The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 602. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH, 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

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JOSEPH WHALEY,
NEWSAGENT AND BOOKBINDER,
HAVANNA.

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

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

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

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN on MODERATE TERMS.

Observe the Address—
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 113c

GEORGE HOGG,
HAYMARKET COACH AND WHEEL WORKS,

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

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

CARRIAGES AND CABS LET OUT ON HIRE.

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

HAYMARKET WHEEL WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS!! PAPER HANGINGS!

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

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

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

Agent for a Newcastle Steam Dyeworks. Parcels sent weekly.

An APPRENTICE wanted. 142c

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

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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

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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,
35, DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.")

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,

J. F. W. W.

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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	670,994
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,824
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,552
J Allnut & Co	80,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinloch & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	56,109

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
Twist & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,510
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,835
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,920
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	48,542
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,508
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	20
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/6	20
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	2/11	20
Castle JO 33	Rum	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	20
Castle JO pf.	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20
Castle White	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20

QUALITY – As described in Book of Prices
STRENGT. –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.

LONGINGS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Mother, come let us be going
Away from the sultry town,
No cool winds here are blowing,
And the air with smoke is brown;
My heart is heavy and weary,
My bosom with many a sigh
Is heaving, the days seem dreary,
And the hours go slowly by.

The spring-time, mother, is ended,
The joyous summer is come,
And, oh, how I long to spend it
Where the busy brown bees hum;
'Midst the wild flowers sweetly growing,
All over the emerald down,
Where the breezes pure come blowing
And the sky is blue, not brown.

Where the dewy leaves glisten,
In some cool, calm retreat,
I long once more to listen
Through the hush o' the summer heat
To the music of the birds, blending
With the murmurings of glad streams,
Through the quivering leaves ascending
Like melody heard in dreams.

To climb the breezy mountains,
To be 'mongst the long-leaved ferns
By the gush of the gurgling fountains,
My weary spirit yearns;
And to roam o'er the flower-gemm'd meadows,
By the woods and sparkling rills,
When the twilight's purple shadows
Steal o'er the violet hills.

In our home by the dreamy river,
Where, mother, I long to be,
I never grew sad, oh, never,
But the days pass'd pleasantly;
From the city's din and bustle,
Dear mother then let us go,
Where the lush-green grasses rustle,
And the golden kingcups blow.

LABOURER.

Jarrow Paper Mill.

Varieties.

Like all other really great men, George Stephenson held foppery in the greatest contempt. One day a youth desirous of becoming an engineer called upon him flourishing a gold headed cane, Mr. Stephenson said, "Put up that stick my man, and then I will speak to you." To another extensively decorated gentleman he one day said, "You will I hope excuse me: I am a plain-spoken person, and am sorry to see a nice looking and rather clever young man like you disfigured with that fine patterned waistcoat, and all these chains and fang dangs. If I, sir, had bothered my head with such things at your age, I should not have been where I am now."

Extracts from PUNCH.

RECOLLECTION OF EARLY JUNE.—(Think of this when you are growling at the heat.) "Ah! Very good idea! Better than riding. Chair, and hot water tin for your feet!"

A CASE OF GROSS MISNOMER. — Mr. Justice Christian—to judge by his extra-judicial observations on his brethren of bench and his lords of the legislature.

SPREADING.—This morning at a quarter past two, Mr. Frederick Larker, Junior, on arriving at the family residence, found that the long threatened "lock-out" had taken place.

SACRIFICE OF A SACRED EDIFICE.—It has been announced, and not contradicted, that the Church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand is positively about to be removed from before the site of Pandemonium that is to be, more commonly called the New Courts of Law, and sometimes (ironically) Palace of Justice. This is truly an awful sacrific of a church. Is it possible that the Government is thus about to give place to the Generalissimo of the Inns of Court Volunteers?

Extracts from JUDY.

A fish out of water—A w(h)ale on a boy's back.

Mis(s)understandings—Spinsters' boots.

Very pleasant on a hot day, or any other day—A (n)ice treat.

A saftey match—Ten thousand per annum settled on the wife.

A moustache cannot properly be called a curl of the lip.

A "running-down" case—That of the Attorney-General by the claimant.

Talking of the migration of souls, when is a man like a raven?—When he "croaks."

If a lady refuses her lover (Edward), why is her answer like Burton ale?—Because it's *No-Ted.*

Geneva watches are very popular in America just at present: they wind-up the reverse to English.

There is a comic artist permanently retained on *Judy's* staff who can take off his own boots admirably.

What is the difference between an unmarried and a married lady?—One is-a-miss and the other a-miss-is.

ARTISTIC.—"I'm only drawing from an old master," as a promising youth said when taken in the act of stealing from the till of a former employer!

TOMKINS, who is terribly henpecked, says the greatest *miss-take* he ever made in his life was on his wedding-day. His wife denies it, and says it was she who was *miss-led.*

Extracts from FUN.

GIVE HIM ROPE ENOUGH!—Why is Blondin so popular with the public? Because his performances are always *on cord.*

BEATEN ON THAT SCORE.—Professional musicians who perform at evening parties may keep capital time,—but they rarely keep good hours.

NEVER CONTENTED!—*Rector:*—"Splendid season for you, Mrs. Broadlands!" *Mr. B.:*—"Well, it be—but you see all the hay is so terrible good, that we shaan't have no coarse hay for the cows!"

"BEWARE OF WIDDERS, SAM."—It is stated by a colonial journal that four-fifths of the widows in Canada marry again within two years and a half after their bereavement. No wonder it is difficult to persuade men to emigrate to Canada.

DERBY NOTE.—It is a curious fact, to be noted by future historians, that the Derby Day fell on the 29th May, and that therefore for once the Oaks and the Derby were combined. Of course Prince Charlie was bound to be beaten on a day when another Charlie Stewart got a-hiding in a tree.

A LITERARY QUEEN.—A contemporary says that the Queen of Holland is very literary in her tastes and habits, and adds naively that "she expends two thirds of her income in that direction." Her Majesty does not seem to make as much profit by her pen as other royal authors have done.

PLEASANT WORDS (FOR PIDGEON'S EARS.)—*Mrs. Pidgeon* (who has brought P. with her), to the young wife and mother:—"Don't consent to it, my dear. Go out alone, indeed! *I* know—by experience—what comes of husbands going out alone! They become tyrants in their homes! and their *children do the same.*"

A FOOL DRESS REHEARSAL.—*Lady Sal Volatile:*—'Let me see, didn't I see you last winter at the Bijou' in the—there I can't recollect the name—the fool's——?' *Biffles* (rather proud of his histrionic abilities):—"The fool's revenge." *Lady S.:*—"Ah, yes, what was it. I knew it was the fool's something or other you played."

DOUBLE AND QUITS. — *Labouring Man:*—"Owd Jones o' the 'star,' wer' fined forty shillin' t'other day for drawin' a man a pint out o'hours." *Stern Wilfrid Lawsonite:*—"I heartily wish it had been double." *L. M.:*—"That be right enow, maister, but tain't often a poor man can '*ford a quart!*"

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The indirect claims, the absence of the Queen and of the Prince and Princess of Wales from London, and the dull cold, wet weather which we have had till recently—all these causes have operated to retard and deaden the London season; but latterly things have improved. The American difficulty is gradually being cleared up; the Prince and Princess have returned, and come prominently before both the West-end and the East-end public; and the weather—at the moment of writing, mark you—is glorious. Consequently the London season is now at its zenith—its climateric—its perihelion—its noon-tide splendour, and to use poor Albert Smith's pet phrase, we are going it like mad, and are all the more zealous in enjoying the attractions of the season inasmuch as we know it will soon wave. As I have intimated, the sunshine of royalty has not shone only upon fashionable society. After the state ball and the levee at which the heir apparent presided on Saturday came on Monday the progress of His Royal Highness in state to the provert-renowned district of Bethnal Green to open the East London Museum. Fashionable society was warm and demonstrative in its welcome and congratulation to the restored Prince; but the East-enders were enthusiastically exuberant in their expression of feeling. Never did I see more flags and streamers and other decorations, than on Monday along Bishopgate Street and the rest of the Eastern part of the royal route, and never more dense, eager, and excited crowds thronging the pavements. The day was quite a popular holiday in the social and topographical antipodes of Belgravia, not for the sake of the museum, but of the Prince who kindly made the opening of it an occasion for a virtual reception of thousands of Her Majesty's poorest and humblest, but most loyal subjects.

It is difficult to say how far the rumous which reach us from Geneva are to be relied upon; but judging thereupon, Horace Greeley is, much against his will, rendering this country a substantial amount of assistance. His success in the presidential campaign is rousing General Grant to a sense of the importance of preserving the treaty as a means of keeping his "seat" safe. Hence the delays which have occurred at Geneva, the continued elasticity of our commercial relations with America, the confident hopefulness in most of the leading journals, and the pugnacious attacks made on the *Times* by the little *Echo.* The *Times* said this; we (the *Echo*) said that! Now, which is the greater, and more trustworthy journal? After all, one will be glad to have the Alabama business settled.

The fate of the Ballot Bill is at present quite uncertain, but we may depend upon one thing—that the Commons will not accept the amendments of the Lords. The former will make further amendments, the main effect of which will be to restore the Bill pretty much to what it was when the Commons sent it to the Upper House; and if their Lordships refuse to assent to their amendments (which will be equivalent to eating humble-pie), it is probable there will be a conference of the two Houses conducted by managers in the usual way. I cannot but think, however, that the points of difference are so great that no agreement will be arrived at, and that the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill will be among the massacred measures.

A little Parliamentary incident which many people may not have not noticed may have an important result. On going into Committee on the Wild Fowl Protection Bill, Mr. Auberon Herbert moved, "that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to extend the protection given under this Bill to wild fowl during the breeding season to other birds." Now, it is quite possible that this may be interpreted to other wild birds during the breeding season. I sincerely hope that the committee will not take this instruction as if the limit of time were implied, but that they will make the bill effective for the protection of wild birds all the year round, and that one result of the measure will be the sweeping away of those villanous pests the professional bird-catchers. To properly appreciate the operations of these fellows we ought not only to take full account, if that be possible, of the immense slaughter of destructive insects which our small birds beneficially effect, but of the immense mortality amongst these poor little birds when once caught. It is this which makes the bird-catching so profitable. The Baroness Burdett Coutts may be congratulated on the "illustration."

Why this absurd fuss about the removal of the Rev. Mr. Watson to Broadmoor? If that unhappy man be not quite so mad as the advocates of capital punishment in *all* cases of homicide deny him to be he is surely mad enough to convince ordinary people that he ought to be taken care of. Let the contents of the essay be what they may, no perfectly sane person could have written "Dead: a Contemplation' with the corpse of the wife he had done to death lying stark and bloody in the next room.' Dr. Forbes Winslow finds in this production conclusive proof of Watson's insanity, and hence counsels his removal to Broadmoor. This part in the affair has of course uncorked the vials of journalistic wrath on "mad doctors" in general and him is particular, and, as might have been expected, the cases of Watson and Diblanc have been bracketed for the purpose of pointing a moral leader and adorning a sensational tale in pages of the *Daily Telegraph* calibre.

The claimant can scarcely be satisfied with the progress of his defence fund, the aggregate amount of which must be far below what is necessary for his legal requirements. The public, in fact, are becoming weary of the claimant and his affairs, and it very significant that both the trustee and the secretary to that fund have declared off. "R. C. D. T.," however, has from the present time until November next to continue his exhibitions of himself and his touting for funds.

"A new political alliance" quotha! I thought we had had enough of that sort of thing. I have been reading an evident *communique* in the *Daily News* on this subject, and of this precious communication I can make neither head nor tail. It seems to be an alliance in which nothing is allied. I read of "representative working men," but whom they represent and how they were constituted representatives, is a mystery. I read also of "representatives of trades-unionism in all its branches, the Land and Labour League, the Labour Representation League, the sections which have the social advancement of the people at heart," &c.; but I look upon such high-sounding phrases as so much buncombe, emanating from people who simply have their own advancement at heart. It seems that at a meeting of the patriots a "platform was proposed, but that, as a matter of course, this resulted in "much diversity of opinion." It appears, moreover, that Mr. R. M. Latham, advising "the working classes" not to deliver themselves over to the Liberal or any other party, "the general opinion of the leaders of the largest sections of the working classes were [*sic*] to the same effect." So that nothing as yet has come of this attempted "new political alliance." As to these so-called "representative working men" and "leaders of the working classes." I have yet to learn that the working classes, in any way acknowledge them'; and as to these precious leaguers, I should like to know what they have ever done beyond meeting spouting, and separating to meet and spout again.

The locked-out men in the building trade—at least, the spouters and orators amongst them—are chuckling at the success of the "call out" on the part of the union; they brag that not only masons have immediately obeyed when called out by the union, but that they have been at once followed by bricklayers and plasterers, and that consequently the new Colonial Office, the Post Office, Burlington House, and the Midland Railway Station and hotel are at a stand-still. For my own part—and I believe this is the general opinion—I think this is a matter of deep regret as showing the tyrannous character of the union in support of a demand that, as far as facts can be learned, is quite unwarranted by the state of the labour market and the position of the building trade. I hope this alarming dispute may be soon settled, but there seems at present but little prospect of settlement. On the contrary, it appears likely to be a long and ruinous warefare, in which even the conquerors must be great sufferers, not to be compensated by anything they can gain or avoid losing. A strike, like a war, when hotly contested, must be a losing game for both sides, but especially for those who have least of the "sinews of war;" and the men are scarcely less injured by the ruin of their employer's business and the waste of his capital than by their own loss of wages.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

At a late hour on Monday night, the body of a man named Edward Wilson, 59 years of age, was found in the River Tyne, near Willington Quay. Deceased who had been in a low state of mind for some time past was last seen alive about five o'clock that evening. When his body was picked up, a piece of string to which several stones and pieces of iron were was fastened around his neck. Deceased was a miner, and the supposition is, that he has committed suicide. On Wednesday forenoon, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Martin Clarke, Ship Inn, Willington Quay, before L. M. Cockcroft, Esq., coroner, upon the body of Edward Wilson, miner, who was found drowned in the River Tyne on Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock. Mrs. Wilson, the widow of the deceased, Mrs. Coe, sister-in-law to the deceased, and Mr. George Foggon, gave evidence. Mrs. Coe, stated that on Monday night, upon retiring to rest, she dreamt that deceased had been found drowned, and upon her being awoke by her sister, Mrs. Wilson, who was anxious regarding her husband's safety, as he had not been seen nor heard of for some time, she related her strange dream, and upon both persons going to search in the place indicated, Mrs. Coe found the body of deceased floating on the water with a piece of string round his neck. At the inquest it was also stated that deceased had been in a low state of mind for some time past. The jury returned a verdict "That deceased was found drowned, but there was no evidence to show how he got into the water."

GOOD TEMPLARS' CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, the quarterly meeting of the Northumberland Convention of Good Templars was held in the Town Hall, Morpeth. There was a "demonstration" before the delegates assembled, the gay and numerous procession being preceded by the Cowpen Brass Band. When inside of the hall, Brother the Rev. Vian-Williams, of North Shields, was elected to take the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the district deputy, Brother G. C. Stewart, of Newcastle. The minutes of last Convention having been read, the delegates briefly gave reports of the state of their several lodges. They were as follows:—Hope of Newcastle, 66 members; Grace Darling, 57; Heather Bell, 185; Convention, 262; Star of St. Laurence, 25; Come and Welcome, 85; Light on the Hill (six weeks old), 33; Providence Hall (three weeks old), 17; Joseph Spoor, (Ballast Hills), 31; Ouseburn Mission, 18; all the former are in Newcastle; Mar's Hill, St. Anthony's, 49; Edward Moore, Wallsend, 96; Hope of Walker, 88; Ever Faithful, Willington Quay, 64; Sir Walter Trevelyan, Blyth, formed six months ago, 196; Lady Ridley, Blyth, child of the former, 152; Waste Not, Want Not, Blyth, another child, 137; Morpeth, 168; Alpha, Alnwick, 99; Brother's Keeper, Alnwick, 30; True Friendship, Hexham, sixteen weeks' old, 195; Northumbrian Pioneer, 304; Hope of Shields, 216; Mill Mission, 120; Olive Branch, 40; Priory, 30, (last five in North Shields); Lowick, 25; Bebside, 65; Philadephia, Amble, 70; Barrington, 25; North Seaton, four weeks old, 92; Scotland Gate, same age, 40; Sea Flower, Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, 34; and North Sunderland, 89. The total number of members is 3,175; the numbers reported in April was 1,593, being an increase of 1,582 for the quarter, almost double. The announcement was received with immense cheering. Matters pertaining to the good of the Order were then discussed. It was resolved to recommend that the different lodges support the Brother Harrald defence fund, the validity of his election to the Sunderland Town Council being disputed by the publicans, and they have got a *quo warranto* which will be tried at next Durham Assizes. The next Convention was resolved to be held at Blyth in September next.

After tea had been partaken of, the public meeting was held in the same place, which was thronged in every part—Brother the Rev. Vian-Williams presiding. In opening, the chairman said he had had a temperance training, and now he threw his life ardently into the temperance work. He gladly became a templar, as he found in it a family element which superseded the old temperance society.

Brother J. COWE, of Berwick, led the way in speech-making, and a noble leader he proved to be, as he handled the question of the necessity of the temperance reform in a manner that displayed a thorough acquaintance with the subject. The enormity of intemperance, had long been disregarded alike by the framers of our laws and the upholders and promoters of our holy religion, but it was now rising to the surface, and becoming the question of the time. He ably replied to several objections made against templary, and urged those present to educate public opinion respecting the necessity of restricting or abolishing the liquor traffic.

Brother JOSEPH FRANCE, of Newcastle, was the next speaker, and he expressed his belief that the two things for which Morpeth was celebrated—a gaol and an asylum—would soon not be required.

Brothers J. M. English, Jarrow; R. Walton, North Shields; J. Robinson Blyth; J. Wood, Newcastle; and others afterwards addressed the meeting, which was enlivened with music.

Yesterday (Thursday) the Walker Wesleyan Sabbath School had a trip to Rowland's Gill, where those connected therewith spent a most enjoyable day.

"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND" is fully up to its usual excellence, and will please the youngsters [illegible]

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS some conversation took place in reference to the duties of the Yeomanry, and to the power of calling them to the aid of the civil authorities. The Marquis of Lansdowne explained that the magistrates are the local authorities who should apply to the Secretary of State to call out the military forces, and that the power remains with the Sheriff to call out the Yeomanry when required. On the report on the amendments to the Ballot Bill being brought up, the Marquis of Ripon proposed that in the clause relating to the hours of polling the practice in the United Kingdom should be made uniform, and that the hour of closing during the six winter months should be five, and during the six summer months seven. This proposal having been agreed to, Lord Shaftesbury moved that public-houses should be closed from noon till the closing of the poll, but on a division it was negatived by 37 to 15. Some other amendments of minor importance were disposed of, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for Tuesday.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, after the Scotch Education Bill had been formally recommitted for the purpose of adopting a clause with reference to the expenses of the Department, the Mines Regulation Bill was considered in committee. On Clause 4, Mr. Wheelhouse moved that the employment of women should be prohibited at the pit mouth as well as below, and an animated discussion followed, resulting, however, in the amendment being negatived. Before progress was reported, clauses up to 11 had been disposed of. A new writ was ordered for Aberdeen in the room of the late Col. Sykes. At the evening sitting, Mr. Fawcett called attention to the recent minute fixing the remuneration to the law officers of the Crown, and moved a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Justice, who should give his undivided attention to the legal business of the Crown. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, the practical effect of which, he asserted, would be to reimpose upon the national exchequer the payment of £12,000 a year, which the Treasury minute would save.

MONDAY.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS Lord Dunsany called attention to the last four county elections in Ireland, and to what he considered the probable causes of the disaffection with the Government manifested at those elections and elsewhere in Ireland. Lord Kimberly defended the Irish policy of the Government, and the discussion was only prolonged by a few remarks by Lord Oranmore and Browne.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, after the questions had been disposed of, the Army Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply. The votes for the Militia and Volunteers gave rise to a debate, in the course of which Mr. Cardwell explained the course to be adopted with reference to these forces.

TUESDAY.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS the Ballot Bill as amended by their Lordships, was read a third time and passed. A proposal by Lord Denman to throw out the measure, as also an amendment moved by the Marquis of Bristol, providing for voting papers and exempting voters from attending personally at the polling booth, were negatived without a division.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Premier, replying to various questions on the subject of the Galway Election judgment deprecated any discussion at present on the question; and declined to alter the arrangement for the morning sitting on Friday, with a view of enabling a debate to take place on Mr. Horsman's motion. The report on the Scotch Education Bill was brought up, and after some discussion, agreed to, the third reading being fixed for Thursday. Before the morning sitting was suspended, some progress was made in Committee with the Mines Regulation Bill. At the evening sitting Mr. M'Arthur brought on his motion for an address to the Crown to establish a British Protectorate at Fiji.

"THE FAMILY FRIEND." — This cheap publication is specially good this month in history, biography, story, anecdote, and poetry. Matrons and maids, sires and sons, may spend a pleasant and profitable hour in its perusal.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BUILDING SOCIETIES.—On Friday, Mr. Gourley, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Building Societies' Conference, when a resolution was passed to the effect that the suggestion of the Government in reference to such societies cannot be accepted by the Conference, as they are detrimentally to the interests of those institutions. It was further resolved that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon Government to obtain an arrangement by which the present bill might be made more satisfactory to all interested in building societies.

FRIGHTFUL FALL OVER SCARBRO' CLIFF.—On Friday afternoon about four o'clock a shocking accident occurred at Scarbro. A company of the 101st Bengal Fusiliers are located in the barracks on the high promontory known as the Castle Hill, on which stands the ruins of the old Castle, which rises several hundred feet above the level of the sea, and which is skirted by abutting rocks on all sides. The Castle yard is protected by railings placed round it on the top of the cliffs, but it seems that in the course of the afternoon a private in the regiment, named Richard Gill, who was under the influence of liquor, got outside the rails, and a friend by whom he was accompanied was suddenly horrified to see him fall over the cliff just behind the targets used for firing practice. His body was seen to rebound and finally to alight on the rocks on the sea shore. Several of his comrades at once rushed to his assistance, but as it is a circuitous route, some little time elapsed before they reached the prostrate body. Marvellous to relate, Gill, on being picked up, was not dead, although frightfully injured. He was conveyed with all haste to the Infirmary, where he was attended to by the resident medical officer. It was found that, as the result of his fall, he was fearfully cut about the head, his body was much bruised, and he had received a serious injury in his back. Strange to say, Gill was not insensible, and, notwithstanding the serious injuries he has sustained, Dr. Calantarients is not without hope of his ultimate recovery.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Mr. George Ballard, formerly of 37, Lansdowne-place, Brighton; afterwards of Iver, Bucks; and late of 48, Addison-road, Kensington, where he died on the 12th ult., aged 77, was proved on the 28th of the same month, under £120,000 personalty, by Thomas Stevenson, M.D., 37, Upper Grosvenor-street; John Mathison Fraser, 17, Mincing-lane; and John Protheroe Alpe, 49, Fenchurch-street, the joint acting executors. The will is dated February 6, 1869, and contains very numerous legacies to relatives and friends. He bequeaths to his wife a legacy of £300 immediate, and a further legacy of £20,000, besides a fourth of the residue; to his sister-in-law, Eliza Jane Harvey, legacies of £500 immediate and £10,000; to his nephew, John Ballard, the interest of £10,000 for his life; to his niece, Mrs. A. M. Meakin, the interest of £4,000 for her life; and appoints the four last named to be residuary legatees of his property, real and personal.—The will of Miss Mary Elizabeth Bodle, of Woolston Hall, Essex, who died March 20 last, was proved on the 17th ult. under £9,000. There are bequests to friends and legacies and annuities to servants; and testatrix bequeaths the real estate and residue of the personalty to her sister, Lady Prideaux, for her life, and afterwards to John W. Perry Watlington for his life, and then to his second son.—The will of John Samuel Barnes, late of Delamere-terrace, Hyde Park West, was proved on the 5th instant, under £12,000, by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Jas. Niven, vicar of Swanbourne, Bucks, and Mr. Joseph Shellsear, 28, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, the executors. The will is dated July, 1866, with two codicils, November, 1866, and April, 1869. There are numerous legacies to relatives and to servants. He leaves to his wife certain shares in the Ochto Cotton Mill Company, and a life interest in the residue of his property.—*Illustrated London News.*

FACETIÆ.

It often happens, when the husband fails to be home to dinner, that it is one of his *fast days.*

MOTTO FOR THE MONEY-BOXES AT OUR HOSPITALS.—"When you're passing my way—drop in."

The gas is reported to be so bad in Erie, that the man who puts it out has to take a lantern to find the posts.

The *Chicago Evening Journal* says that beef has not been so high since "the cow jumped over the moon."

An Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

Why should you judge the American people to be fond of perfumes?—Because they carry cents about them.

The greatest piece of absurdity we have heard of for some time is that of the artist who tried to tickle his pallet.

A Belgian bar-keeper announces his establishment in the newspapers in this way:—"Insurance against thirst at fixed premiums, payable in cash."

A disturbed Preacher remarked, "If that cross-eyed lady in the side aisle, with red hair and a blue bonnet, don't stop talking, I must point her out to the congregation."

NONE THERE.—"Have you found a verdict?" said a judge to the foreman of a jury.—"No, your honour; we have hunted in every corner of the room, and there isn't one there."

Said Tom, "Since I have been in France I have eaten so much real that I am ashamed to look at a calf in the face."—"I s'pose, sir, then," said a wag, "you shave without a glass?"

Assuming that women will soon undertake to manage everything, one of the fair sex says, "Let us hope that when that is the case they will succeed better than the men have done!"

PASSION.—Crebilion tells us of a Parisian woman who never had an experience of the heart until she was seventy-four, and the fury of her passions caused her to commit suicide.

PICTURES.—An old Lady was admiring the beautiful picture called "Saved."—"It's no wonder," said she, "that the poor child fainted, after pulling that great dog out of the water."

AN EPISCOPAL LICENCE NOT SUFFICIENT.—A young ecclesiastic having asked of his bishop permission to preach, the latter replied, "I do not forbid you to do so, but nature does."

TAKING NOTICE.—A writer, dwelling upon the importance of small things, says "that he always takes notice even of a straw, especially if there happens to be a sherry cobbler at one end of it."

"Why don't you stand up there like a man?" asked a magistrate of a drunken fellow arraigned before him. —I can stand up well enough, your honour, *but I can't make my boots stand up.*"

MUTTON CHOPS.—"What do you mean by bringing me these bones. I ordered mutton chops?"—"Well, sah, in dis establishment a mutton chop is a bone ob de sheep from which all de meat has been chopped off."

GOOD, BUT NOT FOR EATING.—A wealthy bishop congratulated a poor curate on the good air which he breathed in his parish; to which the latter replied, "Yes, my lord, the air would be good enough if I could only live on it."

SEEN IN A NEW LIGHT.—The prisoners of Clichy illuminated the prison on learning that the legislative body had passed a resolution abolishing imprisonment for debt. Of course they could make light of a goal under such circumstances.

CATCH BET.—One man wagered another that he had seen a horse galloping at a great speed and a dog sitting on his tail. It seems an improbable feat for a dog to accomplish, but the man was right, and won the money. The dog was sitting *on his own tail.*

Josh Billings says—"I could never find the meaning of the word 'collide' in Webster; but riding the other day on the New York Central Railway, I saw it all. It is the attempt of two trains to pass each other on a single track. If I remember correctly, it was a shocking failure."

GRAVITATION AND COHESION.—"John, can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?"—Yes, sir," said John. "Attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man to the ground, and the attraction of cohesion prevents him from getting up again."

A BRIDE'S DRESS.—In a thriving Quaker town a little slip of the tongue occurred that deserves record. Little Janey C——, in speaking of the bride at an aristocratic wedding that was to take place that day, said, "Oh, ma! she is going to have a trail to her dress three yards long, and *four pall-bearers to carry it!*"

An editor who was shaved in a barber's shop offered the barber a dime, which he refused. "Because," said he, "I understand dat you is an editor."—"Well, what of it?"—Why, we never charge editors nuffin."—"But such liberality will ruin you."—"O, neber mind, we make it off de gemmen."—*American Paper.*

A SIMILE.—A venerable lady of a celebrated physician one day, casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients, at which she exclaimed, "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions. It appears so much like a tailor carrying home his work."

THE QUAKER'S JOKE—Mr. Dillwayn's son told me that his father, in his younger days, was in a stagecoach with a party of military officers. One of them, a pert, effeminate dandy, undertook to quiz the plain Quaker, and after some indefinite jokes, asked him at an inn where they stopped to hold his sword for a minute, supposing he would consider it an abomination to touch it. Mr. Dillwayn, however, eyeing the young man from head to foot, said, "As I believe, from its appearance, it has never shed blood, and is not in the least likely to do so, I have not the slightest objection."

JAPANESE PUNS.—The funny man of a New York paper remorselessly perpetrates the following on the Japanese Jugglers:—When the curtain rises at the academy, the first thing seen is a "*Jap-on-knees!*" Ouh! The way the Japanese knock their foreheads on the floor shows what a brow-beaten people they are. Ouh! Manadawgawa Hami-kari Sadekitchi encourages his little boy to ascend tall poles, because he wishes to see his *sonny climb* once more! Ouh! Ouh! The reason little All Rights is so much at home when he gets up to the top of the academy is because it has an *aisy-atic* air!—Ouh!

When Mr. Sheridan pleaded in court his own cause, and that of the Drury Lane Theatre, an Irish labourer, known amongst the actors by the name of Billey Brown, was called upon to give his evidence. Previous to his going into court, the counseller, shocked at the shabby dress of the witness, began to remonstrate with him on this point—"You should have put on your Sunday clothes, and not think of coming into court covered with lime and brick-dust—it detracts from the credit of your evidence."—"Be cool, Mr. Councillor," said Billy, "only be cool; you're in your working-dress, and I am in mine; and that's that."

A Spanish gentleman who deals in "patent blacking," proclaims the merit of his wares to English visitors to the French Exhibition in the following circular: "The First of Andalucia:—Grand Manufactory of Blacking, oely, and resinous, titled the Emperor of the Blackings, Black ink and of all colours to write with of D. Joseph Grau. Member of the National Academy of Great Britain, revvarded in the Sevilian Exhibition of 1858, and that of London in 1862. Spain: Andalucia: Seville: O'donnell street, N. 34. This blackings is knocoued to be the most useful for the conservation of the shes, for its brilliancy, solidity, permanency, flexibility, and complete discomposition of the black animal. Mr. Joseph Grau dus a present of £20 sterling to the person that will present hum a blacking in paste that will reunite the same conditions, as the Emperor of the Blackings."

CHARITY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.—A Paris correspondent writes to a London paper:—"I heard a story today which amused me. Some time ago a subscription was raised in France for a well-known and lately rewarded patriot (Lamartine). A gentleman gave sixty francs. The day he paid his subscription, madame, his wife, said to him, "Mon cher Charles, we have a party to-morrow; will you go to 'Potatoes and Cabbages' on the Boulevard—that shop, you know, dear, which the Englishman, your friend, called his 'British Museum,' and buy me a nice salmon? If salmon is too dear—don't be too extravagant, Charles—buy a turbot." Charles went and hooked a salmon, but it got away on account of the price; he then got a run with a turbot, but that cost sixty francs. He hesitated—hesitation is perdition—a gentleman stepped in, and bought it under his nose, paying his sixty francs without a word. "Who may that be? I know his face!"—"Oh," says fishseller, "that is the celebrated M. d——!"—"Confound him! and I have just sent him sixty francs to buy that turbot!"—Charity stopped at home in future.

OPENING OF THE B
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OPENING OF THE BETHNAL-GREEN MUSEUM.

The Bethnal-green branch of the South Kensington Museum was opened on Monday by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, with great ceremony.

The Museum stands on the west side of the Green, near St. John's Church, and is intended for the whole East-end of London. The inhabitants had made the most extensive preparations for the Royal visit, and the roads leading to the Museum were most profusely decorated with flags.

The doors of the museum were opened at 10 o'clock, and the building soon filled with a very brilliant company. The Marquis of Ripon, Lord President of the Council; Mr. Forster, Vice-President; and Mr. Ayrton, M.P., wearing their Court uniform; the Bishop of London, the Burmese Ambassadors, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Mr. Samuda, M.P., and many others, were present.

The Royal procession left Marlborough House at half-past eleven o'clock, escorted by a strong detachment of the Life Guards. The last carriage was occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Lord Chamberlain. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge were also present. On arriving at the Museum, a procession, headed by the State trumpeters was formed, and passed up the centre of the building, their Royal Highnesses being conducted to state chairs on a dais. The 100th Psalm was sung by the children from the local schools, assisted by choristers, and accompanied by drums and trumpets, conducted by Dr. Stainer, in the west gallery.

The Marquis of Ripon, Lord President, then read an address to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness replied, and alluded to the efforts which had been made by gentlemen connected with that portion of the metropolis to establish the Museum.

The Prince of Wales then declared the Museum to be opened, amidst general cheering and a flourish of trumpets, and the choir sang the National Anthem. Their Royal Highnesses, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Cambridge, were then conducted through the galleries, after which their Royal Highnesses took their departure. On their passage through the City the Prince and Princess were loudly cheered. The weather was all that could be desired.

VISIT OF PRINCE ARTHUR TO BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Monday. — Birmingham was favoured to-day by a visit from Prince Arthur, and the day was given up to general rejoicing. The preparations to give a loyal welcome to His Royal Highness were on a scale never witnessed in Birmingham since the visit of Her Majesty and Prince Albert in 1858, when Aston Hall and Park were dedicated to the public. The seat of Ultra-Democracy, as Birmingham is supposed to be, to-day went heartily into a manifestation of loyal fervour, and along the line of the Prince's route the decorations, in point of taste and profusion, reminded a spectator of London on Thanksgiving Day. The weather was superb, and the best effect was thereby given to the efforts of the inhabitants to do honour to their visitor. Punctual to the time set down on the programme, Prince Arthur and suite arrived in New-street Station, from London, where they were received by the Mayor, Town Clerk, and borough officials. Lord Bradford was also present to welcome his guest for the next two days. New-street Station had been transformed into an immense arcade of flags and banners, and His Royal Highness, who seemed in excellent health and spirits, walked across the carpeted platform and up the staircase to the Queen Hotel. Here a small and select party lunched with the Royal party, after which a procession was formed, and Prince Arthur and suite, accompanied by the Mayor, Lord Bradford, and the committee of the Town Council, proceeded up New-street to the Town Hall, where a large and fashionable assemblage had met to take part in the chief ceremony of the day. A most enthusiastic reception was accorded to the Prince on his route, the streets being densely lined with spectators, and the decorations being profuse and striking. Arrived at the Town Hall, where a large assembly of the *elite* of the town had been waiting for two hours, His Royal Highness proceeded, amid enthusiastic cheering and the strains of the National Anthem, to a position which had been assigned to him on a raised platform, elaborately decorated, where a suitable address was read on behalf of the Corporation, by the Town Clerk. The Prince read a reply in a clear voice. The Choral Society then gave Handel's "Hallelujah" with precision and effect. His Royal Highness then left the Hall, and proceeded to inspect the Midland Institute and Free Library, in the former of which institution the late Prince Consort took an especial interest, and of which Charles Dickens was one of the originators and presidents. At this point of the programme the sky became overcast, and a heavy shower of rain fell, drenching the spectators, and compelling the Royal party to continue their tour of inspection in close carriages, greatly to the disappointment of thousands who had assembled on the line of route. The day's proceedings were continued on the part of His Royal Highness by an inspection of some of the factories of the town, and by a visit to Aston Park and Hall. To-day he opens the show of the Royal Horticultural Society.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE THUNDERSTORM.

On Monday afternoon, a terrible thunderstorm burst over many of the Northern towns, including Sheffield, accompanied by violent showers of rain. In point of severity it was almost as intense as the storm of last Tuesday. In several instances serious damage was done.

BOLTON.—A MILL FIRED BY LIGHTNING.—A terrific thunderstorm passed over Bolton and neighbourhood on Monday afternoon, doing damage to a considerable extent. The lightning set fire to the chimney of a mill belonging to Messrs. Harwood and Sons, Great Lever, and knocked off several of the copestones. It then descended the chimney, passed through the card room into the large mill, and ignited the cotton in its progress. The alarm arrived at the Bolton fire-engine station at 4.35, and the superintendent, Mr. Aspinall, along with a portion of the fire brigade and the Nelson fire engine, at once proceeded to the spot, where they arrived at 4.45, but fortunately their services were not required, the workpeople, with the aid of the extincteurs and hose-piping belonging to the mill having extinguished the flames. The lightning also struck the Bolton Market Hall, the Parish Church, and other buildings, doing some slight damage.

WOLVERHAMPTON. — WRECK OF A CATTLE MARKET.—A thunderstorm occurred on Monday afternoon, at and for a considerable distance around Penkridge. Along the line of the North-Western Railway the country extending from Stafford nearly to Wolverhampton has literally been devastated, trees have been uprooted and riven by lightning, houses have been unroofed and stoved in, fields, gardens, and orchards have been swept by floods, and strewn with branches of trees. A cattle market at Penkridge has been wrecked, while some fourteen yards of the glass and timber forming the roof of the Birmingham departure portion of the passenger station at Stafford has been torn off. A train from Stafford was delayed by a huge tree that had been struck by lightning, and flung athwart the line. The driver of the same train narrowly escaped a dreadful death. The electric fluid fell close to the engine, and threw him upon the footway, and stupefied him for some moments. The destruction of crops and houses is extensive, and desolation abounds. Never has such a tempest within living experience happened in this district.

The Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James's Palace, on Saturday, by command of the Queen. The presentations numbered 400.

THE BATTLE IN MEXICO.

By all the advices to the New York papers of the 15th, received on Monday, the slaughter in the battle at Monterey was horrible. There were 700 dead on the field. Among the killed is Ezkei Steele, an American, who was well known throughout the Mexican Republic as the "pioneer cotton manufacturer." He had taken command of a regiment under General Trevino. Almost during the whole battle he fought desperately, lost three horses, and was finally killed. General Trevino's official report of the battle of the 30th ult., states that his right wing was broken and beaten, while his left wing, under Narahjo, turned the enemy's right and caused a panic among them, whereby the revolutionist's gained the day, capturing all the opposing Government troops and their war material. In the meantime, the left wing of the enemy marched into Monterey, and remained there until the 4th instant, when they fled to Saltillo, pursued by the revolutionary cavalry. Assassination and robbery prevailed during Revulta's occupation of the city. General Trevino estimated the number of prisoners made at 1,600 men. Private letters state that the Government troops in Monterey broke open stores, and killed several clerks and others. They murdered 15 men, women, and children, and sacked a portion of the town. Later advices are to the effect that the Juarists have rallied, and declare themselves strong enough to resist the advance on Matamoras.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON AT LIVERPOOL.

The Channel squadron, consisting of the ironclad ships Minotaur, Northumberland, and Hercules, under command of Rear-Admiral Hornby, one of the youngest admirals in the Royal navy, continues to attract great numbers of visitors from Liverpool and the surrounding districts, and since the arrival of the fleet on Saturday in the Mersey the river has presented the appearance of some special gala day, as the mosquito fleet of steamers which are employed in conveying visitors to and from the vessels of the squadron, are all gaily decked out with bunting. Considering that the ships only reached Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, the number of visitors who went on board of them up to Sunday evening was 6,329, and of that number no less than 2,936 went on board the Minotaur; and on Monday it was generally believed that at least 9,000 visited the fleet. The greatest care has been taken to prevent accidents, and, notwithstanding the vast numbers of people who crowd the landing stage, not a single accident has as yet taken place. On Monday evening the Admiral had a select party on board the Minotaur and Hercules for the purpose of witnessing the seamen and marines go through gun drill, sword exercise, &c. About 10.30 a.m. the Mayor, Charles MacIver, Esq., Major Grey, C.B., and several other gentlemen and a number of ladies were conveyed to the Minotaur, and shortly afterwards all hands were called to quarters. Every man being promptly at his post, the signal was given to "clear for action," and in a few minutes the yards were manned, and in less than ten minutes the topgallant masts were struck, the yards lowered, the jibboom and bowspirit run in; in fact all "tophawsen" was safely stowed, and the vessel was ready for action. The men were then put through the big gun drill 'tween decks, and the manner in which the monster guns were worked showed the admirable training of the men. The gun can be either discharged in the ordinary manner or by means of electricity, a wire being attached to each gun, and worked by a powerful battery on deck. So easily can these guns be used in action that each can be discharged and loaded in less than two minutes. The port holes are also well protected by screens, which affords the men working the guns greater security from the rifles of the enemy when in action, and there is also a plentiful supply of water in case of fire caused by the explosion of shells or otherwise; but it is difficult to see how a shell can possibly reach the 'tween decks unless by some mismanagement on the part of these in charge of the guns. On the upper deck there are four 6½ ton guns, which are worked by the Royal Marine Artillery, which can be worked with the same ease and accuracy as those 'tween decks. The sailors and marines after going through the gun and sword exercise, were next ordered to prepare to receive "boarders," and this drill, which is of the most rigorous and active character, was performed without the slightest hitch. When the order to "clear for action" was given on board the Minotaur, a similar signal was conveyed by means of flags and a semaphore to the Northumberland and Hercules, both of which were "stripped" in an amazingly short time — everything being sent down from aloft that would tend to attract the enemy's fire. There was also a heavy gun drill on board the Hercules, which, with the exception of the Sultan, which is hourly expected to reach the Mersey, is one of the most powerful steam rams afloat. Her guns with the exception of this, average 18 tons each, with a 10-inch calibre, and are worked by hydraulic power on Scott's training-gear and cog-traverses—four men being only required to move and "fix" each gun—and if necessary the guns can be so trained that a whole broadside can be concentrated on one given point. Her 18 ton guns are capable of sending a 400 lb. shot an immense distance with a charge of 70 lbs. of powder, whilst the guns at her angle embrasures can be so managed as to be capable of shooting in every direction. The great feature, however, is the manner in which these immense engines of warfare can be worked. On Monday evening there was a "bonnet dance" on board the Minotaur.

FATAL FOLLY.—Another instance of the folly of playing with fire-arms was brought to light at an inquest held at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, on Saturday, by Mr. Weedon, coroner. It would seem that a boy named John Beckett, about 12 years of age, was employed by a farmer named Armstrong, at Dunstan-green, Oxon, in shooting at birds in his orchard, and on Thursday evening he returned from the orchard and laid the gun against the kitchen-door of his master's house. The servant girl, Mary Ann Atkins, took it up for the purpose of taking it indoors. Some conversation passed between the two about the gun, for, according to her statement, the boy said, "You need not look at it; it is not loaded; if you shoot it it will not hurt one." The barrel of the gun was within a yard or two of the boy's face, and the girl says that her hand slipped, the gun went off, and the boy fell down senseless. She called assistance, but there was a delay of an hour and a half before a horse and cart could be got to convey the dying youth to the hospital. His face and head were severely wounded, and he never recovered his sensibility, but died at 3 on the following morning. There were no external traces of shot, but a piece of wadding, the house surgeon (Mr. Galpin) stated, might have penetrated the brain. The boy had been intrusted with small shot, and it is supposed that when he said the gun was not loaded he meant that it was not loaded with shot and that he was unsuspicious of a blank cartridge doing him any injury. The boy and maid servant were by themselves, but they had been on the best of terms, and there is not the slightest suspicion of foul play. The jury brought in a verdict that the occurrence was accidental.

A CORN CHANDLER'S "PRIOR ATTACHMENT."—An action for breach of promise of marriage has just been tried in the Court of Exchequer. The plaintiff was a young lady 25 years of age, the daughter of a surveyor, residing in Camden Town, and the defendant was a corn chandler, of 33, who had broken off the engagement on the ground of a prior attachment. He had paid £50 into court, and by consent a verdict was now taken for an additional £200.

AN IRISH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE

A breach of promise case, which has been heard for four days, terminated on Monday in a verdict for the defendant, with sixpence costs. The story of the plaintiff—a Miss Annie Garvie, daughter of the owner of a millinery establishment—was, that in 1860 she became acquainted with the defendant (a Mr. Henry Lindsay, a gentleman of considerable means) through the circumstance of her mother having become a tenant of his. She was then, according to her own statement, 24 years of age, and the acquaintance thus commenced through a business relationship ripened into a more friendly intimacy, she being fascinated by the conversation of Mr. Lindsay, a man very much her senior in years, but who had travelled much, and, even by his own admission, was full of gossip. The mother and daughter appear to have drawn very largely on Mr. Lindsay's purse from 1862 to 1865, for in the latter year Mr. Lindsay held bills of theirs for £3,200. In September of that year a further advance of money was asked, and Mr. Lindsay remarked that business did not seem to thrive, and expressed a hearty wish that Miss Garvie was married. She responded by asking who would marry her, to which Mr. Lindsay replied that anybody would marry her, and he admitted in his examination that he was afraid he added he would marry her himself. The whole courtship, however, he said, exploded in the course of the evening. He did not believe that she took his offer seriously, for she packed up next morning to go to Paris to make her usual autumn purchases. It was not, however, for the breach of this promise that he was now sued. It was the subject of a former action, instituted, shortly after the promise was made, and which was compromised by the defendant forgiving the £3,200, giving £550 additional, and paying all costs. The plaintiff's statement was that the acquaintance was renewed, and that during frequent subsequent calls made by her at his place of business, partly on business matters—that is, further loans of money—he repeatedly promised to marry her. Witnesses, including the plaintiff's mother and a servant girl, were called to prove that he had frequently stopped opposite the house in which they were residing, and had looked up at it; that he had stopped in the street to look at her; that he had met and spoken to her on the pier at Kingstown, on which occasion, according to Miss Garvie's own statement, she asked him to walk with her in the direction of Dalkey, which he consented to do; but she found to her astonishment, when she got to the end of the pier, that he had given her the slip. Some of his letters subsequent to the date of the settlement of the first action were not as cautiously worded as might have been expected from one who had already had to pay £4,000 for a breach of promise. In one of these he intimated a change of opinion on the question of marrying a woman his inferior in rank, and said that he was now of opinion that a man should marry to please himself, and that if his friends declined his society in consequence, he would have no difficulty in leaving them. In a later letter, after recalling the "regard he had conceived for her after a brief acquaintance," he proceeded to say that he had "long wished to shake hands with her, and with that view it might be convenient that he should go down to 7, Windsor Terrace," where she was then living. When asked why he wanted to go down to Windsor Terrace to see her, he replied, "because I am such an idiot." During his direct and cross-examination he repeatedly lamented the loss of his £4,000. The court was densely crowded during the four days of the trial.

The death is announced of the Rev. P. Conway, of Headfort, Galway, one of the priests censured in Mr. Justice Keogh's report.

Prince Arthur presented the prizes to the successful competitors at the Royal Cinque Ports Regatta at Dover on Saturday evening. His Royal Highness left London for Dover on Sunday afternoon.

THE RIOTING BY TIPPERARY MILITIAMEN.—Fifteen men of the North Tipperary Militia have been committed for trial on a charge of riot on the occasion of burning Judge Keogh's effigy. The North Tipperary Light Infantry have been removed to the Curragh camp.

At the Tralee Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, two privates of the Kerry Militia were committed for trial on a charge of assisting to burn an effigy of Judge Keogh. The court was thronged by a mob so disorderly that the magistrates sent for an armed force of police to clear the court.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON PHONOGRAPHY.—In reply to an invitation to preside at a lecture by Mr. Henry Pittman on Phonography, the Bishop of Manchester wrote that he should be out of town at the date fixed, and added:—"I think if you can persuade young people to add phonography to their other accomplishments, they may probably find it not the least interesting nor the least profitable of the talents which they possess."

SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT. — On Tuesday morning, the passenger train which leaves Buxton for Manchester, on the London and North-Western Railway, had a narrow escape from a serious mishap. Whilst proceeding under the Dove Holes Tunnel, the last van or wagon—a horse box, or some other veichle—got fast in the top of the arch which got turned almost over. A number of men were quickly at hand, and in about ten or twenty minutes the train was able to proceed to Whaley Bridge, where the obstruction was removed.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the M.A. examination:—Branch I. (Classics). Alexander Waugh Young, gold medal, University College; Arthur William Kaye Miller, obtained number of marks qualifying for the medal, University College; Reginald Thomas Hall Lucas, L.L.B. Lincoln College, Oxford, and private study; Robert M'Kie, private study; the last two were equal. Branch III. (Logic and moral philosophy, political phliosophy, history of philosophy, and political economy): William Henry Brewer, gold medal, private study; George Litting, University College and private study; George Armitage Smith, private study; Edmond Wren, private study; William Bolton, Cheshunt College; John Turner Marshall, Rawdon College and private study; the last two were equal.

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE WAR UPON SHIPPING.—On Tuesday Sir R. J. Phillimore delivered judgment in a suit which was instituted by a number of English merchants as owners and consignees of cargo against the ship San Roman for a breach of contract in respect to the carriage of cargo. The San Roman is a German ship. Owing to the illness of her master and damage to her rudder, the the San Roman put into Valparaiso on the 26th of August, 1860, and there remained until the 23rd of December, in consequence of the presence of French men of war. The German Consul at Valparaiso had warned the owner of the San Roman of the danger he would run of being captured if he left the port. The plaintiff, however, had urged the defendants to proceed, and contended that as the San Roman would have 24 hours start of the French men of war she could steam out of port and get beyond their reach. The plaintiffs also urged that the temptation was very great for a master to remain an undue time in port.—Sir R. J. Phillimore in giving judgment said that whenever a neutral merchant put his goods on board a belligerent ship it could not be contended that the master of such ship was deprived of his right to take reasonable and prudent steps for the preservation of his ship, because from the accident of the cargo not belonging to an owner of his own nation, the cargo was not exposed to the same danger as the ship. The master in the present case had only exercised prudence in refusing to proceed before the 23rd December, and he dismissed the suit with costs.

SERIOUS FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

On Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the block of buildings in Mosley-street, Manchester, known as Brooks's Buildings, in the occupation of Mr. Otho Hulme, merchant, who rents the three basement storeys, Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe the ground floor, Mr. Robert Heywood the second floor, and the remaining portion of the building being tenanted by Messrs. J. N. Cosbey and Co., Mr Y. J. Capps, and Mr. E. Hochstetter, and others. The whole of the basement is in the occupation of Mr. Otho Hulme, and was stored with between 40,000 and 50,000 pieces of grey cloth. The premises are bounded by Mosley-street, Booth-street, and Back Mosely-street, and contain a valuable stock of goods. Shortly before four o'clock, a policeman observed flames issuing from the windows on the basement storey in Back Mosley-street, which is divided into three compartments. Information was conveyed to the Central Fire Station, and the whole of the brigade, with six engines, including the powerful steam engine, were quickly on the spot. When Mr. Tozer arrived he found the central division of the basement in flames, and the fire was rapidly being communicated to the upper floors. Access to the building was difficult, owing to the density of the smoke, but twelve jets were quickly got to play on the building, and after two hours' hard work the progress of the flames was arrested. It was at first feared that the pillars supporting the building would give way, but it was afterwards found that they had sustained no damage. The promptitude of the brigade in subduing the fire so speedily cannot be too much commended, for there can be no doubt that with a less efficient brigade the whole of the block of buildings would have been soon burnt to the ground. The contents of the central compartment of the basement, consisting of 14,000 pieces of grey cloth, were nearly consumed by fire, and the remaining portion considerably deteriorated by water. The damage is estimated at about £10,000 and the premises and contents were fully insured in the Royal, Guardian, Westminster, and Scottish Imperial offices. The ground floor belonging to Mr. Sutcliffe, was not much damaged. The fire was supposed to have been caused by an escape of gas becoming ignited by lightning.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Monday afternoon, the storm which prevailed in the neighbourhood of Uttoxeter did serious damage. The railway station was flooded by the overflow of the river Done. A remarkable accident happened to the 6.45 p.m. train from Stoke to Derby. The water had overflowed the Blyth Brook about a mile from Uttoxeter. A culvert under the line was unable to take the vast volume of water which flowed down, and very soon the railway was covered for a long distance. Gradually the ballast was washed away, and the water rose to a considerable height above the railway. Edward Donovan, the driver of the train named, on getting past the old Bromshall station, saw the waste of water before him, and at once shut the steam and reversed the engine. Evardson, the guard, hearing three sharp and shrill whistles, went to his window to look out. There was a sudden crash, and his head was forced through the glass. His face was gashed seriously. The driver and stoker, it seems, got on the engine steps, and finding that the engine was going deeper into the water they sprang from the engine and alighted up to the neck in water. Directly after, the engine left the rails, plunged down the embankment, and rolled on its side in the water. The carriage nearest the tender snapped away from the other part of the train, and the passengers were terribly shaken, as were also those in the after part of the train, the whole train being in the water to a considerable depth. As may be imagined, the greatest alarm prevailed, and the strangest part of the affair is that no person was seriously hurt. The passengers were rescued from the water with all speed and conveyed to Uttoxeter, those for the Derby way being sent on for the Churnet Valley line. The other trains wer sent via the Leek line. Mr. Dodds, chief engineer to the North Staffordshire Railway Company, went at once to the scene of the accident with the strongest force of platelayers and labourers that could be speedily mustered. The water was diverted as soon as possible, and early on Tuesday morning the railway was cleared, and the line ballasted so that a single line could be worked. Mr. Percy Morris, the company's general manager, was at Uttoxeter, and he directed operations at that end. The 10.40 train from Crewe was the first sent along the down line, with a pilot engine, and the line was thus worked on Tuesday.

Mr. Alderman White and Mr. E. Brooke were on Monday elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

The recent Tamworth election expenses have been declared as follows:—Mr. Hanbury, M.P. (Conservative), £1,123; Sir Spencer Robinson (Liberal), £514.

It is understood that Captain Croft, who has been for some time under arrest at Colchester for having shot Captain Vernon while under the influence of delirium tremens, has been released, and has obtained permission to leave the army by the sale of his commission.

ACTION AGAINST A BANK TELLER.—An important bank case, the suit of the bank of Ireland against Mr. Shortt, one of the tellers, was concluded on Tuesday in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin. The defendant had gone from the bank on official business, leaving in his box a parcel of £4,200, and on his return the parcel was missing. The bank now sought to recover the amount of defendant's bond, £2,000. The jury found for the defendant on all the issues.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.—On Monday morning the keel Good Intent, belonging to Bannister and Company, left Hull for Sheffield with iron. When at the junction of the Trent and the Ouse, in endeavouring to weather the lightship, the keel fouled, was damaged, and nearly upset. All on board, viz., James Lee, the master, the mate, the master's wife and child, and another child, got into the boat, which upset, and all five perished. None of the five bodies has been recovered.

CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.—A conference of National Union Constitutional and Conservative Associations opened on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London; Lord George Hamilton presiding, in the absence of the Duke of Abercorn.—In the discussion on the report several places were mentioned as likely to be won by the Conservatives at the next general election; among others Leeds, Wakefield, Norwich, Ipswich, and Manchester. Birmingham and Newcastle were also spoken of.—Addresses to the Lords praying them to insist on their amendments to the Ballot Bill were adopted.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. — A middle-aged man, named Henry Bamber, a large farmer at Cadley, near Preston, died a dreadful death on Monday afternoon. The poor man, who was tall and powerfully-built, was about Christmas last at a shooting match at the Black Bull Inn, Broughton, and whilst there he was bitten by a dog which he attempted to catch, and which was subsequently shot at Clifton. The wound healed up and the deceased followed his avocation regularly without feeling any effects until Saturday last, when he remarked that he felt a strange sensation in his right arm. No notice was taken of it, and on Sunday the sensation extended to the whole of his body. He went to bed, and at about two o'clock on Monday morning marked signs of hydrophobia presented themselves. Dr. Bowen, of Preston, was sent for, and he administered the usual remedies to the poor fellow, who gradually got worse. He foamed at the mouth, shouted, barked, and writhed in great agony until Monday afternoon, when he died.

STATE BALL.—By command of the Queen, a State ball was given on Friday night, at Buckingham Palace, at which a party of nearly 1,900 was present. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Harris, Major-General Probyn, and the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice, and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House soon after 10 o'clock. There were also present the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale yellow *poult de soie*, with bouillons of tulle festooned with garlands of various tinted convolvulus flowers. Headdress, a wreath of convolvulus with diamonds. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert and the Danish Order.

WORKHOUSE BOYS POISONED AT CHESTER. — On Sunday after morning service at the workhouse, the schoolmaster took the boys for a walk on the Roodee. They were left alone for a short time, and one named George Dobson proposed to the others that they should gather wild celery, as he knew a place where it grew. The boys went to the side of the river Dee, and gathered a quantity of roots of wild hemlock, with which they filled their pockets and several ate of it. On going back to the workhouse Dobson and Albert Kinsey were seized with convulsions, which were regarded as fits at first, as the boys were subject to them. Another boy, George Clark, began to vomit, and Miss Aldis, the master's daughter, learning that they had eaten something, sent for the house surgeon, Mr. Brittain; but, tetanus having set in, Dobson and Kinsey died—the latter at three and the former at five o'clock. The others are recovering, after the use of emetics.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT. — On Saturday evening a large demonstration of trades' unionists took place on Woodhouse Moor, Leeds. The procession, which numbered about 3,000 persons, was marshalled in front of the Town Hall, and from thence, accompanied by bands, marched in procession through several of the principal streets. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Holmes, of Methley.—Mr. William Lishman, of the Leeds Trades' Council, moved the first resolution, which was to this effect:—That this meeting having seen the unjust prosecutions that have taken place under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, urges upon Parliament to repeal the said act, believing it to be totally one sided and unjust, being specially directed against trades unionists, and placing them in a far worse position as affects their rights and privileges than under the old combination laws; and that this meeting pledges itself not to rest satisfied until the same has been repealed.—G. Marshall, ironfounder, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Alderman Carter, M.P. The resolution was carried, as was also another ordering that it should be forwarded to the county and borough members. The procession then re-formed, and the trades dispersed to their respective lodges.

A RED INDIAN AT A MISSIONARY MEETING.—The usual decorous proceedings of the Church Missionary meetings were enlivened the other evening by the appearance, at the Seymour Hall, London, of a Red Indian, who, dressed in costume of mocassins and furs, addressed the meeting in his native language. He is the chief of a tribe of Chippewas, located within ten miles of Lake Superior, who, by the encroachments of the palefaces, have been gradually confined to a small tract some four miles square. His discourse, which was delivered with much dignity and apparently much natural eloquence, was translated bit by bit as delivered by the clergyman who introduced him. He said that though he was a chief, he had to support his wife and children by hunting in the woods, and his tribe, to defray the expense of his visit to this country, had sold their only ox. At this point of his address, he leaned forward to the small table at which Mr. Chambers, M.P., who was in the chair, was sitting, and drank off a glass of water, which that gentleman had poured out for himself. After which, to the amusement of the audience, he produced, with some ceremony, from beneath his great fur-trimmed flannel garment, a white cambric handkerchief, with which he wiped his face. Altogether, the meeting would appear to have been a great success, the amount collected at the door being, if anything, in excess of the sum anticipated.

THE REV. J. SELBY WATSON.—Mr. W. J. Fraser, who acted as solicitor to the Rev. J. Selby Watson, recently tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of his wife, has forwarded to the editor of the *Globe* a document which, it is stated, was written by Mr. Watson during his confinement in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, entitled "Dead—a contemplation." It is divided into several sections, the first of which begins as follows: "She is dead. She lies motionless. That which animated her, animates her no longer. The voice which for so many years addressed thee, so familiarly, is dumb. Thou dost address her; thou lavishest on her the terms of endearment with which thou wast accustomed to please her ear; but to all that thou utterest the only reply is silence." Then describing the sensations of awe which crowd in upon him as he looks upon the corpse, he proceeds in the second paragraph to call to memory the place his wife has vacated by the seat she has left empty. The third stanza treats of the souvenirs of old and happier times which he discovers in her boxes and cases: "A scrap of paper, a little note written in the days of her courtship, a sprig of some plant carefully wrapt up, and packets of letters." The next paragraph reasons in favour of the immortality of the soul, looks forward as a believer in that immortality to a future condition of united happines in "a state free from grossness;" and as a Christian to reside in "a place prepared for Christ's followers." The rest of this strange rapsody is in keeping with these specimens of its composition.

INTERESTING TO MILLINERS.—On Friday, at the Huddersfield County Court, Messrs. Phillips (a London firm, who deal in millinery trimmings) sued Mr. T. H. Priestley, of Huddersfield, for £34, for foods supplied to his wife, who carries on a small dressmaking trade there. It seems that during the fall of last year one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Phillips called on Mrs. Priestley and asked for an order for goods. He stated that they had some remnants, and Mrs. Priestley gave an order for goods which she thought would amount to about £5 or £6. A short time after the goods came, and thinking from the bulk of the parcel, that there were more goods than she ordered, she did not open the parcel, but awaited the arrival of the invoice note. When it came the next day, she saw at once from the statement it contained and the lump sum at which the goods were invoiced, namely £34, that there was something wrong. She immediately sent the goods back to London, and told the firm that she had not contracted for goods to the amount that they had charged her with, and that when their representative called she understood that the pieces meant odd lengths, and not such as had been sent to her. The firm held that the goods had been sold according to an order signed by the defendant's wife; but Mr. Learoyed, who appeared for the defendant, contented that it was so ambiguous in its language that it could not be thoroughly understood. Mrs. Priestley proved that when she was signing the order the plaintiff's man said it was all right, it was of no consequence; and she signed the order without really knowing its contents. The case occupied considerable time in its consideration; and after Mr. Armitage, who appeared for the plaintiffs, had replied on the whole case, His Honor (Mr. Serjeant Tindall Atkinson) summed up, and said that he had to decide between the plaintiffs and Mrs. Priestley, and taking the whole of the circumstances into account, he was inclined to believe Mrs. Priestley. Verdict for the defendant.

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 3rd, 1872.

Wanted.

WANTED Three or Four Good TAILORS.—Apply to A. E. TURNER, Blackhill. 170c

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. Family 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

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

WANTED immediately, Two MASONS (Wallers). Constant employment. Apply to EDWARD WESTGARTH, Builder, Snows Green Road, Shotley Bridge. 176c

To Let.

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

TO LET,

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

TO LET.

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

TO LET on Hire, a MARQUEE, 80ft. by 30ft. with Five Masts fitted for a Partition.—Terms reasonable.—Apply to ROBT. DICKINSON, Oxhill, Chester-le-Street. 135c

Contracts.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1851.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

THE above named Board invite TENDERS for the MAINTAINING and KEEPING in REPAIR upwards of 20 Miles of Highway belonging to and under their control, from the 20th July next to the 29th March, 1873.

Specifications, Quantities, and Forms of Tender for the Works may (on and after the 26th day of June, now inst.) be had on application to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, MASON'S ARMS INN, Leadgate, or the undersigned at his office, Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, by the latter of whom Tenders for the same (marked "Tender for Highway Repairs") will be received up to THURSDAY, the 4th day of July next at Ten a.m.

Signed,
M. COUPLAND, Clerk.
Westwood House, Shotley Bridge,
20th June, 1872. 16[illegible]c

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a Six-roomed HOUSE at LEADGATE. Mr. JOHN WILSON, Front Street, Leadgate, will show the Plan and Specifications, and receive Sealed Tenders up to SATURDAY, June 29th.

The Proprietor will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Leadgate, June 15th, 1872. 152c

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the CUTTING and LAYING of a SEWER and the FORMATION of a STREET in Leadgate, called Plantation Row, length about 316 yards.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the house of Mr. GEORGE HAWDON, Leadgate, up to SATURDAY, July 6th.

Tenders to be sent to Mr. GEORGE HAWDON, Leadgate, not later than JULY 8th.

Leadgate, June 27th, 1872.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1851.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

THE LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD and the LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS for the BUILDING of a BRIDGE over RIPON BURN, near East Butsfield.

Plans, Specifications, Schedule of Quantities, &c., may be seen at the Surveyor's Office, Branch Villa, Lanchester, where sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Ripon Burn Bridge" must be lodged on or before July 8th, 1872.

N.B.—The Boards do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
WM. DIXON,
District Surveyor.
Surveyor's Office, Branch Villa, Lanchester.
June 26th, 1872. 171c

BUILDERS are invited to TENDER for the several Works required in the RE-BUILDING PREMISES at ANNFIELD PLAIN for Mr. WM. LUMLEY, at whose house the Drawings and Specification may be inspected from July 2nd, to July 10th, 1872.

Tenders to be delivered to Mr. Lumley on or before JULY 10th, 1872.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH,
Architect and Surveyor.
Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, June 27th, 1872.
180c

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

CONTRACTORS are invited to TENDER for the necessary Works required in LAYING about 180 Yards of SEWER at SHOTLEY BRIDGE for the above Board.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Board, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, from Ten a.m., till Four p.m. each day.

Tenders to be delivered at the Surveyor's Office, on or before JULY 17th, 1872.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH,
Surveyor.
Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, June 27th, 1872.
181c

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 3rd, 1872.

For Sale.

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

FOR SALE, Two YOUNG SOWS, close to Pigging.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS LONGSTAFFE, Mason's Arms Inn, Leadgate. 197c

FOR SALE.

20 CONSETT WATER COMPANY'S SHARES —Second Issue—Fully paid up; also, 7 CONSETT WATER COMPANY'S SHARES last issue—£1 paid.

Apply to ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 169c

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

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE following Properties situate in Dipton:—

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

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

These Properties have every convenience attached.

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

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

LEWIS LEE, PROPRIETOR. 159c

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by Mr. THOMAS MADGEN 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

By Mr. William Raw.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, IRON FOUNDERS, METAL BROKERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, is honoured with instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, July 11th, 1872, the PLANT used in the DERWENT IRON FOUNDRY, Blackhill, comprising 1 Six-Horse Power High Pressure Horizontal Engine; 1 Boiler, with fittings, 12ft. long 4ft. diameter; 1 Large Cupola for melting Iron, 24ft. high, 6ft. diameter; 1 Do. 9ft. high, 7ft. 4in. diameter; George Lloyd's Patent Fan Blast, 4ft. diameter, which won the prize medal; Iron and Brickwork for a large Melting or Heating Furnace; 1 Sheet Iron Chimney, 50ft. high, 3ft. diameter, with 4 Metal Columns, well suited for a Puddling or Balling Furnace; 1 First-class Crane, to lift about 7 tons, well adapted for a Foundry or Quarry; 2 Small Iron Columns; Iron and Brickwork of Two large Drying Stoves; 1 Fire Brick Chimney, 25ft. high, 2ft. 8in. square; 2 Brick Columns; 1 Pair of Sheetiron Doors, 13ft. by 7ft. 6in.; 1 Do., 9ft. by 6ft. 6in.; 6 Wooden Sheds; Several Tons of Old Iron and Metal, and a quantity of old Fire and Common Bricks, Chains, and other valuable articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.

N.B.—The Derwent Foundry is close to the Benfieldside Station on the Consett Branch of the North Eastern Railway.

Catalogues can be had on application to the Auctioneer after the 4th July.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 156c

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

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

Detailed particulars will be given in future advertisement.

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

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT No. 10, CUTLER'S HALL ROAD.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having received instructions from Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, who is declining housekeeping, to SELL BY AUCTION the following HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on MONDAY, July 1st, 1872, comprising 1 Camp Bedstead; 1 Small Chest of Drawers, painted; 1 Small Bookcase; 2 Mahogany Centre Tables; 1 Kitchen Table; 1 Chest and Frame; 1 Oak Chest; 1 Dressing Table; 1 Delf Rack; 1 American Clock; 1 Child's Crib and Hair Mattress; 1 Iron Rocking Chair; 1 Arm Chair; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Poss Tub; 1 Washing Do.; 1 Filtering Pot; 1 Cornice Pole; Kitchen Fender and Fireirons; Frying Pan; Girdle and Kettle, and several Metal Pans; 4 Large Brown Jugs; Pails and several other useful articles.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock precisely.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 174c

By Mr. A. T. Crow.

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

Sales by Auction every Tuesday.

THE next SALE of HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &c., will take place on TUESDAY July 2, 1872. ARTHUR T. CROW, Auctioneer

LOOK out for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, 3rd August, 1872. 162c

Business Announcements.

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.

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

BLACKETT STREET CONFECTIONARY AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

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

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

Wedding and Funeral orders promptly attended to.

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

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

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

PLANING AND TURNING. 988b

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

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

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

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

SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING EXECUTED.

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

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

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

HARDY BROTHERS,
GENERAL CARRIERS.

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

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

JUDKIN'S IMPROVED GAS REGULATOR.
SECURED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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

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

TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO—

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

NOVELTY IN CARRIAGES.

ATKINSON & PHILIPSON

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

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

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

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

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 3rd, 1872.

Public Notice.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

B. NOBLE,
Managing Director.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27 June, 1872. 183c

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

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

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.

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.

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

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. W. S. REEMAN.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 28th, 1872, the Presentation of a TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. W. S. REEMAN, curate of Collierley Church will take place in the TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock. 165c

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

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN!

BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!!

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

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

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

SHIELD ROW FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Society will be held at the house of Mr. JOHN CHARLTON, Shield Row Inn, Shield Row, in the County of Durham, on MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of appointing a Committee of Management and officers of the said Society, and other business, pursuant to the Friendly Societies' Act and Registered Rules of the said Society.

By Order of the Justices.
JOSEPH ROBINSON,
Secretary.
Shield Row, June 21st, 1872. 172c

MARLEY HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE COMMITTEE of the above Institute beg most respectfully to announce that their Nineteenth ANNUAL SOIREE will be held on MONDAY, July 8th, 1872, in a Spacious Marquee, which will be erected in the same Field as formerly.

The MARQUEE, which will be tastefully Decorated, will be Opened at THREE o'clock, when the STANLEY SAX-HORN PRIZE BAND, under the Leadership of Mr. GEORGE CHAYTOR, will be in attendance, and play a choice selection of Music.

The TEA, which will be provided by Mr. JAMES WARDLE, of the North-Eastern Hotel, Newcastle, will be on the Tables at Four o'clock. After Tea, there will be a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, conducted by Mr. ROBERT CHAYTOR, of Stanley who will be assisted by Mr. ROWLAND HARRISON and other first-class Professional Artistes.

The BALL will commence at Eight o'clock, for which Mr. Robert Chaytor's unrivalled Quadrill Band has been engaged.

Refreshments on an extensive scale, and at economical charges, will be supplied by Mr. James Wardle, North-Eastern Hotel, Newcastle.

ADMISSION:—Tea and Concert, One Shilling each; Children under Ten Years, Sixpence each. Concert only, Sixpence each. Ball: Gentlemen, One Shilling each; Ladies and Children, Sixpence each.

Tickets may be obtained at the Marquee on the day of the Soiree; of Mr. J. N. Renwick, 47, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle; Mr. James Wardle, Neville Street, Newcastle; Mr. W. H. Welford, Mosley Street, Newcastle; Mrs. Ismay, Whickham; Mr. R. Clark, Marley Hill; or of the Secretaries, Marley Hill.

☞ OMNIBUSES will leave the High Level Bridge End, Gateshead, at Two and Five p.m., returning from Marley Hill at Half-past Eight p.m. FARES: Single Journey, One Shilling; Double Journey, One Shilling and Sixpence.—An Omnibus will leave Annfield Plain, for Marley Hill, at Three o'clock, calling at Dipton and Burnopfield Colliery, returning in the Evening. 173c

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA on SATURDAY, August 3rd, 1872.

Public Notices.

OFFERS will be received by T. PARKER for a CROP of GRASS growing in Iveston Town Field. Time limited. 178c

REMEMBER the EDMONDBYERS PIC-NIC, on SATURDAY, June 29th. A Band of Music will be in attendance. 166c

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

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

CASTELLO CIGARS.

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

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

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

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,
GIANT ROCCA ONION, at 6d. per ounce (Fine).
Also Stuart and Meins No. 1 CABBAGE.
12 Packets of Imported ANNUALS, post free to any address for 12 Stamps.
Fresh SALMON every Tuesday's and Friday's. 108c

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

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

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 Bottleonly, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. each. Ask for Powell's Balsam of Aniseed."

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 greater 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.

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The Consett

SATURDAY, JUN

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EDITORIAL NOTICES.

EAST CASTLE COLLIERY.—A miner in a communication to us finds fault with the manner in which the duties of secretaryship to the Union is performed at this colliery. The publication of this letter would render us liable to legal proceedings.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1872.

GENEVA AND THE ARBITRATORS.

WHAT was said of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 may, with some variation, be applied to our negotiations at Geneva. *Le congres danse, mais ne marche pas*, was Talleyrand's joke when the wiles of diplomacy ended in the mazes of the dance. Instead of cotillon and quadrille, and that "muse of the many twinkling feet misnamed a maid," the German waltz which Byron so disliked perhaps because he was *pede claudus*, our friends at Geneva have gone in for open-air divertisements to wile away the time of waiting. Fishing parties on the lakes, pic-nics to the Mer de Glace and back, rides and reveries in and around Ferney Coppet and the other classic sites of villas which surround Geneva, and belt it in with a girdle of celebrated villages any one of which would make the fortune of any other provincial capital—these have been the order of the day. Perhaps in selecting Geneva as the site of these deliberations, the arbitrators wisely foresaw what has actually occurred. In the spirit of Milton's, they resolved to defer for a day or two business to pleasure, "and what the Swede may plan and what the French." Was there ever a more pleasant spot for weather-bound sailors "in stress of politics," as Sydney Smith describes his trips to Edinburgh, than that classic town between Jura and Alp, where the rival ranges meet with only a river between. The girdle of mountains which hems in Helvetia on all sides, is here joined with a clasp, so bright and beautiful that the city and surrounding waters as they glisten in the sun, as seen from the crest of the Jura, shine like a diadem of topaz and sapphire. Why the world's diplomacy has not been all along transacted here, is one of those mistakes which it is now perhaps too late to mend. Russwick and Utrecht and other dull Dutch towns have given their names to famous treaties which have helped to give them an attraction to the tourist which no other claim of their own could lend. Laybach is a long way off, and Trent scarcely less so, and perhaps it was appropriate that conspirators against the liberties of mankind like the authors of the Holy Alliance, or their congeuers who drew up the Creed of Pope Pius V., should hide themselves in solitary places. None of these towns would have suited for an arbitration like that pending between two great kindred nations. John and Jonathan are cousins, both good fellows at bottom, but the one a trifle too sullen and purse-proud, and the other rather too lively and given to "trying it on" with his middle-aged relative. They have too much good sense to fight it out, so they have agreed to settle their differences before arbitrators whose decision shall be final. But just as the case is coming on John finds that Jonathan is at his old tricks, and has pulled a little bill out of his pocket as long as a Chinese writing card, which reaches, as travellers tell us, from the hall-door upstairs into the reception-room. This is too much for John's endurance, and he has half a mind to kick the impudent lacquay downstairs, that presents him with such a piece of impertinence. All the while cousin Jonathan keeps knocking at the door, and laughing consumedly at his own fun. How to roll up this bitter bill into moderate compass and to strike out irrelevant charges, without offending John's pride or Jonathan's dignity is the task which Count Sclopis and the arbitrators have had to begin with. It has been a task calling for tact and temper, judgment and forbearance. Time, above all things, is the commodity which these commissioners must pay out, and that not with a slack hand. There must be many "off" days in a work like this, much telegraphing to London and Washington for fresh instructions, many secret sessions of arbitrators to judge of the points raised by counsel on both sides—in fine, the greatest suit in the world cannot be settled off-hand, like a five shillings and cost case in the police-court. Of all men, these arbitrators have need of patience; and if they have to complain of delays, the scenery around ought to be a *solatium*, even if there were no refresher to counsel of a more substantial kind. Calvin, it is said, wrote his commentary and legislated for Geneva without a glance at the mountains, or one reference in all his works to the scenery which should have inspired him, if anything could, to "lift up his eyes to the hills from whence cometh his help." But then Calvin was not as other men, and besides, to do him justice, a taste for scenery was not cultivated in his day. So late as Addison, we find that the Alps were only savage peaks, harsh, rugged, dissociable as the salt sea, and not nearly so picturesque. *Nous avour change tout cela*, and have indented the Alps, and go over them and under them as we please. This explains the secret of a conference by that Lemau Lake, which Byron and Rogers have sung of, and which our dusty and dried-up case-lawyers find such pleasant quarters to plead in. We only hope they will not get too pleasant, or we shall have another little bill to pay for Indirect Claims connected with the recreation of the lawyers and the assumed injury done to their professional practice.

Local and District News.

A second lodge of Good Templars was formed at Blackhill last (Thursday) night.

BRECON HILL.—The friends of Brecon Hill had their seventh annual tea meeting, on Saturday last. Although the weather was very unfavourable, a goodly number assembled, about 200 persons sitting down to an excellent tea. Amongst the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of Hedley Hope, who kindly gave 10s. Addresses after tea were given by Mr. Bishop, Wolsingham, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. J. Emerson, Towlaw. On Sunday two sermons were preached by Mr. Crossley and Mr. Stephenson. Collections were made amounting to £1 1s. 5½d.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—On Thursday at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, seven pitmen were charged with unlawfully leaving the service of their employer, Mr. George Hedley, at Craghead Colliery, on the 24th inst. The men, it appears, refused to work in consequence of the impure air, which they allege was in the colliery. The Government Inspector of Mines had since inspected the workings, and pronounced the ventilation to be complete. The men now expressed their readiness to return to their work, and the cases were adjourned for a week in order to allow Mr. Fairley, the viewer, an opportunity to consult Mr. Hedley with a view to withdrawing the summonses.

We are authorised to contradict the assertion made by Mrs. Oliver, (chairwoman) of the meeting of women, on the Blue Mountains, on Tuesday. Mrs. Oliver said that Mrs. Armstrong had wasted the milk rather than sell it at one penny per pint. Mrs. Oliver, however, regrets using this expression. This was told her by some one at the meeting, but she did not witness it herself, and we are assured by Mrs. Armstrong, that she neither said nor did what Mrs. Oliver stated.

CROOK.—On Sunday last, Crook was the scene of a religious demonstration such as had never before been witnessed in the neighbourhood. Six different churches, comprising the Wesleyan, Primitive, Presbyterian, New Connexion, Moravian, and Baptist, joined together to hold open-air services. The weather being exceedingly fine, a large concourse of people assembled on the ground of the British School, kindly lent for the occasion, where seats were provided for upwards of 1,000 persons. Sermons were preached in the afternoon by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, (Moravian), Rev. J. W. Henderson, (Wesleyan), and Rev. W. H. Alcock, (New Connection), and in the evening, by the Rev. T. Dodds, (Presbyterian), Rev. J. Spanswick, (Baptist), and Rev. J. Clemitson, (Primitive); Mr. J. Wilson, (Primitive) presided over the afternoon, and Mr. Ralph Dixon, (Wesleyan) over the evening meeting. Several hymns were sung under the leadership of Mr. T. Pickering, (Wesleyan). About 4,000 persons attended each service, and listened with marked attention.

FUNERAL OF MR. NATHANIEL CLARK.—The remains of Mr. Nathaniel Clark, of Beamish Park, were interred at Tanfield on Friday last, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons. The pall-bearers were Colonel Joicey, H. J. Marshall, Esq., E. Joicey Esq., and Isaac Heslop, Esq. Among those present were A. H. Talmadge, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., Thos. T. Smith Esq., Mr. Annandale, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Ritson, Shotley Bridge; Mr. Calvert, Mr. Gledstone and Mr. Seymour, Consett; Mr. E. Peele, Mr. Thomas Wetherell, and Mr. R. Stevenson, Durham; Mr. Crofton, Kibblesworth; Mr. Burn, Chester-le-Street; Mr. Wall, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Ramshaw, Lanchester; Mr. G. Heslop, Harbour House; Mr. A. T. Crow, Sunderland; Mr. John Todd, Newcastle; Mr. Forster, Washington; and Mr. Spraggon, Nafferton. We understand that several of the agencies filled by the deceased gentleman have been conferred on two of his sons.

PRESENTATION TO REV W. S. REEMAN.—We are glad to learn that the parishoners of Collierley are about to present the Rev W. S. Reeman, with some substantial proof of their good-will towards him, previous to his departure to a more extensive field of usefulness. Although we have no personal acquaintanceship with Mr. Reeman, yet our readers with ourselves have, no doubt, become familiar with his name in connection with penny readings and other social gatherings where he has used his influence in furthering the elevation of the people. Mr. Reeman although quite a young man, has created a very favourable impression at Collierley and district, where he has officiated as curate for some time, and we trust that the meeting which will be held at Catchgate this (Friday) evening at seven o'clock will be well attended.

THE BENFIELDTIDE LOCAL BOARD DRAINAGE SCHEME.—On Tuesday morning, in pursuance of an application to the Local Government Board from the Benfieldside Local Board, for sanction to borrow the sum of £2,500, for the execution of works of drainage, Mr. John Thornhill Harrison, the inspector appointed for the purpose, waited at the Board-room, Shotley Bridge, to hear evidence regarding the same.—The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Charles Wilson, Shotley Park; Rev F. B. Thompson, Benfieldside Parsonage; Mr. John Annandale, St. Cuthbert's Lodge; Mr. Richard Latimer, Elm Park; Mr. E. O. Tregelles, Derwent Hill; Mr. Henry Carss, Cutlers' Hall; and Mr. John Booth, Shotley Bridge. The sewerage from Consett is conveyed to Blackhill, where it enters the Benfieldside township, and after traversing the latter township, it enters the Derwent at four different points. In addition to the sewerage from the above places, the river is further polluted by water from Blanchland, Beldon, and Healeyfield lead mines and also from the Shotley Grove Paper Mills, sewage equal to a population of 30,000 inhabitants being poured into the river from the latter place daily. After the question of water supply had been discussed, Mr. John Annandale (on behalf of the firm of John Annandale and Son, Shotley Grove Paper mills) said they had been ratepayers for fifty years, and he considered they had not been properly treated by the Board, inasmuch as they had to bear a quarter of the cost of the proposed drainage scheme, yet the Board did not propose doing anything for them.—Mr. Harrison thought the Board could compel Messrs. Annandale to purify the water before it was passed into the river but with regard to the sewerage from their cottages near the mills, he was of opinion that the Board ought to make provision for them. As there appeared to be an engineering difficulty in draining these cottages he would recommend Messrs. Annandale to pump the sewerage on to an elevation, whence it could be conveyed by pipes into the main sewer, the Board undertaking to lay the pipes up to the cottages. Mr. Harrison expressed himself quite satisfied with the plan proposed.

MAD DOG AT CONSETT.—On Monday evening, a bull and retriever dog, belonging to Mr. Raw, Consett, exhibited symptoms of madness, and it was immediately shot by the owner.

INQUEST AT ESH COLLIERY.—On Friday last, J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at the Stag's Head, on the body of John Ledgwick. The evidence went to prove that the deceased had been in a desponding state of mind.—The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

FRUIT BANQUET AT LEADGATE.—On Saturday evening, a successful fruit banquet, in connection with the "Hope of Leadgate" lodge of Good Templars, was held in the Wesleyan Day School, Leadgate, presided over by Mr. Samuel Leybourne, of Blackhill. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Rev. E. Rust (Blackhill), Mr. Wm. Bell (Consett), and others. Fruit was dispensed amongst the audience at intervals.

RIFLE COMPETITION.—There was a rifle competition at Stanley Burn, on Saturday, for twenty tickets, granting free entry to the Durham County Rifle Association prizes, given by the officers of the 1st Durham Administrative Battalion of Volunteer Rifles. About eighty engaged in the competition. There was a high wind blowing down the range, nevertheless there was some very good shooting. The Beamish corp won four tickets; Felling and Birtley, each four; Chester-le-Street and Washington, each two; and Durham, four. Adjutant Wilkins acted as umpire.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT PIT HILL.—On Sunday, the children of the Pit Hill Wesleyan Sunday School held their annual meetings in a large marquee, kindly lent by the Beamish Horticultural Society. Mr. T. Elliott, of Swalwell, preached three good, though too lengthy, discourses. The children, in a very creditable manner, recited portions of scripture, poetry, &c., showing that great pains had been taken in their training. A very good feature, and one we could wish to see more practised, was the questioning of the children in their scripture recitations. There were large audiences at each of the services, and liberal collections taken in aid of the Sunday school.

HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The first anniversery in connection with the above school was held on Saturday and Sunday last. On Saturday, a tea was held when between 80 and 90 sat down to an excellent tea. A public meeting was afterwards held in a field, (kindly lent by H. W. Watson, Esq.) Mr. Kirkley, of Leadgate, presiding. Addresses were given by the Rev. G. Gledhill, and Messrs. Atkinson and Crowe. A vote of thanks was passed to H. W. Watson, Esq., for the use of the field. On Sunday, three services were held in the open air. The morning service was conducted by Mr. R. Atkinson, Causey Row; the afternoon and evening by Mr. Crow, of Newcastle. The proceeds from the tea and Sunday services amounted to about £5 8s.

SABBATH DESECRATION AT CONSETT.—Considerable annoyance is caused to many of the inhabitants of Consett by several idle lads who regularly, on Sundays, indulge in outdoor amusements at the back streets, where unobserved by the police, they join in games of ball, quoits, &c. As a rule those who so transgress are adepts in the use of language far from polite, and the inhabitants of the streets frequented by these parties are thus not only compelled to witness the vagaries of these transgressors, but to hear most foul language frequently made use of in the hearing of their families. In other towns the authorities are putting the law in force against these foul-mouthed fellows, and it would probably do more to put a stop to such disgraceful practices were the offenders fined or imprisoned for their offences.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV G. WHITEHEAD AT ROTHERHAM.—The Rev George Whitehead, of Rotheram, formerly of Shotley Bridge, has had, we are sorry to say, lately to resign his charge in consequence of ill health, and his numerous friends at Rotherham and Sheffield have generously presented to him a substantial record of their affection for him as a minister who has watched over their interests both spiritually and temporally, having not only acted as a minister but as an advocate for the temperance cause in Rotherham and in the large manufacturing town of Sheffield, and places adjacent. The meeting at which the presentation was made was held on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of George Eskholme, Esq., of Beech-on-Hurst, who spoke in very feeling terms of his acquaintanceship with Mr. Whitehead, other gentlemen and ministers also addressed the meeting regretting the retirement of Mr. Whitehead, for the present, for the ministry, and expressing a hope that his health would shortly be restored and that he would speedily resume his duties among them. We understand that about £100 was presented on this occasion by the members of the church over which Mr. Whitehead has had the oversight for the last five years, an indication of that good feeling which should always exist between pastor and people. Mr. Whitehead was well known to most of our readers who, we have no doubt, with ourselves, sympathise deeply with him in his affliction, but who also rejoice to learn that his earnest labours have been appreciated by his friends in the south.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—IMPORTANT TO PUBLICANS.—A correspondent of hitherto undoubted veracity sends us the following:—"A licensed victualler has invented and perfected a very curious and useful instrument, called a "Tell-o'-bobby-graph." The peculiar mechanism is a secret, but so far as is known it appears to be part chemical and part mechanical. Its object is to foretell the approach of P.Cs. It is to be placed in an elevated position—*i. e.*, the chemical part of it, and when the dark blue uniform of the P.C. comes in any direction so that his shadow can be reflected, a set of signals are put in motion, giving timely warning. It is used for clearing out the drink customers. Thus, the landlord having been warned of the approach of a P.C., forcibly seizes hold of the most pugilistic of his drink customers, and attempts to put him out. Of course, as expected, drunk customer rebels. P.C. having now neared the premises is called in to clear the house. A two-fold benefit is the result. The publican is not summoned for permitting drunkenness, and a summons having been served on drunken customer, he (the landlord) appears in court in support of the charge against the drunken customer for refusing to quit, he stands a good chance of being complimented for keeping a model public-house. The instrument, though costly is expected to pay well. Fines saved, character complimented.

LEAZES, BUNOPFIELD.—A poultry and pigeon show was held at the above place on Saturday last. There were a good number of entries, considering that the show was limited to a radius of three miles, and was the first show of the society. A gentleman from Sunderland officiated as judge, and his awards gave entire satisfaction. The chief prizes were two silver cups for poultry and a silver medal for pigeons. One cup for the best black and red game was won by birds belonging to G. Emmerson, Leazes; the other for bantams was awarded to H. Handcock, Barcus Close. The medal for the best pigeon was awarded to W. Rowell, Clough Dene, who, with G. Turnbull, carried off all the prizes for pigeons. Some good pens of other classes were shown, which obtained money prizes. Among those who received such honours were Messrs. J. Brewis, Tanfield Lea (a special prize for the best pen in the show); Moorhouse, Sharp, and Morton, Marley Hill; Reed, Lintz, &c., &c. During the afternoon, a good deal of sport was created by "Aunt Sally;" others enjoyed a dance on the grass; while some of the more athletic were trying each others running powers, or trying pole-leaping; but the great event of the day was the wrestling, for which nearly 50 entries were obtained. During the final throws the excitement reached a climax. In the end, J. Blacklock was 1st; G. Turnbull, 2nd; and N. McClane, 3rd.

Lieut.-Col., Joicey has kindly given a donation of ten guineas to the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Annfield Plain.

CUPID'S DARTS AT SEVENTY-THREE.—At Burnopfield, one day this week, an old man seventy-three years of age, was joined in wedlock to a maid of about forty.

Small-pox is much on the increase at West Stanley, generally of a severe type; the death rate from small-pox is fully up to the average of the disease.

SALE OF CATTLE AT BURNOPFIELD.—Mr. Murray, of Consett, sold £1000 worth of cattle at Burnopfield, on Thursday, at prices varying from £5 to £15 per head.

CRICKET MATCH AT TANFIELD.—On Saturday last a match was played between eleven of the Tanfield Club and eleven of the Jaw Blade Club, the Tanfield men winning by 50 runs.

NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY.—The directors of this bank have resolved to open a branch at Consett and have taken premises in Middle Street, where the business will, (on and after Monday next) be conducted by Mr. Granger, solicitor, of this town.

TRIPS UP THE DERWENT VALLEY LINE.—During the past week thousands of visitors (including several Sabbath scholars) from Newcastle, Gateshead, and other more distant towns visited Gibside, Shotely Bridge, Ebchester, Lintz Green, &c., on the Derwent Valley Line.

MINER'S MEETING NEAR LEADGATE.—The miners employed under the Consett Iron and Coal Company, held a meeting this week near Bradley Colliery, for the purposes of taking into consideration their present rate of remmeration compared with other collieries in the county. We understand a meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

RE-OPENING OF CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Sunday last, this chapel which has been closed for a short time while undergoing renovation, was re-opened. Sermons were preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. W. Dent, of Newcastle, and in the afternoon by the Rev. M. Morris, Baptist minister, Consett. Collections were taken at the close of each service which amounted to £4 10s. 6d. We will give an account of the alterations in our next issue.

THE LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—In reference to our remarks last week on the lamented death of Mr. Nathaniel Clark, of Beamish Park, we have received the following:—

The Ford, 22nd June, 1872.

SIR,—In your paper of this morning, you make some appropriate and well-merited remarks on the death and character of the late Mr. N. Clark. I believe there is not an inhabitant of this large Petty Sessional Division who did not know and esteem him, and is not desirous to offer his heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved and afflicted family. I think I had the honour and pleasure of seconding his nomination as chairman of the Lanchester Board of Guardians, on which point you make an unimportant mistake, and I did so with the certainty, which his subsequent conduct confirmed, that the poor would have in him a kind and benevolent protector, and the Board an able and efficient guide. His bright, intelligent face, will be sadly missed by all at the annual agricultural meetings, where his services were so much appreciated. I regret exceedingly circumstances prevented me paying the last sad tribute of respect by attending his funeral.—I am, sir, yours truly,

M. KEARNEY.

A WELL-MERITED PUNISHMENT.—On Thursday, at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, before M. Kearney, A. H. Talmadge, and E. T. Smith, Esqs., a pitman named James Asten Davis, living at Craghead, was charged by Wm. W. Thompson with leaving his wife chargeable to the Lanchester Union. It appears that the prisoner and his wife have been married about four years, during which time the prisoner has frequently forsaken his partner and returned to his mother's domicile. The prisoner now refused to support his wife on the ground that she was lawfully married to another man.—Mrs. Davis informed their worship that the man to whom she married was already a married man, and had been tried and convicted at Durham for bigamy.—The magistrates said the marriage between the prisoner and his wife was valid, and they would therefore order him to pay one week's maintenance and costs, and in default committed to prison for one month.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH AT EBCHESTER.—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney, A. H. Talmage, and E. T. Smith, Esqs., William Harrison, Jacob Armstrong, and William Killen, three respectably dressed young men, were charged, the first prisoner with stealing, and the other two with receiving a silver watch the property of William Browell, farmer, Ebchester, on the 20th inst. The evidence went to show that on Thursday last, the prosecutor went into the Black Horse Inn, Ebchester, and after remaining a little while, he fell asleep. About this time, Harrison and Armstrong appear to have entered the house, and after remaining a short time they left the house, the prosecutor still being asleep. When the prosecutor awoke, he discovered that his watch had been abstracted from his pocket. On leaving the Black Horse, Armstrong and Harrison appear to have gone to the Hat and Feather, where they were joined by Killen, to whom they intimated that they had made a "nip" at Ebchester, at the same time producing the watch, with a request that he should try and sell it. Killen seems to have suceeded in doing this, a pitman named William Smith buying the watch for 12s. 6d., which sum the three prisoners spent at the Hat public-house, with the exception of half-a-crown. The prisoners were committed to the Quarter Sessions which will be holden at Durham on Monday first.

THE SUNDAY TRAIN MOVEMENT.

I am sorry that the Rev. Vicar of Consett should have fallen into a similar mistake with that of which he accuses the advocates of Sunday trains of being guilty. In the course of his speech at the meeting on Tuesday, in the Wesleyan School Room, he charges the Newcastle papers with describing the meeting of the Sunday leagues on the preceding Sunday as a "monster meeting." I have made diligent search and found that it was so described in only one Newcastle paper neither yourself nor your contemporaries other than the one I allude to, being guilty of the exageration which the Rev. Vicar, somewhat inconsiderately, charged against you all. It is not too much to hope that he will take the opportunity of apologising for his mistake to the reporters. On the question which has been creating so much stir in Consett, I am of exactly the same opinion as Mr. Steggall and the quiet people of the neighbourhood. I see no just occasion for the row which has been got up to induce the North-Eastern Railway Company to run Sunday trains up the quiet valley of the Derwent, and I believe that the agitation is to a great extent manufactured and fictitious. The railway directors have taken a very proper view of the matter in declining in the mean time to run the trains asked for, and I hope they will abide by their decision so long as the reasons for doing so remain as they are at present. The action taken by the Local Board was quite open to the censure pronounced upon it by the speakers on Tuesday night; whilst the characters and motives of the Sunday League were of the lowest description, which was clearly manifested by their conduct in unlawfully intruding themselves upon a meeting, the object of which was distinctly set forth and limited in the announcement, and usurping the functions of the Chairman. The guardianship of public order appears to be rather loosely executed at Consett, else the Chairman would not have had to appeal in vain to the Superintendent of the police force.—"Tattler" of the *Daily Journal*.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held on Thursday last, under the presidency of Mr. D. C. Balleny, (vice-chairman), there were also present: Messrs. J. Calvert, F. Holmes, W. Cumming, J. Wilkinson, G. Elliott, A. Hall, L. Moffat, G. Alder, W. J. Joicey, R. Charlton, J. Bowey, G. Hobson, W. Jenkins, and J. Gledstone.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read over by the Clerk, and signed by the Chairman, the correspondence was read, but in it was nothing of public importance.

Mr. CALVERT remarked that there seemed to be about the same amount given in the shape of relief in each district, to which.

The CLERK replied that by the erection of the new workhouse they were saving about £300 per year in relief.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET.

Shewed a balance in hand of £206 13s. 8½d.; while the arrears reported were; Cornsay, £2 14s. 11d; Esh, £43 3s. 2½d; total arrears, £45 18s. 1½d.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. CLARK.

Mr. W. JENKINS then moved, and Mr. J. Wilkinson seconded that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Clark expressive of the sympathy of the Board with her in the great loss she had sustained, and the Board deeply regret the severe loss they had also suffered by the death of her husband.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined the tenders for the supply of the workhouse for the next three months, and contracts with the following, were approved.

Flour and Groceries—Mr. Charles Cooke, Annfield Plain.

Butcher Meat—Mr. Peter Hodgson, Lanchester.

Clogs and shoes—Mr. Wm. Nesbit.

Making and Repairing Clothing—Mr. John Leybourne, Lanchester.

Port Wine, Whisky, Brandy, and Gin—Mr. Thompson Allen, Annfield Plain.

Coals—Mr. George Whinney, Lanchester.

Hearse—Mr. George Whinney.

Coffins—Mr. W. Hall, Lanchester.

Several accounts were also examined and cheques were signed for the same.

NUISANCES.

were reported by the inspector at Burnhope, Flint Hill, and White-le-Head, which were ordered to be removed.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

Afterwards sat and adjusted the rates of various ratepayers, after which the valuation lists were signed, and the Board adjourned.

THE LATE CASE OF DROWNING IN THE HYSEHOPE BURN, NEAR CASTLESIDE.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

On Sunday evening, the body of the unfortunate boy, John William Brown, son of a widow living at Castleside, who met with his death on the 30th March last, was found in the river Derwent near to Rowlands Gill. Some boys, it appears, had been bird-nesting, and while passing along the banks of the river, one of the boys called the attention of his comrades to something in the water, which he took to be a dead dog. One of the boys, however, said it was the body of a boy. On taking hold of one of the hands, it fell off, and floated down the stream. The boys then gave information to the police, and P.C. Riddell immediately proceeded to the spot and took the remains of the body out of the water. It was frightfully decomposed, the only remnant of identification being the clothes and clogs the boy wore at the time he fell into the water.

INQUEST ON THE BODY.

On Wednesday morning, J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body at the Half-Way House, Rowlands Gill.

William Watson, mining agent, said he had seen the body of the boy in the stable at the Half-Way House, and knew it to be that of his nephew, John William Brown, aged eleven years, son of William Brown, lead miner, deceased. He had not been seen alive since Saturday, the 30th March. He was seen to fall into the Hysehope Burn, near Fox Holes, about 100 yards above where the water enters the river Derwent. At the time, the river was very much swollen with melted snow. The miners engaged at the Hysehope Lead Mines had a bridge erected, which was washed away on Good Friday, and a temporary bridge was made of two larch trees, from which the boy fell as he was crossing. Witness produced a rough sketch of the temporary bridge.

Donald Walton, a boy ten years of age, son of S. Walton, mining agent, Castleside, deposed that the deceased, and Lambert Oliver and himself went over the high bridge above the Lead Mine and went into Chatts' turnip-field. They got some turnips, after which they went to where the men were working at the mine. They then returned to the turnip field with the intention of going home by the high bridge, when a man with a dog shouted and ran after them. Witness and the deceased and the other boy then ran down the field again, and witness crossed the bridge. The deceased, in attempting to follow, fell off the bridge into the water.

By the CORONER: The man who was chasing was a short way off when the deceased fell into the water.

A JUROR: Did Brown shout when he fell into the water?

Witness: I ran away as soon as he fell into the water.

Lambert Oliver, another boy eleven years of age, son of Nicholas Oliver, miner at the Tin Mill Colliery, said on Saturday after Good Friday, the last witness deceased and himself went into Mr. Chatts' turnip field and got some turnips. A man chased them and the deceased fell into the water. A man who was working at the Lead Mines attempted to get the deceased out of the water, but could not do so.

P.C. John Riddell, stationed at Burnopfield, said from information he received he proceeded to the Derwent, where he saw the body which had been viewed by the jury. The body was near the Rowlands Gill Bridge. Witness procured assistance and took the body out of the water, and brought it to the Half-Way House.

Mr. John Chatt, the farmer in whose field the boys were stealing turnips, deposed that he observed the boy in the water about thirty yards below where he fell in. The boy stood on his feet in the middle of the stream, and witness thought he was going to walk out, when he was suddenly washed away, and before assistance could be rendered the deceased was carried into the river Derwent.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased, John William Brown was accidentally drowned by falling of a bridge into the Hysehope Burn, on the 30th March; and at the same time they exonerated Mr. Chatt, the farmer, from all blame.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, June 24.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (Chairman), and T. WILSON, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

John McAllister, labourer, Consett, was charged with the above offence at Consett, on the 22nd inst. Sergt. Foster found the defendant committing a nuisance against the Wesleyan Chapel.—Fined 5s. and costs.

Hugh Glancey, labourer, Consett, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on Sunday. The officer stated that he found the defendant lying drunk in Middle Street, Consett.—The bench, in imposing a fine of 5s. and costs, said the defendant ought to be obliged to the officer for taking care of him.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

James Hanlon, labourer, Allendale Cottages, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Blackhill, on the 23rd, inst. Sergt. Naftress said the defendant was very drunk and created a great disturbance by knocking at the doors.—Fined 20s. and costs, or in default, one month's imprisonment.

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BUTLER AND THE HOUSEKEEPER PLAY AT DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—THE EXAMINATION OF THE FOOTMARKS—MRS. BAYLIS LOOKS FOR THE BUTLER'S BOOTS.

About an hour after dawn that morning, Mrs. Baylis, who had passed a thoroughly sleepless night, listening for the most part for the merest sound, and expecting every moment to hear something suspicious,—walked into the hall, and peeped in upon the reclining butler.

He had made himself tolerably comfortable by appropriating one chair for his legs and another for his feet, while his body fell back comfortably enough in the large easy chair indicated to him by the housekeeper.

In this recumbent position he was snoring loudly, and the lugubrious sounds came from his large nose as though that feature was a trombone or an ophecleide in the hands, or the mouth, of a strong-lunged but indifferent player.

"It's no use waking the fellow yet," said the housekeeper. "Now that there's light, I can venture into that room again by myself, and see if my eyes deceived me a few hours ago."

She ascended the stairs, blinking at the morning sun, that began to show itself on the walls and along the passages, and entered her bedroom. Her first enquiry was after the tin box, and to get at this, she, with some trepidation, turned up the vallance over the bed. She then stooped down, and took a hasty view of the space beneath.

There was no one hiding there, and the tin box was safe enough.

She pulled the box out, shook it, and handled the padlock, to see if it had been tampered with; but there was nothing in the condition of the box to alarm her.

This fact was in itself a source of considerable relief to Mrs. Baylis.

She then went to the window, and looked at that. There, she felt that she could not have been mistaken. Some one had been in the room, and opened that window.

Necessarily she had two conclusions to choose from. Some one, she said to herself, had entered the room from the house by means of a key, the existence of which she was not aware of; or obtained ingress from the outside by the window.

She began seriously to lean to this latter idea; and she imagined that when she entered the room overnight, her footsteps had been heard, and the supposed burglar had disappeared by the way he came.

She removed the dressing table, so as to get fairly at the window, and look out. She expected to find a rope or a ladder left outside, in the hurry of the supposed burglars' retreat; but she saw nothing of the kind. Then, with the shrewdness of a detective policeman, she examined the window sill and the wall below, to see if either bore any signs of breakage or bruise to tell the tale.

In this also she was disappointed, and her examination so far afforded her no evidence whatever.

She closed the window, seeing that she fastened it securely, replaced the dressing-table, and scanned the room again. She pulled at the handles of all the drawers, tried the folding wings of her wardrobe; and found all safe and undisturbed.

"It must have been an intended burglary," she said, "and I was just in time to prevent it. I will examine the garden below presently. I shall find footsteps there, no doubt."

Mrs. Baylis now devoted herself to the duties of the toilette, which, after her agitated, sleepless night, were doubly necessary. In the midst of this she paused, and with the towel wrapped round her hand, and her face partly covered with soap, said, almost aloud,—

"Why, it must have been Jabez Goody!"

This idea came to her like a discovery; and by the time she had refreshed herself by her ablution, she grew convinced that the burglar was no other than the new butler.

"I see," she said, "the villain must have scampered round to the front of the house and made up that story about the drinking to excuse himself! I must look to this at once."

She left her bedroom, locked the door, and hurried down stairs to the butler,

That good gentleman had but just opened his eyes, and when Mrs. Baylis appeared, he was yawning so that his large nose wrinkled up in a manner fearful to behold.

"Mr. Goody," said the housekeeper.

"Yes, ma'am," yawned out the butler, starting up, and applying his hand thoughtfully to his shoulder.

"If you are well enough"—the housekeeper emphasized these words,—"I shall be glad of your company for a short time. While you are preparing, I will wake the servants."

Mrs. Baylis went into the wing devoted to the sleeping apartments of the domestics, and aroused the footman and the housemaid. The cook she left to slumber on for a time.

"I want you," she said to the butler when she returned, "to walk round the rear of the house with me. What we shall possibly see there will explain to you why I wished you to remain in this room till daylight and why I sat up myself."

Mrs. Baylis looked very scrutinizingly at the butler as she said this, to see if he changed colour, or was nervous, or exhibited any other sign of an accusing conscience. But his large countenance betrayed no emotion whatever.

"Certainly ma'am," he replied. "Has anything happened in the garden then?"

"I think so," said the housekeeper, briefly.

"Indeed!" exclaimed Jabez Goody. "Well, ma'am, if I may be so bold, I thought there was something wrong by your manner. But that wretched glass of brandy and water so upset me, that I was quite unable to speak of it. Ah! ma'm!—that one glass will be a lesson to me for life."

"Humph!" returned Mrs. Baylis. "Perhaps you will go on, and unfasten the doors at the back."

They passed through the domestic offices in the rear till they reached the grounds at a spot immediately beneath the housekeeper's bedroom window.

"What do you make of that, Mr. Goody?" she said, pointing to some fresh footmarks on a flower-bed, and watching the butler's face intently.

"The marks of feet, or rather, perhaps, of very heavy boots," said Jabez Goody, stooping to reconnoitre the impressions.

"Yes, and of two kinds," returned the housekeeper. "There are nail marks in some, but there are none in the others."

She looked at the butler's feet as she spoke. He had on his ordinary house pumps, and they were not soiled in the least. This puzzled her.

"These impressions, ma'am," he said, shaking his head, "are very, very suspicious. They are evidently, as you say, made by two pairs of boots, and both thick clumsy ones, though the nails in one pair are not visible. The impression, however, of this pair shows that the boot soles were thick enough. You see?" and he pointed to the deep, cleanly cut side of the impressions alluded to, with an inward chuckle; for he saw plainly enough in what direction the housekeeper's suspicions tended.

"Both strong, country boots," he continued. "I would advise, ma'am, that those marks be let alone, or covered up so as to prevent their being obliterated. Let me get a garden frame or two and cover them."

"No, never mind that," replied the housekeeper. "We will leave that business to the police."

Again she looked intently at Jabez Goody, and again his calm adamantine face disappointed her. He seemed lamb-like in his innocence.

"What do you think of it?" she asked, hoping to try him in some way.

"Well, ma'am," he said, "if you ask me for my opinion, I should say that somebody had been in this garden last night, and for no good purpose. Thieves, I should say, ma'am."

"So should I," replied Mrs. Baylis, looking up at her window. "But how could they have got up there?"

The butler looked up in the direction pointed out by Mrs. Baylis's finger; and knowing that the housekeeper's eyes were fixed searchingly upon him, he opened his mouth in seeming astonishment, and said,

"Up there! It's impossible, ma'am, without a ladder. But what should they want to get up there for, when they could just as easily get in here!"

And he pointed to the lower window.

"Well, that I can't tell," said Mrs. Baylis. "But they *have* been up there."

"You don't say so! — you surely don't say so!"—exclaimed the butler, in excellently simulated astonishment, and delighted to find that his escape from the room had been so successful. "Well if that's the case, there must have been a ladder; and we ought to find it. They could never have carried such a thing across the country with them. But we should first ascertain if there was a ladder left upon the premises."

"Rather, I should think" replied the disappointed housekeeper, who began to feel herself off the scent again,—"we should see if there is a ladder in the grounds anywhere."

"Quite right, ma'am," said Jabez Goody. "Am I obtrusive in suggesting that we should walk round?"

"Not at all, Mr. Goody, if your shoulder will bear the fatigue."

Mrs. Baylis said this in a stinging, sarcastic tone; for, in the excitement, the butler had certainly forgotten one thing, and that was his injured shoulder. It had not suffered a twinge since they had entered the garden, which was somewhat strange; for the morning air was necessarily sharp and chill, and likely to affect prejudicially any already afflicted part of the human body.

Now, however, that Mrs. Baylis alluded to it, the butler gave a grim smile, and said,

"To tell you the truth, ma'am, I am so thoroughly ashamed of myself, that now the effects of that wretched glass of brandy-and-water have left me, I can put up with my pain. If my shoulder were dislocated, instead of merely bruised, I should bear it without a word, and as a penance. I *want* to suffer, ma'am, and to suffer in silence is the best atonement I can make for my folly!"

Mrs. Baylis listened suspiciously, and yet with a growing feeling that perhaps, after all, her suspicions of Jabez Goody were ill founded. He had neither stammered nor changed colour for a moment. He had not convicted himself—as criminals mostly do—by the slightest word. More than that; the shoes he wore had certainly not made either of the impressions in the soft mould of the garden. Still, they were suspiciously clean for a man who had had walked to Waverton and back and tumbled about in them.

There was a mystery about those light shoes which the housekeeper meant to try and fathom directly she entered the house.

They walked round the grounds to look for the ladder. The housekeeper was very careful, trusting to her own eyes alone in the examination. They searched the walls completely; the flower-beds, the vegetable beds; and the trees where it was possible for such a thing to be hidden, all to no purpose. The ladder was a myth, and not a pole nor a vestige of it could they discover.

"This must be placed in other hands," said the housekeeper as they returned. "No doubt more experienced eyes than ours will be able to throw a light upon the mystery."

Even at this threat Jabez Goody did not turn pale and betray himself. Had he been the lamb in the lower bend of the river, accused of troubling the stream by the wolf in the reach above, he could not have looked more placidly innocent. He was a picture of suspected, but unsuspecting virtue, and not one of Mrs. Baylis's sharp probes touched a vital part that made him bleed visibly!

"The best thing to do ma'am," he said, "is I think, to send to Southampton for an experienced officer. The men about here are poor creatures for this kind of work. They'll be sure to bungle it, while a better hand will see his way in an instant."

"You think so, Mr. Goody," said the housekeeper, still keeping her eye on him. "Well, I'm going over to Southampton in an hour or so, and I will make it my business to see the Chief Constable about it, then."

"That's the only course to take, ma'am," replied the butler warmly. "I was about to suggest that very course myself."

Mrs. Baylis was sadly put about to understand Jabez Goody. At one moment, she clung to the idea that he was the burglar; at another, she leant strongly to the opposite notion, that he was perfectly innocent. She was determined to test her doubts further by at once inquiring into the mystery connected with the butler's pumps!

To do this, she felt it necessary to get rid of him for a time, that she might pay a visit to the room in which he had slept on the three chairs, and also to his bedroom where his boots were kept.

How was she to do this?

Suddenly an idea struck her.

"Mr. Goody," she said, as they entered the house "I told you, I think, that I was going to the railway station, and I wish to go early. I am in doubt about the trains. If you would run over to Waverton for me, and ascertain when there will be a train after eight this morning, I shall be greatly obliged to you. You say you want to do a penance of some sort; and that is a very excellent one, I think. I take you at your word, you see."

Jabez Goody did not relish this proposal. He saw something suspicious in it, and he felt convinced, truly enough as it happened, that it was meant to get him out of the way for a time. He had no option, however, but to consent; and this he did, with so admirable a grace, and such ready willingness that the housekeeper's views took a more decided turn in his favour. "I will just fetch my hat," he said, "and put on another coat, and be off in an instant."

"Your hat!" exclaimed the housekeeper, quickly. "Why had you no hat on last night?"

"I had ma'am," was the solemn reply, "leastways an apology for a hat, called in these parts a 'billy-cock;' but I am ashamed to say that I lost it on the road."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Baylis.

And she watched Jabez Goody narrowly as he went into the wing of the house, to prepare for the trifling excursion.

He came back with a tall hat on his head, and, as the housekeeper did not fail to notice, with a new-looking, clean pair of boots on, in place of the thin shoes in which his feet had been previously encased. They were not at all the kinds of boots, however, to make those impressions in the mould of the garden.

"The train *after* eight, I think? he said, as he was leaving.

"Yes, after eight, and for Southampton," was the housekeeper's reply.

"All right, ma'am," said Jabez Goody.

And as calm and composed as though he had never gone upon a more pleasant errand in his life, he left the house and walked down the avenue.

Mrs. Baylis's first proceeding when he had departed was to go into the room that had been resonant during the small hours with the butler's stertorous snore.

She looked about this room hastily; under the chairs, under the table; in the dark corners, everywhere that a pair of thick boots could be hidden. Then she stealthily went to the butler's bedroom, and examined it with a like purpose.

There was no result but a negative one; and Mrs. Baylis was compelled to admit that her suspicions of Jabez Goody were seriously shaken.

Then she asked herself how it was possible that in the very short space of time between her entrance into her room overnight, and the ringing of the bell at the door, the butler could have managed to pass from the back part of the house, to leap two walls, and to take a somewhat circuitous route to the front entrance! The feat seemed almost impossible. And yet that soiled coat, that handkerchief round his head, and that injured shoulder, answered exactly to the necessary flight of a man who had performed such a feat.

Weighed thus, the chances for and against Jabez Goody seemed pretty evenly balanced; only just as Cæsar and Pompey were very much alike, especially Pompey; so these chances were similar, only that the possibility of the butler's guilt seemed the more similar of the two.

In this dilemma, Mrs. Baylis hit upon a great stroke of policy. It would not do, she thought, to leave Jabez Goody behind when she left the house on her intended search after Thomas Wentworth. If he were really guilty, he would make the most of his opportunity, either to escape or to complete his nefarious designs, and the housekeeper felt that till she had ascertained what had become of Thomas Wentworth, all other business must be postponed for insignificance.

So she finally determined to take Jabez Goody with her in her search for his master, and so to, neutralize him and his schemes if he had any during her absence.

She thought it unnecessary, too, to warn the other servants, or to alarm them by disclosing the secret of the terrible night just passed. If the culprit should happen to be Jabez Goody, while he was with her, the house would be safe. If it was not he, a second attempt would scarcely be made till some time had elapsed.

Thus reasoned Mrs. Baylis, and she presently sat down to an early breakfast, and awaited the butler's return to carry out her plans.

(*To be continued.*)

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

A shocking affair happened at Nuneaton, in North Warwickshire, on Saturday night. A drayman named Charles Grove, living in Bond-street, has for some time past lived unhappily with his wife, the latter being addicted to drink. There are seven children, some of whom are employed at the Nuneaton Cotton Mill, and on Saturday, in the absence of the husband, the mother prevailed upon them to hand over their wages to her. Having got possession of the money, the woman seems to have gone to a public house in the town. The husband, when he became aware of this, went in search of her, and found her at the Hand and Heart, in Wheat Lane. He remonstrated with her as to her conduct, and demanded the amount she had received from the children. The woman refunded only a portion of the money, whereupon the husband became enraged and struck her a severe blow on the side of the neck. He then left the house and returned to his work, evidently unaware of the serious character of the blow he had inflicted. The woman was seen to stagger, and almost immediately fell to the ground and expired. Medical assistance was promptly at hand, but proved unavailing. Grove was shortly afterwards taken into custody, and lodged in the police station.

BURNING OF THE MAIL STEAMER KINGSTON.

Another serious disaster has occurred on one of the Canadian lakes, resulting in the burning of the royal mail steamer Kingston, and the narrow escape of upwards of 100 people. On Saturday last intelligence was received in Liverpool, dated Brockville, Ontario, June 11th, to the following effect: "The royal mail steamer Kingston was burned to the water's edge at one o'clock this afternoon, while on the passage, off Grenadier Island, 18 miles above Brockville. The Kingston had a full cargo of freight and about 100 passengers, all of whom succeeded in escaping, with the exception of a lady, who is believed to be the wife of Dr. Jones, of Montreal. The unfortunate woman, seeing the fire coming from the forward part of the vessel, rushed aft, and taking hold of one of the life preservers jumped off the stern railings, but in consequence of the life belt not being properly adjusted she was drowned, notwithstanding that every possible effort was made to save her. The captain, seeing that there was no chance of subduing the flames, at once headed his vessel for Grenadier Island, and ran her ashore in slack water, when the fire, which had apparently originated in the stateroom, amidship over the engine, spread with such rapidity that only one boat could be lowered, which was filled with women and children, but was immediately swamped on reaching the water. The other passengers and the crew jumped into the water and struggled as best they could to the shore, where they remained for some time, when the steamer Dominion was hailed, and brought on the passengers to Brookville. Nothing of the cargo or the passengers' luggage had been saved, and the loss is estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. GLADSTONE.

The further hearing of the case of "Leonard Edmunds *v.* Gladstone, M.P., and others," was resumed on Saturday before the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Edmunds again conducted his case in person; the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Bowen, were counsel for the defendant.—Mr. Edmunds continued reading his voluminous detailed statement that he had prepared of the proceedings that had taken place, containing both relevant and irrelevant matter to the issue, and which caused the learned judge to interpose frequently, to endeavour to make Mr. Edmunds understand that fact, but he persisted in pursuing to a great degree his own course. With regard to the statement that he had paid over to the Treasury £7,800, he explained that it was not paid as an admission on his part that he owed the money, but in the certain expectation that the Treasury would have granted him an audit, which would have resulted in the repayment of the money to him. He called upon the jury to say that he was not a thief and a felon, and that the reports of Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarsh and the award of Messrs. Denman and Pollock were not justified by the facts. He asked them to say he had not put his hand into the till of his office, and that he was not indebted to the Crown in any sum of money. He had faithfully served the country for 31 years. Grave charges had been made against him, and he had, over and over again, endeavoured to vindicate his character. He earnestly hoped that the jury would say that in this, his final effort, he had succeeded. He had succeeded. He had been held up to public scorn as a public thief; he had wasted all his means in endeavouring to remove the vile imputation that had been cast upon him behind his back, and the false and infamous accusations that had been made against him, and although imprisonment for debt had been abolished, he suffered eight months' imprisonment when he was seventy years of age for the non-payment of a sum of money he did not owe.—Mr. Edmunds then called evidence to prove the publication of the Treasury Minutes by the defendants, or by their authority.—Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Glyn were called. They denied ever having given authority for the publication of the Treasury Minute dated the 14th December, 1870.—Mr. Edmunds then put in a letter received by his former attorney from the Solicitor to the Treasury relative to a former action for libel on the same minute, in which they admitted publication, but the Attorney-General objected to its being read in this case. It was an admission made in a different action, and since then Mr. Hamilton one of the defendants, had died, and so had Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarsh. That admission had never been repeated, and he objected to its being admitted in evidence.—The learned Judge said it could not be admitted.—Mr. Edmunds then called the representatives of several journals, but they were unable to carry the case further.—Mr. Justice Mellor said the plaintiff had failed to prove the publication of the libel, and asked him if he had any other evidence on the point?—Mr. Edmunds: No.—Mr. Justice Mellor: Then let the plaintiff be nonsuited.—The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

BURNING OF A TRAIN IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the Juvisy accident:—At 6 a.m. on Thursday, the express coming from Bordeaux ran into a luggage train at Juvisy, while going at full speed. The engine, tender, and some of the front carriages ran on to the top of the goods waggons, which were unfortunately laden with dried bark of the most inflammable nature. The sparks from the locomotive soon set the merchandise in a blaze, and a terrible scene ensued. In a very few minutes the flames became so intense that it was found impossible to rescue several wounded persons, who, unable to help themselves, were shrieking for assistance in the midst of the furnace caused by the burning waggons. When at last the flames died out, a horrible spectacle is said to have presented itself. It is supposed that about 20 persons perished in this accident, among them the mother of the Duchess of Malakoff. One lady who was travelling in the train escaped unhurt in the most marvellous manner, but her husband was fearfully mutilated, and her little girl has entirely disappeared.

Galignani says:—Four persons met their death and eleven were injured. Amongst the dead is the mother of the Duchess de Malakoff. The corpse was recognised by a servant, who at once came on to Paris to inform the family of the disaster. Another victim was a stoker of the company, but the two other dead bodies have not yet been identified. The scene must have been a dreadful one, and the shock was terrible. The locomotive, the tender, and the first waggons were hurled right over the wood train, and to complete the disaster, the fire of the engine was scattered about and reached the carriages. It was a frightful spectacle, and everywhere were heard the cries of persons who had not been killed on the spot, but badly injured, and the flames were so intense that there was no possibility of helping them. Very soon after both travellers and carriages were carbonised. A saloon carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mott, Lady Macdonald Lockhart and party, on their way from Pau to Paris, fortunately escaped without injury.

A SAD STORY OF THE SEA.

On the 20th of November last, the brig Wasp, Captain O. Talbot, and a crew of eleven men, left Montreal with a cargo of wheat for Antwerp. On the 28th of November they approached the Magdalen Islands, but as the weather was thick and the snow falling fast it was deemed prudent to heave the vessel to, and wait until the weather cleared up before the islands were passed. As soon as she came up to the wind she began to lay over on her broadside to starboard. She then shipped a couple of heavy seas, which sent the lee rail under water, and the crew thought she would capsize. They then wore her round on the other tack, when, after some time, she righted, but turned over on the side until the port side was under water. This was caused by the cargo shifting from one side to the other. Expecting every moment that the vessel would go down, the yards were squared, and the brig ran before the wind for the Magdalen Islands, as the captain said she could not keep afloat in the state she was, being on her beam ends. The sea at the time was very heavy, the wind blowing a gale from the north, with a heavy snowstorm. About four o'clock the vessel struck the ground heavily on the north-west beach of Grindstone Island, one of the Magdalen group. The masts were then cut away, and she began to break up in pieces. At nine p.m. the main deck was carried away by the sea. The remainder of this sad story is told by the chief officer, Mr. Labourdais, the only survivor:—"I then cried out to the captain and remainder of the crew, who were all aft, except myself, 'If anybody is on board, answer me,' but received no answer. I then knew they were all washed overboard. I was at this time fastened to the cathead, where I was more secure from the sea, which was breaking over the wreck and knocking it to pieces very fast. I was on the cathead all night, and on Wednesday, November 29th, the wreck was driven further inshore, when the sea became less, but the weather was very cold with snow and ice. During the day I managed to get aft on a piece of the port side of the wreck. I now found all the cargo was washed out, and the vessel broken in pieces. Seeing no hope left for me, and that I should certainly perish by the sea or by frost and hunger if I remained where I was, it being at the time five degrees below zero, on Wednesday night I got to a piece of the poop, and threw myself into the sea upon it. I was washed ashore on the beach, amongst wreckage and ice. I was very exhausted from cold and hunger, being nearly naked, having nothing on my head, and covered with ice. I managed to crawl up on the beach, and found shelter in an old hut. Next day I went out to endeavour to find some human habitation, but did not succeed. I then found that my feet were badly frozen, and tried to get my boots off, but could not, as they were frozen to my feet. I remained on the beach until December 3rd, without food or fire, when I saw smoke coming out of a hut half a mile distant. I managed to crawl towards it, and found some persons who had come from another island, and were not aware until then of the wreck. I was taken at once on a 'sled' to a house about eight miles distant from the wreck, and afterwards taken charge of by Mr. J. J. Fox, Her Majesty's Collector of Customs, and cared for by having everything done for me that my distressed condition required; but, unfortunately, I have lost both my feet by the frost, and my bodily health is much impaired.'

It seems strange to hear of two new operas produced in Calcutta, but we learn that the 'Giovanna Grey' of Signor Mack (treated by Balfe), and the 'Nozze per astuzie' of Signor Panizza, have been successfully produced.

The audience of the San Carlo, at Naples, having opposed strongly the performance of a work which they disliked, called upon the Impresario to withdraw it, and on his refusal, began an opposition of a kind peculiar to the Neapolitan audiences. The King of Italy was present, and ordered the police to stop the representation. Peace reigns again at the San Carlo.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Moscow says that the Exhibition there, formally opened on the 11th inst., is still in a backward state. One of the departments, that belonging to the War Ministry, has been closed again in order that it may be rendered more complete. The opening was, it seems, hurried on so as to take place on the bicentenary of Peter the Great. One of the most interesting ceremonies of the day was the launching of the boat of the famous Czar on the Moskva, and the towing of it slowly to the wharf below the Kremlin. Although a large crowd was present, no accident occurred, and the people behaved in a very orderly manner.

DIAMOND STONE CUTTING MACHINES.—The invention of Messrs. H. and J. L. Young, of Stamford, Conn., U.S., relates to that class of stone-cutting machines in which reciprocating blades armed with or protected by diamonds are used for cutting or dividing stones into slabs, and which are known as diamond gang-saws. And the said improvements consists—first, in operating the said reciprocating blades in relation to the stone to be cut thereby, in such a manner that the diamonds are kept in contact with the part of the stone to be cut only when the blades carrying the said diamonds are moving in one direction, whilst when the said blades are moving in the opposite direction the diamonds are kept away from the part of the said stone to be cut, either by the blade or blades carrying them having been brought away from the stone, or the stone itself having been withdrawn from the blade or blades.

THE SHOCKING OCCURRENCE IN BERMONDSEY.

Shortly after one o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Partridge, one of the Southwark Police magistrates, attended at Guy's Hospital to take the dying deposition of Mrs. Rogers, who was so dangerously wounded by her husband, a hair-dresser, on Monday week The poor woman, in a firm voice, said:—"My name is Sarah Margaret Rogers. I conscientiously believe I am dying. I recollect last Monday morning. I was in bed at daybreak with my baby on my arm, on my left side; the side I am now. I had been asleep, but was not thoroughly awake. I heard my husband saying something; I don't know what, as I was too tired. I partly raised myself in bed to put the baby off my arm, when my husband's arm came round my neck, and I felt a cut and violent blow. I knew it was a dagger because it was so sharp. I called to my little girl, Eliza, 'Your father has cut my throat,' and she called Mr. Duffey, the landlord, and Mr. Dougal, a lodger. I struggled a little with my husband to protect my baby I think. And when the landlord and lodger were coming into the room my husband said, 'Don't go out. Nobody will know anything about it.' Then I got into the passage, and sat on the street-door step. I think the cold stones to my feet brought me to, and then a policeman came, and went into the house, and said, 'Detain the man.' I don't know who fetched Mr. Moore, of the Blue Anchor-road. He came to me, and he sent for somebody from the hospital, I was taken there on a stretcher. Eliza and the little boy Billy were in the room when he struck me, and the blood spurted over them like from a pail. Between 12 and 1, when I first got into bed, my husband tried to choke me with his hand, thumb and finger. We had no words particular, only about my frock being dirty at the bottom. We had some words in the afternoon when we went to the Victoria-park. He said I was lazy, and might have done it up. It was not dirty. I had only worn it once. We met our landlord and landlady in the park, and had two bottles of ginger-beer going and coming back. He was quite sober. He had signed the pledge on the 17th of April. We got home just in time to get some vinegar from a public-house, and had supper comfortably together. We afterwards went to bed and went to sleep. We had no quarrel that day. He was strange in his manner. He used to say "I thought of somebody else better than I did him," but I had no thought of wrong to him. I thought there was something the matter with his mind. I thought so for some months. My brother-in-law William some time ago advised me to go to a magistrate and get him put away. He had let his shop and could not get another, and I think that preyed on his mind. He used to say I got him out of it. He was working for his brother, and doing well. I told my husband I was happier when he was out all day." The brother-in-law here made a communication to the magistrate, when, in answer to the latter, she said, "We were always quarrelling. I stabbed him once with a knife in the wrist about four months ago because he called me a bad name. I said I would sooner be locked up before we left Bermondsey New-road. It was a little table knife. I said I would do anything if I could only have seven years to get away from him, he led me such a dreadful life. That is all I can say."—Signed with the mark of SARAH MARGARET ROGERS.—The husband continues in a very bad state, but the authorities of the hospital have hopes of his recovery in a few weeks, when he will be brought before the magistrates at Southwark Police-court.

PROTEST AGAINST THE GALWAY ELECTION JUDGMENT.

An aggregate meeting of Catholics was held on Monday in Dublin to protest against the language used by Mr. Justice Keogh in his judgment upon the Galway election petition. The meeting was large and respectable. Some anxiety at first prevailed in consequence of a placard extensively posted through the city calling upon the Fenians to put down the meeting as an effort of priestly tyranny. Mr. Casey, one of the lately released political prisoners, repudiated the document on behalf of the National party. The chair having been taken by Ald. McSwiney, several letters of apology were read, among them one from Mr. Cogan, M.P., declining to take part in such proceedings until the matter had been first discussed in Parliament.—The Chairman, in opening the meeting, had occasion to use the name of Justice Keogh, which always evoked hisses and some cries of "Shoot him;" he therefore protested against the presence of parties who raised such cries. The meeting, he said, was assembled not to advocate violence, but to give temperate expression to public opinion.—Several influential gentlemen of Dublin city and county spoke, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting regards with indignation, and emphatically repudiates and condemns, the slanderous attack made, not only on the prelates, priests, and people of Galway, but upon the prelates, priests, and people of Ireland, in the so-called judgment delivered in Galway in the case of the late election petition.—That we denounce as a base calumny the foul charge that the Catholic clergy could be capable of prostituting the Confessional to subserve any political purpose or interest whatsoever.—That we feel it a bitter grievance and humiliation that in England the anti-Catholic invectives of Mr. Justice Keogh are accepted as the sentiments of a representative Catholic layman, whereas it is notorious in this country that for many years past, in his public utterances, he has outraged Catholic sentiment, and that he does not reflect the opinion or possess the confidence of any section of Catholic Irishmen.—That this meeting shares in the conclusion arrived at by the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, that the courts of justice in Ireland will not retain the respect or confidence of our people if men capable of thus insulting all they hold venerable and holy are allowed to preside on the judicial bench.—That with a view to giving effect to this conclusion, this meeting do petition both Houses of Parliament, praying them to adopt an address for the removal of Mr. Justice Keogh from the Irish bench.—That we call upon the Irish people to mark in a practical manner, by their subscriptions to the Galway Vindication Fund, their resentment of the conduct and language of Mr. Justice Keogh; and that we invite the action of practical organisations and of local bodies throughout the country in petitioning and collecting subscriptions."

In the Royal Cinque Ports Regatta on Monday Z. Guinevere won the first, and Fiona the second prize in the channel race.

Mr. Algernon C. Swinburne, who has been very closely engaged lately, is about to visit the Highlands of Scotland for a sojourn of a month or so.

It is stated that Madame Pauline Lucca will sing in America on precisely the same terms as those accepted by Mdlle. Nilsson during her recent tour.

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS REGATTA. — The Cutter race was won by Oimara. The schooner race by Guinevere. Prince Arthur presented the prizes in the evening.

M. Faure has refused all offers made for engagements in America, St. Petersburg, and Milan. The French papers are greatly delighted at their favourite singer's patriotism.

Dr. Forbes Winslow advises that the Home Secretary should be memorialised with the view of transferring the Rev. J. S. Watson from a convict prison to the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Arthur Helps is preparing a memoir of Mr. Thomas Brassey, the well-known contractor and engineer. It is dedicated to her Majesty, and will be issued by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

Marke[ts]

CORN MA[RKETS]

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET ... there was a fair supply of whe... large coasting arrival, but only ... abroad; the trade ruled dull ... done was at a decline of 1s. ... day week. Barley dull. M... changed. Oats 6d lower. ... change in value.

DURHAM CORN AND PROV... —The following were the pri... this day:—Oats, 5s 6d to ... 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s 0d to ... 0d to 0s 0d; Beef, 8½d to ... veal, 9½d to 10d; pork, 0d ... 1s. 0d to 0s 0d per pound ... 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s ... turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; gu... hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. ... rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per cou... 3d lb. Eggs, 11 to 12 for ... quart; cherries 6d per lb; ro... kidneys, 3s.; old, 1s. per ston...

DARLINGTON CORN MARK... made 15s 6d to 16s 6d; whit... barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per b... bushel; beans and peas unal... show of wheat at the mark... slow at a reduction of from 1s...

CATTLE M[ARKETS]

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MAR... of stock presented for sale ex... and 2,860 sheep and lambs a... week. Respecting quality, ... and lambs is about the worst ... unquestionably the dearest s... held here in Newcastle Race ... of a century. The supply o... The great losses sustained ... meat markets last week, and ... caused buyers to act with ext... ing which prices advanced f... cases 6d. per stone on the ... with a dull heavy finish. ... lambs was 5,170. The mutto... at a rise of fully a ½d. per ... last; and as the day advanc... last sold were the dearest. ... very middling condition, and ... active request. In every i... were supported, with a ren... highest price per head was 5... The pork trade varied cons... sold slowly, and prices were ... kinds sold freely, at late rate...

Prices:—Beasts, prime ... secondary sorts, 9s 3d to 9s ... 8s 9d; first-class oxen, 10s 9... to 9s 9d; cows, 7s 9d to 8... 6s 6d; small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d ... (out of wool), good vendab... 9½d; middling 8d to 8½d. ...

MISCELLANEO[US]

NEWCASTLE HAY AND S... There were 45 carts of hay ... market. Prices: old land hay... land hay, £4 15s 0d to £6 ... to £0 0s 0d per ton. W... barley straw, 1s 10d to 2s ... per thrave.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRO... There was again a great ... The quotations of pigs were ... delivery as much as 105s. p... but no person is in a po... Sellers are quoting this ... from 95s. to 100s. per to... Many of them still complai... ironstone. The mine owner... that the miners will not wo... the advance of twopence pe... miners themselves say th... they add that they are qu... frequently when they are p... notably the short supply of ... fill the stone. Be this as i... Cleveland ironstone is not ... ought to be. In the finis... briskness. All the mills an... make is enormous. Excep... a e mostly for the next few ... for rails, however, for n... facturers, like the mine own... attendance of the ironw... cannot be denied that ma... work in an unpardonable ... workmen from earning as ... all hands stuck to their ... but there are cases whe... stoppages which are not ... theirs.

Railway T[ables]

Showing the time at which ... expected to arrive at and d...

NOTE.—*These Tables a... rities, but we do not hol... errors they may contain.*

NEWCASTLE TO JARR...

Leaves Newcastle (Week ... 9·0, 10·5, 11·0, 11·25 ... 4·0, 5·10, 6·15, 7·30, 9...

Leaves Newcastle (Sunda... 7·15, 8·15, 9·30.

These trains leave inter... Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7... Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock... minutes after the above ti... about 35 minutes after th...

* First and second-cla... Gateshead at 3 minutes, J... Dock at 18 minutes afte... South Shields about 25 mi... Newcastle.

Fares from Newcastle ... 2d.; third, 1d.

Felling: First, 4d.; sec...

Pelaw: First, 6d.; sec...

Hebburn, Jarrow, Ty... hields: First, 9d.; secon...

SOUTH SHIELDS TO ...

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

Leaves South Shields (S... 5·0, 7·20, 8·20, 9·25.

These trains leave inter... High Shields, 3; Tyne D... 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling ... after the above times, a... minutes after the times th...

* First and second-cla... Dock, Jarrow, and Gatesh... after the above times, a... minutes after they leave S...

Fares from South Shie... Dock: First, 3d.; second... Jarrow: First, 8d; sec... Pelaw, Felling, Gatesh... second, 6d.; third, 4d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOU...

Leaves Sunderland (We... 9·50, 10·55, 12·20, 1·... 8·50, 10·5.

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

These trains leave inte... Cleadon Lane, 7; Tyn... minutes after the above ... about 20 minutes after t...

Passengers between ... *carriages* at Tyne Dock. ...

Fares from Sunderla... second, 5d; third, 3d. ... 8d. third, 5d., High S...

KING OCCURRENCE IN BERMONDSEY.

ne o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. the Southwark Police magistrates, Hospital to take the dying depo- gers, who was so dangerously woun- nd, a hair-dresser, on Monday week n, in a firm voice, said:—"My argaret Rogers. I conscientiously g. I recollect last Monday morn- bed at daybreak with my baby my left side; the side I am en asleep, but was not thoroughly my husband saying something; I t, as I was too tired. I partly bed to put the baby off my arm, d's arm came round my neck, and violent blow. I knew it was a was so sharp. I called to my 'Your father has cut my throat,' Mr. Duffey, the landlord, and Mr. r. I struggled a little with my t my baby I think. And when lodger were coming into the room l, 'Don't go out. Nobody will about it.' Then I got into the on the street-door step. I think my feet brought me to, and then ne, and went into the house, and e man.' I don't know who fetched he Blue Anchor-road. He came to for somebody from the hospital, re on a stretcher. Eliza and the were in the room when he struck ood spurted over them like from a 12 and 1, when I first got into bed, d to choke me with his hand, thumb had no words particular, only about dirty at the bottom. We had some afternoon when we went to the He said I was lazy, and might p. It was not dirty. I had only We met our landlord and land- ark, and had two bottles of g and coming back. He was quite signed the pledge on the 17th of home just in time to get some vine- e-house, and had supper comfort- We afterwards went to bed and We had no quarrel that day. He his manner. He used to say "I body else better than I did him," ught of wrong to him. I thought ing the matter with his mind. I some months. My brother- some time ago advised me to strate and get him put away. shop and could not get another, hat preyed on his mind. He him out of it. He was working for doing well. I told my husband I hen he was out all day." The here made a communication to the n, in answer to the latter, she said, ays quarrelling. I stabbed him fe in the wrist about four months called me a bad name. I said I locked up before we left Bermond- It was a little table knife. I said I g if I could only have seven years m him, he led me such a dreadful all I can say."—Signed with the MARGARET ROGERS.—The husband very bad state, but the authorities have hopes of his recovery in a few will be brought before the magis- wark Police-court.

AGAINST THE GALWAY ECTION JUDGMENT.

e meeting of Catholics was held on lin to protest against the language stice Keogh in his judgment upon lection petition. The meeting was ectable. Some anxiety at first pre- sequence of a placard extensively the city calling upon the Fenians e meeting as an effort of priestly Casey, one of the lately released ners, repudiated the document on National party. The chair having Ald. McSwiney, several letters of read, among them one from Mr. declining to take part in such pro- the matter had been first discussed —The Chairman, in opening the occasion to use the name of Justice always evoked hisses and some cries m;" he therefore protested against f parties who raised such cries. The id, was assembled not to advocate give temperate expression to public al influential gentlemen of Dublin y spoke, and the following resolutions usly adopted:—"That this meet- with indignation, and emphati- s and condemns, the slanderous ot only on the prelates, priests, and y, but upon the prelates, priests, reland, in the so-called judgment lway in the case of the late election t we denounce as a base calumny that the Catholic clergy could be tituting the Confessional to subserve purpose or interest whatsoever.— a bitter grievance and humiliation d the anti-Catholic invectives of Mr. are accepted as the sentiments of a Catholic layman, whereas it is noto- untry that for many years past, in his es, he has outraged Catholic sentiment, oes not reflect the opinion or possess of any section of Catholic Irishmen.— ing shares in the conclusion arrived at f the diocese of Dublin, that the courts eland will not retain the respect or ur people if men capable of thus in- y hold venerable and holy are allowed he judicial bench.—That with a view t to this conclusion, this meeting do Houses of Parliament, praying them dress for the removal of Mr. Justice he Irish bench.—That we call people to mark in a practical manner, riptions to the Galway Vindication entment of the conduct and lan- Justice Keogh; and that we invite ractical organisations and of local out the country in petitioning and criptions."

Cinque Ports Regatta on Monday Z. the first, and Fiona the second prize race.

n C. Swinburne, who has been very lately, is about to visit the High- nd for a sojourn of a month or so.

hat Madame Pauline Lucca will sing precisely the same terms as those lle. Nilsson during her recent tour.

UE PORTS REGATTA. — The Cutter by Oimara. The schooner race by Prince Arthur presented the prizes in

s refused all offers made for engage- ica, St. Petersburg, and Milan. The re greatly delighted at their favourite tism.

Winslow advises that the Home Secre- memorialised with the view of trans- v. J. S. Watson from a convict prison oor Lunatic Asylum.

Helps is preparing a memoir of Mr. sey, the well-known contractor and is dedicated to her Majesty, and will Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—At Tuesday's market there was a fair supply of wheat from the country, and a large coasting arrival, but only a moderate quantity from abroad; the trade ruled dull, and the limited business done was at a decline of 1s. per qr. on the rates of this day week. Barley dull. Malt, beans and peas unchanged. Oats 6d lower. Flour slow, but with little change in value.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Oats, 5s 6d to 7s 6d per boll. Beans, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll. Peas, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; Beef, 8½d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 9½d to 10d; pork, 0d to 0d per lb; lambs 1s. 0d to 0s 0d per pound. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s; 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 9d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s; turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 3d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d lb. Eggs, 11 to 12 for 1s. Gooseberries, 4d per quart; cherries 6d per lb; round new potatoes, 1s 6d; kidneys, 3s.; old, 1s. per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Red wheat made 15s 6d to 16s 6d; white ditto., 16s 6d to 17s 6d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per boll; oats, 3s 3d to 4s per bushel; beans and peas unaltered. There was a large show of wheat at the market to-day and the sale was slow at a reduction of from 1s to 2s per qr.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 21 beasts and 2,860 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both that of cattle and sheep and lambs is about the worst, and, as regards prices, it is unquestionably the dearest selling market that has been held here in Newcastle Race Week for at least a quarter of a century. The supply of beef comprised 1,071 head. The great losses sustained by the butchers in the dead meat markets last week, and prices still tending upwards caused buyers to act with extreme caution, notwithstanding which prices advanced fully 3d., and in exceptional cases 6d. per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a dull heavy finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 5,170. The mutton trade was in a brisk state, at a rise of fully a ½d. per lb. on the rates of Tuesday last; and as the day advanced prices improved, and the last sold were the dearest. Lambs are coming to hand in very middling condition, and the better qualities were in active request. In every instance extreme currencies were supported, with a remarkably good finish. The highest price per head was 50s. Pigs—464 were shown. The pork trade varied considerably. The larger sorts sold slowly, and prices were a little easier, but the smaller kinds sold freely, at late rates.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; secondary sorts, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; inferior sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; first-class oxen, 10s 9d to 10s 6d; middling, 9s 0d to 9s 9d; cows, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, (out of wool), good vendable wedders, per lb., 9½d to 9½d; middling 8d to 8½d. lambs, 11d to 1s per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 45 carts of hay, and 20 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 10s to £6 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 15s 0d to £6 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; barley straw, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; oat straw, 2s. 0d. to 2s 8d per thrave.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was again a great demand for all kinds of iron. The quotations of pigs were unchanged. For immediate delivery as much as 105s. per ton for No. 3 could be had, but no person is in a position to deliver iron at once. Sellers are quoting this quality for delivery next year from 95s. to 100s. per ton. Makers are heavily sold. Many of them still complain of the insufficient supply of ironstone. The mine owners excuse themselves by saying that the miners will not work so regularly since they got the advance of twopence per ton. In answer to this, the miners themselves say that this statement is not true; they add that they are quite willing and ready to work frequently when they are prevented by bad management, notably the short supply of "tubs" into which they can fill the stone. Be this as it may the total production of Cleveland ironstone is not by any means so large as it ought to be. In the finished iron trade there is great briskness. All the mills and forges are at work, and the make is enormous. Excepting for rails the contracts, are mostly for the next few months. There are inquiries for rails, however, for next year. The iron manufacturers, like the mine owners, complain of the irregular attendance of the ironworkers at their furnaces. It cannot be denied that many of the men neglect their work in an unpardonable way, and thus prevent other workmen from earning as much money as they might if all hands stuck to their places in a proper manner; but there are cases where the men are blamed for stoppages which are not caused through any act of theirs.

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, 9·25.

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. 6d; second, 1s. 6d.; third, 1s.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—6·36, 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)—6·21, 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 4.28 or 5·58 a.m trains.

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

c.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at Manors, 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 (e) 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·6, 4·0, 5·0, 5·30 (c), 6·0, 6·30 (c), 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 ssued on Saturdays by the following trains—

UP TRAINS.

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

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

THE best, safest, and most certain Family Medicine that has yet been discovered. Being composed of nothing but the purest vegetable ingredients, they are suitable for either sex. They are equally valuable for curing and preventing disease.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. 729s

DROPSY, DISEASE OF THE LIVER, &c., REMOVED WITHOUT TAPPING.

THE MEDICINE for all Dropsical Complaints, even should there be Organic Disease of the Heart (will remove the water and prolong life for years), can be forwarded to any part by post or rail by addressing a letter to Mr. ABRAHAM McCABE, Dispensary, Easington Lane, enclosing a Post-Office Order for £1. Also Medicine for Stomach and Liver Complaints, Epileptic Fits, Spasmodic Asthma, Tape and other Worms, Nervous Diseases, Diseases of the Eyes. The Carminative for Convulsions, Glandular Affections, &c.

TESTIMONIALS!

Aberdeen Walk, Scarbro', April 19th, 1871.

Dear Sir.—I am truly thankful to tell you my dear mother is very much better. The effect of your medicine has been truly marvellous, and the quantity of water voided was quite surprising, and her legs and other parts are now quite settled, and as far as we can see there is no appearance of the dropsy left. Mother returns many thanks to you and your excellent medicine, and the blessing of the Almighty on the same. I must not forget to tell you, Sir, that mother voided several basins full during the first and second days of taking your medicine. In conclusion, mother writes with me in kindest respects to you, and hopes you will be long spared to be a blessing to others.

—remain, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

S. A. SCALES

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY IN AN OLD MAN SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OF AGE, RESIDING AT PIT FIELD HOUSES, NEAR RAINTON GATE.

JAMES WILSON has been afflicted with general dropsy for several months, and was obliged to sit up in his chair night and day for fear of suffocation, and all his medical attendants having failed to give him relief, he was induced to try the Dropsical Medicine, and, after taking the same a fortnight, is now well, and will be happy to testify the same to any one who may call upon him.—October 24, 1871.

NOTICE.

As it is absolutely necessary I should visit all Dropsical Patients, care must be taken to state in all communications the nearest station to the residence of the patient. 42

"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.

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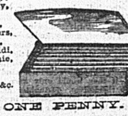
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Mr. Hunter, of Consett, who conducted the proceedings, hoped the male persons present would conduct themselves in a becoming manner.

The Chairwoman, after explaining the object of the meeting, proposed that they pay no more than 7d. per lb. for prime joints of beef; 6½d. for inferior cuts 1s. per lb. for fresh butter; ½d. each for fresh eggs; and 5d. per stone for old potatoes. (Loud applause.)

Mrs. Sarah Hogg was then hoisted on the chair; and after the applause had subsided, she spoke as follows: Well; gentlemen and ladies, I correspond with Mrs. Hamilton. I consider 7d. a pound quite sufficient for butcher meat. Been in trade before to-day; I know what trade is as well as anybody. (Loud applause.) I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition. We have been taken in at Consett lately. (Applause.) But we will stand it no longer, and instead of nourishing our husbands with meat at 10d. a pound, we will nourish them with something else. (Renewed applause, and a voice, "Gan on, Sally.") I have some pigs in the "cree," and I will sell them at 4½d. a pound—as for as they will go. (Cheers, and a voice, "What about tripe?") We will have tripe for 2d. a pound. (Laughter and applause.) For my part ladies and gentlemen, I have not a great deal to say. (A voice, "Gan on, Sally; thou shall hev a glass when thou gets dyeun.") I have only one son to supply, and two daughters, for which I think I can make a comfortable and decent living without robbing either the butchers or grocers; or yet, spirit merchants or beer merchants; and, for that matter, I do not know that I have been strapping a great deal in Berryedge lately. I have lived in Berryedge for nineteen years past, and I cannot say that a great many can crave me for a great deal, but they that want shall have it. (Loud applause and laughter.) You must think a great deal of me to put me up here, and I am very sorry to think a better-looking woman than Sally Hogg hasn't been put up to second the motion of Mrs. Hamilton. (A voice, "Well dyeun, Sally.")

The Chairwoman: Put all the hands up that's for it.

A show of hands was then taken, when all voted in favour of the motion.

Several ladies were then requested to mount the chair, but they all declined. Amid the noise which ensued

Mrs. Hogg again ascended the rostrum, with her shawl over her arm. She said: Well, gentlemen and ladies, I have come here to speak; but as I never had a great deal of learning, I hope you will excuse me. (Applause.) Every man, and every woman, that is here present—we wish them to keep the resotion that has been adopted. (Applause.) You can always buy ham, and bacon, and a few hundreds of eggs. It is not the butcher's fault; it is the men that brings the meat into the market to sell. (Disapprobation.) They should sell beasts a little lower in price. I have dealt with one butcher for fourteen years, and that man is as honest as any butcher living in Consett. (A voice, "He's a rogue.") If you all do without meat for a few weeks, the farmers will have to submit to the butchers. I hope there is no blacklegs amongst us; for, if there is, they may mark what will come. (Applause, and a voice: "We will drown them in the Tin Mill pond.") For milk, no adulteration of chalk, but pure milk from the cow at a penny a pint. (Applause, and a voice: "Not from the cow with the iron tail."

At this stage of the proceedings, a great commotion took place in the midst of the women, in consequence of a dog having made its way amongst those assembled. The canine intruder, however, was very quickly expelled; and was order once more restored.

Mrs. Brand was then laid hands on, and dragged up to the chair, which she mounted, and spoke as follows: Well; gentlemen and ladies, not accustomed as I am to public speaking, I come up to support the resolution that has been carried. Are you all willing to do without meat? (Applause.) I hope you will all stick to it like the colliery people. Has it to be from this day? (A voice: "Yes.")

Mrs. Brown next ascended the chair, and after rubbing her nose with a handkerchief, she said: Ladies, I consider that butcher meat should never be more than 7d. a pound, and potatoes 5d. a stone. (Applause.) The milk is plenty at 2d. a quart. (A voice: "That's good.") Now let me down.

A Voice: The ladies are frightened to speak because the men are present.

Mrs. Jones: We have come here to fend for the working men. We have come here to see if we cannot draw down the butchers' meat to 6d. per pound; the taties to 5d. a stone; the milk to one penny a pint; eggs one half-penny each, and fresh butter 1s. a pound. (Applause, and a voice: "Let's hev nee rotten eggs.") If any woman buys butcher meat, tar her black and white, and we'll feather her. Three cheers for the red, white, and blue. (Applause.) I expect you will all stand and be true Britons, like all the puddlers in the time of the big strike. (Renewed applause.)

Mrs. Patterson, on being hoisted on to the chair, said: O, dear, what am I to say? Well, I am four-and-twenty years in Berryedge. I have bought the beef when it was 6d., 5d., and 4d. a pound, but now it is 10d. a pound; and I think the butchers is going too far. (Applause.) When I came here the milk was 2d. a quart, but now it is 3d. (A voice: "The puddlers is coming in too close.") A great many of the butchers is getting that much money that they dinnit knaw what to dee wi' it.

Mrs. Leonard was the next speaker. She was understood to say that she could not get a piece of butcher meat from one week to the other.

A pause in the proceedings here ensued, several of the ladies saying that as there were so many men standing about they would not speak. The men having been requested to retire, the speaking was again commenced: but one old man having refused to obey the mandate, he was immediately seized by half-a-dozen of women, and dragged out of the field. After which proceeding,

Mrs. Margaret Donnolly, said: Ladies and gentlemen—(A Voice: "There's nee gentlemen now!") Ladies, I hope you will excuse me, but according to my knowledge I am going to speak. (Applause.) The men at Consett Works have good money; but what is the value of good money to us, when we have to pay such a ransom to the butchers. (Applause, and cries of "That's good.") We must have a reduction of everything. ("Tripe for 2d. instead 4d. a pound;" and "fish for nothing."

Mrs. Jones, who appeared to be quite excited, then mounted the chair, amid shouts of "Get on the table." Having done as desired, she then said: Ladies, I have come here to speak for all. (A voice: 'Cliver lass.) I hope you will strike against the butchers, the tatie merchants, and the farmers' wives that brings the eggs at a penny-a-piece. (A voice: "And the tripe merchants.") I hope you women will stick together. (Applause.) If we all stick together, there will be no meat come into Consett. (A voice: "Except at 6d. a pound." We have to pay so much to the butchers and grocers, that we can never get a drop for ourselves. (Applause.) The butchers' wives can ride about in their fine carriages, but we have to walk about on our own shanks Stick to one and other, and you will all ride in a four-wheeled carriage yet. Come up, and speak for yourselves! Don't stand upon the chair but get on the table, and speak with a clear conscience. Three cheers for the red, white, and blue. (Tremendous applause.)

After uttering the last sentence, the speaker made a spring from the table on which she was standing, and alighted on the back of Mr. Hunter, where she clung for a considerable time, the lady eventually coming in contact—not head foremost—with the ground.

A vote of thanks to the Chairwoman terminated the proceeding.

DISTURBANCES AT CONSETT.

On Tuesday morning, serious distmrbances took place at Consett, in connection with the food strike. At an early hour, a crowd of women stationed themselves outside tbe house of Mr. Isaac Murray, and as women and children issued with milk in their hands, those stationed on the road seized hold of the vessels and scattered the contents on the road. Police-Constables Bolton and Rawson, who were on the look-out, noticed the crowd assembled on the road, and on interfering, some of the infuriated damsels attacked the officers, who had great difficulty in intimidating their assailants. One woman who had dared to violate the resolution, passed at the meeting on the previcus evening, was seized as she was leaving a butcher's shop, in Middle-street, and roughly handled. She succeeded with some difficulty in escaping from hert ormentors, and took refuge again in the butcher's shop, but the door was forced open, and the poor woman was dragged out. Fortunately the police arrived at this moment, or the consequences might have been serious, the women having threatened to throw her into the Tin Mill Pond. During the remainder of the day, the police were on the *qui vive* and were successful in keeping order in the place. On Wednesday, the following placard was distributed in Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and other places in the neighbourhood:—

"Notice.—The Police have instructions from the Chief Constable of the County, to bring before the Magistrates, any person or persons interfering with any of Her Majesty's subjects in their lawful vocation as vendors of meat, or provisions of any description whatever.—James Oliver, Superintendent."

MEETING NEAR THE PASTURE DRIFT BRIDGE.

A gathering of puddlers' and pitmen's wives, and others of the female population of Blackhill and Consett, took place on Tuesday afternoon, near the Pasture Drift Bridge, "To protest against the high price of meat, and all those not present would be considered as blacklegs." A couple of banners indicated the place of meeting, and underneath one of them, which was planted on the top of a slag heap, the muster took place, the whole hill side being crowded with women and children. Many of the husbands assembled, as the women said, "to criticise," but as no such "cowardly" conduct could be tolerated, they were emphatically told to retire, and their retreat was not a little precipitated by a shower of stones. Once or twice during the preceedings the men gradually closed in again, but as before, they were each time speedily put to the rout.—Mr. Hunter conducted the proceedings.

Mrs. Oliver was unanimously elected chairwoman. She at once took her place upon a chair, and asked her audience not to stand with their fingers in their mouths, but to speak out for what they wanted. She hoped every one had determined to taste no meat until it could be got for 7d. a pound, or if of inferior quality, for 6d. a pound. (Cheers.) Eggs ought not to be dearer than twenty-four for a shilling—that was her opinion—and milk a penny a pint. She did not want to see any blacklegs, and hoped there were none present. There would be a trip, a week come Monday, and if they did not buy any meat they would have the butchers' money to sport with. (Applause.)

Mrs. Jane Scott complained that it took all the money her two sons or lads earned to buy the butchers' meat at 10d. per pound. Such a state of things was without reason, for they ought not to be asked 10d. when they could get the meat for 6½d. or 7d. a pound When she kept cows—(laughter),—she sold many a pound of butter for 8d. She sold eggs at five for 2d., and considered they could afford twenty eggs for 1s. now. She used to sell milk for a penny a quart, and she thought now, considering how they watered it they could get it for 2d. a quart. She expected they would not buy any meat till they could get it for 7d. A voice: "I'm sure I won't, Jane,"—(laughter). The first woman that was ever caught coming out of a shop with a pound of meat or eggs at the present price must be put on the ground. (Loud applause). If they wanted milk it was not far to go to Puddlers' Row, where they could get it for a penny a pint—(A voice: "Mrs. Ridley sell's it."—The puddlers would live a month on herrings and skilly, and go without meat. (Loud applause).

Mrs. Harrison thought they should all join their hands together, and stick out for what they had come for. (Cheers). They should not go and blackleg one another. There was a woman, who had that day said she would give 1s. a pound for meat rather than go without it, and 3d. for milk. ("Then we will spill the milk." (Applause). If it was not fools' money the publican's wife who had said so would not buy any at all.

Mrs. Hogg, of Consett, was very happy to meet the rest of them, and bid success to one another. She expected every working man would make his wife stick to what they had determined on. She could do without butchers' meat for a good bit.

Mrs. Davis: I have only been at Blackhill a fortnight, and I never saw worse butcher meat in my life. I paid 9d. a pound last week for butcher meat that we could not eat. My husband is quite willing to live on bacon and eggs as long as the meat is at the present price. I am in the habit of keeping three or four lodgers, and it is sadly too much to pay 10d. a pound for beef. A voice: "No one can keep lodgers and pay themselves."

Mrs. Rayner thought that 3d. a quart was too much for milk and water, or if it was the milk direct from the cows, they must be very poorly fed. (Laughter and cheers).

Mrs. Pattison: Well, all I have got to say is this—I think it has been a very good year for grass, and milk should come down. (Applause). I think beef should also come down, as there is plenty of grass to fatten it up with. (Renewed applause). They raised the price of butter and eggs when there was a short supply of grass, but they have forgot to lower it now when there is plenty of grass. (Applause). It was the same way with the beef. When the cattle disease broke out they raised the beef, and there has been cattle disease ever since. (Laughter and applause). The butchers who came to Berryedge are all clubbed together, and can get what they like to ask, simply because we cannot go anywhere else for our meat; but we will stand it no longer. (Loud applause).

Mrs. Coyle said she would live like the old colliers, in Scotland, on an oily cloth, sooner than she would pay the present prices any longer. (Great cheers and laughter).

The Chairwoman: Butchers can take their wives out in carriages, and it all comes out of our pockets. Every one of you be of one mind. Sweetheart your husbands a little, and then you will have money in your pockets to go down to Tynemouth with. (Loud applause).

Some other ladies having spoken, Mrs. Scott again addressed the assembly, and argued that payment for meat on the Saturday following its purchase was equivalent to ready money, and therefore the butchers at Durham need not have made that a matter of complaint, they could not have called that "tick." Sevenpence was plenty for their meat, and then they would have a profit; but she would not mind giving eight-a pound, if they would only keep the bone and gristle to themselves. (Laughter and cheers).

After one or two other speeches in the same strain, the meeting broke up, after the usual vote of thanks had been passed.

MEETING OF BUTCHERS AT DIPTON.

On Friday last, the 21st. inst., many of the butchers residing at Lanchester and the district, met at Dipton. Mr. Evans presided, and after a good deal of conversation they came to the conclusion to keep to the present price of beef. One butcher intimated that they could scarcely purchase meat under one shilling per pound. The meeting was of a very harmonious nature.

MEETING AT COLLIERLEY DYKES.

The pitwomen assembled at this place in strong force, on Friday afternnon, the 21st inst., and amidst the applause of the sterner sex, they declared that they would not purchase meat at a higher rate than 8½d. per lb.; and 2d. a quart for milk.

MEETING AT STANLEY.

A meeting of pitwomen was held at Stanley, on Friday last, the 21st inst., for the purpose of protesting against the present price of butcher meat, and also milk. About 200 women assembled at the end of the village, and after some conversation it was decided that they would pay no more than 7½d. per lb. for first-class joints; and no more than 1d. per pint for new milk.

WEST STANLEY.

The women of West Stanley, met in a field belonging to Mr. Clarkson under a splendid banner bearing the following inscription:—"Liberty and Women's Rights," emblazoned in large gilt letters.

The Chairwoman, in opening the meeting said that she was glad to see such a large number present, which numbered about three hundred. The meeting was addressed by several of the women, when it was agreed that they should form a Union, they appointed a committee of eleven in number, and Mr. Clarkson as treasurer; and Mr. Walker as secretary, after which the meeting closed.

INTERESTING EPISODE AT OXHILL.

During the last two or three days, meetings to protest against the high prices of food have been held at Leadgate, Dipton, Oxhill, South Moor, Quebec, Craghead, Stanley, and Burnhope. At Oxhill, a woman, named Curtis, presided over the meeting, and whilst she was denouncing the butchers, one of that fraternity appeared and informed the ladies present that the Chairwoman owed him £2., for butcher meat. On hearing this, the other women seized hold of the crest-fallen chairwoman, pulled her off the chair, and ejected her from the room in which the meeting was held. At the same place, one who was returning from the public-house with a quart of beer in a can, was seized by a number of women, who were under the impression that the can contained milk. At Cornsay Colliery, the woman are still out on strike, the consequence of which is that the respectable portion of the inhabitants are compelled to get their meat at Durham, while the pitmen and their families are doomed to exist on "two-eyed steaks," tea, and pieces of bacon. One farmer at Burnhope, Mr. Bell, has agreed to the terms of the women, to sell the milk at a penny a pint; but Mrs. Permilla, of the same place, rather than sell it at that price, has commenced to feed her calves with it.

GREAT MEETING AND PROCESSION OF WOMEN AT TOW LAW.

Following the example of neighbouring villages, the women of Tow Law held a monster meeting on Thursday night, on a plot of ground situated near the Pit House, for the purpose of continuing to agitate on the high price of meat and other articles of food. Notwithstanding the very short notice given for the meeting, no fewer than 400 dames assembled, and between two and three thousand men. Eight o'clock was the appointed time for the commencement of the meeting, and shortly after that time, Mrs. Newton was voted to the chair amid loud applause and cheers.

Upon rising, the Chairwoman said she was very happy to see so many of them gathered round her, and, before commencing with the business of the meeting, she begged to propose "That, as the meeting was intended for women only, she hoped that the masculine portion of the spectators would adjourn to the other side of the road." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Upon hearing this statement the majority of the men withdrew a short distance.

The Chairwoman said she was proud to stand amongst so many intelligent-looking women, and she was certain if they stuck together they would accomplish their object, and come off victorious at the finish. (Hear, hear.) She told them all to keep their hearts up, and hoped they wouldn't be like ducks without wings. (Laughter.) They had met there that night—the principal object being to endeavour to get the price of meat reduced. (A Voice: "Yes, and we will.") The question was how was this to be accomplished? She proposed "That we all meet to-morrow night at six o'clock, have a procession through the town to the market; when we arrive there, that six women be selected from amongst us, and that they be empowered to let the butchers understand that if they won't reduce the meat—best cuts to 7d. per lb., inferior cuts 6d. per lb.—they would pledge themselves to buy no more from them." (Loud cheering.)

Mrs. Stephens: I second that with all my heart. (Laughter, and "That's right."

A large show of hands unanimously decided in favour of the motion.

The Chairwoman next wished to know what steps were to be taken in case people bought meat far above the price, viz., 7d., they themselves were contending for.

Mrs. Wilkinson proposed that meat buyers be closely watched at the market next night; and should any one be discovered giving more than the fixed prices, it should be taken from them and given to the dogs. ("That's it, Bessy; we'll hammer them.")

As an amendment, Mrs. Smith proposed "That instead of taking the meat from them, they should be hooted home." ("Yes, yes," and cheers.)

Mrs. Jane Golightly said she would second that. (Loud cheering, and all hands up in favour.)

At this period the stone wall gave way, and two of the women fell rather suddenly upon their backs. On order being restored, Mrs. Newton said she thought they had settled the meat question, and with their permission she would say a word or two in regard to the milk. She said what a shame it was that they were obliged to give 1½d. per pint for milk, and adulterated as well. She proposed that "They should have milk for 1d. per pint, old standard measure," same as their forefathers received. ("Hurrah, hurrah.")

Mrs. Jackson said she would second that. She could make as good milk herself as that which she was at present buying. (Laughter. Another unanimous show of hands.)

The Chairwoman, upon rising again, said she thought it was time they were going home, as her canny man would be wanting his supper. She urged them all to be quiet and peaceable when they assembled next night. After three cheers had been given for the Chairwoman, and three cheers for the next meeting, the whole of the women formed themselves into a procession, and headed by a splendid banner belonging to the Black Prince Colliery miners, they paraded the principal streets, to the creaking harmony of a corncrake.

SUNNISIDE.

Meetings have been held at this populous colliery village, about 500 attending a gathering that took place on Wednesday night, when resolutions similar to those at Tow Law were adopted. On Monday morning an adjourned meeting was held on a vacant piece of ground near the standing engine, on the west side of Sunniside. A knot of women having a tricolour flag amongst them marched up the village about ten o'clock, and they were speedily joined by detachments from Helme Park and New Thornley, about 300 of the softer sex, principally married women.—Mrs. Stephens said what was wanted to bring down the price of meat was co-operation.—(cheers)—and she thought it a very strange thing in such a thickly populated district as that around Sunniside and Tow Law they could not be their own butchers. (Cheers.) Personally, she had seen butcher meat sold which was inferior to what might be obtained from a tan yard. The speaker next referred to the price that ought to be paid for butter, and pointed out that one of the speakers at the Ryhope meeting had stated that they should have it for 1s. 2d. per pound. She (the chairwoman), however, thought 1s. per pound quite plenty. (A Voice: What about the milk?) The speaker said it should not be more than 1d. per pint, and for that price it ought to be good, wholesome, pure milk, and not water under another name. (Cheers.) While exhorting her hearers to stand by these prices, and to give up the use of meat, milk, or eggs (which ought not to be more than 1d. each for fresh laid ones), she pointed out that the promoters of the movement did not wish to deprive those under medical treatment of what had been ordered for them, but where the doctor had ordered a patient milk or eggs, or meat, they would have to have it, cost what it might. (Cheers.) It was for them, the healthy ones, to do without it in order to obtain their object. It was suggested that any one found purchasing meat should be attended from the shop where they had bought it to their own homes by all the women who could be got together, who should give her an expression of their opinion of her. In doing so, however, she warned her hearers to keep at arms length from the offender, and not to offer them any violence or obstruction in passing along. After several other speakers had addressed the meeting, and a parting invitation had been given for the whole of the Sunniside women to be present at the New Thornley meeting later in the day, three cheers were given for the chairwoman and her colleagues, after which the gathering, which was a most orderly one throughout, quietly separated.

"COUNTESS" OF DERWENTWATER.

The attention of the "Countess" of Derwentwater seems to have been directed to the proposed sale of the Whittonstall and the Spindleston estates by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and her "ladyship" has in consequence been pleased to forbid any such "illegal" proceeding. The property, which comprises in the whole nearly 6,000 acres, is to be offered in August, at the Queen's Head, Newcastle, by Messrs. Driver, of London. The first-named estate, was the scene of many of the "Countess's" exploits two or three years ago; while the Spindleston estate is situate near Bamburgh Castle, in Northumberland. The following are the terms in which the "Countess;' prohibits the supposed interference with her rights and possessions:—

"Notice.—Whittonstall and Spindleston manors.—The Countess of Darwentwater forbids Messrs. Driver and all others to sell the entail Darwentwater "Whittonstall and Spindleston estates," or any part pr parcel of the hereditary lands comprised in the lease of settlement made for a term of 500 years by Francis, first Earl of Darwentwater, to remain without impeachment to the heirs of his body for ever. (See enrolled "settlements in the Chancery Courts of York and Durham, William III and Anne.")

What more do the attorneys require?

There is bitter lamentation in the provinces of York and Durham, and it may be asked why the people's enrolled property deeds have been removed out of the custody of the courts they were enrolled in, and given to an "attorney in London," shut up in his private office. But why should the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' traffic with the people's rights also? No wonder the churches of England in the north are deserted by the people.

Furthermore, be it distinctly understood that the civil "Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty" have no legal executive power to sell one inch of the said land without her Majesty's consent, and her Majesty the Queen, who is in trust of the said estates, has not given her royal assent to a sale so truly "illegal." (See Act 22, Geo. II.)

It is enacted that on the death of Charles Radcliffe, all interest and estate the Crown held in the Darwentwater estates did determine, and shall from and immediately after the death, and be deemed to be, and to have been divested out of his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

The inquiry is, has the aforesaid 'enactment' been strictly attended to?

Have the heirs of Darwentwater received the rents from the said entailed estates? In the reign of George I, his Majesty made Smith's Robin Hood bargain "null and void" for the dishonesty of attorneys, Binch and Bond, commissioners, who were expelled from the House of Commons for embezzling the money for a considerable time of the Darwentwater estates. (See Parliamentary history of this reign.—(Signed)

June, 1872. Amelia, Countess of Darwentwater."

Correspondence.

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

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF STANLEY.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir,—I wish, through the medium of your columns, to call the attention of the Guardians to the sanitary state of Stanley, and to ask that something be done *immediately* to improve it. During the last three months an epidemic of small-pox has been raging here, and yet, during that time, no strict means have been employed by the Guardians to remove the many nuisances that exist. Trusting that attention will be paid to this at once,

I remain yours, &c.,

Pro Bono Publico.

SUNDAY TRAINS AND LOCAL ACTION.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir,—I am opposed to the running of Sunday trains, and shall feel heartily thankful if the North-Eastern Directors adhere to their original decision in the matter. My object in addressing you is not, however, to debate the propriety of trains or no trains. My own mind is quite fixed regarding that question, and I am not foolish enough to think that anything I could advance in the present discussion would materially influence the opinions of those who differ from me. I recognise the right—nay the duty—of every man to hold a decided opinion, and to state that opinion fearlessly, on all questions of right and wrong; but, when liberty degenerates into license, and a just cause is dragged into the mire by a wolf in sheep's clothing, to facilitate the expression of personal spleen, I think, sir, you will agree with me in holding up such conduct to the reprobation it deserves. Under the *nom de plume* of "Ballot" a correspondent of your journal has grossly erred in this respect. This genius of the place is well known to entertain a sneaking fondness for the favours of the Consett Iron Company, and I am not at all surprised to hear reiterated the cry of the fox that the grapes are sour. He talks glibly as usual of his own peculiar fitness for a position of public trust; but he seems too obdurate to admit, or too obtuse to perceive, the fact that his numerous plaintive and self-laudatory appeals have been ineffectual simply because the classes to whom they are addressed do not want him. If he would give a little attention to his own maxim that "every man in the world has a mission, &c.," he might perhaps find that no one but himself will pardon him if he supposes *his* mission to be that of local agitator and disturber of the peace. Fancy the poor Vicar playing the part of leader of the Methodist Parsons in support of Mr. Jenkins! But, gently, "Mr. Ballot," gently, your modesty, places yourself too low in the scale. Want of time prevents my saying more on this subject at present, but if "Ballot" objects to any of my remarks I shall endeavour to give a proper account of myself when necessary.

In the meantime, I enclose my card, and remain, sir, yours faithfully

An Admirer of "Juste Milieu."

THE SUNDAY TRAINS.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir,—It seems to me according to your correspondent "Overlooker," that the members of our local parliament has no right whatever to interfere in anything that is o interest, but what strictly belongs to their functions as officers to the Board of health. I think, sir, that is quite a wrong idea, because, if the gentlemen have an interest in getting the Sunday train, then why should not they, as well as outsiders, do their best to gain their object without being liable to be censured by any party whatever for doing so, and not only that, they have a right to do so, and their efforts in trying to gain their object (the Sunday trains) are more consistent with their principles than those of the opposite side, as will be seen below.

Your correspondent, "J. R.," says the prohibition, "Thou shalt do no work on the Sabbath day ought to be sufficient for Christian Englishmen. I take it," he says, "as obligatory as 'Thou shalt not steal,' or, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery.'" It is undoubtedly our duty to keep the one as well as the other: but, I should like to know, is there not part of the commandment which refers to the keeping holy of the Sabbath, left behind and violated? How many of our religious friends get a warm dinner on the Sunday? and very often a warm cake for tea? I ask our friends—Is not that breaking the commandments of God? Is not that considered labour? God says it is. What does the Bible say upon the matter? "And he (Moses) said unto them this is that which the Lord hath said, 'To-morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the Lord: bake that which ye will bake to-day, and seethe that ye will seethe; and that which remaineth over lay up for you to be kept until the morning.'" The Israelites were ordered by Moses to gather in of manna sufficient for the day alone, but on the sixth day they were ordered to gather double the quantity they did on other doys which would serve them over the seventh, and the prohibition to gather the manna on the seventh day is a proof sufficiently strong to show that it was considered work, or labour. And after this was done there was nothing less required by God from the children of Israel than a complete submission to His will. The worship of God to be strictly observed by all, not the master and mistress alone, but his manservant and maidservant as well. The servant was not to stop at home to prepare the horse and gig to take his master to the chapel door, and then the poor fellow to return back to his work as if he had no soul to save, and after a short time comes back again to fetch his master home. Neither had the maidservant to stop at home to prepare a warm dinner for her master and mistress; but all of them were placed on a level footing. All, both master and servant, were under the same obligations to God, and likewise all of them had the same amount of time and advantage to observe these obligations. Yes, I may say that even the beasts of the land had to rest as well as man on the Sabbath day. Now, the question is, is there a pastor, or a minister of the gospel, or any religious party in Consett that strictly keeps the Sabbath day in the above sense? I say no. Then why make so much noise about the Sunday trains, when the one is a violation of the word of God as much as the other? Ah! but you say, we don't want to run the trains on Sundays, we can do nicely as we used to do, hire a horse and a gig. Ah! friend, let me remind you that God in his word forbids you and me, and all others, to make use of any beast whatever on the Sabbath day, because God says they have to rest as well as us. And if you think that you have a right, or that it is right to make use of the horse, it is equally as right for you to make use of the train; because, supposing it to be an evil, the only difference is, that the one is an evil on a small scale, and the other an evil on a larger scale, but the principle in both cases is the same. In fact, the train is nothing more than a substitute for other conveyances, but on a larger scale. A short time ago I read an account of two preachers travelling in a Sunday train. Both of them, it appears, had a few words with the enginemen about Sunday work, and the enginemen in both cases gave similar answers by saying "That as long as they (the preachers) came to seek tickets to go with the Sunday train, there was no alternative left for them but to work on the Sunday the same as on other days of the week." Never in my time did I see two christian men acting so inconsistent with what they taught as these two did. They believed it to be a sin to drive the engine on the Sunday, and at the same time, it seems, that they were under the impression that it was no sin in them to ride a carriage behind the engine This must have been the case, or that they were wilfully breaking the commandment of God. The account further says that after this conversation with the enginemen, that these ministers made up their minds not to go with the trains any more. This last bit shows the case on their part to be still worse, and even more ridiculous, and I think that I cannot do better than quote the words of Christ just to show to the men of Consett what sort of men we have filling our pulpits. Christ says to the multitude (speaking of the Pharisees)—"All therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do; but do not ye after their works: for they say, and do not. . . Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have imitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel." If ye preach or teach the word of God, live it out yourself first, and do no tell others to do things that ye never attempt to do yourself.

W. R.

WHAT GLORIOUS THINGS UNION CAN DO!

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir,—To show what good union hes dyune, is my objeckt in this letter. I hev long thout that somebody better able then me might hev ritten somethin cheerin long sinse, and I wudd rether it hed been done, for thare's many cudd hev done it, so as to cheere the hart of some fante harted men.

Well, now, in the first plase, it hes gitten us bigger prices, and fuer hours to work, and far better then that, it hes made us respected, both at work and at home. Formerly we hed to do always what the maister told us, now we can de just as we like, and nobody dare say cheep, and, besides, when we used to want anything, and went to see the maisters aboot it, thay wer oftin very gruff and snappy; but all this is changed, we can almost make them give us anything we hev a mind to ask for. Yes, sir, this is what union hes done, and now, if you plese, I will just tell them it may consarn what more it can do—at leist what we at Stanley are going to try to make it do. I may say that oing to the doings of that r—l Crawfurd we'er not likely to get any more price for a time, so as we hev a notion that thare's nothin so fatel to union as hevin nothin to do, we hev turnd our attenshun to the bobbies. Now, I dar say, everybody knows thay all hate union, bekaus they are just kept to prevent honest men from doin just as they like, and that's just what union's for, allu every man to do as he likes, so it is just right that the union shud try to do away with the bobbies. Well, we at West Stanley hev myde a beginnin, and I hope other unions will follo our ecksample. Now, durin my time we hev hed some *good* bobbies at Stanley. We cudd get drunk as oftin as we hed a mind; we cudd skuyl wheniver we hed a mind, and wherivet we hed a mind; we cudd stand at the rode ends and hoot and yell at whe we hed a mind; in fackt, sir, we hed all our own way, and perfecktley right. Our former bobbies never sade nothin to us, but sinse thay sent us the bobby we hev noo we've been over mutch interfeard with, so the union hes mad up its mind to shift him. Now, the way we went to work was this. A lot of us that felt the doins of the bobby not plesent brout the subject forwerd at the union. Thare was some of the cooardly, henpecked fellows, that is to be fund everywhare, said it wasn't a fit subjeckt for the union to deel with; but we soon silensed them and some of them hesent been at some of the meetings—but thayl hev to come—but Ise ramblin. Well, we talked on till we got too of our most rispecktable men to rite to Kurnal Joicey, our owner, tellin him of all the dorty doins of the bobby, and as thay the owners, give the bobby house and firin, that thay would hev to turn him away. We expeckt that the bobby will soon hev to cut from Stanley, and if the maister's connot turn him off, the raitpayers can, and we've given them to understand that if any of them refuses to sine a petition for his discharge we will try ickslusive dealing, and the union ill not let any member by a haporth of stuff off them. When P.C. Stamper came to Stanley, somebody said in your paper that he wudd find his offis nee sinekewer. Well, he was a profet, for P.C. Stamper will not be long hear, the union hes said it.

In konklusion, sir, I propose three cheers for our glorious union, and three grones for the bobbies,

And remane yours truly,

A Thorro Union Man.

P.S.—If the men wudd agree with me; if the madgistrates winnet give over finin men for gettin thare looins, and amusin thareselves with skoolin, we wudd strike them off the bensh and put some of our diligates in thare plase.

BIRTHS.

Consett.—At 11, Albert Row, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. Jenkins of a son.

At 63, Princess Street, on the 25th, Mrs. Dennizen, of a daughter.

Blackhill.—At 8, Ledger Terrace, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr. James Palliser, of a son.

Shotley Bridge.—At Wood House, on the 27th, the wife of Mr. R. Rippon, of a son.

DEATHS.

Consett.—At 11, Princess Street, on the 25th, aged 1 year, James McDonell.

At Templetown on the 22nd, aged 9 years, Isabella Knox.

At Sherburne Terrace, on the 24th inst., aged 60 years, W. McGowan, shoemaker.

Blackhill.—On the 22nd, aged 3½ years, Christopher Richardson.

At 29, Derwent Street, on the 23rd, aged 5 years, Mary Ann Mullen.

Shotley Bridge.—At Shotley Villa, on the 25th, aged 78 years, Stephen Wheldon, late of Pelton.

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