop, and Premises, at Greenhead, in the Parish of Shotley, with 9 Acres, or thereabouts of grass land, as at present occupied by WILLIAM LOUGH.—Apply to Mr. SAMPLE, Land Agent, Matfen, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(References as to character and abilities required.)

TO LET,

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

TO BE LET, the EATAGE OF HAMSTERLEY GRASS PARKS, containing 45 Acres of thereabouts, well watered and sheltered, and situate about one mile from Lintz Green Station, on the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway.

Thomas Simpson, woodkeeper on the estate, will show the same, and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG, Land Agent, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 72c

TO LET.

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

TO LET, the Building of a Six-roomed HOUSE, at Leadgate.—Specifications can be seen at Mr. JOHN WILSON's, Front Street, Leadgate. 134

Wanted.

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

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

WANTED, Hewers' and Putters' Families HOUSES, Three Rooms, with every convenience.—Apply to Mr. J. S. BARRON, Chopwell, Lintz Green Station, Victoria Garesfield Colliery. 148c

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

Public Notice.

THE HYSEHOPE SILVER, LEAD, AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY (Limited) are prepared to receive TENDERS for the Sinking of a Shaft at their Mines near Castleside.—Specifications and particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. T. R. DOLPHIN, the Delves, near Consett.

Consett, June 6th, 1872. 132c

BLACKHILL NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AND SCHOOL.

A BAZAAR will be held in the SCHOOL-ROOM, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1872.

Doors open from One p.m. till Ten p.m. each day.

Admission: 1st day, 1s. 2nd and 3rd days, 6d.

Refreshments will be provided.

See further announcements. 138c

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

TO CONTRACTORS

WANTED TENDERS for the ALTERATIONS and EXTENSIONS of the Consett Co-operative Stores.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Stores from the 12th inst. until SATURDAY, the 22nd inst.

Sealed Tenders to be sent in on or before the 25th inst., marked "Tenders."

The Proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Consett, June 7th, 1872. 136c

Public Notice.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

A STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE on Account of the Highways within the Disrict of the Leadgate Local Board, for the year ending 29th March, 1872. Transmitted by MATTHEW COUPLAND, Clerk to the said Local Board, residing at West Wood House, Ebchester, Burnopfield.

EXPENDITURE.

Manual labour. Day. £ s. d.	Manual labour. Contract £ s. d.	Team labour. Day. £ s. d.	Team labour. Contract £ s. d.	Materials. £ s. d.	Tradesm'ns Bills. £ s. d.	Snow Cutting. £ s. d.	Salaries & Co. charges £ s. d.	Total expenditure. £ s. d.
49 19 7	67 6 7	19 12 6	15 12 3	37 19 3	4 16 8	7 7 10	12 0 0	204 14 8

A Statistical Table, showing the Name, Length, and Average Cost per Mile, of each particular Highway District, also the cost per Mile throughout the same.

Name of Road.	Length. M. F. C. Y.	Manual labour. Day. £ s. d	Manual labour. Contract £ s. d.	Team labour. Day. £ s. d.	Team labour. Contract £ s. d.	Material. £ s. d.	Salaries and Cocharges £ s. d.	Total exp'nd'ture £ s. d.	Average cost per mile £ s. d.	1870-71. £ s. d.	1869-70. £ s. d.	1868-69. £ s. d.	1867-68. £ s. d.	1866-67. £ s. d.
Annfield Lane	0 5 0 16	8 19 2	2 12 9	0 0 0	3 0 8	0 1 9	1 6 0	10 19 7	17 6 3½	27 3 9½	37 5 11¼	84 0 9	31 19 10½	54 10 11¾
Brooms do.	0 7 4 7	2 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 4½	2 5 6½	2 8 11¾	7 15 5½	9 9 0	5 3 10¼	6 11 0½	8 1 6¾
Burnhouse do.	0 3 7 4	0 12 5	22 14 11	0 0 0	0 11 8	0 3 10	3 4 8	27 7 6	58 17 11¾	19 15 6½	9 3 7	7 7 1	19 6 6½	7 16 0
Durham Road	1 7 1 16	18 7 8	14 0 5	11 7 6	5 4 0	27 18 4	10 6 6¼	87 4 5¼	45 19 9	35 0 8	91 5 9½	80 1 10½	61 2 5	11 11 8
Iveston St. Bank	0 4 8 11	1 19 1	2 8 2	0 0 0	2 2 2	0 8 6	0 13 5	7 15 10	12 16 11	4 9 2	8 6 4	19 2 8	17 2 0½	12 1 8
Pont Lane	0 5 9 4	3 16 10	1 16 8	0 0 0	1 12 0	0 11 0	1 1 0	8 17 6	11 19 11½	12 13 1	6 18 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pontop Pike do.	0 3 5 17	2 5 11	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 15 9	0 4 6	0 10 10½	4 12 0½	10 5 8¼	1 18 6	6 10 0	4 0 6	11 6 7½	26 7 5
Redwell Hills	0 3 4 11	9 13 5	5 19 5	6 6 0	2 5 0	8 11 10	4 8 0	37 3 8	86 4 5½	168 8 10½	78 8 8	39 8 3	76 18 6	50 3 8
Stockerley Lane	0 4 4 11	1 7 6	7 0 0	1 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6 6	10 19 6	19 19 8½	4 16 8	2 2 8	4 15 3½	6 15 3½	1 15 4
Watling Street	0 3 9 7	5 18 5	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 17 7½	7 9 0½	15 3 2	15 11 11½	14 5 6	79 12 2	65 10 5½	0 16 7½
									Average	cost	through-	out the	district.	
Total	7 1 5 16	49 19 7	57 6 7	19 12 6	15 12 3	37 19 3	24 4 6	204 14 8	28 8 11½	27 7 0½	37 16 1½	40 12 11	32 7 2	25 8 0½

Public Notices.

LANCHESTER UNION.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS.

THE GUARDIANS of the LANCHESTER UNION are desirous of Contracting for Three Months, to commence on the 27th inst., for the supply of the following Articles, to be delivered at the Union Workhouse, in Lanchester, Carriage Free at such times, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Guardians, or the Master of the Workhouse, and in all cases to be accompanied by a Bill of Parcels. Parties whose Tender is accepted for the Contract for any of the Articles required shall enter into a Contract in writing with the Guardians, or shall execute a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.

Butcher's Meat, per stone, to consist of Rounds, Flanks, Necks, and Sloats, with the knees fully cut off, of Best Ox and Heifer Beef, the proportion to be one-third fine and two-thirds coarse, and Beef Suet per lb., each alternate week, and Legs of Mutton as may be required by the Master.

Best Flour, per Sack, of 20 Stones.	Coffee per lb.
Best Meal do.	Butter, per lb.
Best Maslin Meal do.	Cheese, do.
Best English Oatmeal, per cwt.	Black Tea, do.
Barley per stone.	Black Pepper, do.
Treacle, do.	Rice, per stone.
Linseed Meal, do.	Soda, per cwt.
Peas, per bushel.	Starch, per lb.
Sugar, per cwt.	Soap, per cwt.
Salt, do.	Candles, per lb.
	Sago, do.

Tenders for the above, accompanied by Samples, will be received by the Guardians on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., not later than ELEVEN a.m., at the Board-Room, Lanchester. Tenders, also, will be received at the same time for Coals, per set Load or Ton; Clogs and Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, and Mending of same; also, Making and Mending Clothing for Men, Women, and Children; Coffins for Union; also, a Hearse; also, the Leading of Limestone for Lanchester Depot to the Workhouse; also, Port Wine, Whiskey, Brandy, and Gin.

W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Lanchester, June 6th, 1872. 143c

113 IS the Winning Number of the Single-Barreled Pigeon Gun. To be claimed within Seven Days.

June 15th, 1872. 141c

SUNDAY TRAINS.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in a field near the Pasture Drift Bridge.

Chair to be taken at Five o'clock. 150c

I, ROBERT TURNBULL, of Leadgate, will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts my wife, JANE TURNBULL, may contract after this date.

June 13th, 1872. 145c

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held in the LECTURE-ROOM, on SATURDAY, June the 15th at Half-past Seven p.m., to hear any Dissatisfaction that may have arisen through the Decision of the Meeting held on June 1st., relating to the Rule bearing on Share Capital.

Consett, June 7th, 1872. 137c

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a HOUSE and SHOP at Dipton.

The plans and specifications may be seen on application to S. SWALWELL, Tailor and Draper, Dipton, on and after MONDAY, May 27th, 1872.

Tenders to be sent in on or before THURSDAY, June 6th, 1872. 109c

NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.

August 5th, 1870. 775a

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 242a

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

ON SALE, at 11, FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, a large quantity of

ITALIAN RYE GRASSES,

Imported SEEDS at Low Prices,

SUTTON'S IMPERIAL CABBAGE, best Cabbage in cultivation,

TRIPOLI ONION SEED, &c., direct from the growers,

12 Packets of Imported ANNUALS, post free to any address for 12 Stamps. 108c

Business Announcements.

PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS!! PAPER HANGINGS!

RICHARD WALKER,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER, GILDER, AND PAPER HANGER,

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

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

Agent for a Newcastle Steam Dyeworks. Parcels sent weekly.

An APPRENTICE wanted. 142c

NEW GREENGROCERY ESTABLISHMENT NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

MR. W. LEE,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has opened a GREENGROCER'S SHOP in NEWMARKET STREET, Consett, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. Always on hand a large supply of Excellent POTATOES and other Articles connected with the business; also, a quantity of FRESH FISH. 48c

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

PIANOES.

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

CAULFIELD BROTHERS,
GRAINGER STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE.

STOCKS, SHARES, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD, and Immediate Advances made thereon, by Messrs. CHRISTIE, COOKE, and SONS, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street, London.

HEARSE, with Ostrich plumes, for one or a pair of horses; two C-spring MOURNING COACHES; and a One-horse MOURNING COACH, with Box for Children's Funerals, for Sale.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WM. MILLS, Carrier, (Successor to JOSEPH BARRON), from Newcastle, Ebchester, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, and Consett, begs to return his sincere thanks to the Public for their patronage since he commenced, and trusts by punctual attention to business to merit a continuance of further support. 714b

BLACKETT STREET CONFECTIONARY AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

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

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

Wedding and Funeral orders promptly attended to.

A GOOD BROUGHAM, A MINIATURE BROUGHAM, a Sociable LANDAU, a BAROUCHE, a WAGONETTE, to carry six persons inside, and also one to carry four, a WAGONETTE OMNIBUS, a SHAMROCK PHAETON, a PONY PHAETON, and a DOG CART, also several sets of Single and Double HARNESS, sent in for Sale on Commission, at ATKINSON and PHILIPSON's Northern Counties' Carriage and Harness Repository, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 695b

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

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

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

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

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

PLANING AND TURNING. 988b

Business Announcements.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!

W. AMBLE,
FRUITERER,
DIPTON,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand a large quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, POTATO SEED, RHUBARB ROOTS, CABBAGE PLANTS, &c.

VENETIAN BLINDS, Wholesale and Retail, by G. H. STEWART, Westmorland Terrace, Newcastle. Work per contract, or otherwise. Repairs, &c. 948b

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

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

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

SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING EXECUTED.

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

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

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

HARDY BROTHERS,
GENERAL CARRIERS.

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

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

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

Good CONGOU, at........ 2s. 0d. per lb.
First Class Do.............. 2s. 8d. per lb.
Fine INDIAN.................. 3s. 6d. per lb.
&c., &c., at

W. R. SMITH'S,
11, FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Fresh FISH twice a-week. 122c

DINING ROOMS, ROYAL ARCADE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. GEORGE DAVIDSON (late M'Cree), celebrated for good and Cheap Dinners. Private Apartments for Ladies. 949b

THE HEIRS OF DILSTON AND DERWENTWATER, being an account traced down from the earliest known date of the Ancestry to the present day, thus including the CLAIM of the COUNTESS AMELIA. By S. S. JONES, Price 1s. and 1s. 6d.—May be had at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett; and of Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, Bookseller and Stationer, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET of TINTED WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER, containing 48 Sheets, assorted tints, also his SIXPENNY BOX of WATER-LINED ENVELOPES, assorted tints—corresponding to Water-Lined Note Paper,—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

MEMORIAL CARDS of the Choicest Designs are printed to order and supplied on the most reasonable terms, at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES
AND
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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

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

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

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Neatly and promptly executed
AT THE
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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

EDITORIAL

"A REAL UNION MAN," ...
M. E. WILSON.—We have ... fulness of your commu...
"LINES TO THE DERWENT ... torical notes, by J.L. ... issue.
Lanchester Police Court and ... tions are left over.

The Consett ...

SATURDAY, JUN...

FACTS AND ...

WE are reluctantly com... assertions made by those ... opinion," to wit, the adv... train, as our silence on th... construed by many of ou... mission on our part that ... have been made at public ... have appeared in print of ... table facts. Now, we no... vagaries of gentlemen pro... cern for our welfare, bu... small as they may appea... sufficient to dispel the m... some of our readers. W... 19,000 out of a populati... favour of the Sunday trai... that if a similar *fact* be a... after the canvas of Crook... the number of the inhabi... by some inexplicable mea... in favour of a Sunday tra... as near the truth to assert... a population of 20,000 wo... and willing to append ... necessary documents? T... stated to be present at th... the consideration of this ... sett British Schools was ... of what is generally suppo... within the walls of that ... suggests that they must h... "red herring." Lastly, ... bitants present at a "ma... the Blue Mountains was ... favourite number) and we ... informed that the real ... between 300 and 400. ... mere trifles compared with ... made by the President of ... movement of £20 to the ... any loss which the runnin... might entail on the poor ... North-Eastern Railway! ...

THE LOCAL BOARD A... TRAIN MOVE...

OUR readers have, no do... report of the meeting of ... Board which appeared in ... week. The discussion on ... tion before the Board wa... remarkable one, demonstr...

"Different opinions serve bu...
That truth lies somewhere, ...

We confess ourselves so... understand the arguments ... representatives in our loca... occasion. We agree with ... the Board will be "justifi... that will be advantageous ... seeing that there is a diver... whether the running of a ... such a boon as sundry of t... measure assert, and rem... "the thoughts of the opp... to be respected," it would ... perhaps, if the Board had ... seem determined upon sec... and the inhabitants of the ... panacea—a Sunday train-... dently expect will bring ... wake as will act as a "pe... our social and moral delin... their own responsibility rat... their influence to that of ... constituency. The opinion ... the Board was that the r... train would be conduciv... morally and socially, to ... another that it would add ... forts of the inhabitants; a... the Board ought to forward ... movement as far as it c... Sunday train will bring ... stated by the two former ... matter of course, we suppo... will be considered by the ... ficient to convince any unb... will it accomplish all that ... it assert? We think no... reader, one of the gentlem... in the discussion, stated t... a train at their (the inhabit... time would be much bet... loitering about the street ... public-houses opening, as t... do now on the Sunday." ... Godless, intemperate lot. ... why it would be better to ... in search of fresh air? ...

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"A REAL UNION MAN," next week.

M. E. WILSON.—We have our doubts as to the truthfulness of your communication.

"LINES TO THE DERWENT."—This poem with historical notes, by J.L. will appear in our next issue.

Lanchester Police Court and several local communications are left over.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1872.

FACTS AND MYTHS.

WE are reluctantly compelled to notice the assertions made by those "leaders of public opinion," to wit, the advocates for a Sunday train, as our silence on these matters has been construed by many of our readers as an admission on our part that the statements which have been made at public meetings and which have appeared in print of late have been veritable facts. Now, we need not follow all the vagaries of gentlemen professing so much concern for our welfare, but one or two facts, small as they may appear, will, no doubt, be sufficient to dispel the mist which enshrouds some of our readers. We find it asserted that 19,000 out of a population of 20,000 are in favour of the Sunday train; to this we reply that if a similar *fact* be adduced as was stated after the canvas of Crook Hall, where double the number of the inhabitants of that village by some inexplicable means signed the petition in favour of a Sunday train, then it would be as near the truth to assert that 40,000 out of a population of 20,000 would be equally ready and willing to append their names to the necessary documents? The number of persons stated to be present at the meeting held for the consideration of this question in the Consett British Schools was so greatly in excess of what is generally supposed could be crushed within the walls of that place that our P.D. suggests that they must have been packed like "red herring." Lastly, the number of inhabitants present at a "mass meeting" held on the Blue Mountains was stated as 1,200 (a favourite number) and we have been creditably informed that the real number present was between 300 and 400. Of course, these are mere trifles compared with the generous offer made by the President of the Sunday train movement of £20 to the Directors to cover any loss which the running of a Sunday train might entail on the poor shareholders in the North-Eastern Railway! What next?

THE LOCAL BOARD AND THE SUNDAY TRAIN MOVEMENT.

OUR readers have, no doubt, read over the report of the meeting of the Consett Local Board which appeared in our columns last week. The discussion on the absorbing question before the Board was certainly a most remarkable one, demonstrating as it did that

"Different opinions serve but to declare
That truth lies somewhere, if we knew but where."

We confess ourselves somewhat puzzled to understand the arguments used by some of the representatives in our local parliament on that occasion. We agree with the CHAIRMAN that the Board will be "justified in doing anything that will be advantageous to the public," but seeing that there is a diversity of opinion as to whether the running of a Sunday train will be such a boon as sundry of the advocates of this measure assert, and remembering also that "the thoughts of the opposition party ought to be respected," it would have been better, perhaps, if the Board had allowed those who seem determined upon securing for themselves and the inhabitants of the district the great panacea—a Sunday train—which they confidently expect will bring such blessings in its wake as will act as a "perfect cure" for all our social and moral delinquencies, to act on their own responsibility rather than have added their influence to that of one section of their constituency. The opinion of one member of the Board was that the running of a Sunday train would be conducive of great good, morally and socially, to the district; of another that it would add to the social comforts of the inhabitants; and of a third, that the Board ought to forward the Sunday train movement as far as it could. Now, if a Sunday train will bring about the results stated by the two former speakers, then, as a matter of course, we suppose, the third reason will be considered by the speakers quite sufficient to convince any unbiassed mind. But, will it accomplish all that these advocates for it assert? We think not. Softly, gentle reader, one of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion, stated that: "By placing a train at their (the inhabitants) disposal, their time would be much better spent than by loitering about the street ends waiting for the public-houses opening, as the people at present do now on the Sunday." Truly we must be a Godless, intemperate lot. Is this the reason why it would be better to go *from* the country in search of fresh air? If this is the way our moral and social defects have to be remedied it will tend more to our credit to remain at home until we are so improved as to be able to visit our distant friends without leaving behind us a name derogatory to the district; for depend upon it if these are to be the persons benefited, they will seek for something *stronger* than fresh air. To be candid, it would show greater patriotism to endeavour to lure men from habits which are so repulsive, rather than advocate their transportation on Sundays to places where, as travellers, they would be enabled, by law, to obtain at any hour that which would render them a disgrace to the district.

LOCAL NOTES,

BY "A RAMBLER."

I hear that there has been a rupture amongst the Sunday Train Leaguers. A certain son of Neptune has received, so says the rumour, a private communication from one of the directors of the North-Eastern Railway, detailing the adventures of the champion of the League. The letter is alleged to state that while the subject was being discussed *pro et con*, the "hero of the Blue Mountains," were compelled to call in the services of a "blue bottle" to rid the room of the intruder. This letter, according to Mr. Harris's statement, is nothing more or less than a fabrication. As might be expected, the author of this bit of treason has incurred the displeasure of his crew, who have given him the "cold shoulder." It is a curious fact that the displaced son of Neptune, in a speech quite recently on the Blue Mountains, characterised "Scotus" as a *snake in the grass*, while he himself, they assert, has all along been playing the part of the "black sheep!" This is another "striking" illustration of the truth of the old warning—"Those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

On dit regarding the Sunday train question, I hear that a puddler, an advocate for Sunday locomotion, "lost a shift" last week in order to commit to memory a speech which he had prepared, but on account of his memory failing him at the important moment, the speech, which I suppose would have been quite an intellectual treat, did not take place. For the future, instead of putting it into his head, I would advise him to carry his speech in his pocket.

The Pasture Drift Road scheme has claimed a fair share of attention from the Consett Local Board, so much, indeed, that many persons were beginning to entertain fears that the road would never be formed. Mr. Dunne's scheme, however, has finally settled the question, and there is a prospect of the road being completed at an early day. The idea of raising the money by a rate is a very good one, and will in the end be a saving of 5 per cent. to the ratepayers.

"The Shield Row Friendly Benefit Society" is once more attracting the attention of the Lanchester magistrates. The Shield Row division, probably taking the hint I dropped a short time ago, have refused to admit the Tantobie faction to their club meeting, and hence the proceedings at Lanchester. It appears that on the 15th of April a meeting was advertised to be held at Shield Row for the election of officers and other business, but on the Tantobie division presenting themselves for admittance the doors were barricaded, the Shield Row adherents apparently looking upon the invasion as another attempt to remove the society to Tantobie.

It appears that the leaders of the Sunday train movement are not the only persons who were "sold" regarding the printer's error which you described in a paragraph last week. During this week I have received the following letter from one of the fair sex, who has apparently been victimised by the joking printer:—Deerest Ramler,—I was so stonished and aggrewated to see that them nasty printers was in herror hafter all about the Sunder trains. Me and Matilda was quite delited that we would have a hopportunity to go to Tinmeth with our young men. Says I to Matilda, "Matilda," says I, "me and John (that's my young man you know) ell go to Tinmeth on Sunder, and then you and your young man can go to Tinmeth on the Sunder follerin." Says Matilda, quite sharp like, "Hindeed, Sarey Ann, but James (that's her young man) said me and him was to go and see his aunt at Shields the first Sunder we had a hoppertunity." As I didn't care to look as if I was huffed, I concented for to let Matilda go first. So says I, "Matilda, I will go down to Mr. Hedley's shop and get some bits of harticles what we wants." Says she, "Very well, Sarey Ann." Accordingly, deerest Ramler, I goes down to Mr. Hedley's shop, and bote some things what cost us altogether 7s. 8½d., which Mr. Hedley kindley struck of the ½d. In corse our mistres was not long in noing our intenshuns, and says she to Sarey Ann, says she, "Sarey Ann, it is all a herror about the Sunder trains. There is no Sunder trains to be runned." Says I, "Marm, the time-table says so, marm." Says she, "The printer only put it on to pleese Harres." "Who says that, marm," says I quite dignant like. Says she, "The hedditor of the *Gardean* says so." Sure enough, deerest Ramler, I looks at the *Gardean* and found that it was all a took in.

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

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. EPPS, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"—See Article in "Land and Water," October 14.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled —"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

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

Local and District News.

It will be seen from an advertisement in our columns that a meeting on the Sunday trains movement is announced to be held on Sunday afternoon.

DEATH OF A HORSE BY HANGING.—On Tuesday night last, a horse belonging to Mr. Edward Rutter, contractor, Gorneey Colliery, hanged itself while fastened up in the stable. The animal had got its foot into the halter, and so strangled itself.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The following are the official returns of the statistics of the Connexion for 1872:—Members, 161,464—increase for the year, 121; deaths, 2,596—increase, 122; ministers, 962—decrease, 11; local preachers, 14,587—increase, 181; leaders, 9,942—increase, 109; Connexional chapels, 3,710—increase, 125; other places, 2,697; Sabbath schools, 3,454—increase, 68; teachers, 48,776—increase, 835; scholars, 290,141—increase, 9,056; day schools, 50—increase, 3; teachers 77—increase, 64; scholars, 3,784—increase, 642.

CHAPEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AT KIBBLESWORTH.—On Saturday afternoon, the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Kibblesworth was struck by lightning and severely damaged. A flash of lightning early in the afternoon, entered the north end of the building, carrying away the side facings of the pulpit, and lifting a bottle and a glass to the other end of the chapel. The glass was broken, but, strange to say, the bottle was not in the least injured. From the chapel the lightning passed out the same way as it had entered, and going into a garden adjoining, struck a spade out of a man's hand. Considerable damage was done to the roof of the building, which we understand, is insured. A child sitting at one end of the garden was surrounded with the falling *debris*, but was unhurt.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF GREYHOUNDS NEAR EBCHESTER.—On Sunday morning, Mr. Dixon, of Ebchester Mill, an extensive breeder of greyhounds, observed a greyhound bitch to be in a rabid state, and immediately secured it. The following morning the animal showed increased symptoms of madness, and on Mr. Dixon throwing a brush towards the spot where it was fastened, it immediately seized hold of it and tore the brush head off. Feeling confident that the bitch was mad, Mr. Dixon at once destroyed her, and also another greyhound which had been bit by the bitch. Nine valuable greyhound pups, about a month old, were also destroyed. It appears that the animal first named had been bitten by a dog belonging Mr. Hunter, farmer, Ebchester, which was supposed to have been mad at the time, as nothing has been heard of it since. On Monday a cow belonging a farmer in the neighbourhood, exhibited symptoms of madness, and it is believed, to have been bitten by a rabid dog.

ROWLEY BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—On Saturday evening last, the annual tea meeting in connection with the above Sabbath School was held in the Baptist Chapel. The tea was of excellent quality, and admirably served out by Misses Errington, A. J. Kell, E. and Jessie Leybourne, Walton, and Pickering, to the children and a goodly number of their parents and friends. After tea, a public meeting took place, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Brooks, Rev. T. Pipe, and Mr. J. Miller, of North Shields. The children also recited portions of Scripture, &c., and with the assistance of the choir sang a selection of beautiful hymns, which very much added to the evening's enjoyment. On Sunday, the Rev. T. Pipe preached two excellent sermons, morning and evening, and notwithstanding the very unpropitions state of the weather, the services were well attended, the chapel being much too small to admit all comers on Sunday night. Altogether, it was quite a success. Mr. S. J. Leybourne presided at the harmonium.

KIP HILL WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—This annsversary was held on June 1st and 2nd, a jubilee tea was held in the chapel, on Saturday, June 1st, when about 80 adults, and about 120 scholars partook of the good things provided the tabes being ably presided over by the following ladies:—Misses M. J. Weightman, M. Weightman, E. Ritson, and Mrs. H. Hunter. After tea a public meeting was held, Mr. William Morton, the superintendant of the school, in the chair. A report having been read by the Secretary (Mr. J. Sunley), which showed they had 20 teachers and 125 scholars, with an average attendance of 14 teachers, and 80 scholars. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. Humble and R. Radcliffe, of Pit Hill; and T. Thirlaway, who highly and profitably interested the audience, after which, the meeting closed by singing the doxology.—On Sunday June the 2nd, the Rev. T. Hind preached in the morning, from Acts vi., 5. In the afternoon, from Isiah ii., 2. Mr. John Bell preached in the evening, from James v., 2. Liberal collections were taken after each service in aid of the school funds.

DURHAM COUNTY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY. —On Saturday, Mr. Whitehorn, representing the official liquidator, applied before Vice-Chancellor Bacon to sanction the minutes which had been drawn up with regard to the future conduct of the affairs of this society now in course of winding-up. It will be remembered that an application was made to his Honour last term, to sanction the holding of meetings of the unadvanced and unsecured creditors on certain specified dates, to submit to them for approval a scheme for liquidation, the terms of which have already appeared in our columns. In brief, it was now proposed by the minutes to ask for a decree of the Court making the arrangements binding on all parties; to direct that the process of winding-up be after the manner of a voluntary and not a compulsory liquidation; and that the bank should honour the cheques of the official liquidator bearing the signiture of the chief clerk of his Honour's Court. The object of this was to do away with the necessity of calling fresh meetihgs to sanction the payment of costs, &c.; but they proposed that this should be done by application to the Court.—His Honour: It must not be done without.—Mr. Whitehorn: That is perfectly understood, your Honour. Order accordingly.

ANOTHER MEETING ON THE SUNDAY TRAIN QUESTION—On Monday evening another mass meeting in favour of running a train between Newcastle and Durham, via the Consett branch on Sundays was held on the Blue Mountains. Owing to the uncertain state of the weather there was not such a large attendance as might have been expected. Mr. Waldy, of Blackhill, presided, and in commencing the proceedings referred to a report which had been circulated by some evil-minded person to the effect that Mr. Harris, in his interview with the directors, had to be forcibly expelled the room. He might say that this was untrue, and that the interview between Mr. Harris and the directors was of a most amicable nature. (Hear, hear). Although the *soi-distant* "captain" had forsaken their ship, he was glad to say that she was still afloat, and was likely to go safely into harbour. (Applause.) Mr. Harris in the course of a lengthy speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the seven members of our local parliament who had voted in their favour last Board day. (Three hearty cheers were then given for the seven members, and a similar number of groans were uttered for the four members who had voted against the motion). Mr. Harris then detailed his interview with the directors, and contradicted the statement that any force had been used in ejecting him from the Board-room, but that, on the contrary, his reception was of a very courteous description. Referring to "Scotus's" letter last week, Mr. Harris denied that he had lost his temper, and refused to enter into a controversy respecting either his bad grammar or his temper. Although "Scotus" was an opponent, he was an honourable one, and he admired him for it. (Hear, hear.) Commenting on the proceedings of the Local Board last week, Mr. Harris said the minority who voted on the Sunday train question included a publican, and he would ask them if that gentleman could have any religious scruples regarding the Sabbath? (Hear, hear, and laughter). A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

The Secretary (Mr. John Finney) of Zion Chapel, Winlaton, begs to acknowledge the receipt of fifteen shillings from Mr. John Baker, Consett, towards the trust estate of that chapel.

This (Friday) morning, a lad named James Mellon was brought before T. Wilson, Esq., at Shotley Bridge, charged with wilfully damaging a gooseberry bush belonging Mr. Tait, schoolmaster, Consett, on Thursday evening. The young thief was caught in the act of stealing gooseberries.—Committed to prison for one month.

Messrs. Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease and Spence, bankers, are about to open a branch at Shotley Bridge for the transaction of all usual banking business. They have taken a portion of the Town Hall premises for the purpose, and it is expected their arrangements will be completed in time to commence business early next month. Mr. Booth has accepted the agency.

GOOD TEMPLARISM AT MEDOMSLEY.—A Good Templar meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Wednesday evening, when addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. Armstrong, G. Farrage, J. Bushby, W. Bell and S. Leybourne. Melodies were sung by Miss Richardson and Mr. S. Leybourne. Mr. W. Robinson occupied the chair. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up. Upwards of twenty applicants for a Good Templars Lodge was taken at the meeting.

LEADGATE. — On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the Leadgate Wesleyan Day School, to consider the feasibility of erecting an organ in the Leadgate Wesleyan Chapel. After mature deliberation it was resolved to get professional opinion on the propriety of removing the end wall and construct an organ chamber. The meeting was very unanimously of opinion that this long looked of affair should be carried out, and upwards of £30 was subscribed on the spot.

QUOIT MATCH NEAR BURNOPFIELD.—A quoit match for £30 a-side took place on Tuesday last, on the ground adjoining Hobson's Hotel, near Burnopfield, the conditions of the game being—12 yards distance, 6lb quoits, each man to fix a pin, and 61 shots up; the players being George Stringer, and Thomas Armstrong. A shade of odds was laid on Stringer, who at the outset led well, and appeared to have much the best of the early play. As they progressed, however, Armstrong's play considerably improved, and they eventually stood at "40 all." From this point, a capital contest ensued, Armstrong however, having a little the best of it; and he was ultimately hailed the winner of a most exciting game by three shouts only.

CONSETT AND THE SUNDAY TRAIN MOVEMENT.—REFUSAL TO RUN TRAINS.—Our readers will remember that this (Friday) morning was fixed for the interview between the deputation from the Consett Local Board and the directors of the North-Eastern Railway, at Newcastle, regarding a Sunday train between Newcastle and Durham, *via* the Consett Branch. On Thursday morning, the Clerk to the Local Board (Mr. J. Elliott), sent a copy of the following letter to the three gentlemen forming the deputation:—"Dear Sir,—Under date of yesterday, with reference to the running of Sunday trains, Mr. Tennant says:—'I beg to inform you that, on Friday last, the question was again brought under the consideration of the directors of this company, when they resolved to adhere to their former decision, which we communicated to Mr. Jenkins, the chairman of the Consett Local Board, on the 30th April last. Under these circumstances, it will be unnecessary to trouble the deputation to wait upon the directors in reference to this matter.'" This (Friday) morning, Mr. Jenkins proceeded to Newcastle for the purpose of waiting on the directory.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB COMPLICATIONS AT SHIELD ROW.—Yesterday (Thursday), William Reed, secretary to the Shield Row Women's Friendly Benefit Society, appeared before the Lanchester magistrates, (M. Kearney and A. H. Talmadge, Esqrs.), to answer a charge of having refused to admit Jane Smith and other members to the meetings of the society.—Mr. Bush again appeared for the complainant; and Mr. John Patrick for the defendant.—This case was adjourned for the production of the certified rules, which were now produced; and the complainant stated that herself and about forty of the Tantobie division of members, including their secretary, Mr. Joseph Robinson, on presenting themselves at the lodge-room door, at Mr. John Charlton's house, at Shield Row, were refused admittance by three men who were posted at the door; one of whom told them that they had got the Tantobie bank-book, and they did not care anything for the members, while Mrs. Charlton, the landlady, in an altercation which ensued, threatened to drop complainant out of the window, if she did not hold her tongue.—In answer to Mr. Patrick, the complainant stated that she paid her subscriptions regularly at Tantobie, but had not paid them at Shield Row for five months.—Mr. Patrick submitted that the rules specially provided that the subscriptions should be paid at Shield Row, and the complainant being out of compliance, had no right at the annual meeting.—Mr. Watson said he read the rules, and although they provided for persons out of compliance being deprived of benefits, they did not exclude them from the meetings, although they could not vote.—The magistrates retired for a short time, and on their return into court, Mr. Kearney said that the bench was of opinion that Mrs. Smith was improperly refused admission into the meeting, and they directed that another meeting be regularly convened by Mr. Joseph Robinson, for July 3, for the business of the annual meeting. They were also of opinion that no member should take part in the meeting until they had paid up their arrears. This concluded the case, which had been witnessed by a crowded court, principally ladies, members of the society.

BLACKHILL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—On Sunday, the anniversary sermons of the above church was preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. J. Deans, B.A. of Leith. In the morning the rev. gentleman selected for his text Luke v., 8.—"When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord." In connection with the text the preacher said that there were two prominent subjects contained in it. 1st.—The confession—"I am a sinful man, O Lord." There was a certain, an overpowering revelation of the distance between God and man displayed here. The Jews thought that no man could look on God and live. As none but God could work miracles, Peter thought that he was near Him, and therefore he cried out "I am a sinful man." "This was brought about by a conscious sense of depravity and guilt. Peter was not worse than those around him, but he was brought into closer contact with our Saviour, and that revealed unto him his own depravity and guilt. Peter's confession was a personal one; "I am a sinful man O Lord." It was without reservation. It was always so with the sinner when a consciousness of his guilt and depravity dawned upon him. He saw his own deficiency, and like Peter he was led to exclaim "I am sinful man, O Lord" Peter's acknowledgment was from the heart. The rev. gentleman then noticed the second portion of his subject; the petition—"Depart from me." Peter's petition, although a natural one, was a mistaken one. Though it was a mistaken one, there was some show of justice in it. Peter did not think himself fit to be beside Christ. He drew his hearers' attention to the kindness of Christ in this instance. Although requested by Peter, to depart, He spoke kindly to him, and said, "Fear not, from henceforth, thou shalt catch men." The rev. gentleman concluded a very impressive and eloquent sermon, by urging all his hearers to accept the offers of mercy. In the evening Mr. Deans preached from Titus iii., 4.—"But, after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour to man appeared." At the close of the services collections were taken on behalf of the funds of the church, amounting to £23 15s. 4½d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Determination of blood to the head, flushings, palpitations, and shortness of breath are cured by these grand regulators of the heart's impulse. Under Holloway's grand specific the current of blood throughout the body becomes steady and unchanged by the passing thought—hence the suffusion of the head and cheeks is avoided and nervous embarrassment prevented. They in like manner remove the excessive sensitiveness so often the opponent to the grace and ease inherent in the healthful and strong-veined frame, and eradicate the doubts of the nervous. In intellects declining from intense study, free living, or over anxiety, no equal remedy is attainable. Without exaggeration, they give muscular energy to the paralysed and ease to the pained.

ELOPEMENT.—We understand that the ex-barmaid of an hotel, not 100 miles from a well-known "road" in Stockton, with a married man, took an unexpected departure from the town in the course of last week. The man occupied a leading position in a brass band, and leaves a family behind him; the woman has been keeping company with a respectable young man, who seems to have been blind to the infidelity practised under his nose. The various evils brought upon himself the faithless husband chose that he liked the best. He gave some hint to his unfortunate spouse of the condition of affairs, and declared his intention to leave for America. The parties are now missing, and likely to remain so.—*Stockton Gazette.*

DEATH OF MR. GURNEY PEASE, OF DARLINGTON.—We regret to record, at the early age of 33, the death of Mr. Gurney Pease, the fourth surviving son of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, and brother to the present member for South Durham. The deceased, who was a partner in the firms with which Messrs. Pease are associated, married a few years ago, a daughter of Mr. J. J. Wilson, of Kendal, who survives her husband, as also five young children, the issue of the marriage. Mr. Pease was recommended some time since to leave business for a time for the benefit of his health, and has since been residing at Malvern, with his family. Owing, it is said, to too early exposure, after a late attack of scarlet fever, an affection of the kidneys set in, to which cause his death is more immediately attributable. From being quite a young man, the deceased had taken a leading interest in the advocacy of the temperance and Alliance platforms, and generally in religious and philanthropic works. He was a member of the Darlington Town Council, and also of the Board of Guardians, and held other minor public offices. He died at Malvern on Monday night, and on the news reaching Darlington on Tuesday morning there was a general expression of regret on the part of the in habitants by whom the deceased was highly respected.

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

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

"THE LION, THE NET, AND THE MOUSE."—To prevent Pirates, and unprincipled Traders from deceiving the public, the proprietor of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed has been compelled to adopt the above Trade Mark (Lion, Net, and Mouse), and this design will in future continue to appear upon the wrapper of each genuine Bottle, and any one imitating it will render themselves liable to fine or imprisonment. The following letter will bear testimony to the wonderful curative properties of this old cough medicine.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, 'Netley,' Wick, North-East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe Cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. Linzell, H.M.G.B. 'Netley.'—To Mr Powell."—Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Black friars Road London; and Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.—In Bottles only, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each. Ask for Powell's Balsam of Aniseed."

A sincere voice of warning against Quacks, or an unerring Guide to the Nervous and Debilitated, by J. L. Pulvermacher. An infallible means of detecting the Quack Doctor, and thus preventing the above class of patients from falling into his clutches, a danger into which they are likely to be entrapped through his specious and enticing forms of advertisments and treatises. The well known name and position of the author is a sufficient guarantee of sincerity. To be had through any bookseller, or direct of J. L. Pulvermacher, Galvanic Establishment, 168, Regent Street, W., London. 969b

ELECTRO-DIFFUSING 5s. BANDS, BELTS, &c.—Mr. Pulvermacher, ever anxious to diffuse amongst the millions the great boon of his Medico-galvanic System, has happily succeeded by his new mechanical process of manufacture in establishing a 5s. Electro-diffusing Band, Belt, &c. of self-sustaining action. While insuring the greatest efficacy in the speedy recovery from *Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Spasms, Cramp, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, Functional Disorders, &c., &c.,* these appliances combine cheapness with the utmost ease, and greatest comfort of application by being used in a dry state. Henceforth Patients of small means and delicate constitution may advantageously avail themselves of the truly marvellous efficacy of Galvanic Electricity by self-application, an efficacy *unrivalled by any remedy extant.* These Bands, &c., are forwarded, post free, on receipt of post-office order, or stamps, with full particulars on application to J. L. PULVERMACHER, 168, Regent Street, London W.

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 15, William Street, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Welsh, of a son.

At 13, Pitt Street, on the 14th, Mrs. Reid, of a son.

At Staniforham Bank, on the 6th, Mrs. McCardle, of a daughter.

At Delves Lane, on the 8th, the wife of Mr. W. Stobart of a son.

LONG CLOSE.—On the 9th, the wife of Mr. G. Fearthorne of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—On the 13th inst., John Joseph, son of Mr. John Pescod, of Consett, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Dormand, coalowner, of Lanchester.

DURHAM.—At the Register Office, on the 4th inst., Mr. Matthew Newton Ward, jun., to Miss Elizabeth Westgarth, both of Consett.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At 11, Pitt Street, on the 6th, aged 14 months, John Clifford.

At 49, King Street, on the 12th, aged 14 months, Janet Hay.

At Delves House, on the 1st, aged 11 months, Robert Turnbull.

SUNNISIDE.—At the house of Mr. T. Henderson, on the 6th, aged 50 years, Frances, the wife of Mr. Edward Drummond, late of Grey Mare Hill.

SATLEY.—On the 5th inst., aged 63 years, Robert Bundon.

BURNHOPE COLLIERY.—On the 7th, aged 43 years, Mary Hood.

On the 8th, aged 25 years, John Fitches.

BURNOPFIELD.—On the 7th, aged 15 years, William, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith.

PIT HILL.—On the 2nd, aged 2 years, Hannah, daughter of T. Lowery, miner.

EDMONDSLEY.—On the 1st, aged 1 year, Elizabeth, daughter of J. Mason, miner.

On the 2nd, aged 22 years, Mary, the wife of T. Moody, miner.

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XVI.

MRS. BAYLIS SITS DOWN TO DINNER ALONE—DOUBTS IN THE SERVANTS' HALL—THE INTERRUPTED LOVE-MAKING.

The cook at the Poplars had managed to produce her sauce without the aid of Jabez Goody, thanks to a decanter of wine she found in the dining-room; and at the appointed hour, the dinner was placed on the table.

There was only one person, however, to appreciate the results of the cook's labours; and that person was Martha Baylis.

The housekeeper, even in John Wentworth's time, had mostly sat at her master's dinner table; and it may be easily conceived that under the sway of his brother, she was not disturbed in her position.

On this occasion, after waiting a considerable time for Thomas Wentworth, and seeing that he came not, she placed herself at the head of the table, and as she was a woman who did not neglect the art of "keeping herself up" by feeding well, she had the covers removed, and to the intense astonishment of the serving man commenced operations.

She was pleased, however, to direct her attack merely upon an *entree*, in the shape of a hare, jugged upon luxurious principles, lying piecemeal in the dish, like various small islands, surrounded by an ocean of rich gravy.

"You have not seen anything of Mr. Goody, I suppose?" she said, in a desultory way, to the man who waited on her.

"No, mum,—nothing," was the reply.

Mrs. Baylis looked at the plate. All that was ordinarily placed in the charge of the butler was right enough on the table; and so far that was satisfactory. The butler had not "skedaddled" with the silver service.

The housekeeper went on with her dinner. The hare lost the very centre of his back; a portion of one of his hinder quarters, and such of his giblets as the cook thought fit to serve him up with; after which a maccaroni pudding and a trifle of Stilton cheese and bread, finished the housekeeper's repast.

She did not, in fact, care to make much of a dinner.

She then ordered the dishes to be removed, and some of them and their contents to be kept warm; but the cloth was suffered to remain on the table in case Thomas Wentworth should return to sit at it.

The poor dinner made by the housekeeper did not prevent her applying to the decanter; though, as the butler was absent, there was nothing on the table but the remains of a bottle of port and about half a bottle of sherry.

With these poor liquids, however, Mrs. Baylis managed to get on pretty well, taking wine with herself several times, till, in the mere excitement of drinking alone, she began to feel a little influenced.

To be a little influenced under such circumstances, is, with some people, to be desirous of completely surrendering one's self; and although Mrs. Baylis did not come to this abject position in its entirety, she was nevertheless induced to take more than her usual quantity. Indeed, although she avoided the small dregs of the port, she made sad work of the half-bottle of sherry, and whether it was the wine, or whether it was the natural excitement caused by her master's absence, she became drowsy.

It was awkward, too, for her eyes, to be sitting staring hard at a white cloth; for white is a colour—if it is a colour at all—very trying to the vision, as those who have to deal much with it—whether they be Alpine explorers ascending Mont Blanc or bleachers of linen spreading out their acres of surface, or lime-burners, or even authors, scribbling over their reams of paper—can well testify.

No wonder, then, that the housekeeper, sitting alone over the pale gold wine, and over the fair white table-cloth, became sleepy. But it is a wonder, that a woman of her strong determined temperament, allowed herself to show it.

That she did show it, however, was plain enough from a conversation carried on below stairs, at the instance of the man who waited at table. It was when he returned to the lower regions, after paying a somewhat officious visit to the dining-room, ostensibly to see if anything was wanted.

"She's swilling herself rarely!" he said, in master's absence. The lynx-eyed old cat nearly tumbled off her chair, when I went in."

"Well I never!" exclaimed the cook,—"Lor bless me, who'd have thought it! And, she so abstemerous, too, as she eggs us on to believe! Why, she took that blessed butler because he was a teetotal man—the old hypocrite!"

"Ah, you may well say that!" exclaimed Susan, the housemaid, "he *is* an old hypocrite, and no mistake!"

"I didn't mean *him*; I meant *her*!" said the cook, severely.

"Well then, cook, you should say what you mean," replied the maid. "But for my part, I believe 'em both to be hypocrites; and if they had a string round their necks, and was tied together, and thrown over a line, like two cats, there'd be no harm done!"

The notion of Mrs. Baylis and Jabez Goody tied together in this manner, and thrown over a line, seemed to tickle the fancy of the serving man, and he took occasion to squeeze Susan's hand in token of his complete appreciation of her jest.

"But what," said the cook, seriously "can have become of that butler, I wonder?"

"Ah, what, indeed!" replied the maid. "The plate's right enough, it seems."

"Oh, yes for a wonder, that's all right, or *she* wouldn't have rested! The plate, and everything else, seems to be as much hers as master's."

"I suppose they'll get married some day," put in the footman, with a soft, melancholy look at Susan.

"No that they won't," said the cook. "He knows a little too much for *that*, I fancy. More likely they'll get scratching each other's eyes out by what I see."

"Ah!" exclaimed the housemaid, drawing a long breath, "You're right there, cook. There's something between 'em; and what it is will come out some day. You mark my words!—it'll come out some day!"

"Hush, hush!" said the wary though naturally heated cook. "You mustn't talk like that, Susan. We may all have our suspicions, but we must—what d'ye call it?"

"Obfuscate'em," put in the footman.

"That's not exactly the word" said the cook, "but it will do. You're quite right there, John Thomas. We must what-do you-call-it'em!"

"Well, I dont care what *I* say!" exclaimed Susan, "and everybody may hear me that likes. I shan't forget in a hurry that night when poor master died!"

"You mean that morning, Susan," said John Thomas, mildly.

"Well, it don't matter a bit!" replied Susan. "Night or morning, it's all the same; and I shan't forget it."

"Nor I," said the cook.

"Nor I," echoed the footman.

"And I'll tell you what," continued Susan solemnly, "It's my firm belief that we shall all be called on some day to take our solemn 'affidavixes!'"

"Our solemn what, Susan?" asked the cook.

"Our solemn affidavixes; as to what we heard that night!"

"O dear me!" exclaimed the cook. "Well, I hope, I shan't be the first! I don't know how I should get through it. I should feel as though the fire was roasting me instead of the ribs of beef! I should go round, Susan—I know I should—as though I was hung on a jack!"

"Lor!" exclaimed Susan, "you must be very timerous, then! I went into the box once at the sizes, and got out of it just as though I was a dustin' a room. It's nothing, when you're used to it!"

"Same as the eels," mildly suggested John Thomas.

"Don't talk of eels!" said the cook. "I'd rather be skinned alive than lift up my voice in a court of justices!"

"Well, you'll have to do it some day, as sure as you're alive, and aint an eel," suggested the persistent maid.

"Susan," returned the cook, solemnly, "as I'm a living woman, I hope and trust not. Them counsellers-at-law, with their wigs and gownds, would be the death of me! I should never serve up a dinner again; and as to a hand for pastry, I should tremble—I know I should—and send up leather!—yes, Susan, leather!"

The cook's feelings at this point so overcame her, that she involuntarily turned aside, and allowed John Thomas the opportunity he had long desired, of pressing Susan's hand again, and whispering something that in nowise disconcerted her.

She was softly but not angrily replying "don't," when the cook turned again and said,

"But about them dishes! It's sinning against providence to keep 'em baking at the fire there! Whatever can have become of master?—I suppose we must go and ask *her* what we're to do. There'll be nothing left in them dishes fit to eat if they stay where they are! And, dear me, Susan, hasn't this been a day! First, Dudley—poor young man—goes off like mad, without bidding a soul good-bye! then that psalm-sing teetotal butler's missing; and then off goes master, and stays away as if he was a scouring the country after the pair of 'em! Lor-a-mercy! it's enough to give one the miserables when one thinks what a quiet decent house this used to be!"

"There, don't go takin' on like that, cook?" said Susan. "if we don't like it, I suppose we can leave it, and it's no use a making one's self a skellington about it! For my part, I can afford to look down upon upstarts such as *her*; and some day, perhaps, *I* may sit at the head of a table, and eat and swill myself till I'm sleepy!"

"There's no perhaps about it," said John Thomas approvingly. "You will do it, and you can do it, you know, as soon as you please. You've only to say the word, Susan."

"Ah, well,—let's talk about that another time," Susan. "As cook says, what's to be done about master's dinner."

"I'll go up and see," returned the footman, I should'nt wonder if I caught her asleep."

He went very quietly to the dining-room, entered as quietly, and found Martha Baylis in the condition he had thought probable; she was fast asleep.

His movements, however, disturbed her; for she suddenly started, and said, staring about her in momentary bedazzlement.

"Who's there?"

"Me," replied the man curtly.

"You! oh, ah, yes, I see, exclaimed the housekeeper, rubbing her dazed eyes. "Has Mr. Wentworth returned?"

"Not as I've seen," was the reply.

"It is very strange! what time is it?"

"Going on for ten, by the clock there."

"So late as that! Well, I must have sl——, that is I must have *sat* longer than I thought. It is useless keeping this cloth here now, clear it all away."

As the man proceeded to do this, Mrs. Baylis rubbed her eyes again, and was suddenly afflicted with another recollection:—

"And Mr. Goody? Has anything been heard of him?"

"Nothing at all, mum. He'll miss his prayers, if he don't look sharp. Are we to have prayers to night?"

"Well," said the housekeeper, doubtingly, "I think not. We can say them to ourselves to-night."

"Very well, mum."

And John Thomas cleared off, and left the room with a grin.

The housekeeper gave way to a slight shudder—the result of a chill produced by her drowsiness—when she found herself alone, and she began to be really alarmed at her master's absence. While, however, the coach and the coachmen were away, she had some hope of Thomas Wentworth's speedy return. But had the coach returned? she had forgotten to ask that; so she rose to ring the bell.

Just as she did this, however, the sound of wheels was plainly enough heard on the gravel drive.

"At last," she said, "and of course, the moment I've had the table cleared!"

She smoothed her hair down, straightened her cap, and shook out her tumbled dress, and then, sitting down again folded her arms, and prepared to meet Thomas Wentworth with dignified severity.

The door opened, and a bareheaded grey haired old man, of alarmed aspect, stood on the threshold.

The housekeeper started from her severe position; for she knew then that Thomas Wentworth had not returned.

"Come speak out quickly!" she said. "Where's your master?"

"The Lord only knows, mum," replied the grey old coachman. "I've been waitin' for him at the station these three hours, till they shut the doors, and told me there'd be ne'er another train there to-night. And then I drove back again. I thought, perhaps, master might ha' got here unknown to me."

The housekeeper listened to the old coachman in silence, but without much regarding what he said. She knew the story. Thomas Wentworth had followed his son.

"That will do," she said to the man, "But have the coach ready at the door in time to meet the first morning train from Southampton. I will go over to the station myself."

Mrs. Baylis then sat down again, and stared hard at the fire. She was wondering what was to be the next step. Should she go to bed, or should she sit up? She scarcely liked to have the house closed completely and the servants asleep that night. It was possible that Thomas Wentworth might return; but only just possible, and certainly not probable. And then Jabez Goody was still an absentee; and he might return; and although under the circumstances, Mrs. Baylis would have had little or no compunction in letting the truant butler wander about Waverton all night as a punishment, she yet felt so anxious to know the reason of his strange disappearance, that she preferred to sit up, even for so unimportant a personage as Jabez Goody.

Ostensibly, then, to sit up for her master, but really to see how and when Jabez Goody would return, was Mrs. Baylis's final determination. She had had a sleep; she did not want to sleep again for a time; and besides, her head was so full of critical, exciting thoughts, that she wanted an opportunity for reflection.

It occurred to her, then, that the best thing to do was to send the servants to bed; and she left the dining room, and walked gently down stairs for the purpose.

She found the old coachman taking his supper, and relating to the cook, between his well-mumbled mouthfuls, the history of his two journeys to the railway station. The cook was staring hard at him, and Susan and John Thomas were in a retired corner apparently engaged in some rigid devotional exercise. Their heads were together, their four hands were mixed up in a kind of knotty pyramid, and their lips moved in a pantomimic fashion that suggested a sweet serene unison of their two souls!

Nobody noticed the apparition of the housekeeper, till she uttered one word,

"Cook!"

The sound was sudden, and seemed so hollow and sepulchral, that the four rapt domestics were fairly startled. The old coachman choked himself with an unmasticated morsel; the cook gave a great gulp and said "Oh, lar!—my heart's in my mouth!"—and as to Susan and the footman, they fell into such a ludicrous position of nervous excitement that even Mrs. Baylis, oppressed, as she was, with heavy thoughts, could not restrain a smile.

It is always an awkward thing to be caught love-making, though that species of manufacture is probably the best known and the most practised of all the "makings" in the world. Hands are sure to be dropped; eyes are certain to take severe or spooney expressions; and cheeks are mostly reddened, when human doves are caught pluming themselves to each other, and setting their beaks in too near contact. Cooing and billing are always contraband in such cases, and the appearance of a third party on the scene is something like the sudden pouncing of a revenue officer upon an illicit still in full work, or the appearance of a preventive man on the shore on a dark night when the brandy casks are being run in.

It is not at all surprising, then, that John Thomas and Susan, upon being suddenly interrupted, struck positions that were suggestive of the greatest distance and the most icy coolness between them.

Mrs. Baylis was wise enough to take no notice of their embarrassment except by the grim smile that for a moment lighted up her pale hard countenance.

"Cook," she repeated, "I have reason to believe that Mr. Wentworth will not return to night, so you can all go to bed when you wish. You will go round the house, John, as usual, and see the windows and doors are fast.—"

"And Mr. Goody, mum?" asked the cook.

"Well, as I intend to sit up for a time, if he should return, I shall know it, though it is very improbable that I shall open the door to him."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed the housemaid, firing up with indignation when Mrs. Baylis had gone. "Only think, now, of her sneaking down in that way. She walks like a cat and she is one, she ought to have a lot of bells hung about her,—that she ought!—the evil-eyed old griffin!"

"She brought my heart into my month, she did, Susan," said the cook, "that you might have knocked me down with a feather! Oh, dear me. I can feel it now, beating and throbbing as though it was being played upon with drumsticks! If it had been a happarition calling out 'cook,' it couldn't have upset me more."

"And I was most choked," put in the old coachman, "only I jest managed to squeeze the bit down somehow."

"And we're to go to bed," said Susan, "and she's a going to sit up, is she? Well, I only hope that she'll like it; and if I could dress up as a ghost, I'd frighten the life out of her, I would, if I was to leave for it to-morrow."

The conversation then flagged a little; and presently the cook made a move which was the signal for retiring.

The servants at the Poplars slept in a small wing of the house which separated them by the length of a passage from the main building; and a door closed this passage, and was mostly shut by the last one who retired.

The last one, on this occasion, was the footman, who after going over the house, and shutting up as Mrs. Baylis had desired, closed the passage door, and left Mrs. Baylis, as he thought, and as she thought, alone in the main body of the building.

Thus silence fell upon the Poplars; soon, however, to be strangely interrupted.

(To be continued.)

THE SEAL FISHING DISASTER AT LABRADOR.

A late despatch received from St. John's, Newfoundland, gives particulars of the recent losses of vessels in the ice off Labrador and Newfoundland during the sealing voyaging this spring, up to the latest possible mail date. Over 40 vessels, including four steam ships, have been known as having become total wrecks, being dashed to pieces while amid huge icebergs and plains of ice during a terrible hurricane. On an average each of these vessels carried about 100 men, employed as seal hunters, and out of these 4,000 human souls only 175 have been accounted for. The large majority of these unfortunates have left families behind exclusively dependent upon them for sustenance. Although the number of vessels is roughly estimated at forty, many others have not yet been heard from, but all the forty have been totally wrecked, and the few who were saved could give no account of those they left behind them. During the flight the steamship Retriever was last, sixteen sail of vessels were hemmed in by high boulders and bags of ice, over which tremendous seas dashed high and wild, so that it was impossible at times to discover the icy islands, and charge after charge of ungovernable ships against these mighty barriers soon cleft the bows and bulwarks asunder, and consigned many stout hearts and stalwart forms to watery graves. While this fleet lay to, as a last effort to survive the wild north-eastern hurricane, many of the tossing crafts cut down each other. One fearful instance is recorded, wherein a vessel was driven on an iceberg of a huge sea, and fell back with a mighty crash on the brig Twin Sisters, which lay beneath the iceberg. A large number of men were instantly crushed to death, and the Twin Sisters was literally burst in two. The rest of the crew, only 15 out of 98, clung to the broken spars, and were by chance picked up by the crew of the Retriever. The Retriever barely reached land in the morning when she foundered, and the crew narrowly escaped in the vessel's boats. The consequence of this wholesale ruin to the seal-hunting fleet of Newfoundland will steep that country again in poverty and misery, from which it has but recently risen. Hundreds of the fleet have yet to be heard from, and their fate may be even as gloomy as that of the forty-one vessels of which this account is presented. In the light of that dreary dawn the scene which presented itself to those on board the only surviving fleet of the sixteen, the Retriever, cannot possibly be described. The ice had wedged in the space intervening between the position of the vessels and the shore. Upon the rudely-heaped boulders and flakes of ice were strewn masts, rigging, broken hulls, and clothing in the wildest disorder. Worse still were the blood-smeared corpses crushed to death by jaws of ice closing on them. Some were actually cut in two by the powerful jamming of the floes; and others, half-drowned and exhausted, died from the intense frost. The stiffened bodies lay strewn around in the most ghastly attitudes, and the terrors which surrounded their death were pictured on the blanched countenances of many, while some of them could hardly be recognised, they had been so badly mangled."

The following is a list of the vessels, together with number of crew of each which are known to have been lost:—

Maid of Judah	97	Hawk	175
Spark	102	Emily Ann	113
Bloodhound	125	Meteor	70
Eclipse	99	Ironsides	115
Rover	90	Lucknow	98
Retriever (150 saved)	—	William V. May	91
R. G. Y.	100	Pride of the Sea	117
Aurora	74	Hector	100
Laplander	80	Brothers	90
Witch of the Waves	93	Iceland	132
Edgar Doran	102	Hero	42
Twin Sister	98	Nightingale	65
Terra Nova	115	Balaklava	79
Flash	101	Eglantine	80
Leonora	62	Herbert Luby	98
First Fruit	75	Queen of the Isles	96
Lord of the Isles	75	Hunter	50
Esquimaux	104	Mary Jane	43
Auster	97	Redman	65
Margante	45	Home of the North	132

THE GERMAN NAVY.—The *Borsenzeitung* of Berlin considers that the German fleet is now being developed with such rapidity and success that it will soon be capable of providing for all possible requirements without making too large demands on the public treasury. The ironclad fleet of the Baltic, which, according to the memorandum laid before the German Parliament by the Admiralty, is to consist of only eight frigates and one or two corvettes, will not command that sea, but it will suffice, when supported by the fortifications which are now in progress at Wilhelmshaven and on the line of the German coast, to make it very dangerous for a hostile fleet to attempt a blockade. The most important feature, however, of the new scheme is, thinks the *Borsenzeitung*, the proposed construction of light corvettes of the Alabama class, four of which are already being built, and seven more of which are to be begun shortly.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is to be made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Colonel Anson, M.P., has so far recovered from his recent illness that he is now able to take outdoor exercise.

The somewhat sudden death of the Princess Soltykoff, in Eaton-square, London, is announced. She was consumptive.

The Consular Chaplaincy at Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's, Azores, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. L. H. Tugwell.

At a large meeting of North Staffordshire miners on Monday evening, at Hanley, it was resolved to demand 10 per cent increase of wages and a reduction of two hours per week.

The Princess of Wales has announced her intention to attend the dinner of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, next week, at Lynn. The Prince of Wales will preside on the occasion.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Rogers, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Member of Council at the Presidency of Bombay, vice Mr. Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.—*Gazette.*

On Monday the Marquis of Westminster formally opened a New Blue Girls' School at Chester, a very pretty edifice in the half-timbered style, on land which he had given near to the Public Park.

The *Birmingham Post* states that the small-pox is not upon the decline in Birmingham; indeed, the last return of the Inspector of Nuisances exhibits a sudden and startling increase in the number of new cases.

The total number of messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st inst. was 288,600, being an increase of 86,351 compared with the corresponding week of last year.

The action by Mrs. Gilchrist, arising out of a remarkable marriage settlement by which her husband agreed to leave her one-half his fortune, was compromised on Monday, the plaintiff receiving one fourth of the fortune.

At Plymouth, early on Friday morning, Mrs. Stewart, wife of a grocer, was found dead in bed. She had been suffocated by an escape of gas. Her infant died also, and a nurse who slept in the same room was saved with difficulty.

The Early Sunday Morning Lectureship at St. Swithin's, Cannon-street, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., has been conferred upon the Rev. A. W. Snape, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Kent road, Southwark.

Two young men were drowned in Loch Lochy last week. They were employed as civil assistants to a surveying party of Royal Engineers now at Auchnacarry. One night they went out in a boat, and next morning the boat was found keel upwards.

The captain, the staff-commander, and the lieutenant of the watch of the Royal Alfred have been tried by court-martial at Bermuda, for getting the ship on shore on one of the Bahama shoals. The two first were severely reprimanded, and the last acquitted.

The *Times* understands that Mr. Scudamore's scheme for the settlement of the telegraph branch of the Post Office has been forwarded to the Treasury by the Postmaster-General, who has recommended it to the favourable consideration of "My Lords."

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Daniel Brooke Robertson, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Consul at Canton.—*Gazette.*

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.—The following days have been fixed in addition to the list furnished on Saturday, viz.—Norfolk Circuit: Oakham, Friday, July 5. South Wales: Haverfordwest Wednesday, July 3. There can be no further alteration or addition to the list.

Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., presided over the annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund on Saturday evening, when subscriptions amounting to over £600 were announced. At the same time the Attorney-General took the chair at the anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society.

THUNDERSTORM AND A CHAPEL SET ON FIRE.—On Saturday, during a thunderstorm, the Kibblesworth Wesleyan Chapel was struck by lightning. The pulpit was set on fire, from which the flames spread, and the chapel was eventually enveloped in flames and almost completely destroyed.

The steamer Minerva, from Hull to Hamburg, has rescued, off Heligoland, a foreign vessel's crew, consisting of four men and a boy. The men were picked up in a state of great exhaustion, their vessel having foundered some days before. Their ship was the Twee Gebroders, for Hamburg, in ballast.

Major Haig, R.A., Secretary of the Royal Artillery Institution at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, died on Friday morning rather suddenly. He was for many years secretary to the Ordnance Select Committee, and a member of the various scientific committees appointed by the War Office.

THE TRIPOLI.—The workmen and steam tugs left the wreck of the Tripoli on Saturday evening. The funnel and mainmast have disappeared, and it is supposed that the hull is broken. About one-third of the cargo is still on board. Lloyd's agent has spared no trouble in endeavouring to save the property and cargo.

The batch of cartridge girls formerly in the Royal Arsenal, who were a short time since sent to work in the silk mills at Leek, in Staffordshire, have succeeded so well that the Woolwich Charity Organization Society has received applications for 50 more of the same class, who will be collected and forwarded as soon as possible.

Preparations are being made at Windsor Castle for the reception of Her Majesty, who, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, is expected to leave Balmoral on Thursday, the 13th inst., and arrive at Windsor about 9 o'clock on Friday morning. Her Majesty will remain at Windsor about a month, and will then proceed to to Osborne.

DEATH OF LADY JAMES STUART.—The death is announced of Lady James Stuart, in her 78th year. The deceased lady was the widow of Lord James Stuart, second son of John Lord Mount-Stuart, eldest son of the first Marquis of Bute, by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Penelope Crichton, only daughter and heir of Patrick, fifth Earl of Dumfries.

About £1,000 has been collected to defray Capt. Nolan's costs, and the *Irish Times* estimates the total amount of these as £15,000. The failure of the collection so far has surprised some persons. The weekly journals find in the "Galway judgment" a new means of keeping up excitement, and are working the mine with their usual assiduity and absence of scruple.

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Robert Moore, a Birkenhead police officer, was on Monday committed for trial for the murder of James Henderson. On May 26, prisoner had committed a criminal assault on deceased's daughter, and on Henderson coming to her rescue, Moore knocked him down, and from the effects of the blow he died last Thursday.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Clarence Herbert Todd Neale, described as a very gentlemanly-looking young man, pleaded guilty to an indictment which charged him with feloniously forging the signature of his father to a bond for £100, with intent to defraud.—The Recorder said it was a peculiar case, and he sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour.

The Lord Chancellor has received from the London Court of Bankruptcy a certificate that the Earl of Orkney has been discharged from all debts and liabilities due at his bankruptcy from which it is in the power of the Court to discharge him.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, late legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, has returned from India. Although the learned gentleman has been more than a fortnight in London, his arrival has not been announced in the journals. He is in excellent health.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Dutton Price, the second baronet. He was born in 1800, and succeeded his father in 1834. (This baronet left England in 1830, and has not been heard of for twenty-five years.) Sir Charles is succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, Capt. Rose Lambert Price, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, born 1837.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday in Downing street. The Ministers present were—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Halifax, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Hon. C. Fortescue, and the Right Hon. J. Stansfeld.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND PATENTS.—A circular has been issued from the War Office stating that no officer or other person, while employed in the manufacturing or experimental departments of the War department, will be permitted to obtain or sell, or be directly or indirectly interested in, any letters patent for articles needed for the use of the Government, nor to accept or derive any benefit whatever from any person interested as a patentee or otherwise in such invention; and no claim on behalf of any person so employed will be admitted for compensation for any loss he may allege that he had sustained by being prohibited from taking out letters patent for them.

SHOCKING MURDER IN RUSSIA.—A shocking murder has just been committed at Wilna (Lithuania). Mgr. Toupalski, rector of the Catholic Training School for young priests, suddenly disappeared, and with him one of the students who acted as his secretary. A search in the residence of the missing man led to no indication. but a few days later the secretary was arrested at Mariampol a frontier town, wearing the clothes of the prelate and having in his possession a box containing the head, arms, and legs of the deceased. He admitted that he had poisoned his master, cut up the body, the trunk of which he had thrown into a river, and having stolen a sum of 70,000 roubles (3f. 75c. each) had taken the road to Kowno, with the intention of escaping into Prussia. In order to throw the police off his traces he had alighted from the railway at Josli and pursued his way to the frontier in a cart. There he was arrested at the moment when he was hiring a carriage to take him away.

PRIVATE POST CARDS.—On and after the 17th instant, private cards may be taken to the Office of Inland Revenue to be impressed with a halfpenny stamp, under conditions which may be learned on application at that office; and, when thus impressed, but not otherwise (for adhesive stamps will not be accepted in payment of the postage), they may be transmitted through the post between places in the United Kingdom under the following regulations: 1. The words "Post card" and "The address only to be written on this side" must be printed on the front of the cards, as in the case of the official post card—the royal arms being ommitted; but there must be nothing else (the address excepted) printed, written, or otherwise impressed upon the face of the cards. 2. Nothing whatever may be attached to the cards. 3. The cards must not be folded, nor may they be cut or in any way altered after they have been impressed with the half-penny stamp at the Office of Inland Revenue. 4. On the back of the cards any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed; but such communications must not extend to the front side. Private cards will not be supplied to postmasters for sale to the public. It must be distinctly understood that no cards, except those which are impressed with a half-penny stamp at the office of Inland Revenue, can pass through the post for a postage of a halfpenny, if they have anything of the nature of a letter written upon them. There seems to be much misapprehension upon this point.

THE GODRICH DIVORCE PERJURY CASE.—The trial of William Harmer, formerly waiter at the Star and Garter Tavern, Putney, charged with the commission of wilful and corrupt perjury in connection with the Godrich divorce case, was resumed on Tuesday morning at the Old Bailey. This case arose out of the apparently interminable divorce suit of Godrich v. Godrich, which has been for so many years in one shape or other before the public. The defendant was examined as a witness on behalf of Mrs. Godrich in the Divorce Court, and the allegation of perjury made against him was that he had sworn that during the years 1865 and 1866, Mr. Godrich was in the habit of coming to the Star and Garter Hotel at Putney, where he was employed as waiter, with Miss Fanny Fowler, the sister of Mrs. Godrich, and that he had on several occasions seen them in the act of committing adultery together. The delay in the institution of criminal proceedings against the defendant was accounted for by the fact that the mother and father of Miss Fowler had suffered so much mentally and otherwise through the proceedings, that their lives had actually been shortened, and the moment Miss Fowler found herself a free agent, she at once preferred the present charge against the defendant. The case for the prosecution having been closed witnesses were called for the defence, the chief one being Mrs. Godrich, who reiterated her statements respecting familiarities between her husband and her sister Miss Fowler.—Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the annual meeting and dinner of the Norfolk Agricultural Society at Lynn on the 19th inst. The Prince of Wales will exhibit stock from his Sandringham estate in several classes, and will preside at the dinner. The prizes offered on the occasion amount to £1,300. The dinner will be served in a marquee near the show-ground. It is understood that the Prince and Princess of Wales are likely to attend the next Triennial Musical Festival, to be held at Norwich in September next. Their Royal Highnesses attended the Festival of 1866, and so greatly contributed to the success of that meeting that an effort has been made to induce them to extend their personal patronage to the approaching gatherings. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, and attended by General Sir William Knollys and suite, left Marlborough House shortly after 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon for Titness-park, Sunningdale, Berks, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough. The Royal party drove to the Waterloo Station of the London and South Western Railway, in order to travel by the 4.45 p.m. down train, which arrived at Sunningdale at 6 o'clock. Sunningdale, usually a quiet station, presented a scene of unwonted bustle. The Princess of Wales, on quitting the train, entered, with her lady in waiting, a light phaeton, drawn by a couple of white ponies, and thus drove from the station, leading the *cortege*. Next followed the Prince of Wales, with Prince Arthur and others, in a waggonette and pair, a similar vehicle with the suite bringing up the rear. In this order the Royal party drove through the village of Sunningdale, greeted on every side by the inhabitants and cottagers, to Titness-park, distant about a mile from the station. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards entertained a small party of guests at dinner.

Mark…

CORN M…

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKE… there was a fair supply of wh… from abroad; the trade rul… prices asked checked sales, … was done, although at the ex… Barley and oats, owing to l… Beans and peas slow. Malt … dearer.

HEXHAM CORN MARKE… a very good attendance. T… and all readily at an advanc… last week. An average quan… and prices were somewhat i… supply of oats was also large, … last week's rates.

DURHAM CORN AND PROV… —The following were the pri… this day:—Oats, 5s 0d to … 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s 0d to … 0d to 0s 0d; Beef, 8d to … veal, 9½d to 10d; pork, 0d … 12s. 0d to 13s 0d per qua… 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 9d to 3s … turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; g… hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. … rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per cou… 5d lb. Eggs, 12 to 13 for 1… per quart; sherries 6d per lb … stone; new potatoes, 5d to 6…

DARLINGTON CORN MARK… made 15s 0d to 16s 0d; wh… barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per … bushel; beans and peas unal…

LONDON CORN MARKET, … ance. Market very quiet. … sell at Monday's quotations. … 6d cheaper. Oats, maize, b… little business doing.

CATTLE M…

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MAR… of stock presented for sale … beasts, but a decline of 110 sh… with that of last week. Res… scription of stock was about … supply of beef comprised 1,37… improvement to note in the g… breeds moved freely off at a … the rates of this day se'nni… finish. The number of sheep … mutton trade ruled active, an… were well supported, with a g… Lambs—which were the best i… been shown here this sea… demand, some even fetching … were shown. A good deman… slight advance from last we… posed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime he… secondary sorts, 9s 0d to 9s … 8s 3d; first-class oxen, 9s 9d … to 9s 6d; cows, 7s 6d to 8s … 6s 6d; small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d p… (out of wool), good vendable … 9d; middling 7½d to 8½d.

DURHAM CATTLE MARKE… per stone. Store cattle, £7 … each.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE M… Between 1,200 and 1,300 fa… foreign animals were offered f… demand at a slight reduction … but the best beef made full… About 8,000 sheep and lamb… cleared off at last Wednesda… 9d; lamb, 1s per lb. An ex… store cattle.

MISCELLANEOU…

NEWCASTLE HAY AND ST… There were 109 carts of hay, … market. Prices: old land hay, … land hay, £4 5s 0d to £6 0s 0d … to £0 0s 0d per ton. Whe… barley straw, 2s 3d to 2s 8d; … per thrave.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON … day there was a large attendan… Pig iron was greatly in deman… regulated by 102s. 6d. per … Many of the ironmasters stil… they meet with in obtaining m… coke. In consequence of thi… the irregularities of workmen, … inconvenienced and sustain … variation in the condition of th… the mills and furnace are kept … Prices are high, but in spite o… of orders in the market. The … are busy, and the engineers … their books as they can get … to come. Coals and coke … sufficient quantities, and the p…

Railway Ti…

Showing the time at which the… expected to arrive at and depar…

NOTE.—*These Tables are co… rities, but we do not hold ou… errors they may contain.*

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW …

Leaves Newcastle (Week day… 9·0, 10·5, 11·0, 11·25 (*), … 4·0, 5·10, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0, …

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)-… 7·15, 8·15, 9·30.

These trains leave intermed… Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; … Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26 … minutes after the above times, … about 35 minutes after the tim…

* First and second-class e… Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarro… Dock at 18 minutes after … South Shields about 25 minute… Newcastle.

Fares from Newcastle to Ga… 2d.; third, 1d.

Felling: First, 4d.; second, …

Pelaw: First, 6d.; second, …

Hebburn, Jarrow, Tyne Do… Shields: First, 9d.; second, 6…

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARRO…

Leaves South Shields (Week… 8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 11·0, 12… 4·20 (*), 5·0, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0…

Leaves South Shields (Sunday… 5·0, 7·20, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermedia… High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8 … 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling 26; an… after the above times, arriving … minutes after the times they le…

* First and second-class expr… Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, l… after the above times, arriving … minutes after they leave South …

Fares from South Shields to … Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.; …

Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6…

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, o… second, 6d.; third, 4d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH S…

Leaves Sunderland (Week day… 9·50, 10·55, 12·20, 1·50, 2… 8·50, 10·5.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays… 4.50, 7·10, 8·10, 9·25.

These trains leave intermedi… Hendon Lane, 7: Tyne Doc… minutes after the above times, … about 20 minutes after the tim…

Passengers between Sunde… *carriages* at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to … second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne … 8d. third, 5d., High Shields…

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—At Tuesday's market there was a fair supply of wheat, with a moderate arrival from abroad; the trade ruled firm, but the advanced prices asked checked sales, and only a limited business was done, although at the extreme rates of this day week. Barley and oats, owing to large arrivals were 6d lower. Beans and peas slow. Malt unchanged. Flour the turn dearer.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a very good attendance. The show of wheat was good, and a ll readily at an advance of 1s to 2s on the rates of last week. An average quantity of barley was exhibited, and prices were somewhat in favour of the seller. The supply of oats was also large, and sold slowly at about last week's rates.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Oats, 5s 0d to 7s 0d per boll. Beans, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll. Peas, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; Beef, 8d to 10½d; mutton, 8d to 10½d; veal, 9½d to 10d; pork, 0d to 0d per lb; lambs 12s. 0d to 13s 0d per quarter. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s. 9d to 3s 3d; hens, 1s to 2s 6d; turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Pigeons, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 5d lb. Eggs, 12 to 13 for 1s. Gooseberries, 5d to 6d per quart; cherries 6d per lb; Potatoes, 1s to 1s 2d per stone; new potatoes, 5d to 6d per lb.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Red wheat made 15s 0d to 16s 0d; white ditto, 16s 0d to 16s 6d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per boll; oats, 3s to 3s 9d per bushel; beans and peas unaltered.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Thin attendance. Market very quiet. English and foreign wheat sell at Monday's quotations. Flour unchanged. Barley 6d cheaper. Oats, maize, beans, and peas dull. Very little business doing.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 64 beasts, but a decline of 110 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, every description of stock was about a seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 1,377 head. There is a decided improvement to note in the general state of trade, and all breeds moved freely off at a rise of fully 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a tolerably good finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 4,990. The mutton trade ruled active, and the rates of Tuesday last were well supported, with a good demand for the south. Lambs—which were the best in point of quality that have been shown here this season—experienced a brisk demand, some even fetching 50s. per head. Pigs—631 were shown. A good demand for all kinds of pork at a slight advance from last week, and all were soon disposed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; inferior sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 3d; first-class oxen, 9s 9d to 10s 3d; middling, 8s 9d to 9s 6d; cows, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, (out of wool), good vendable wedders, per lb., 8½d to 9d; middling 7½d to 8½d.

DURHAM CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—Beef, 9s 6d per stone. Store cattle, £7 to £16; cows, £12 to £23 each.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Between 1,200 and 1,300 fat beasts including about 50 foreign animals were offered for sale, and met with a fair demand at a slight reduction on last Wednesday's rates, but the best beef made fully 10s. per stone of 14lbs. About 8,000 sheep and lambs were shown, and were cleared off at last Wednesday's prices. Mutton, 7d to 9½; lamb, 1s per lb. An exceedingly poor inquiry for store cattle.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 109 carts of hay, and 57 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 0s to £6 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 5s 0d to £6 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 2s 3d to 2s 8d; oat straw, 2s. 4d. to 2s 10d per thrave.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day there was a large attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough. Pig iron was greatly in demand, and the quotations were regulated by 102s. 6d. per ton being paid for No. 3. Many of the ironmasters still complain of the difficulty they meet with in obtaining materials, especially coal and coke. In consequence of this scarcity of material and the irregularities of workmen, the employers are seriously inconvenienced and sustain great loss. There is little variation in the condition of the finished iron trade. All the mills and furnaces are kept as full at work as possible. Prices are high, but in spite of this there is a fair amount of orders in the market. The ship builders on the Tees are busy, and the engineers have as many orders on their books as they can get through for many months to come. Coals and coke are difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities, and the prices are higher than ever.

Railway Time Tables,

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·30, 2·0, 5·0, 7·15, 8·15, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; Pelaw, 13; Hebburn, 17; Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26; and High Shields, 3d minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 35 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—5·0, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50, 9·50, 10·55, 12·20, 1·50, 2·50, 3·50, 4·50, 6·5, 7·20, 8·50, 10·5.

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

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

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow *change carriages* at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second, 8d. third, 5d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 5d.; Jarrow, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s.; second, 1s. 6d.; third, 1s.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·36, 7·21, 8·21, 9·21, 10·26, 11·21, 12·51, 2·21, 3·21, 4·21, 5·21, 6·36, 7·51, 9·21, 10·36.

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

These trains leave intermediate Stations as follows:—South Shields 4, High Shields 7, Tyne Dock 11, and Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

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

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

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.38 or 5·58 a.m trains.

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

c.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at Manors, 10·3; Heaton, 10·7; and North Shields, 10·20.

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

e.—The 6·45 p.m. train Newcastle to Tynemouth runs only on Saturdays.

f.—The 11·45 p.m. train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers.

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0 (*e*).

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

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

b.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at North Shields at 8·30, Heaton 8·45, Manors at 8·50.

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	1·40	4·25
Cold Rowley	„	7·3	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·24	2·9	4·58
				1, 2.
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·20	5.10
	dep.	7·40	2·40	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	3·15	5·50
Darlington	„	9·0	4·40	6·40
Stockton	„	9·30	5·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	5·18	7·22

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	12·40	2·15	5·20
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	12·47	2·22	5·27
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	12·53	2·29	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	1·1	2·39	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	1·9	2·45	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	1·19	2·58	6·3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	1·24	3·4	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.	6·50	10·55	1·30	3·10	6·15
	dep				4·20	
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9		4·34	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18		4·43	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7.20	11·27		4·50	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40		5·5	7·0

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·23
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·40	4·13
Lanchester	„	7·52	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·2	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·17	4·50
	dep.	8·20	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	8·25	6·25
Ebchester	„	8·30	6·30
Lintz Green	„	8·39	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	8·46	6·46
Swalwell	„	8·53	6·54
Scotswood	„	9·59	7·0
Newcastle	arr.	9·10	7·15

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I remain, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,
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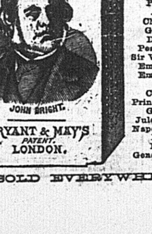
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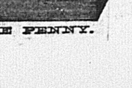
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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, at Leadgate, on Wednesday, Rev. Canon Kearney presiding. The following members were also present—Messrs. W. Jenkins, E. Charlton, J. Bland, R. W. Shaw, J. Calvert, T. Longstaff, and Rev. J. W. Mitchell.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read over they were passed and signed by the Chairman.

Plans and specifications for the sewerage and streets improvements by the Consett Iron Company, at Leadgate, were laid before the Board.

On the motion of Mr. MITCHELL, seconded by Mr. SHAW, they were referred to the Sewerage Committee, with power to sanction the same, if found satisfactory.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HIGHWAYS IN THE EXCLUDED PARTS OF MEDOMSLEY.

The SURVEYOR (Mr. Coupland) reported that he had wrote a letter to the Local Government Board asking whether the Leadgate Board could decline the management of the highways in the excluded part of the township of Medomsley. A letter was then read from the Local Government Board stating that the excluded part of the township of Medomsley for purposes of highway repair, was to be treated as a part of the district of Leadgate, unless the ratepayers otherwise decided, in the manner prescribed by the 9th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, Amendment Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vict. c. 61). The Local Board of Leadgate had no power to decline the superintendence of the highways in the excluded part.

The INSPECTOR informed the Board that he had collected the rate for the last six months, and had had an interview with all the ratepayers, and not one of them was dissatisfied with the supervision.—The subject then dropped.

APPLICATION FOR WORK TO BE DONE.

An application had been received from the ratepayers in the Medomsley township regarding their footpaths; and on the motion of Mr. CALVERT, seconded by Mr. MITCHELL, it was decided for the Highway Committee to inspect and report as to Medomsley footpaths at the next meeting.

THE PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS AT RIPPON BURN AND IVESTON BURN.

In answer to a letter from the Clerk, respecting the construction of a bridge over Iveston Low Burn, several communications were read over from Mr. Dixon, surveyor to the Lanchester Highway Board, stating that the Board did not object so bear its share of the expense, and referring the Board to a projected improvement at Rippon Burn, which had been "shelved" by the Leadgate Board.

The CHAIRMAN thought it would be best to meet the views of the Lanchester Highway Board, and have both works proceeded with at once.

Mr. BLAND moved, and Mr. LONGSTAFF seconded, that both Rippon Burn and Iveston Burn be proceeded with at once.—Agreed to.

THE SURVEYOR AND MR. BLAND AT LOGGERHEADS.

The following report was read from Mr. Coupland, Surveyor of Highways:—The works of the past month call for no special remark, the chief of which have been obtaining and preparing material for the ensuing season. I understand that your Highway Committee have inspected your district roads, and will, no doubt, report thereon in extenso. As customary, I now proceed to give you a *resume* of the chief works during the year on your roads; also hand you statistical statement of expenditure on your different roads:—

Annfield Lane, 5f. 0c. 16y.—Expenditure considerably below the average, having had material on hand. This lane is now in course of being watertabled.

Brooms Lane, 7f. 4c. 7y.—Very trivial expenditure. Traffic limited. A moderate supply of material required.

Burnhouse Lane, 3f. 7c. 4y.—Increased expenditure caused by building side wall and foundations. Requires part of it to be watertabled.

Durham Road, 1m. 7f. 4c. 16y.—Increased expenditure, which is to be attributed to extra supply of material, most of which is on hand. Requires water tabling.

Iveston Street and Bank, 4f. 8c. 11y.—Expenditure rather above average through more material being obtained, yet expenditure is trifling.

Pont Lane, 6f. 9c. 4y.—Same remarks as to the last road and requires water tabling.

Pontop Pike Lane, 3f. 5c. 17y.—Expenditure trifling. This road requires some improvement at the top above the railway, the quarry barring getting too far placed on to the road, and the road is getting very narrow where the ashes were laid on below the railway; altogether, the road requires to be remodelled.

Redwell Hills Lane, 3f. 4c. 11y.—Expenditure beyond average, a good quantity of prepared material being now on the road.

Stockerly Lane, 4f. 4c. 11y.—Increased expenditure, caused by lengthening culvert, the approaches to which requires to be completed.

Watling Street, 3f. 9c. 7y.—The expenditure similar to former years, and calls for little comment, further than it would be an improvement to carry out the footpath to the boundary of the district.

The supplementary expenditure during the year in building wall in Burnhouse Lane, lengthening culvert, and repairing bridge in Stockerley Lane, and carting and laying on material to footpaths have cost about £40. The whole expenditure upon your roads, 7m. 1f. 5c. 16y. has been £204 14s. 8d., or a nett highway expenditure of say £165, which are now in an average state of repair, several requiring watertabling, which work is now in progress. The monthly pay bills are herewith sent as follows:—District highways, £24 17s. 2d.; Medomsley township, £13 8s. 10d.; total, £38 6s.

The Surveyor in his report also asked the Board's protection from the scurrilous, perjured, and groundless remarks that he had been subjected to from a member of the Board, as he assured the Board that the member's voice was more powerful than edifying. At the February meeting of the Board this member stated that the roads cost £40 per mile, which was untrue, and at the last meeting of the Board, the same member described the state of the roads as shameful, which was also untrue.

The following letter was then read from the Highway Committee:—We have inspected the whole of the roads in Leadgate Local Board District, and we find that all the roads in the said district will need to be water-tabled, some of them being in a very bad state, Iveston Lane in particular, the water running on the road, and the whole of Durham Road will need a covering of limestone. Leadgate streets are very thin and the footpath opposite Mr. Ritson's coke ovens ought to have some pipes put through it to keep the water off it. Watling Street wants to be levelled next the Consett Iron Company's cottages, so as the water may run in the channel instead of the middle of the road, as at present. The footpath leading to Redwell Hills is often covered with water. The wall at the bottom of Mr. Parker's field will be falling down on account of a gutter being cut behind it, which ought to have a good drain put in instead, and Pont Burn is in a very dangerous state. A barrel arch ought to be put in and the road put straight across the burn. At East Castle quarry they are coming too near the road with the quarry rubbish and a conduit wants lengthening near East Castle pond. The footpath requires to be carried down Iveston village. The alterations at Stockerley Burn ought to be finished at once, it is in a very dangerous state. A conduit wants to be opened out at Bogle Hole Bank Top, and to have a good supply of stones broke and carted during the summer months to be ready for laying on early. We recommend the letting of the whole of our road work by contract.

The CHAIRMAN said it had generally been the practice for the Surveyor and Highway Committee to go together, and inspect the roads.

Mr. MITCHELL: The reports are certainly very discordant.

Mr. LONGSTAFF (to the Surveyor): Why did'nt you go this time?

The SURVEYOR: I never knew anything of the meeting.

Mr. LONGSTAFF: Did'nt you tell a member of the Board that you would not go with the Highway Committee?

The SURVEYOR: I said I was not wanted.

Mr. CHARLTON: He said he was not wanted. If there is to be any more inspection of highways, I will not go without the Surveyor be there. Hear, hear).

The SURVEYOR: Had there been any request, I certainly would have gone this time.

The CHAIRMAN: We are certainly driving at cross purposes.

Mr. BLAND: The inspection is always made during the first month of the new year. Other years the Surveyor himself was the first to propose the inspection, but this year he never said a word about it.

Mr. JENKINS: I am afraid all this has been brought about by a little ill-feeling between Mr. Coupland and some member of this Board. That member is Mr. Bland, and it may be as well to say they are at loggerheads, and I think it would be as well to have a better understanding between them, because this Board should not suffer because the Surveyor and Mr. Bland cannot agree.

Mr. MITCHELL: The public interest should not suffer. As a new member of this Board, I was not aware that an ill-feeling existed between these two gentlemen, but that is a serious statement about perjured remarks, and I do not think the Board should receive that portion of the report.

Mr. JENKINS: I think, after a little reflection, Mr. Coupland will be quite willing to withdraw these remarks.

The SURVEYOR: I have been treated worse than a dog by Mr. Bland.

Mr. BLAND: Does your balance sheet not show something like £40 a mile?

The SURVEYOR: Nothing of the kind.

Mr. CHARLTON: The fact of insufficient money having been expended on the roads has made them as they are. For a long time past, the Board have been spending the rates in a niggardly way at the expense of our roads, and all to please some individual farmer.

Mr. BLAND: Don't you think £40 per mile extravagant?

(The SURVEYOR handed the Chairman a statistical table, showing the name, length, and average cost per mile of each particular highway in the district, and also the cost per mile throughout the same which will be found in our advertising columns).

Mr. JENKINS: What matter does it make whether the sum spent is £25 or £55? The question is, has the money been judiciously spent?

Mr. BLAND: I am quite prepared to state that the roads are in a shameful state, let any man examine them who may.

The CHAIRMAN: I may say, Mr. Coupland, that there has been a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed about the state of the roads. For instance, the streets at Leadgate are full of ruts. I know there is a great difficulty in employing labourers, but, nevertheless, as I have said, a good deal of dissatisfaction has been manifested. The general opinion seems to be that you don't get the material ready in good time.

Mr. JENKINS: We are responsible to the ratepayers for good roads, and if the roads are not in good condition, and if we have been too economical, let us throw our pockets open, and put them in good repair.

Mr. BLAND: There is no ill-feeling in my breast whatever towards Mr. Coupland. What I simply complain of is that the ratepayer's money has been thrown away.

Mr. JENKINS: The Board will come to a dead lock if we do not try to work harmoniously.

The SURVEYOR: I have no wish to be daggers-drawn with Mr. Bland. I must say that I have, on many occasions been annoyed at the remarks that have fallen from Mr. Bland, but if Mr. Bland will pledge himself to treat me in a becoming manner, I will pledge myself to do everything in my power to give satisfaction to the Board.

Mr. JENKINS: Since I have been a member of this Board, I have observed nothing harsh in Mr. Bland's behaviour towards Mr. Coupland.

On the recommendation of the Board, Mr. Coupland agreed to withdraw his remarks, the Chairman stating that he thought there had been a little "sharp firing" on both sides.

That portion of the Highway Committee's report relating to the letting of the road work was gone into, and on the motion of Mr. JENKINS, seconded by Mr. SHAW, it was decided that the Highway Committee and the Surveyor confer together and that the next regular meeting take place on the 5th July, instead of the 10th July.

A STATISTICAL TABLE.

On the motion of Mr. MITCHELL, seconded by Mr. JENKINS, the statistical table submitted by the Surveyor, showing the name, length, and average cost per mile, of each particular highway in the district, and also the cost per mile throughout the same, was ordered to be advertised in the *Consett Guardian*.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report from Dr. G. Renton was read:—"I am happy to be in a condition once again to report very favourably of the health of your district during the past month. The measles epidemic, which has raged for so long a time, may now be fairly said to have terminated, as only six new cases have come under my notice during the month, and these occurred during the first fortnight of it. A fresh outbreak of scarlet fever took place about three weeks ago at the bottom of Pont Row. From this, five cases resulted, all more or less serious. Fortunately, however, no deaths have occurred, and no new cases have arisen during the last ten days, so that there is every hope that the stringent measures adopted have checked the progress of the disease. I notice with satisfaction that the open sewer running down by the side of Pont Row, has been partially covered in. This is a step in the right direction, and I would most strongly recommend the completion of the good work as a measure calculated in a large degree to improve the general health of the place."

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. HAWDON, inspector, reported as follows:—"Since the last monthly meeting, I have inspected the whole of your Local Board District, and find many of the ashpits are not satisfactorily cleaned out. Many take away the ashes and leave in the night soil. The branch sewers of Messrs Allen, Shaw, Moyle, Thompson, Co-operative Store, and the Consett Iron Company, in the back of Irish Street, are all stopped up. I have seen Messrs. Thompson and Row, about putting in water closets, and doing away with their privies, as complaints have been made to me about them. They agree to do so. Mrs. Ord complains about the highway from time to time, having been raised in front of her house causes all the water to fall upon her front step, sometimes it runs into her house. The members of the Co-operative Store complain of the dangerous state the channel is in fronting their shop. A large pond belonging to the Consett Iron Company, near to Bradley Works, is in a filthy state, having been the receptacle for dead dogs for some years, I would recommend it to be cleaned out, otherwise to be drained away, and filled up. The extension of Pont Row sewer, is satisfactorily completed, and would recommend it to be still continued, it being in such a filthy state. The plans of the Consett Iron Company for out offices at the Bantling, and for the improvements of plantation and dyke rows, likewise, the plan of John Wilson, for two cottages at Leadgate, will come before you today."

LEAVING NIGHT-SOIL IN THE ASHPITS.

Several members of the Board expressed their surprise that the night-soil should have been left in the ashpits, seeing that it was the most valuable for manuring purposes. This, however, the Inspector explained by stating that the farmers had sent young men to clean out the ashpits, and, consequently, their olfactory nerves were more sensitive.

THE BRADLEY NUISANCE.

Mr. CHARLTON, on behalf of the Consett Iron Company, promised to attend to this pond near Bradley, mentioned in the Inspector's report.

THE CONTINUATION OF PONT ROW SEWER.

On the motion of Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Mr. MITCHELL, it was decided to continue Pont Row Sewer as suggested by the Inspector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to six cottages belonging to Mr. Coupland, which were now in the hands of the East Castle Company. The soil in front of the cottages was so high up that the walls were quite damp and unhealthy.

Mr. MITCHELL said the houses were not fit for human beings to live in.

Mr. JENKINS said there was a great many houses in the district in a similar state. The question was what was to be done?

The CHAIRMAN: The Clerk better be instructed to write to Mr. Coupland on the subject. (Laughter)

Mr. COUPLAND said he would come to the same arrangement with the East Castle Company.

Cheques having been then signed, and the Board separated.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT, MONDAY, JUNE 10.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq., Judge.

BREWIS v. THOMPSON.—JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.—The plaintiff in this suit resides at Newlands Grange Farm, and the defendant resides near Witton Gilbert. It was an action to recover the sum of £32, for the eatage of a field on the plaintiff's farm. Mr. Barnes appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Patrick for defendant. It will be remembered that this case first came on for hearing at the April court, but in consequence of the parties deciding to come to an agreement, his Honour was not called upon to deliver judgment. However, as the plaintiff and defendant could not come to terms respecting the amount claimed, it was resolved to abide by his Honour's decision, and, accordingly, at the May sitting, the case came before his Honour. The Judge again recommended a compromise, and the case was adjourned for another month, in order to allow the parties to compromise the case, and in the event of failing to do so, his Honour would give judgment at the next sitting. The facts of the case are briefly these:—The plaintiff, in 1867, let the defendant the eatage of a grass field, from the 13th of May until the 11th of November, the price agreed upon being £32. Shortly after being put into the field, the sheep succeeded in leaping over the hedge into an adjoining field—the plaintiff alleging that the sheep were wild, and the defendant attributing escape of the sheep to the hedge being out of repair. To prevent the sheep doing damage to his neighbour's crops, the plaintiff appears to have put the sheep into the fold yard, and also into an adjoining fallow field. A butcher, to whom defendant had sold some of the sheep and lambs, on going up to the plaintiff's farm, discovered where the plaintiff had put the sheep, and alleged that the sheep had become considerably deteriorated in value by the plaintiff hungering the sheep. The question now before his Honour was simply whether the duty to repair the fence fell on the person who occupied the land, or the person who let it.—Mr. Barnes, on behalf of plaintiff, taking the objection that it was no part of the duty of the lessor of the eatage to repair the fence. His Honour, in giving judgment for plaintiff, said it was the duty of the occupier of the land to keep the fence in repair. As to the question whether the plaintiff put the sheep into another field and hungered them, that was no defence, as the defendant ought to bring a cross action against the plaintiff for injury done to his sheep.

SNOWDON v. SIMPSON.—This was an action brought by plaintiff, who is a mason and contractor, residing at Cutler's Hall against the defendant, an ironworker, living in Foundry Row, Blackhill, for the recovery of £34 7s. 6d., the balance of an account for work done. Mr. Brewis appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Granger for the defendant. Mr. Brewis having opened the case, Mr. Granger for the defence, said his client only disputed three different items, and the sum of £3, which had been allowed off on account of the inferiority of some of the work. On the 18th of May, 1861, the plaintiff credited them with £10, and the fact was that £20 had been paid. On September 6th, 1864, his client had got a receipt for £15, which was not credited to them; and on the 11th March, 1865, there was another receipt for £6, with which they were not credited. Mr. Granger then handed his Honour the receipts for the above accounts. His Honour (after looking at the receipts): Was there anybody present when this money was paid? Defendant: My daughter was in the house. Plaintiff, on looking at the receipt, said the one for £6 was not in his hand-writing, and called his daughter, Mrs. Hagan, who said she remembered her father paying £15 and £6. She had also seen her father pay the plaintiff small sums from 1s. to £1. His Honour said the case involved the serious charge of forgery, and if the plaintiff still disputed the payment of the money, he would adjourn the case and have it tried by jury. After a short discussion between the legal gentlemen, the latter said they would try and come to some arrangement before next court day, and in the event of their not doing so, notice would be sent to the registrar, and the case could then be tried by jury.

GOLDMAN v. POTTS.—A WATCH TRANSACTION.—The plaintiff in this suit is a travelling jeweller living at Sunderland, and sued the defendant for the sum of £12 6s., balance of the price of a gold watch. Mr. W. Brignall, jun., Durham, appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Britton, of Newcastle, for defendant. Plaintiff stated that in last August he sold the defendant a silver lever watch for £6 10s. Plaintiff afterwards, in January of this year, took the silver watch back, and sold defendant a gold watch for £23.—By Mr. Britton: He did not sell the gold watch for £23 subject to its valuation by a watchmaker.—Mr. Britton: Did you not make an appointment to go and see Mr. Marshall about the watch?—Plaintiff: Yes. I told Mr. Potts to go himself and get the watch valued. I did not agree that the watch should be valued, and that I would take whatever price it was valued at. Robert Potts, the defendant, said in August last, he got a silver lever watch from the plaintiff, who warranted it for twelve months. In January, defendant told plaintiff the watch would not go, whereupon the plaintiff showed him a gold watch and asked him if he would like to buy it. Defendant said he was no judge of the value of watches, and he would get the watch valued, and in case it was valued at £23 he would take it. Plaintiff said he could get it valued at any time he liked, and he would agree by it. Defendant agreed to pay for the watch by instalments, and a fortnight after the plaintiff called at his house and was paid £2. Defendant had not then got the watch valued. Plaintiff subsequently called at defendant's house, and on being told that the watch would not go he said it only wanted a slight touch at the regulator, at the same time touching it with his finger. The watch, however, still refused to go, and had refused to go ever since. Defendant then told the plaintiff that he had got the watch valued, and on being told that Mr. Marshall, of Highgate, had valued it at £16, the plaintiff said no one in either Consett, Leadgate, or Blackhill, could value a watch, and that if it had been valued at £16 he would take the watch back and return the whole of the money. The plaintiff had previously said that he would abide by Mr. Marshall's valuation.—Mrs. Potts, wife of defendant, corroborated the defendant's statement. Mary Baxter, said she was present when plaintiff stated that he would abide by Mr. Marshall's valuation. Mr. Britton, for defence, said the case had better be adjourned for the production of Mr. Marshall.—His Honour, and Mr. Brignall did not object to this course, and His Honour said the case would stand over until next court, unless the parties could settle it.—Defendant: What am I to do? The plaintiff warranted the watch for five years, and it will not go.—Mr. Brignall: Put it in my client's hands and he will repair it.—Defendant: I would not trust it in his hands.—Subsequently a compromise was effected between the parties, the plaintiff agreeing to allow off three guineas.

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

Correspondence.

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

THE LOCAL BOARD AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—I little thought to trouble you again when you inserted my last letter, respecting the bearing of the Board to its own business, and to that which did not concern it.

A few weeks ago, I saw reported in the *Guardian*, that the Chairman of the Board had expressed himself as fearing they had gone beyond their sphere when they first raised the question of Sunday trains. I was glad to read this statement, but cannot reconcile it with their further proceedings at their next meeting. When the Board had done so much as it did do, and its effects had come to an issue in the cause, they could becomingly have left the matter to have taken its own course, especially after tacitly agreeing to the statement made by their Chairman, which I have referred to.

However, they meddle again at the prompting of outsiders, and they (if I can translate actions aright) eat their words, and trample on their professions.

I think, sir, no doubt need exist as to whether Government and the ratepayers ever thought they were making a plaything when they created Consett Local Board. But we see how its members can spend time over, and come to repeated decisions about this matter (which they once said) does not concern them, and how they act at the same sitting with respect to sanitary matters which vitally concern them, and which the Government made them a governing body to look after. Why they come to no decision at all, and for no reason which I can see, except that because a nuisance complained to them as being on some person's premises, is alleged to be quite as bad on some other person's property, and the latter had best not be thought about, the former had better not be meddled with!

Now, sir, I think the contrast, which I have shewn in the Board's proceedings, or rather which it has shewn itself, is anything but flattering. In fact, I consider it serious business for the Local Board. And, if during this season, disease should roam and ravage amid Consettonians as it did last year, any number of Sunday trains (even if established through the efforts of the Local Board, with Mr. Harris at its back) will not excuse oversight, and neglect of its legitimate duties.

I am,
Yours respectfully,
OVERLOOKER.

June 12, 1872.

SUNDAY TRAIN MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—With your permission, I wish to give my opinion on this important subject a little more fully than time and opportunity permits at our Board meetings. At our Board meetings, I have refrained from discussing the subject on religious grounds, but that, of course, is my principal objection. The prohibition "Thou shalt do no work on the Sabbath day," ought to be sufficient for christian Englishmen. I take it as obligatory, as "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Our legislators seem to think so to certain tradesmen "Thou shalt do no business," why not try it on with the railway companies, and fine them for working their servants on the Sabbath, merely for people's pleasure. The Sunday train advocates say no, we want to see a dying father or mother (so may the railway servants), but if any working man is wishful to do this there is every facility for do so on the Saturday afternoon, and returning early on the Monday morning, or if he is so very affectionate and anxious to visit his dying relatives in their last moments, he will not think it too much to walk ten or twelve miles, to do so, especially when he needs the fresh country air so much by doing so he would not compel the enginemen to fettle their furnaces on the Sabbath.

There has been a great deal said about liberty. We are called tyrants, because we want to prevent other people from enjoying a ride in a train on the Sabbath, but the liberty is all on one side, liberty for me to go where I like, but none for the poor railway servants. All we want to do is to make it difficult to do wrong. Our legislators may be called tyrants, when they put down gambling and betting houses. It was said at one of the public meetings by some of the advocates for the train, that it would facilitate an interchange of opinion, but that might be an evil instead of a good. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and I fear there would be more evil communication than good among the Sunday train travellers. It would be a great temptation to young people (who are not anxious about it at present) to go away from the Sabbath school, and spend the day in pleasure, and from that to vice. But physically, I believe it would be an evil, the Sabbath as a day of rest is a great blessing, any mother can tell what a toil of a pleasure it is to get a dozen children ready, and take them away for the day only. There is nothing but excitement and anxiety all the day, especially, as Mr. Bright wishes to have them turned out, smart, and should the day turn unfavourable, they must either get wet and their clothes spoiled, or take shelter in a public-house, where they might get their first liking to intoxicating drinks. Why be at all this trouble and expense for a day, when we can so easily take a walk on the Blue Mountains, and enjoy the fresh air and beautiful scenery, so beautifully described by an advocate of Sunday trains. If an ironworker wants to enjoy the sea air, let him take ten or twelve days with his wife and family, and do so quietly, as many of the poor lead miners do with their 15s. per week every year. If we get a train, many of them will spend more money on the Sunday, during the summer, than would keep them for ten or twelve days at the sea side, and which would do them infinitely more good.

Yours truly,
JOHN ROUTLEDGE.

Consett, June 13, 1872.

SUNDAY TRAINS AND LOCAL ACTION.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—Probably, as your readers peruse this letter, the granting of Sunday trains for Consett will have become an accomplished fact; for it is presumed that the three influential members of the Consett Local Board who will have interviewed the Directors of the North-Eastern Company on Friday will have convinced that august body that 19,000 out of 20,000 (Harris's figures, not mine) of the working-classes want Sunday trains—that they ought to have trains—that they shall have trains; that Mr. Siddle is prepared to be Sunday ticket-clerk; Mr. Charlton, engine-driver; Mr. Jenkins, fireman; and Mr. Calvert the obliging guard; that steps will also be taken at the same time to divert part of the cash received for a proposed police-court at Consett to the purpose of providing extra cell accommodation at Tynemouth for Consett tourists. But, in all gravity, sir, what means this stir? Is the Consett Local Board demented? Has the spell of Harris's magnificent rhetoric scared their senses away that three of their number should meddle in a matter that does not concern them in their official capacity in the smallest degree? Has the genial spirit of Jos. Hughes influenced them, that they know not what they are about? Pray, sir, inform me if you can what means this social turmoil? Messrs. Jenkins, Charlton, and Calvert, working men's representatives! This must be a joke. The working men, to my knowledge, have never elected the first-named gentleman to represent them on any subject. A Board of Arbitration exists because working men and first-named kind of gentlemen can never agree upon each other's wants—it must be a mis-print for J. Hunter—who, like myself, knows more about the wants of working men than the above-named trio put together. Working men want a workman's club at Consett, but they cannot get it. The Sunday train movement is cheap philanthropy for Consett, to take men away on the Sunday to prevent them digesting the discomforts of their homes, and to stereotype poor Consett in its present unattractive condition. The public are not unmindful of the improvement of workmen's houses inaugurated and carried out by Mr. Priestman in non-prosperous times, and of the improvements now going on in the streets of workmen's cottages, but as long as three hundred two-roomed houses, with worn and broken flags laid upon the bare earth for a ground floor, and step-ladders for stairs to the upper apartments, as long as these two-roomed domestic hovels remain the dwelling-places of whole families in Consett, let the energies of the Consett Iron Company and others be addressed to the removal of such a scandal, and let them prove themselves the true friends of the people by improving their homes, that on the one home-day of the week workmen may be induced to stay at home, and not be tempted by the Sunday trains at a heavy cost to themselves and families to rush off to Tynemouth to escape the horrors of home—sweet home. The Local Board deputation should add weight to their demands for a workmen's Sunday train by adding some of their own. Some of the public want their letters—they have to be brought by horse conveyance from Durham now if wanted; betting men would like the latest news; and business cannot be done in six days; the important issues of 3 to 1 or of 5 to 15 per cent. are much finer things than Sabbatarian notions. The Local Board is elected to administer certain Acts of Parliament, and for no other purpose whatever, what mean they then by this conduct? A deputation of ratepayers should wait upon the Board at their next meeting to protest against their doings. The Chairman should be politely requested to resign his office, as he has shown his incapacity, by allowing the subject of Sunday trains to be taken up again by the Local Board officially. But then, sir, you must remember that every man in the world has a mission if he only knows it, and it is pardonable if a man should only be mistaken in imagining that his mission is to put Consett to rights—ironworks below—Local Board above—Board of Guardians, &c., and yourself, sir, in the bargain if you are only tractable. It is pardonable if such an one defies disturbances; he has good backers from the Vicar to the Methodist parsons; and agents, clerks, and tenants innumerable, so let him rule, say I, and be thankful. And most thankful am I, sir, for the change that has come over the Consett Council Chamber. The Board received the deputation with smiling faces; their request was so reasonable; their behaviour so polite; in fact, the appearance of the deputation was, to say, so fascinating, that they could not be denied. *Redevivus*—a scene of the past culminating in *McNally* versus *Dickinson*—recall the trembling Vicar and friends in the ante room—the summons to the audience-chamber—the silence of the senators on the entrance of the deputation—the solemn reading of a *bona fide* ratepayers memorial—the remarks on the same—and the humiliation and ignominious flight of the aforesaid deputation after receiving a severe castigation from the Board—avaunt the memories of those times—they fill me with the blues!

"The scene is changed—"

Harris, Jos. Hughes, and Co. are received with outstretched arms: they despise writing and spelling; so they bear a verbal request, hatched, as they represented, in poetic speech, on the blue mountains. This was quite enough for simple Consett burghers—seven of the Board at once prostrated themselves in acquiescence—and, remarkable coincidence in this age of coincidences, three of that noble seven (akin to the sages of Athens) were appointed, who most fitly represented the three requisitionists respectively; as they certainly do nobody else. But, sir, will not you use your influence to induce the Board to mind, and effectually do, their own proper work in removing existing nuisances instead of creating fresh ones? If they will not be advised by you, we shall have the Local Board the battle-field of the Permissive Bill, Contagious Diseases Acts, Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister, Disestablishment of the Church (especially the Welsh branch), Alabama Claims, &c., in fact, everything that any empty head may imagine to conduce to the social comforts of the people. And then let the ratepayers reflect upon the possible cost to them. If the doings of the Local Board pass unchallenged by the public—and their present conduct form a precedent for their future behaviour—they may, if asked, send deputations to London to the Prime Minister, or the Home Secretary, on the subject of Sunday trains, or any of the subjects named—And who's to pay? Who has paid for extraordinary expenses already improperly incurred? Let the ratepayers look out—lest there should be in some of our future parochial accounts, something like the following:—

To Consett Local Board—

	£	s.	d.
Three first-class fares to Newcastle for waiting on North-Eastern Directors respecting Sunday trains	0	12	0
Three dinners at Turf Hotel	1	11	6
Wine, beer, and gin	3	0	0
Potass water and brandy at station, previous to 5·20 train	0	5	0
	£5	8	6

I will not add more excepting that I shall be glad, if necessary, to consider by letter the statement made, that the working classes would be improved socially and morally by Sunday trains.

Yours faithfully,
BALLOT.

STRIKES AND THEIR RESULTS.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—I once more take up my pen to write a few words for insertion in your columns, thanking you for past favours. Anything that would mar our happiness and impede the march of intellect should by all means be avoided, and as strikes are the rocks on which we have often split; on this rock the vessel has often foundered. If we look back, sir, at the history of strikes—1832, and 1844—we have demonstrative proof that they are ineffectual in raising us any higher in the social scale. Over and over again it has been proved that strikes are destructive resorts to an extreme and hazardous remedy both to masters and men. However, favourable they may be past experience teaches us they will never accomplish redemption. I would have thought, sir, in this enlightened age miners would have learned a lesson from the experience of the past. The reminiscences of those days of yore are not yet forgotten; the misery and privations then endured make one's finer feelings recoil at the thought. That strikes are evils all thoughtful and intelligent men are agreed; the baneful effects which they have produced have not been confined to the persons immediately interested but have been generally felt by all classes. I am not going to say we have no right to strike; we have as much right to strike as masters have to discontinue their works when they find they will not pay, but, I say this, if possible avoid strikes, which engender so much strife and the worst feelings among workmen. In my estimation strikes have the following tendencies:—1st, Among working-men strife and bad feeling are produced; 2nd, At home physical suffering and social evils are endured; 3rd, In society human progress is retared; 4th, Owners, agents, and workmen are divided. Hostilities once commenced have overthrown all good intentions; destroyed all hope; and left us doubly worse then we were before. There are only two modes of doing everything—a right and a wrong one—and it almost seems as if man was distined invariably to try the wrong one and cling to it also, for a long period before discovering the right. It has been computed, sir, that the yearly loss to the country by strikes could not be estimated at less then the sum of one million sterling. The cost of strikes even among miners alone for one year has been computed to reach the enormous sum of £120,000. Such, sir, are a few of the many cases, I could cite of the evil influences of strikes. There are some, however, who look upon them as necessary evils, which consequently cannot be avoided. Facts and experience go very far to show the incorrectness of such opinions. It is an old proverb, sir, that experience makes fools wise. This, however, I think is only true in a very limited sense as applied to coal-hewers, and viewers, of this country. Viewers very much resemble hewers; neither party will submit to be bullied. English pluck is aroused, and animosity and revenge take the place of reason, and the result is strikes. It is quite evident that so long as men and masters pursue such a course of conduct there will remain dissatisfaction, ill feeling, and animosity. This, sir, is the ground work of all our strikes, aye, the very essence of them. I am desirous, sir, of offering a little friendly advice on the ill-advised course the miners of Nettlesworth Colliery have been led to commit and to warn them from a similar error in future, as to whom there masters shall, or shall not employ. Miners of Nettlesworth can you wonder that the voice of remonstrance and expostulation was raised against so senseless a course in stopping the work, in order to force two black-legs to leave the colliery. I tell you there is no need for such in a well ordered community. Finally, let me urge upon you, as Christian men, men whom God has endowed with a full share of sense and sagacity, to gather wisdom from past experience, and henceforth to avoid a repetition of the mistake you have been recently led to commit. I trust, however, that ere long when either the employer or the employed think the terms not really equitable in existing circumstances they will agree to submit their differences to impartial arbitration, and so avoid collisions which are so destructive of that proper feeling which should always exist between those whose interests are identical and put an end to those costly strikes, which inflict so much misery on all within the range of their influence. In conclusion I hope to see the day when a more kindly disposition will be shown on the one hand, and a more faithful discharge of duty on the other. By inserting the above you will oblige your truly.

HENRY FOGGON,

Greencroft Cottages, June 5, 1872.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at his Steam Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett, SATURDAY, June 15, 1872.

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