The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 641. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, MARCH 29th, 1873. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708b

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

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

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N.B.—See page 7.

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Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
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August 5th, 1870. 775a

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A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

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

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W.P. having entered the above, where he hopes by keeping a good selection of Ales, Wines, Spirits, &c., to merit a share of public patronage.
Well-aired Beds for country friends. Wild Rabbits and Pigeons kept on hand as usual. 1687c

V. R.

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THE LESSEE respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Consett and district the
RE-OPENING OF THE PUBLIC BATHS
which have lately undergone a complete renovation. Special attention has been paid to THE TURKISH BATH, which has received a large heating furnace and improved flues, making it equal to any in the North of England; is now Open on SATURDAYS, from 12 Noon to 10 p.m.; SUNDAYS, from 7 a.m to 10 a.m.; and on MONDAYS, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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New Edition, now ready, Price 5s. Cloth; Gilt Edges, 6s.
In Crown 8vo. Printed on Toned Paper, bound in Extra bevelled Cloth, 288 Pages,
SONGS OF EARLY SPRING: With Lays of Later Life, by ROWLAND BROWN.
This complete Edition of the Author's Collected Poems comprises—"Songs of Early Spring;" "By the Sea;" "Lays of Little Ones;" "In Summer and Harvest Days;" "Words for Workers;" "In Winter Day."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS
UPON THE FORMER EDITIONS.
Athenæum.
Our Author has right to sing, because he possesses real musical instincts. Those we can prove by eight lines, in a metre certain to betray any versifier who counts syllables on his fingers in place of obeying his instincts:—
'Bird of the sunny Spring,' &c.
And here is another extract, to show that Mr. Rowland Brown's music does not depend on one tune. Besides warblings about bird, brook, and meadow, we have delightful sonnets, love poems, and a patriotic ode or two, the whole making a most pleasant miscellany.
Illustrated London News.
'SONGS OF EARLY SPRING' are the products of a homely muse, but very beautiful in their homeliness, for the strong home affections displayed in them. The poet is apparently in the spring-time of life, and looks upon all with hope, as is natural at that season. His themes are pleasing and amiable, and his imagery drawn from Nature, developed in her simplest guise; his style vigorous and flowing. We take almost at random a poem by way of example:—
'Oh! to be young when the violets,' &c.
We must add, that the tone of this volume is fresh, healthy, and encouraging.
Morning Herald.
Rowland Brown is not a mere rhymester, but a poet whose writings have a vigour and beauty in them which prove them to be the emanations of a refined and original mind.
Critic.
"A collection of poems of far more than average merit, from which we give one specimen, 'My Favourite Name;' but the others are quite equal to it, many better. No one can deny that Rowland Brown is gifted with a sparkling fancy, and, what to him is of inestimable value, the power of investing common objects with uncommon interest. 688c
To be had at the *Guardian* Office.

Business Announcements.

WHITELAW'S CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALES, and MILD EDINBURGH ALES.
Offices and Stores: 23, WATERLOO STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Sole Agent.

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Music and Needlework.
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SECURED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
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THE great saving effected by this Regulator is a 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 ¾ 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.
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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.
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Windows, Doors, Door Frames, Stairs, Skirtings, Flooring, and other Joiners' Fittings.
A large Stock of Architraves, Mouldings, Sportings, &c., &c., always on hand. House and Shop Shutters, Shop Fronts, Counters, Shelving, Fittings, &c. Wineries, Greenhouses, and Conservatories made to order.
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HARDY BROTHERS,
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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, Quayside, promptly attended to. 97

Poetry: Original and Select.

A TALE OF HORROR.

The night was dark, the wind blew wild, in torrents fell the rain;
The thunder bellowed loudly, and the lightning flash'd amain;
While tired and hungry, cold and wet, with spirits far from light,
I trudged along in hopes to find a shelter for the night.

I travelled on and on, it was a lonely road I ween,
Full many a league I'd gone, but ne'er a dwelling had I seen;
Till, wearied out and hopeless, I sank down, when—welcome sight,
Through the thick darkness I descried a glimmering ray of light.

With hopes renewed, I tottered on until I reached the spot
From whence the light proceeded, 'twas a gloomy looking cot;
I sought the door and was about to knock, when, lo! within,
Arose loud shrieks and horrid screams, and dreadful noise and din.

I started back affrighted, while amazement filled my soul,
Then cautiously I crept to where the light shone through a "hole;"
And peering in, upon my wondering eyes there burst a view
So horrible, it froze my blood, and thrilled me through and through.

Two men were there, fit hands they seemed to take a human life,
One stood with visage ghastly, while he clutch'd a bloody knife;
The other knelt and held the victim down with all his force:
Till all grew still, and on the gory ground there lay a corse.

In fear and terror, from the awful scene I turned and fled
Through wind and rain; my only thought was to avenge the dead;
At length I reach'd a little town, and straightway to the gaol
I went, and sought a constable, and told my tragic tale.

At once a gig was hired, then back we drove with lightning speed
Until we reach'd the cot where had transpired the horrid deed;
Extinguished was the light, and all was dark and still within,
But soon we roused the inmates up and boldly entered in.

I knew the villains at a glance, quite thunderstruck stood they,
Till one spoke up, "I'd like to know your business here, I pray?"
"Quite soon enough you'll know," I said, "but not to hinder time,
We take you into custody, charged with a dreadful crime."

"A dreadful crime," they both exclaimed, their faces ghastly white,
"There's some mistake." "Perhaps there is," I said "but fetch a light
That we may search your premises, and very soon we'll show
There's not the least mistake, which you so well already know."

"Oh, welcome, certainly," they said, "if that is your desire,"
So then we search'd the barn in vain, and then went to the byre,
And there, stretch'd on a board that lay on the red sodden ground,
The object of our search, roll'd in a crimson cloth, was found.

"Ha! villains," I exclaimed, "behold your victim pale and cold;"
While tremblingly I knelt the blood-dyed covering to unfold,
And soon exposed to view; oh heaven! methinks I see it now;
The naked full-grown carcase of a beautiful fat sow!

Crestfallen, and ashamed, I rose and slunk towards the door,
Convuls'd with laughter stood the men, the "bobby" curs'd and swore:
Then to the village back we drove, through rain, and mirk, and mire,
But, sad to say, I had to pay, ten shillings for the hire.

LABOURER.

Jarrow.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

A CONSIDERATE HUSBAND. — *Young Wife.* — "'Joined the junior pantheon?' O, Alfred, you said when we were married, you'd never care to belong to another club!" *Alfred.*—Yes, my darling; but I thought it would be so nice for you, the next Thanksgiving Day, to have a good window and first-rate lunch!!"

TOWN MOUSE AND COUNTRY MOUSE.—*Unsophisticated Cousin.*—"What do you mean to be when you grow up, Jack?" *Jack.*—"O, *I* mean to be a soldier; and *you* shall be my nurse." *Unsophisticated Cousin.*—"Well, but soldiers don't have nurses, Jack!" *Jack.*—"O, *don't* they, just! *That* shows you've never been in the park! Why, I don't think I ever saw a soldier without one!"

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."—Scene—District Court in a Colony.—*Scotch Judge* (with a very marked pug-nose.)—"Weel, noo, sir, if ye gae along the ro'd in question, qwere'll ye gang tae?" *Scotch Witness* (deliberately.)—"That a' depends, yer Honour, on how far ye gae!" *Judge* (snappishly.)—"Ye understan' vara weel, sir. If ye foller yer nose, mun, qwhere'll ye gang till?" *Witness* (after a pause.)—"Ah've always heer-ed it said, yer Honour, that if ye foller yer nose too far, it'll tak' ye t' the moon!" *Judge.*—"Step doon, sir!"—(In an angry aside.)—"The mon's a fule!"

Extracts from JUDY.

The anchor is said to be the emblem of hope: it can't be very safe to trust in it when it only holds by a fluke.

The decisive way at the present moment to show you forgive your enemy: heap coals of fire upon his head.

JUDY CLIPS THE YANKEES' WINGS.—Vainglorious Yankees! boast no more of your Chicago and Boston fires, we can burst you up hollow; for in our *sanctum sanctorum* may be seen a grate fire, at any hour of the day, notwithstanding the enormous advance of Wallsends. Yah!

Extracts from FUN.

PUTTING HIS FOOT IN IT.—Young Scapegrace, who had taken her Majesty's shilling and has been bought off, alleges that he was led to the rash step through wearing 'list slippers!

ONE FOR THE OXONIAN.—*Young Oxford*:—"By jove, a perfect Hebe!" *Hebe*:—"You're another!" *Y. O.*:—"Wal, ye see that's impossible!" *Hebe*:—"Oh dear, no! If I'm a he-bee, you are a drone!"

A SUPERFLUOUS QUESTION.—*Fanny*, who's angling for Herbert with no one knowns how many thousands a year:—"Herbert, I don't understand this boating slang; now do tell me, whatever do they mean by a good 'catch?'"

TOMMY TUG'S VIEW OF IT.—*Land Swell*:—"So your'e out again as the jolly young waterman! Which side do you venture on this year, *Oxford* or *Cambridge*?" *Tide Swell*:—"The safe side, this year! My sweet griffin, I wentures my little lot on *'Ammersmith Bridge*—how's you?"

CHAFF BEFORE THE INEVITABLE.—*Young thief* "well-known to the police":—"It's very hodd you don't seem to know me, Robert! many is the job I've give yer;—regular dealer with your consarn from the first. Yer shouldn't be cool to an old customer, Robert; it arn't worthy of yer. If we 'appen to meet at the *boat race* to-morrow, there may be the opportunity of doing a little business together."

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The very familiar and hackneyed saying, that "after a storm comes a calm," has just been strikingly illustrated here in the political world. After a defeat of the Government upon an important measure in the House of Commons, after a ministerial crisis lasting ten days, and after three adjournments of the Lower House in view of Ministerial statements, we were suddenly told that it all amounted to nothing. The Conservatives could not or would not form an Administration, and the entire Gladstone Cabinet has resumed office as if nothing had happened to disturb its equanimity, Mr. Gladstone even stating that recent events afforded no reason for an earlier dissolution of Parliament than would otherwise have taken place. But, like many of the premier's utterances, this seems rather enigmatical, and the meaning of it altogether depends on the period at which ministers had intended to dissolve Parliament. Was that next autumn, or the following one, or was the House of Commons to be allowed to expire by lapse of time in 1875? If the second or the third supposition be correct, the constituencies, who have everywhere been preparing for a general election, will be considerably disappointed, and not a little surprised, and they will not quite understand pitching the Irish University Bill overboard like a useless bit of lumber. But the House of Commons seems to appreciate the implied promise of a lengthened lease of life, and, after Mr. Gladstone's reassuring statement on Thursday, demurely discussed at considerable length on Friday Mr. G. Hardy's abortive motion respecting the interpretation of "the three rules" in the Washington Treaty, afterwards obediently supporting the Government against Mr. Fawcett's attacks on certain Civil Service votes. But this sort of thing was rather tame reading on Saturday morning for the quidnunes who searched the Parliamentary intelligence for any further explanation that might have been extorted from ministers in reference to a dissolution.

Two occurrences have just taken place which ought to be good augury for the success of Mr. Plimsoll's efforts, as showing that rationally we do take a practical interest in the security of life at sea. The annual meeting of the Royal National Life Boat Institution was held at the Mansion House on Friday, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, and a distinguished company present. The report of the proceedings and condition of the company naturally excites the thought—shall we do so much with the object of saving shipwrecked sailors, and not remove the preventible causes of a large proportion of the shipwrecks around our coasts? To this question there will be but one answer among the public. The other occurrence to which I alluded is the suspension for a year of the certificate of the mate of the steamer Torch, for negligence in running down and sinking the ship Chacabrico off Great Ormshead. This official action is not only satisfactory in itself, but also affords a precedent for inspecting and certifying (or condemning) ships. It is at least quite as necessary that Government should interfere to secure efficiency in ships as capacity in navigators.

The "Happy Land" affair has come up again in a rather amusing phase. Messrs. Stannard & Son, on Friday, summoned Mr. Edward Head, a publisher of Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, for infringing their copyright in a lithograph depicting the "three Right Honourables" as they were caricatured in the burlesque at the Court Theatre, in the act of dancing the cancan. It affords a curious commentary in the anomalies of our law with respect to literature and the drama, that Messrs. Stannard's pictorial representation of a scene prohibited on the stage was so decidedly privileged and protected by law that Mr. Head was glad to make his peace with the prosecutors (who did not press for penalties) by engaging to stop the publication of his pirated picture, delivering up all copies and the lithographic stone bearing the design, and paying three guineas costs. Besides being protected by the law in giving to the public a caricature forbidden in another form of art, Messrs. Stannard have obtained a capital advertisement for their print.

The Commissioners of the International Exhibition have got themselves into a pretty considerable fix, as the Yankees say. Your readers will be aware that cooking appliances and utensils, with practical illustrations of the culinary art in all its branches, are to be the chief attraction of the Exhibition for 1873. The Commissioners have been allotting space, and exhibitors have been making preparations, with the view of supplying to the public either by sale, or gratis by way of advertisement; the specimen concestables prepared; but I am informed that Messrs. Spiers & Pond, who hold a contract for the exclusive supply of refreshments to visitors to the Exhibition, have served the Commissioners with a notice to the effect that this famous firm would regard any such proceeding as a breach of their contract. If Messrs. Spiers & Pond are in the right—and they appear to be—all the products of the cooking operations in the Exhibition building must be removed for consumption elsewhere, or be thrown away, and exhibitors will find their most effectual form of advertising gone.

Mr. Crellier, the actor, has been acquitted, as most people expected, of the charge of felony in stealing Mr. Brown's jewellery while eloping with his wife. It was not reasonable to suppose that, under the circumstances Mr. Crellier intended theft. But the position in which he has been placed, and the exposure that has occurred, were not undeserved in regard to the gentleman's social offence; while Mr. Brown still has his redress in the Divorce Court. Mr. Crellier will hardly venture to appear on the London stage again for a long time to come, for, if he were a much abler actor and greater public favourite than he is, the public would not tolerate him. Altogether, he is severely (but not too severely punished), without being convicted as a thief.

It often happens that in London, witnesses in criminal cases are intimidated by friends of prisoners, or are assaulted after giving evidence. A brutal assault of the latter kind, committed by two women upon another, was some time ago punished by a sentence of penal servitude for life. This severity was rather startling, but ultimately it received the approval of public opinion. And there can be no doubt that the public will endorse the sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour which has just been passed at the Thames police-court upon a woman who, upon meeting in the street another woman who had been a witness against her on a charge of robbery, struck her a blow in the face. The sentence was the utmost that the magistrates could inflict, and perhaps not more than a sixth of it would have been passed for a similar assault in an ordinary case; but in the interests of justice, it is expedient that the assaults on witnesses should be punished with even greater severity than those upon policemen.

That incredible story about a solicitor from Newport, who was staying at a London hotel, and who went out to visit the Queen's Theatre, but did not return, though the manager of the hotel received from his guest a note stating that the latter had been kid-napped, and was held in confinement somewhere within hearing of steamboats and trains—this apparent hoax was explained by the fact that the solicitor suffered from hallucinations, the effects of excesive brain-work, and that, having left home unaccountably, he had been found and detained by friends. Since then he has again left home, writing to say that he would be a deadman when the letter was received, but has again been recovered by his friends, who it is to be hoped will now take good care of him while suffering from what I trust is only temporary aberration of intellect. But, the publicity given to this case brought forth a large number of letters to the newspapers respecting missing friends, and we cannot account for all these as hoaxes, only supposing the absentees are suffering from hallucinations. In many cases, no doubt, there may be good reason though not at first known, for such mysterious appearances; but it is to be feared that a per centage of them may be the result of terrible crimes. The police sometimes discover murders, but not the perpetrators; may there not be cases where they discover neither the criminal nor the crime. At all events, the case of this poor deranged solicitor should not make visitors to large towns reckless of any supposed danger. The risk is, no doubt infinitesimal to persons who take care of themselves; but we do not know what it may be to them that do not.

I see it stated that the Southampton Board of Guardians have resolved to appoint the Rev. Mr. Greg, an Independant minister, chaplain of the workhouse for three months. A clergyman of the Establishment, it is, said, was proposed, and Mr. Gregg's appointment met with strong opposition. If this statement be true, the Southampton Board of Guardians, I opine, will have to answer to the Local Government Board for exceeding their powers. As I take it, Roman Catholics or Dissenting Chaplains can be appointed in addition to Anglican Chaplains, but not in substitution for them.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—The commencement of the week was favourable to field work, and up to Thursday night much land was wrought, with a good deal of wheat sown, but there are still great arrears of work dependent on the weather. The same complaints come from France, and prevent a fall of price in the country markets, though Paris has given way in flour 1 franc, or 8d per sack; while Marseilles kept firm, as well as Bordeaux. Our own markets have been generally dull, but prices have kept at their former range.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and coasting wheat, and only a moderate quantity from abroad. The trade ruled firm, but quiet, and with only a limited business doing the prices of last week were maintained, Ghirkas in some instances bringing 6d advance. Barley, for grinding, firm; but in malting samples there was nothing doing. Beans quiet, and peas 6d to 1s lower. Malt unchanged. Oats, with large arrivals were 6d lower. Flour in better demand, and foreign 6d dearer.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Our market this morning was moderately attended, and trade was very quiet. The few samples of wheat on offer were disposed of at last week's rates. Barley also remained unchanged.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—There was a fair supply of farmer's wheat at market, and the prices ruled firm, with very little change from last week. Red wheat made 13s to 15s 6d per boll, white 15s 6d to 16s 6d. Of foreign wheat there is a fair supply, and a good demand at full rates. Barley made 8s 6d to 10s per boll. Oats 3s to 4s per bushel, according to quality. Beans and peas unaltered.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday. The following were the prices quoted at our market this day:—Oats, 7s 6d to 7s 6d per boll. Beef, 9d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; pork, 9d to 10d; veal, 10d to 11d per lb.; lamb, 14s to 15s per quarter. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s; hens, 1s 6d to 2s; turkeys, 7s; guinea fowls 3s 6d.; hares, 4s each; pigeons, 1s 3d; rabbits, 2s 8d to 2s 10d per couple. Butter, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per lb; eggs, 10 to 12 for 1s. Apples, 3s to 4s 0d; onions, 2s per peck; potatoes, 1s to 1s 6d per stone.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 163 beasts and 155 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was again indifferent for the time of year. In sheep the supply of hogget's—last year's lambs—was decidedly the best we have had this season. The supply of beef comprised 1,679 head. There is a slight improvement to note in the general tone of trade; and although the quotations stand the same as this day se'nnight, yet the tendency was in favour of the seller. The number of sheep and lambs was 4,735. The mutton trade ruled steady; the finest class of hoggets realised about ½d. per lb more money than on Tuesday last. Otherwise there was little or no change. Pigs—940 were shown. The pork trade was in a tolerably steady state, and previous rates were fully supported. Lambs—a couple of lambs were on offer, which sold at 50s each.

Prices this day, sinking offal:—Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 3d to 10s 6d.; secondary sorts, 9s 6d to 10s 0d; first-class oxen, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; middling, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; cows and inferior, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; pork large, 5s 3d to 7s 3d; ditto. small, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 11¼d to 11½d; middling, 9¾d to 10¾d; inferior, 9d to 10d; hoggets, 1s to 1s 0½d.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was a good show of fat cattle. The sale was somewhat slow, as high prices were asked. Best beef realised 9s 6d to 10s per stone, secondary sorts 8s 6d to 9s 2d. Of lean beasts there was a good supply, those of the best quality ranging from £14 to £17; secondary sorts, £10 10s to £13. Of calving cows and calves there was a moderate supply, and good prices were obtained. Sheep were not very plentiful. Fat mutton extremely dear, making from 10d to 11½d for best; secondary sorts, 9d to 10d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £3 10s to £5 6s; new land hay, £3 15s to £5 10s; clover hay, £3 10s to £4 0s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 0d to 3s 6d; barley straw, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 2s 0d to 3s 0d per thrave. There were 123 carts of hay and 71 carts of straw at market.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good attendance on 'Change, but scarcely any business was transacted. No alteration was made in the list quotations, but the market was decidedly weaker. Owing to the fall in the Glasgow market last week, small holders of pig iron have been selling No. 3 at about 115s. per ton. Makers, however, decline to book orders at lower rates than have been prevailing for the last fortnight. There is a brisk demand for iron, and considering the high prices of raw materials, makers are quite willing to allow orders to go past them rather than accept lower prices. In the manufactured iron trade there is no change. The make of rails is heavy and shipments are brisk.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In both Houses of Parliament last night explanations were given by Ministers and by the leaders of the Opposition respecting the recent crisis. Mr. Gladstone announced that he and his late colleagues have resumed, with Her Majesty's permission, the offices they previously held; and in intimating that he was prepared to carry on the Government as before, the Right Hon. Gentleman detailed the various steps that had been taken during the crisis, and he referred to the nature of the communications he had received from and sent to Her Majesty. With reference to the question of dissolution the Premier expressed his belief that there was nothing in the events of last week which warranted the Government arriving at any special conclusion with regard to the duration of the existence of the present Parliament. Mr. Disraeli referred at length to the advice he gave Her Majesty when asked to form a Ministry, and to the grounds on which he declined to undertake that duty. He also explained why he did not venture to advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. The statements bearing upon the subject in the House of Lords were made by Lord Granville and the Duke of Richmond.

The HOUSE OF LORDS adjourned as soon as these explanations were made but the House of Commons proceeded with other business. Mr. Fawcett gave notice that he intends to proceed with his Dublin University Bill on the 17th of May. The Attorney-General explained the provisions of the Register for Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill, which, after some discussion, was read a second time. The House was counted out soon after half-past eight.

FRIDAY.

The HOUSE OF LORDS met as usual but the notice paper being blank, an immediate adjournment was made.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS a lengthened debate took place on a motion by Mr. Gathorne Hardy for an address to Her Majesty on the question of the "Three Rules" of the Washington Treaty. His proposal and argument in brief were that in commending the rules to the acceptance of Foreign Powers, we ought to commend them with the qualification that we only accepted the rules according to our own interpretation, and not according to the interpretation of the Arbitrators. Mr. Forster having defended the policy of the Government and pointed out that the interpretation we are bound by is not that of the Arbitrators, but our own, advised the Right Hon. Gentleman to withdraw his motion, in the hope that a better time might arrive for obtaining the assistance of the United States in defining the obligations of neutrals. The debate was continued by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Laing, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Attorney-General. Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone having wound up the dabate, Mr. Hardy's motion was withdrawn.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, several bills were advanced a stage. The sitting only lasted three quarters of an hour.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. Gladstone stated, in answer to Mr. Vernon Harcourt, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would announce in the course of his financial statement the view of the Government as to the proper method of paying the award under the Geneva Tribunal. The Premier also made a statement respecting the course of public business. Thursday is to be given up to Hon. Members who postponed their motions on account of the debate on the Irish University Bill; next week progress is to be made with the estimates and with the Committee on the Railways and Canal Bills; on Monday, the 7th April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will bring forward the Budget, and immediately afterwards the House will adjourn for the Easter recess. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir J. Elphinstone interposed with an appeal on behalf of the half-pay officers. After some discussion the subject dropped, and Mr. Goschen proceeded with his explanation of the Navy Estimates. He stated that the gross estimates for the year were £9,872,725, as compared with £9,532,149 for the year 1872-3—showing an increase of £340,576. After explaining the unavoidable causes of this increase and pointing out that the multifarious duties which the Navy had to discharge in all parts of the world in protecting the commerce, the property, and the lives of British subjects, absorbed a very large portion of the total expenditure which it must not be supposed was solely voted for the defence of the country the Right Hon. Gentleman stated that the total number of vessels belonging to the Royal Navy was 226, of which 114 were in Commission, including 23 ironclads, 39 corvettes, 6 sloops, and 54 gunboats. The programme of shipbuilding he proposed for the next year was 20,000 tons, of which 14,000 tons would be for armoured ships and 6,000 for unarmoured. The Right Hon. Gentleman denied that the English Navy was deficient as compared with other countries, and entered at some length upon an analysis of the ships in our own and foreign navies with the view of showing that our ironclads were in numbers equal and in quality superior, to those of any other nation. He explained the policy of the Admiralty as to the class of ironclads they intended to construct, and after referring in details to the various items, concluded by moving a vote for 46,000 men and boys, and 14.000 marines.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Granville stated that the Easter recess will extend from the 4th to the 21st of April. Replying to Lord Lauderdale, Earl Cowper intimated that the Commission on the state of our merchant shipping is nearly formed, and that its constitution will shortly be announced by the President of the Board of Trade.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS a debate arising out of a motion by Mr. Anderson, took place on the Currency Question. The motion made by the Hon. Gentleman was one condemnatory of the extreme fluctuations in the rate of discount under the Bank Act of 1844, and in favour of a Royal Commission to inquire into the means of remedy for the evils complained of. Sir John Lubbock moved as an amendment that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Bank Act, and Mr. W. Fowler submitted another amendment declaring the Bank Act to be defective, inasmuch as no power is thereby reserved to any public authority to provide for any sudden demand for currency resulting from panic. After some discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that the Government would take into consideration the whole question raised by the motion, and after Easter state whether they considered it was desirable to institute a further inquiry. After this statement the motion and amendments were withdrawn. The House was counted out shortly after nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the Burials Bill was, after a lengthy debate, in which Mr. Disraeli took part, read a second time, shortly after which the House adjourned.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, whether the result of early errors or otherwise, are by very simple and inexpensive means quickly cured in both France and Germany. The advertiser, a resident in this country, will be happy to send, free to all applicants, full particulars of the mode of treatment there adopted, on receipt of a directed envelope. All persons may cure themselves, and thus not run the risk of being victimised. Address, Mons. A. DUVAL, 13, Newmarket Street, Birmingham.

THE PRETIEST PRESENT for a Lady or Gentleman is the new 5s. Stationery Packet of Note Paper and Envelopes with Combination Initials. New and chaste monograms, handsome designs, 5 quires of double extra thick super cream laid Note Paper (2 sizes), and 100 double extra thick super cream laid high-flap Envelopes (2 sizes), stamped in any Rich Colours, with tasteful and elegant monograms for 2 or 3 initials 5s. 6d. post free.—Mr. Stanley, Heraldic Stationer, 122, Victoria Park Road, London.

ARGUROKATHAIRON, the new Silver and Plate Cleaner is superseding powders, soaps, and all other preparations for cleaning plate, as it not only polishes but tends to preserve the article; and is held in the highest esteem wherever it has been tried. The proprietor is receiving overwhelming proofs how indispensible it is to al who admire that brilliant lustre peculiar to new silver. A lady can clean her plate without soiling her hands or dress. The smaller size cleans 500 articles, the larger size more than double that number. Sent free by post for 7 and 13 stamps, from J. Baily, Chemist, 156, Clapham Road, London, S.W.

DUMAS' FRENCH SPECIFIC removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, and effects in a few days a safe and certain cure of affections of the bladder, kidneys, pains in the back and loins, gravel, local debility, and all urethral disorders, either in male or female. It has a pleasant smell and taste, and in most cases one 4s 6d bottle is sufficient to effect a cure.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—One or two teaspoonfuls to be taken three or four times a day between meals. A piece of lump sugar or a morsel of bread to be taken immediately after the medicine, which must NOT be mixed with water or any liquid, but taken alone. Sole agent, J. W. CHATER, 89, Clayton-street, Newcastle.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Count Bernstoff remains in about the same condition.

Offenbach assumes the direction of the Gaite Theatre, Paris, on June 1st.

The Duke of Grafton passed a quiet night on Saturday, but his general condition remains unchanged.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, which was attended by all the Ministers, except Mr. Bruce and the Marquis of Ripon.

At the last meeting of the Committee of the Royal Academy of Music, it was decided not to move the institution to South Kensington.

Mr. Ruskin has purchased for £1,000 a book of sketches, bearing the title "Dessius de Benozzo Gozzoli," and found by M.M. Lotichos at Florence, in 1823.

It is estimated that the loss entailed upon the working men alone by the South Wales strike amounts to no loss than three-quarters of a million of money.

The Prince of Wales will be the guest of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart, M.P., at Wynnstay, Mold, if his Royal Highness accepts the invitation to preside at the National Eisteddfodd in August next.

BOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES.—At Monkstown, near Queenstown, on Saturday, a punt, containing Captain Fisher and three sailors of the yacht Bosphorus capsized. One sailor was rescued by Lord Lisle's son, and another by a boat, but Captain Fisher and a sailor were drowned.

It is said in Paris that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh will not take place till next March, and that before it does take place the Queen will pay a visit to St. Petersburg. It is whispered that there is some difficulty as to whether the wedding should be solemnised in England or Russia.

The estate of Hannahfield, Dumfries, which recently devolved on the Crown as *ultima haeres*, is, in compliance with an application, to be made over to the town of Dumfries by deed of gift. The news was received in the burgh with great marks of rejoicing on Thursday last. The property is believed to be worth £20,000.

At Paris, at a sale of the Deputy M. Wilson's gallery of paintings, the picture of the "Death of Sardanapalus," by Delacroix, was bought by M. Durand, a picture-dealer, for 96,000f.; or very nearly £4,000. The Duc d'Aumale was the real purchaser. In 1828 this picture could not find a buyer at 18,000f. The purchaser intends to send it to the London Exhibition.

The inauguration, or rather the ceremony of placing in position the statue of Voltaire on the new pedestal in the square of Monge, took place last week. The operation, attended by about a score of spectators, was performed without any display. The statue had been taken at noon from the house of Barbedienne, and brought to the spot in a truck harnessed to a single horse.

It is stated that Mr. Rhodes, the Newport solicitor whose mysterious disappearance has been the talk of London lately, has again disappeared, and again returned. He was brought back from Weymouth by his wife and daughter on Thursday night. His friends, it is stated, are now convinced that his mind is affected. The cause is said to be overwork, and it is anticipated that a little rest will restore him.

Captain Ericsson is now constructing two torpedoes; one, arranged specially for harbour defence, will be capable of running to any point 6,000 feet distant, and return, thus traversing 2¼ miles. The other moveable submarine torpedo will be made for the purpose of being despatched from some small vessel, towards the enemy's ships. This will run a distance of 2,500 feet and return. The motive power used by Captain Ericsson is compressed air.

COTTON WASTE.—Major Majendie, R.A., the Government Inspector of Gunpowder Works, has submitted to the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich the results of experiments he has made in regard to the spontaneous ignition of oiled cotton waste and similar material. The conclusion he comes to is that even in moderately elevated temperatures, such as are to be found in factories or near steam pipes, oiled waste may ignite spontaneously, and should, therefore, invariably be regarded with suspicion.

An enraged father attacked a teacher while he was taking his noon lunch in his school house, in Ohio, a few days ago, and knocked him down with a chair. The teacher recovered his feet, and attempted to escape by the door, but he found it had been locked by the man's son. He then turned upon his assailant, and stabbed him five times with a pocket knife with which he had been cutting his food. The wounds are probably fatal, but the teacher has been discharged from arrest, after an examination, and is continuing his school as if nothing had happened.

THE DEVASTATION. — The monster turret ship Devastation, now lying alongside Portsmouth dockyard, is an object of great attraction to visitors. She cannot be pronounced, even by the most enthusiastic admirer, "a thing of beauty." It remains to be seen whether she will answer the objects for which she was designed, and her trials are anticipated with great interest. A large number of workmen are now engaged on board, and it is intended, if possible, to get her out of the hands of the dockyard authorities by the end of the present month.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.—The Ultramontanes of Siegburg, in Rhenish Prussia, have determined upon returning the expelled Jesuit father Rive *ci devant* superior of the Cologne Jesuit establishment, into Parliament at the next general election, in defiance of the temporal Government. The Bishop of Ermland, Mgr. Krementz, has at last executed his throat against the Prussian Government by lodging a complaint against it at the Berlin law court. Mgr. Krementz sues the Crown for temporalities settled upon his see, and withheld by order of the King since 1st October last.

The *Times'* American correspondent writes on the 7th:—"The peace negotiations with the Modoc Indians seem to have failed. The Peace Commissioners have sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Interior announcing that the Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions, and that they are anxious to draw a part of the Commission into their camp, no doubt with a treacherous purpose. The Commissioners add that they have given an offer of protection to all the Modocs who may come out of their stronghold; that they are still willing to meet the Indians in a conference, but not on their terms; and that they regard the mission as a failure. The war is probably to go on, for the troops have been ordered to move to the front again.

THE PARDONING POWER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Constitutional Convention now sitting at Harrisburg has agreed to the following amendment of the Constitution:—The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence, and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted or sentence commuted except upon the recommendation in writing of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Superintendent of public instruction, Secretary of internal affairs, or any three of them after full hearing of the parties, upon public notice and in open session; and such recommendation, with the reasons therefore at length, shall be recorded, and filed in the department."

THE WEST AUCKLAND POISONINGS.

EXECUTION OF MRS. COTTON.

PRISONER IN THE CONDEMNED CELL.

The conduct of the unfortunate woman since her condemnation has been, it is perhaps unnecessary for us to say, as singular as it has been remarkable. Though at times much depressed, and lamenting her fate, and occasionally writting letters to her friends, urging them to do all in their power to get her reprieved, she has never forgotten the kindly ministrations of the Rev. J. C. Lowe, chaplain, and the Rev. W. Stevinson, B.A., a Wesleyan Minister, the latter of whom had been called upon to visit her at her own request. But, whilst showing a spirit of repentance, her demeanour has not been altogether satisfactory. She has preserved, so to speak, that stolid and determined expression of countenance so apparent to all on the occasion of her trial, and judging from the tone of more than one of her letters, and some observations she made respecting the evidence which had been adduced against her, she seems to have been particularly incensed against one or two of the witnesses. She also felt slighted at the non-appearance of her third husband, Robinson, whom she had written to, in the hope that he would visit her, and would do all in his power to get up a petition to save her life. To almost all she has been reserved and indifferent, and her peculiar and determined manner has led her to be perhaps more closely watched than she would otherwise have been. In the early part of last week a singular incident occurred, and the circumstances connected with it have given rise to to the most extravagant rumours as to the intention of the prisoner. The soap having been missed from Mrs. Cotton's room, the culprit was asked if she had seen it, and she replied she had not. A search was made for the soap, and as it was nowhere to be seen, she was again asked if she knew anything about it. She stated she did not, but on being searched by the female attendant the small piece of soap which had been missed was found up her sleeve on the inside of her at the elbow. A rumour was afterwards current that she intended to give the infant a doze of the soap, but that story, of course, must be taken for what it is worth. During one of the visits of the Rev. Mr. Stevinson, who has been attending her twice each day since Friday last, the culprit asked him if he would procure her a Wesleyan Hymn Book. Mr. Stevinson handed over to her his own, and the fact of there being many hymns in the book appropriate for one in the position of the prisoner, it would no doubt prove a source of some consolation to the prisoner. On Sunday afternoon prayers were offered in the Cathedral for the soul of the doomed woman. Before the prayers for all conditions of men, the Rev. T. Rogers said that the prayers of the congregation were desired for a person at the point of death. There could be little doubt in the minds of those present as to the person referred to, and what doubt did remain was dispelled when the Bishop of Dover, in the course of his sermon, alluded to the infinite mercy of God towards sinners, who all on account of their transgressions, might be said to be under sentence of death. This reminded him, he said, that her for whom they had been requested specially to pray that afternoon was in more than an ordinary sense under sentence of death, and yet it was not impossible that forgivenness might even be extended to her by the Conquering King, who should eventually trample under his feet all evil. The culprit has been attended in her cell night and day by three female warders, to whom she latterly became much attached, and on Sunday she requested their presence at prayers, and prayed with them and for them. Her conduct during the time she has been under the care of the Rev. Mr. Stevinson, viz., since Friday last, has to all appearance been that of a thorough penitent; but up to the time of her retiring to rest on Sunday evening she continued to protest her innocence of the murder of her stepson, Charles Edward Cotton. She remained, however, calm and composed, and evidently resigned to her awful fate. From what we ascertain at the gaol it seems that she passed on the whole a comfortable night. She slept soundly at one time for not less that three hours. She retired at half-past ten o'clock, and rose at half-past three, and partook of a cup of tea at half-past five. This was all she desired in the shape of breakfast. The site chosen for the execution was the same as that used for the hanging of the Spennymoor murderers. It is situated in the south-eastern area, adjoining the shot drill ground, and the cavity necessary for the drop remained as it was on the 13th January last.

THE EXECUTION.

Judging by the number of reporters who surrounded the door of the county gaol at Durham, on Monday morning at half-past seven o'clock the grumbling of Calcraft at the execution of the Spennymoor murderers, when he took occasion to complain of the numerons assemblage of representatives of the press as having a tendency to unnerve him (a hangman made nervous by honest men, forsooth!), had not the effect of diminishing the number of witnesses. True, there was an entire absence of private individuals, but upwards of a score of professional men were rather a formidable phalanx for Calcraft to look upon as he entered the gaol, accompanied by his burly assistant, and was curiously scanned by the dozen loungers who had gathered about the prison, determined, if they could not see the hanging, to have a good stare at the hangman. On Calcraft being admitted within the doors, the reporters were all requested to enter. They immediately did so, and having passed through the outer door, were about to proceed into the yard through a second entrance, when Calcraft, who was walking in the van, suddenly turned round upon them, and in a crabbled tone of voice which sounded like the snarl of a dog, spit out the words, "Shut the door, and keep them out." The door was not closed, but the reporters drew back for a short time, and then advanced to the Governor's office, which looked out into the quadrangle in which the scaffold was situated. It soon became apparent that the pinioning was to be performed privately. Doubtless the Governor of the gaol had some special reason for this alteration, but it should not be forgotten that this is the very time when a resolute culprit, faced by the immediate preliminaries of death, will almost involuntarily yield to the dreadful feelings of the moment, and being at last convinced of the certain approach of death, will make a confession. Now, should this ever occur, how can the public, deprived of their representation by the exclusion of the press, be assured of the accuracy of any report? But the arrangements in this instance were altogether of an unusual strict character, for great care had been exercised to prevent any newspaper obtaining more than one order of admission, and a proposition had even been entertained that even these should be limited. In reference to the pinioning, also, some fear existed that the prisoner would swoon or become helpless, and a chair had been prepared to meet this emergency had it arisen. To this chair see would have been strapped and conveyed in it to the drop, where both would have been allowed to fall on the withdrawal of the bolt. Fortuntely this preparation proved to be unnecessary, for we were informed that the prisoner submitted quite passively to the operation of pinioning. Indeed the whole of the morning after the arrival of the Rev. J. M. Mountford, Wesleyan Minister and Superintendant of the District, the Rev. W. Stevinson, and the Rev. J. R. Bennet, all of whom entered the cell about six o'clock, had been employed in endeavouring to produce in her a solemnity of mind and corresponding calmness of demeanour befitting her awful situation. These efforts were not fruitless. The prisoner was evidently deeply impressed with the terrible nature of her position, and prayed most fervently for the welfare of her husband Robinsen and her little child.

At ten minutes to eight o'clock the muffled sound of the dead bell rung through the building—the death knell of a living woman. As its tones reverberated through the air, the occupants of the Governor's office, who were to be spectators of the dreadful scene, walked to the gateway whence the prisoner was to preceed to the scaffold. There they fell into a column four deep, and awaited the arrival of the procession which they were to join. Precisely as the clock struck the hour, the prisoner and her attendants were seen to leave the part of the building containing her cell. The Under-Sheriff (Mr. J. R. Bowser, of Bishop Auckland) preceded with his wand of office, accompanied by Mr. Pyle (sheriff's officer), Mr. Boyd, prison surgeon; the Rev. Canon Lowe, chaplain; the Rev. J. M. Mountford, the Rev. J. R. Bennett, and the Rev. W. Stevinson; whilst Calcraft and his assistant, with two female warders, brought up the rear. The prisoner was supported on each side by a male warder; but though her step was firm, and her body erect, there was deep emotion observable in her face, which had grown so pale, wan, and worn, ever since her trial, that she was scarcely recognisable. She was dressed in a black stuff gown, which hung lossely on her now slender form; the half of her black and white check shawl was thrown over her shoulders, and so fastened in front as to hide the pinioning straps. Her head and throat were bare, and her hands convulsively clasped in front. As she left the cell she said, "Heaven is my home," and on her way to the scaffold was continually moaning and muttering prayers. When she reached the yard where the reporters were stationed she glanced hastily and wildly at the little crowd, opened her hands as if in mute amazement, and then knit them tightly together again, uttering an exclamation like "Lord have mercy." Steadily pursuing her course to the south-eastern quadrangle, she never diverted her attention from the prayers. She murmured the whole of the way; and when she reached the drop Calcraft immediately stood before her, and covered her face with the white cap. She trembled perceptibly, but never ceased her devotions. Calcraft's assistant then put the rope round her neck, and worked it round to the proper place, at which the prisoner visibly shuddered. Calcraft then strapped her legs together, and when he had finished this saw that the rope was duly adjusted, and withdrew to the place where the handle of the bolt was raised above the ground, whilst the two male warders retained their positions on the planks on each side of the prisoner. She clasped her hands close to her breast, murmured in an earnest tone, "Lord, have mercy on my soul," and in a moment the bolt was drawn from behind by Calcraft's assistant. The body of the prisoner sank about three feet, the head suddenly dropped to one side, "the silver cord was loosed;" and the subsequent heaving of the chest and twitching of the hands were but the involuntary action of the muscles. All present were deeply moved, particularly the Under-Sheriff, who was so overcome with horror at the sight that he fainted away.

Immediately after the execution, the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Young, addressed himself to Mr. Mountford; and on a request being made that the reply should be given openly, if it affected a confession, Mr. Mountford said: In the presence of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stevinson, and myself, I was impressing upon her the great importance of making a full confession before there could be true faith in Christ. I had seen her on Saturday, and discovering some discrepancies in a statement she then made, I brought them before her. She stated that she believed she had been the agent (she did not use the word agent, but she meant it), and that she had been the poisoner of this child, but not intentionally. She made that statement this morning, a little after six o'clock.

Some discussion arising afterwards as to what the discrepancy was which had been referred to, a question was asked about it, and Mr. Mountford replied that he said to her it was strange that months should pass between the deaths, and yet the persons whose deaths she was charged with causing should die in almost the same way. He added, on another allusion being made to the child, "You admit having done it, but you say that you had no intention to cause the death of the child, and that it was done without your knowing it." She made no reply to this, and although Mr. Mountford pressed her in the hope she would make some further admission, she declined to say anything more on the subject. She seemed very penitent, and on Sunday she asked to have all the female warders present, and prayed very fervently with them. On Mr. Mountford visiting her on Monday morning, he found her quite resigned. In the course of her interview with the rev. gentlemen she wept bitterly about her child, and also seemed somewhat annoyed respecting her husband, Robinson, to whom she said she had written three times, and he declined to visit her.

The usual black flag was hoisted immediately after the execution, and was witnessed by a very large crowd, who had collected outside the gates.

After hanging the usual period of time, the body was cut down; an inquest was held; and then the body was buried inside the gaol.

In the afternoon Calcraft and his assistant left Durham Gaol for the south. At the station the hangman was escorted to his carriage by a crowd of sightseers, who watched "the little old man with the white hair; not him with the glazy hat, but the little 'un," until he escaped from their gaze behind the curtains of the carriage.

Volatilisation of Iron.—Iron is not volatile, except at very high temperatures, like gold and platinum. Dr. Elsner, director of the Berlin Porcelain Works, has tried the experiment of subjecting a small piece of iron, in an unglazed crucible, to a long-continued exposure to a temperature of over 3000 cent., when he was distinctly enabled to recognise minute needles of crystallised iron on the cover of the crucible, the result of vaporisation.—*Iron.*

Irish Lignite.—The lignite question has of late excited much public attention in the North of Ireland. We are inclined to think that something ought to be done with as little delay as possible, both with respect to the working of coal and lignite. A coal-seam in the coal-bearing district of Dungonnon has been worked for some time, and profitably, by a few local manufacturers, and the workings might be extended successfully. The Dungannon coal-field contains 3,500,000 tons of excellent coal, which would give 2,000 tons per week for 31 years. The seam is capable of supplying a large tract of country, and would, if properly worked, be a great boon to the town of Belfast.—*Iron.*

The Protection of Capital.—The termination of the South Wales strike comes very appropriately to enforce the lesson which, for several weeks, we have been endeavouring to teach—that, by means of a cordial and thorough union among themselves, capitalists and employers of labour may defeat the machinations of Trades Union agents; and, at the same time that they ensure their own position, may protect their workmen against the ill advice of those agitators who, while professing to devote all their energies to the protection of the labourers, really have a regard to no interests but their own; and, while pretending to live for the men, simply live by them. We have never attempted to separate the interests of capital from those of labour, rightly understood. We have rigidly confined ourselves to the assertion of the claims of capital against the absurd demands which, under the dictation of well-organised and powerful societies, have been put forward, as on the part of, but not by, the workman. Our great desire has been to see the men liberate themselves from the domination of these associations, and judge for themselves as to the course which they should, under any given circumstances, pursue; and we have, therefore, good reason to congratulate ourselves that an example of such action has been set by the colliers of South Wales to their fellow-workmen all over the kingdom, and that the opportunity for this example has been given by that united action on the part of the employers, which it has in these columns been our object to recommend as the only safeguard against the ever-increasing demands which are being made by the Trades Union leaders.—*Iron.*

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER AT THE COUNTY COURT.

AMUSING SCENE.

At the Newcastle County Court, on Monday, the case of Amelia Radcliffe, the claimant to the Derwentwater estates, came before the Court. Mr. Stevenson, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the Trustees.

Mr. Steavenson said: I appear in the case of Amelia Redcliffe, your Honour. I have a certificate from Dr. Humble who attended her in gaol this morning, which states that she is able to appear before you. I understand that Mr. Hardcastle, in consequence of his last certificate not having been acted upon, did not wish to give a certificate again, and so Dr. Humble has visited her. Your Honour will, of course, already have seen what took place in the Council on this matter. However, I have Dr. Humble's certificate, which is addressed to Mr. Fenwick:—"Dear Sir,—At your request I have this morning visited Mrs. Radcliffe. She obstinately refused me to examine her, but from the observations I was enabled to make, I think she is perfectly able, if willing, to attend the County Conrt." I have, therefore, to move that she be brought up at any time to-day which will be most convenient to the Court.

His Honour: Take a warrant, and let her be brought up at half-past one o'clock, which I suppose will be the best part of the day for her to come out.

Mr. Steavenson: That will suit me, your Honour. She need not stay long. We are all anxious to deal leniently as possible with her.

At half-past one o'clock the bankrupt had not arrived. Mr. Steavenson said he understood that his Honour's order had been served upon the Governor of the Gaol.

His Honour: There is plenty of time yet. I believe she will come when I see her, but not before.

Subsequently one of the bailiffs returned, and a note was handed to his Honour, who said that the lady declined to come, except on compulsion. Soon after a cab drove her up to the court entrance. "The Countess" and a male and female warder was in it. Three or four policemen and a number of persons were standing about. The door of the cab having been opened, the male warder politely asked "the Countess" to alight, but she declined to leave the vechicle. Then persuasions and entreaties were made. The lady, however, would not move; they must take her out by force, not otherwise would she enter the court. It was suggested that she should be carried in on a chair, and a chair was accordingly brought. Then after some difficulty—"the Countess" being stout and the cab door narrow—the portly body of her ladyship was safely deposited on a chair, to the great amusements of the bystanders. With drooping head and clasped hands "the Countess" was carried along the passage, up the court stairs, and into the court itself, where the chair and its occupants having being placed near the witness box.

His Honour asked Mr. Steavensen what he proposed to do?

Mr. Steavenson: I was just going to tell your Honour. I think it will be as well if, in the presence of Amelia Radcliffe, I state what I am instructed to ask: I am simply instructed, on behalf of the trustees to this estate, to inquire into the disposition of some property which she has, at various times, admitted to be in her possession. Of course, she is bankrupt, and as the assets are very small, the trustee is anxious to get as much as he possibly can for the estate. What I propose doing on this occasion is to ask her a few questiens with regard to some property which she has acknowledged having possession of.

The Crier of the Court (Mr. Wilson) then offered Mrs. Radcliffe the Testament, and was proceeding to swear her, when she interrupted him by saying she refused to be sworn.

Mr. Steavenson: Will you not be sworn?

Bankrupt: No, I won't be sworn.

The Crier: You had better take the oath.

Bankrupt: No, I won't.

Mr. Steavenson: Amelia Radcliffe, it will be better for yourself if you take the oath.

Bankrupt: I object to be sworn.

His Honour: Perhaps she would rather declare.

Mr. Steavenson: Will you declare, then, that what you say will be the truth?

Bankrupt: I have nothing to say.

Mr. Steavenson: Will you repeat two or three words after me?

Bankrupt: No. I will not repeat anything. The Court has no jurisdiction over me.

His Honour: Then, I must over-rule that. You can make any objection you like; but I must over-rule you on that point.

Mr. Steavenson: Amelia Radcliffe, you claim to be Countess of Derwentwater?

Bankrupt: I say nothing, sir.

Mr. Steavenson: Now, understand me. I am not instructed to oppose you in any way; I am merely instructed to ask you a few questions.

Bankrupt: Then I will not answer you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Steavenson: Until you take some form of oath it is no use my asking you any questions.

Bankrupt: I have nothing to say.

Mr. Steavenson: Then, I am in the hands of the Court until she declares. I don't wish to ask you any questions that will be repugnant to you as a lady.

Bankrupt: You have nothing to ask.

Mr. Steavenson: I am not going to ask you any questions that would hurt your feelings in any way.

Bankrupt: It does not matter.

His Honour: The lady asserts to be a particular person, Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater, and I may say that I have no objection for her to be sworn under the name that she claims. It is the name by which she is publicly and notoriously known in this country.

Mr. Steavenson: I don't wish to force you in any way.

Bankrupt: No, sir, you cannot. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Steavenson: I don't wish to do so. Will you kindly tell me?

Bankrupt: I'll tell you nothing. (Laughter.)

Mr. Steavenson: Is Amelia Radcliffe your name?

Bankrupt: I won't say. There never was any Amelia Radcliffe in my family.

Mr. Steavenson: Do you claim to be Lady Amelia Matilda.

Bankrupt: I have nothing at all to say to you.

Mr. Steavenson: It is a very simple question.

Bankrupt: It may be ever so simple; I have nothing to say.

Mr. Steavenson: I am sure every one is anxious to release you from prison.

Bankrupt: You had no right to put me there.

Mr. Steavenson: May I ask you if your name is Lady Amelia Matilda Mary Tudor Radcliffe? (A laugh.)

Bankrupt: I have nothing to answer.

At this point "the Countess," who was more animated than when she was brought into the court, asked for a glass of water. It was given to her by a "young lady" in black, who had previously been sitting in the body of the court. She took hold of one of the old lady's hands, and tried to compose her.

Mr. Steavenson: Who is this young lady? What is your name?

The Young Lady in black: Sarah Aisten.

Mr. Steavenson: And what are you—are you a friend of "the Countess?"

Sarah Aisten (with dignity): I am her ladyship's maid-in-waiting (laughter.)

Mr. Steavenson: Well, do you think you can explain to her ladyship that if she answers the questions put to her it will be the better for herself.

Sarah Aisten (rather scornfully): I can do nothing as regards that.

Mr. Steavenson: I am afraid she will have to remain in gaol then, till she does.

His Honour: I don't see how you can get any further if she will not answer.

Mr. Steavenson; I desire to be kind, but I am not in a position to be so. If you will answer my questions you will be released from the prison where you are now confined. Do you positively decline to answer my questions?

Bankrupt (with emphasis): I decline to answer anything to anybody. (Laughter.) I have no business here.

His Honour: Can you carry it any further, Mr. Steavenson?

Mr. Steavenson: I think not. I have not even got into court.

His Honour: I think it only right to tell you Amelia Radcliffe——

As her "ladyship" was paying no attention to what his Honour was saying, the crier told her the judge was speaking. She merely replied "Well," and gave no further heed to what his Honour said.

His Honour: Will you listen now for one minute? I wish you to understand that I must send you back to prison from whence you have been brought. And I do so in consequence of your refusal to answer the questions that have been put to you, and in consequence of refusing to be sworn, or to make the usual statutory declaration. I wish you also to understand that it is entirely your own affair either to be mute or to speak and to give such explanations as you can for the benefit of your creditors. It is your own doing; the Court can do no other in the matter.

Bankrupt: I have nothing to do here.

His Honour: Then you must go back to prison until you get into a better frame of mind, and are willing to answer the questions put to you. You will have to stay in prison until you do so.

The bailiffs then carried the Countess out of the court and down the stairs. When they got to the bottom they positively refused to carry her any further. They then, in spite of the protests made by the "Countess's maid-in-waiting," lifted her from the chair, and supported by them she walked the remainder of the distance to the cab in an easy manner. She was placed in the cab, after great difficulty, and at once driven to the gaol.

EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, at the Manchester Assizes, before Mr. Baron Pollock, the action of Rowcroft v. Wood was tried. The action was for a breach of promise. —Mr. Addison, who appeared for the plaintiff, said the defendant had pleaded every single defence, but as he did not attend to support his plea the question would only be one of damages. The plaintiff was a forewoman in a wholasale pickle establishment in Manchester, and was 31 years of age. The defendant was the manger of the Bury Brewery, and was in receipt of a £100 a year, and was 43 years of age. The parties became engaged, and the defendant went to the plaintiff's employer, and told him of his engagement to the plaintiff. The happy day was fixed for Oct. 23, and the banns were put up at St. John's Church, and the ring was actually bought, and everything was arranged except choosing the wedding dress. The defendant, however, was not forthcoming on the eventful morning, and the plaintiff went to see him, when he said he was honourably keeping his engagement. He said the friends of his late wife (for he was a widower) had suggested a young lady for him, but he did not care for her. He also boasted that the ladies were very fond of him, and as a proof of this he read to his affianced a letter from the lady his friends wished him to marry. This letter was as follows:—

"My dear Charles,—At last, after consultfng the matter over and gathering the fragments of my heart together, I once more sit down to write to you. I said I should see you this week, but I know full well that you don't care whether you see me or not. Alas, for man's love! How soon it can change! What a few short weeks can bring forth! Do you think I shall shrink from you? No; I have too much womanly pride in me for that, and see you again I will, if it cost me my life. For what is life when hopes are blighted? I can very well repeat the words of the old play, where she said "She never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm i' bud, feed on her damask cheek. She pined in thought, and with a green and yellow melancholy, sat, like patience on a monument, smiling at grief." You men say more, swear more, prove much in your words, but very little in your love. I fancy to myself when you get this note you will wish that the devil had mo—(laughter)—but on the other hand, it is not so with me. I am longing to see you, to hear of your welfare, and proud I shall be to hear of one whom I hope and pray may study happiness in all things. But, my dear fellow, don't be in too big a hurry. Remember the old saying, that nothing ought to be doue in hurry only catching fleas. (Laughter.) Take care, you are on the top of the mountain now, and your foot might slip, and you might come down with a tremendous crash. There are cleverer men than you have done so, and reflected a life time all through the heat of a moment. Beware! beware! But, good heavens, what am I talking about? You may at this present time be married. I have no doubt you think me mad, and that my senses have ceased to guide me, but if so I hope I shall have enough to guide me to Bury on Sunday, as I think it will be the best day. If you have another engagement put it off, You can surely disappoint your lady-love for once. What better is she than me to bear a disappointment? Am I something beneath her—the woman you have known for so many years, and profess to love, and can't make it conevnient to see her, for fear of offending the new one? But, good God, what have I brought myself to bend as I am doing. But I suppose it is my fate, and I must submit. All things work together for our own good to them that believe. If so it is Heaven's dispensation, and I must submit. I shall come by the 'bus that leaves here at eleven. I this does not meet your approbation your son can drop me a line. You once told me he wrote your business letters. If so, regard it as such. But I shall take it for granted if you keep silent, but use you pleasure. If your love will not let you come let not my letter. Bury will be there, so will Wyndham street, but your presence is all that require. My best love for your health and happiness is the wish of your dicarded lady-love, Polly."

"Can I forget the hours of bliss I have spent with thee?
Can I forget the parting kiss that sealed my fate to thee? (Laughter.)
Can I forget the fond, fond sigh that breathed my last adieu?
My heart was all alone but for the thought of thee."

The court was convulsed with laughter throughout the reading of this letter. The upshot was that defendant married "Polly," and left the plaintiff in the cold.—The jury awarded £60 to the plaintiff.

An Irish Libel Case.—A case which excited unusual interest was heard at Cork, on Friday, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and a special jury. It was an action brought by Mr. Xavinius Henry Blake Butler, sub-inspector of the constabulary at Youghal, against Mr. Alexander M'Ostrich, J.P., and his wife Elizabeth M'Otrich, for libel contained in an anonymous letter alleged to have been written by Mrs. M'Ostrich to the Inspector General of Police, suggesting that it would be judicious that an inquiry should be held into the conduct of the plaintiff, of whom it was alleged that he was seldom sober, was never able to perform his duties, never attended at the fairs in his district, and was never able to fill up a report or even to spell one properly. The letter went on to say that the Sub-inspector was most obnoxious to the people, that he was a notorious liar, as the County Inspector could prove, and that if he were not removed it would be a serious injury to the force, which was at present made a laughing-stock by "that madman's outrageous conduct." The letter concluded with the following neat postscript:—"This beastly man is often for a whole week drunk," and was dated-Youghal, August 14, 1872. Several witnesses pronounced the letter to be in the handwriting of Mrs. M'Ostrich, founding their opinion on the general similarity to letters admitted to have been written by her; but the lady herself met the charge with a positive denial, and the jury found for the defendants.

THE FORGERIES BY A CLERGYMAN.

At the York Assizes, on Saturday, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill, Vivian Henry Moyle, 38, rector of Eston, near Middlesbro', was charged with having forged and uttered scrip certificates, &c., purporting to be of the firm of Jackson, Gill, and Co., Limited. —Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., on behalf of the prisoner—who seemed to feel his position acutely, and covered his face with his hands—announced that he had resolved to plead guilty. In taking the course the prisoner had done, he had done it consistently with his (Mr. Seymour's) advice, and also with his own sense of duty, and he had taken a course consistently with that which he had pursued from the very commencement. From the very moment when his moral sense, if he might so speak and his restored judgment, made him conscious of the enormity of the offences he had committed, the rev. gentleman admitted the justice of the accusation and the gravity of the crime. The learned counsel then, in glowing terms, alluded to the great zeal the prisoner had displayed in his mission work in the neighbourhood of Middlesbrough, whilst incumbent of North Ormesby, and stated that one result of his active and restless spirit was not merely an over-taxed brain, but his private resources were also heavily taxed. In a moment of weakness he committed the acts with which he was charged, because it was just that class of crime which must have lead to early detection. When the superintendent of police went to the house of the prisoner he admitted his guilt, and he had paid a bitter penalty. Misery had fallen on his wife and family, and he had suffered from the misery of contemplating the wreck of so many hopes and of such a promising position. He and his, and those who best knew him, and were with him in this hour of trial, threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. There were there clergymen who had been proud of him for years as a brother, and who would not desert him in his hour of sorrow. He (Mr. Seymour) should call some, of those clergymen before his Lordship, who, he asked, whilst passing judgment, to remember mercy.—The Rev. J. K. Bealey, vicar of Middlesbrough, Mr. J. Dodds, M.P., Stockton, Mr. J. S. Pennyman, Ormesby, and the Rev. W. R. Shorrocks, incumbent of North Ormesby, were called, and gave the prisoner a very high character.—Mr. Stephen observed to his Lordship that he would not say more than that the facts in the case disclosed great premeditation and contrivance.

At the opening of the Court on Monday morning the prisoner was called up to receive the sentence—His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said: Vyvyan Henry Moyle, you now stand convicted of felony upon your own confession, and the evidence upon which the charge was founded seems to have been too clear to admit of the slightest doubt of your guilt. The crime for which you are now about to suffer is one that has always been considered by the law and by the legislature of the greatest gravity. It is one against which the police regulations and any power of the State, except that of law, could afford no protection to society. Within your recollection the crime of forgery was followed by the penalty of death, but thanks to the humanity of our law, that penalty is no longer affixed to the crime. It is impossible to regard the offence of which you stand convicted of a light or trivial character in any sense. I have carefully—I may say most anxiously—considered everything that has been urged most feelingly and most ably by your learned Counsel. I do not desire to dwell upon all the circumstance of this unhappy case, but it is manifest from evidence which was formerly given that you acted with the greatest possible deliberation. It is impossible to disregard all these circumcumstances showing as they do the most ingenious mode of procedure and the conclusion to which I have come is that no less a sentence can be pronounced by me than penal servitude for seven years. The prisoner who appeared greatly distressed at the position in which he was placed, and who had stood at the bar with his face buried in his hands, was then led from the dock apparently completely overcome by the severity of the sentence.

Protection of Harness.—Harness and other articles of leather which are injuriously acted upon by the ammoniacal exhalations common in stables may, according to Professor Artus, be thoroughly and effectually protected by the addition of a little glycerine to the oil or blacking with which their surfaces are treated.—*Iron.*

Mine-owners' Liabilities. — Important Legal Dicision.—A very important judgment has just been given by the House of Lords, on appeal from the Scotch Court of Sessions. The point in question was as to whether a mine-owner is bound to protect or indemnify a surface-owner, in a case where the latter had leased a mine, with the stipulation that the former should not be liable for any damage or injury by subsidence. The Lower Court held the mine-owner reponsible, but their decision has been overruled and reversed by the House of Lords.—*Iron.*

Swedish Pig-Iron.—As much attention is now manifested by all those who are interested in the production of Scotch and English pig-iron, it may be also interesting to give some statistics in reference to the gradual advances and fluctuations in price of the Swedish pig-iron, which we give for the last ten years—say 1863, to 1873—from the *Sevensk Borstidning*:—1863, pig-iron, £4 per ton; 1864, £3 19s.; 1865, £3 19s.; 1866, £3 19s.; 1867, £3 16s.; 1868, £3 15s.; 1869, £3 13s.; 1870, £3 10s.; 1871, £3 12s.; 1872, £5 15s.; 1873, £9. The above prices are nett cash at the works, to which have to be added inland carriage and expenses to the shipping ports. In the year 1871, 25,863 persons were employed at the different ironworks and pits in Sweden; of these 4939 were employed at the ironstone pits; 15,480 at the ironworks; 442 at the gold, silver, and lead works; 2074 at the copper works; 2118 were employed at other works. Since 1871 a large increase of iron trade has taken place, and, as will be seen, there has been, quite recently, an unparalleled advance in price—to more than double what it has been at any time prior to 1872.—*Iron.*

A Scene in Court.—Members of the legal profession are allowed very considerable latitude in the discharge of what they conceive to be their duty, but, happily for the best interests of humanity, there are certain well-defined limits which the boldest man of the law may not overpass with impunity. Rival counsel in a case may, for instance, bespatter one another with the choicest of legal rhetoric; they may hold each other up to ridicule or to execration; but they must not express a desire for physical and personal vengeance, or a wish to fall tooth and nail upon one another's learned carcases. Such a desire is held to be contempt of Court, and therefore highly reprehensible and disgraceful. Accordingly, when in the course of some spirited remarks, uttered in the Lord Mayor's Court, London, by a Mr. Joseph Seymour Salaman, solicitor, that legal luminary said of an opposing barrister "I will slap his face if he insults me again," he acted in a most injudicious and indefensible manner. The learned judge, Sir T. Chambers, at once came down upon the hardy Mr. Salaman, ordering him to remain in Court, and warning him that he ran a great risk of being committed for contempt. This partially brought the excited lawyer to reason, for he expressed sorrow for having lost his temper and threatened the learned counsel in Court; adding that "out of Court he would do as he liked." The addition was, however, not favourably received in court, and Mr. Salaman was just about to be bound over to keep the peace when his good sense came to the rescue and led him to make an unconditional apology. Doubtless the affair will prove a warning to Mr. Salaman and convince him that in such matters prevention is better than cure and discretion preferable to apology building.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

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

July 17th, 1872. 214c

By Mr. P. Osborne.

BLACKHILL.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MR. P. OSBORNE HAS been favoured with instructions TO SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. ROBT. BELL, King's Head Inn, Shotley Bridge, on TUESDAY, April 15th, 1873, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, all those Two substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES, with large GARDEN attached, being Nos. 6 and 7, Ledger Terrace, Blackhill. The Houses contain Four Rooms each, with Back-yards, Gas, Water, and every convenience.

Both Houses are let to respectable tenants.—For further particulars apply to Mr. R. BELL, King's Head Inn, Shotley Bridge; or to the AUCTIONEER, Front Street, Shotley Bridge.

March 27th, 1873. 770c

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

MAIDEN LAW, NEAR LANCHESTER.

MR. W. NICHOLSON

BEGS most respectfully to announce that he has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, March 31, 1873, the whole of the Valuable FARMING STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, and a portion of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to the late Mr. JOHN HUNTER, comprising—

CATTLE.

1 Brown yearling COLT, by "Honest Tom."
2 MILCH COWS, in Calf.
1 Short-horned HEIFER, in Calf (close to profit).
5 Half-bred HEIFERIS, in Calf.
2 GELD COWS.

SHEEP.

18 Grey-faced HOGS, forward in condition.
16 Half-bred HOGS, "
7 CHEVIOT EWES, Geld, "

HENS.

TWENTY HENS.

IMPLEMENTS.

2 Coup Carts; Roller Saddle and Bridle; Iron Plough; 1 pair of Harrows; Plough and Cart Harness for Two Horses; Rakes, Forks, Spades, and Shovels.

FURNITURE.

Camp Bedstead; Half-chest Drawers; Dresser Shelf; 6 Kitchen Chairs; Arm Chair; 2 small Tables; Clock; Forms; Mangle; and 1 Barrel Churn.

Maiden Law is situated a mile and a half from Lanchester Station.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Wolsingham, March 24, 1873. 759c

By Mr Joseph Oley.

MINSTERACRES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the above place, on TUESDAY, April 1st, 1873, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Two HIVES OF BEES and BEE SKEPS and DANDYS, belonging to the late Mrs. ISABELLA JOHNSTONE, deceased.

For particulars see Handbills.

765c J. OLEY, Auctioneer.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the YARD, GREEN STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY, April 7th, 1873, the PONY, GIG, CARTS, GIG and CART HARNESS, and other effects, belonging to the late Mr. FRANCIS SNAITH, deceased,

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Grey Pony, 7 years old, quiet to ride or drive; 1 excellent Gig, in good condition; 1 Pony Cart, nearly new; 1 Do., new; 1 set of silver-mounted Gig Harness, nearly new; 1 set of Cart Do., do.; 1 gentleman's Riding Saddle and Bridle; 1 Side Saddle, with all the stable implements; 2 new Fire Grates; small Metal Stove; 1 Metal Fender; several yards of Metal Spouting; a lot of old Zinc; a large lot of old Iron and Metal; 2 large front Shop Windows, with glass; 2 small Do., do.; 1 large Sign Board; a lot of Wire; Shower Bath; Water Barrel; 1 Clock; 2 new Dressing Tables; 3 do. Towel Rails; a large Seat, with back; a large Delf Rack; 1 Mantle-shelf; 1 Pigeon Dovecote, new; a large lot of old Timber; 1 large Tin Travelling Trunk; 1 Carriage Box; Chamber Ware; Dressing Glass; Chairs; with numerous other articles.

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

764c

SALE OF VALUABLE FAMING STOCK, &c., AT ESP GREEN, NEAR LANCHESTER.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has the honour to announce that he has received instructions from Mr. MATTHEW TURNBULL, who is declining Farming, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, April 9th, 1873, the whole of his Valuable FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., on ESP GREEN FARM, near Lanchester.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

1 Bay Mare, in foal by "Honest Tom," 7 years old; 1 Grey Mare, in foal by "Lord Clyde," 9 years old; 1 Brown Filly, rising 3 years; 1 Bay Colt, rising 2 years; 1 Brown Yearling Colt; 1 Grey Pony, rising 2 years.

CATTLE.

4 Milch Cows, calved and to calve; 1 well bred Two-years-old Bull; 2 Two-years-old Steers; 2 do. Heifers; 6 yearling Stirks; 1 finger Calf.

SHEEP.

33 Half-bred Hogs, in good condition.

IMPLEMENTS.

2 Long and 2 Coup Carts; Water Cart; 1 large Wood Roller; 1 large Stone Do.; 1 Waggon Frame, with 2 new Axles and Shafts; 2 Iron Wheel Ploughs; 1 Iron Swing Do.; 1 Iron Scuffler; 2 pairs Harrows; 1 do. Lap Harrows; 2 sets of Cart Harness; 2 do. Plough Gears; 1 Straw Cutter; 1 Turnip Do.; Stack-yard Ladder; 3 Corn Bins; Grindstone; 3 Stone Pig Troughs; Shovels, Grapes, Forks, and Rakes; Cow Bands; a large lot of old Iron; also, the Thrashing and Winnowing Machines.

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

Sale Office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 761c

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having been honoured with instructions from the Executors of the late THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., of Snows Green House, near Shotley Bridge, will SELL WITHOUT RESERVE the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd April, 1873.

Full particulars next week.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 778c

Wanted.

WANTED Immediately FOUR QUARRYMEN —Apply to JOHN HEELOP, Blackhill. 693c

WANTED Two ERRAND BOYS.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 686c

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 62c

WANTED immediately, a lad about 16 years of of age, to assist in the GARDEN,—Apply to R. INGLIS, Snows Green. 768c

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a re-engagement as GOVERNESS. English and Music. References.—Address, "BETA," Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 748c

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 to Purchase or Lease, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, or BEERHOUSE. Price from £260 to £2,000. No objection to buy, if in a Building Society.—Address, stating full particulars, to "Malt," *Guardian* Office, Consett. 649c

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

WANTED a MAN with HORSE and CART, at a price per day, not less than four days a week when weather permits to do Scavenger and other work under the Surveyor.—Apply, Labelled "Scavenger" to MR GEORGE DAWSON, No. 4, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 738c

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

HEAD OFFICE:—50, WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.

WANTED, additional AGENTS throughout Durham and Northumberland. Liberal Terms.—Apply to CHARLES CHRISTIE, Manager of Branch Office, 1, George Street, Edinburgh. 751c

For Sale.

BOOKS entered up; Papers Copied; Debts Collected; by a person disengaged at nights.—Address, W. A., *Guardian* Office. 735c

ON SALE, splendid APRIL WHITE WHEAT, SPRING TARES, &c., &c.—Apply to GEORGE HOBSON, Seedsman, &c., Harperley Mills. 739c

10 OUSEBURN ENGINE WORKS CO.'S SHARES, for Sale. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 729c

FOR SALE, a Four-wheeled WAGGONETTE.—Apply to GEORGE WHINNEY, Black Bull Inn, Lanchester. 724c

EIGHT good HOUSES for SALE. Easy purchase.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 708c

10 SHARES FOR SALE, in the HYSHOPE SILVER AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, LIMITED. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 697c

FOR SALE, a good DRAUGHT HORSE, 5 years old, 16½ hands high, free from vice, and a good worker in all harness.—For reference apply at the office of this paper. 727c.

FOR SALE, One Black HEN TURKEY; One Light BRAHMA POOTRA COCKREL; One Light BRAHMA POOTRA HEN. Light Brahma EGGS for setting on and after the 1st of April.—Enquire at Station, Shotley Bridge. 726c.

FOR SALE, a good AYRSHIRE COW, near to calving.—Apply to GEORGE WAUGH, Low Waskerley. March 27th, 1873. 778c

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 11 SHARES in the WALLISH MINING COMPANY. The Mine is now yielding excellent Ore, and the prospects are very good for a safe and lucrative investment.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Sharebroker, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 726c

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.' 125c

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ALL those Five Two-Roomed COTTAGES, situate in John Street, Consett, Numbering from 2 to 6.—Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, County of Durham. 363c

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the GOOD-WILL of the DRAPERY, GROCERY, and PROVISION BUSINESS, successfully carried on by JOHN WARSON for the last 33 years, who is retiring from business. Stock optional.—Apply on the premises, Albion House, Castlesido. 745c

WOOD FOR SALE BY PROPOSAL, at MOLLERSTEADS, HEXHAMSHIRE, in the County of Northumberland.

No. 1 Lot, Cut.—
70 LARCH.
38 SCOTCH.
57 ASH.
15 SYCAMORE.
44 CYPRESS.
48 OAK, uncut.
11 small DO., do.

No. 2 Lot, Uncut.—
55 LARCH.
12 ASH.

Mr. ROBERT DELL, Mollersteads, will show the WOOD, and offers addressed to Mr. ROBT. DIXON Broad Oak, Ebchester, will be received until April 15th, 1873.

N.B.—The Vendor will not be bound to the highest or any offer.

Broad Oak, Ebchester. 763c

Business Announcements.

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL OF HAMS AND BACON.

SALE FOR FOURTEEN DAYS LONGER.

THOMAS SWAINSTON

15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

DEFIES COMPETITION IN QUALITY AND PRICE, AS FOR EXAMPLE, THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS—

WHOLE HAMS, 7½d per lb.

BACON, 6d per lb.

" (fine) only 6d per lb.

200 PRIME HAMS, MILD CURED 7½D. PER LB. EACH.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,

15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 673c

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

R. W. SHAW

BEGS to announce that he has contracted for a very large supply

OF

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Particulars of which will be published shortly. 700c

WILFRED REAY, Innkeeper, White-le-Head, has a good BOAR, either for Sale or to serve Sows. 750c

GROCERY AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

EVERY ONE SHOULD USE R. DOBINSON'S NOTED TEAS AND COFFEES, 1, NESHAM'S BUILDINGS, (First door from Northumberland Street) NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A trial is solicited, as quality is the test of cheapness. 718c

TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND FANCY SNUFFS.

S. WALKER, BARBER AND NEWSAGENT, 1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

S. W. has on hand BIBLES, HYMN-BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, and every description of Stationery. POMADES, SCENTS, and HAIR OILS. All Daily and Weekly Newspapers supplied to order. Also School and Prize Books and Monthly Periodicals. Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures neatly Framed. Umbrella Repaired. Agent for the *Consett Guardian*. 707c

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

BEWARE of travelling impostors going about the country representing themselves as connected with Dr. PERRY; their only object being to fleece the afflicted and make lies their refuge.

N.B.—To make this more plain, Dr. PERRY never gives medicine anywhere, except at his Depots No. 12, Victoria Street, Consett, and at 61, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 622c

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,

M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 242a

TO LEND, £100, £200, £300, and £400 upon approved security.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD Consett. 624c

THOROUGHBRED STUD HORSE, at Woodlands, near Knitsley Station. STENTOR, by De Clare, (by Touchstone, out of Longbow's dam), out of Songstress, winner of the Oaks, by Birdcatcher, out of Cyprian, (also winner of the Oaks). Stentor won the Poule d'Essai, or French 2,000 guineas.

STENTOR stands 16 hands 1½, bright bay, 4 black legs, great substance, he is the sire of Pythonisse, Thabor, Neptunus, Peimpont, Absolon, Corvette, Proserpine (winner of Life Guard's Cup at Windsor, value 400 gs., carried 12 stone 7 lbs. 3 miles), and other winners. Thoroughbred mares, ten guineas; half-bred mares three guineas.—Apply to W. B. VAN HANSBERGEN, Esq., Enfield Lodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 664c

100 POUNDS REWARD.

R. FAIRMANN, MERCHANT TAILOR, KYO, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

R. F. begs respectfully to thank the general Public for the liberal support they have given him in the past, thereby testifying their appreciation of his well-selected choice of WOOLLEN CLOTHS, and strict attention to business.

Suits to order is my Trade;
For suits at Fairmann's are well made,
Suits for Doctors and for Lawyers,
Suits for every sort of buyers;
Suits for thin men and for stout,
Suits for men who have the gout;
Suits to suit all kinds of states,
Suits for Captains and for Mates;
Suits for Masters and for Viewers,
Suits for Putters and for Hewers;
Suits for Teachers and for Scholars,
Suits for young men with high collars;
Suits for men of taste and fashion,
Suits that please men in a passion;
Suits I make of every kind,
Suits for Farmer and for Hind;
Suits for Ministers and Kings,
Suits that make the people sing;
Suits for pulpit and for ball,
Suits for spunkers at the Hall;
Suits for young men going a-courting,
Suits for men who're fond of sporting;
Suits for men who ride a horse,
Suits for men of shorter purse;
Suits for father and for son,
Suits for people who like fun.

N.B.—Gentlemen's own material made up with every care to Style and Fashion. 734c

Business Announcement.

MR. E. BURTON will RESUME his DUTIES of TEACHING PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, &c., on and after MONDAY, March 31st, for the ensuing quarter.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c., &c., from the best makers at comparatively low prices.

Terms, &c., on application at his residence, Poplar Cottage (next door to the Town Hall), Shotley Bridge.

March 19th, 1873. 747c

CONSETT CHURCH TOWER FUND.

THE Sum of £95 from the Parishioners of Consett is Still Required to provide the Funds necessary for the Completion of Consett Church Tower. Will all who have not promised to subscribe send in their names, with the amount, to the Vicar or the Churchwardens? A full List of all Subscriptions, great and small, will shortly be published.

FREDERICK STEGGALL, Vicar.
W. AYNSLEY,
J. S. MURRAY, } Churchwardens.
670c

THE GARDEN.

TO THE GENTRY, CLERGY, AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

NOW READY, ROBSON'S justly celebrated and splendid collection of KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS for one year's supply of Vegetables, including all the newest varieties, with full cultural directions for sowing.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1 COLLECTION—40 varieties, also 20qts of Peas of sorts, inclusive	3	3	
No. 2 COLLECTION—40 varieties, also 12qts. of Peas, of sorts, inclusive	2		
No. 3 COLLECTION—40 varieties, smaller quantities, 12 sorts of Peas, inclusive	1	1	
No. 4 COLLECTION—40 varieties, ditto, ditto, ditto.....	0	11	6
No. 5 COLLECTION—40 varieties, 6 sorts of Peas, inclusive.....	0	6	

Carriage paid to any address, on receipt of Post-office Order or cheque payable to

C. B. ROBSON,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
HEXHAM.
(Address in full.) 714c

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, (*D.V.*), will celebrate their Thirth-eighth ANNIVERSARY, on EASTER MONDAY, April 14th, 1873. 663c

To Let.

GARDEN GROUND TO LET.—Apply to J. BARRON, Number One, Consett.—First year gratis. 754c

TO LET, the TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE, suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Sales, &c.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. HENDERSON, Blacksmith, Catchgate, by Burnopfield. 241c

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.

BRITISH MUTUAL INVESTMENT CO. LIMITED.

SUMS from £50 to £1,000 to lend on approved Personal Security, and larger sums on Freehold or other property. No enquiry fee. Monthly or quarterly repayments.—Apply to

J. J. BRITTON,
Solicitor,
399c Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, by TENDER, the ERECTION of Eight COTTAGES, at Dipton.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the house of Mr. JOHN MADDISON, Grocer, Dipton, and Tenders will be received by him up to TUESDAY, April 15th, 1873.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 772c

BUILDERS wishing to TENDER for the whole or any part of the works required in the ERECTION of British Schools at Annfield Plain, Co. Durham, for the Kyo and Annfield Plain School Committee, are informed that the Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Office of JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, by whom Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received up to April 9th, 1873. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

March 24th, 1873. 762c

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

THIS BOARD is desirous of receiving TENDERS for a BRICK SEWER and other Works at Blackhill.

Plans, Sections, and Specifications may be seen, and Bills of Quantities obtained, on application to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Surveyor, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Sewer," will be received by me up to TUESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1873.

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

By order,
JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
Clerk to the Board.
Shotley Bridge, March 27th, 1873. 774c

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

THIS BOARD is desirous of receiving TENDERS for the workmanship required on their several Roads for a period of Twelve Months, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

Specifications and Schedules may be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Surveyor, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Roads," will be received by me up to TUESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1873.

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

By order,
JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
Clerk to the Board.
Shotley Bridge, March 27th, 1873. 775c

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

THIS BOARD will proceed to the appointment of an INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES for their DISTRICT on the 16th Proximo, who will be required to enter upon his duties forthwith.

Applications in writing, stating Salary required, will be received by me up to the 15th proximo.

By order,
JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
Clerk to the Board.
Shotley Bridge, March 27th, 1873. 776c

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

REGISTERED NUMBER, 955.

THE SHIELD ROW BENEFIT FRIENDLY SOCIETY FOR WOMEN will hold their ANNUAL TEA on MONDAY, April 14th, 1873, to meet at Twelve o'clock. 755c

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TANTOBIE HALL, ON GOOD FRIDAY.

A PUBLIC TEA AND CONCERT will be givn by the MEMBERS of the TANTOBIE SOL-FA ASSOCIATION, numbering upwards of 140 voices, assisted by MR. FUTERS, the eminent Tenor.

Conductor . . . . MR. MATTHEW FORSTER,

For particulars, see programmes in future Bills. 744c

CONSETT AND KNITSLEY HIGHWAYS.

THE YEARLY MEETING of RATEPAYERS of the outlying portion will be held at the house of Mr. RICHARD MURRAY, Queen's Head Inn, Middle Street, Consett, on TUESDAY, April 1st, 1873, at Seven o'clock in the Evening.

T. R. DOLPHIN, Surveyor.

The Delves, March 27th, 1873. 769c

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. 766c

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WATSON AND RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE DRAPERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEG to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have commenced the MILLINERY TRADE in all its Branches, and having engaged first-class hands under the superintendence of a very experienced MILLINER, and being supplied with the Latest Fashions from the London, Paris, Luton, and Dunstable Manufactories, they are enabled to offer the Newest Fashions at the lowest remunerative prices. 767c

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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

THE above-named Local Board invite TENDERS for IMPROVING the Front Street, Leadgate, also for MAINTAINING upwards of 20 Miles of Highways under the control of the said Board.

Sections, Quantities, and Specifications of the above Works may be seen after the 20th inst., on application to Mr. T. LONGSTAFF, Masons' Arms, Leadgate, and Tenders in writing, marked "Tender," will be received by the undersigned at his office, situate at Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, up to TUESDAY, the 8th day of April now next coming.

By order,

M. COUPLAND, Clerk.

Westwood House, Shotley Bridge,
13th March, 1873. 740c

NEWSOME'S GRAND CIRCUS, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, open every Evening at Seven, commencing at Half-past. MORNING PERFORMANCES every TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Doors open at Two, commencing at Half-past.

MONDAY, March 31, and every Evening during the week.

First appearance of ELVINO, the American Gymnast.

First time of the BROTHERS ALEXANDER in their leaps for life.

By particular request MADDLE. ADEL will introduce the highly trained horse "Smuggler."

Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes (select), 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under 10 years of age, to Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Second Price at Nine o'clock to Reserved Seats, Boxes, and Pit only. 777c

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JEMIMA ELLISON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Statute 22 and 23 Victoria cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Creditors and other Persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of JEMIMA ELLISON, formerly of Priestfield Lodge, in the Chapelry of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, but late of No. 8. Northumberland Terrace, Tynemouth, in the County of Northumberland, widow, deceased, who died on the 21st day of January, 1873, and whose will was proved on the 4th day of March, 1873, in the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the undersigned ALFRED LEGGE, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Solicitor, the surviving Executor thereof, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their debts, claims, or demands to, upon, or against the Estate of the said deceased to me, the said ALFRED LEGGE, on or before the 1st day of June, 1873.

And Notice is Hereby Further Given, that after the said 1st day of June, 1873, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have had notice; and that I, the said Executor, will not be answerable or liable for the assets so distributed or otherwise dealt with, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand I shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1873.

ALFRED LEGGE, Executor,
771c 12, Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NORTH DURHAM PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING held at DIPTON, on WEDNESDAY, March 19th, it was unanimously resolved to establish a Branch of the Society at Dipton.

The Society is conducted on the most liberal principles. No entrance fees or expenses of any kind are charged. Members can withdraw at any time on giving One Month notice. The profits divided annually. Members can obtain Advances on Property, repayable in any number of Years, from 1 to 20. Sums from £5 and upwards can be received as Loans, bearing a guaranteed rate of interest of 5 per Cent., forwarded to Members half-yearly. Each Member receives an Account of his or her transactions at the end of each Financial Year.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held in the LARGE ROOM of the CO-OPERATIVE STORE, DIPTON, on MONDAY, March 31st, 1873, at Seven o'clock.

Subscriptions, 12s. per Share.

ALFRED PHILLIPSON, Agent,
JOHN HARDY, } Stewards.
JAMES MARSHALL. }

The future Meetings will be held on the last Monday in each month.

HEAD OFFICE:—4, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD.

J. G. SMITH, Secretary.

March 19th, 1873. 760c

Business Announcements.

TODD'S QUININE WINE stands pre-eminent for PURITY AND STRENGTH.

It is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.

TODD'S QUININE WINE strengthens the whole system. The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists. Ask for and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agent—W. AYNSLEY, Grocer, Consett.

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pp. 180, cloth, 1s; post free for 13 Stamps.

DOG DISEASES TREATED BY HOMŒOPATHY.—By JAMES MOORE, M.R.C.V.S. London: James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 112 Great Russell Street. 47

Also, from the same Author for 1s., or 16 stamps sealed,

DR. CURTIS'S MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE: a Practical Treatise on its Physical and Personal Obligations. With rules for removing certain disqualifications which destroy the happiness of wedded life.

The above works may also be obtained at the Author's residence, 15, Albemarle Street, W., London. 780a

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—See Deuteronomy chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S World Famed BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cur[es] Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the World, or sent to any address on receipt of 27 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.
Wholesale: All Patent Medicine Houses. 604c

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29TH 1873.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ In consequence of the great increase in the circulation of the *Consett Guardian*, it is necessary to commence to print the newspaper at an earlier hour. Advertisements intended for insertion should be received at the office not later than ten o'clock on Friday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications should be written legibly, on *one side* of the paper, and must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not for the purpose of publication, but as a security against imposition. Our correspondents are also requested to forward short pithy communications, which will always have preference to long rambling digressions.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Local and District News.

ACCIDENT TO A CLERK.—On Wednesday, a young man named Muse, of Leadgate, a clerk in the Consett Iron Company's offices, was in the act of getting off an engine when he was caught by the wheel, which passed over his foot, severing three of the toes.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A MAN.—On Saturday night last, a man named George Hogarth, residing at Holley Hill between Witton Gilbert and Ushaw College, was found dead near Bearpark Lodge. The deceased was removed home, and at an inquest held on his body on Monday a verdict of accidental death was returned.

"TREADING UPON THE TAIL OF HIS COAT."—Two tramps, who gave the name of Bryce M'Nicks and Richard Langley, were charged before the Shotley Bridge magistrates, on Monday, with having been drunk and riotous at Castleside, on the previous day. P.C. Farnaby, stationed at the above village, said on the afternoon of the day in question he saw the defendants, both of whom were drunk. M'Nicks picked up a stone, which he threw on the ground again, and challenged anybody to pick it up. Nobody having accepted the challenge, the men proceeded up the village, and on reaching the Church one of the defendants put his fist into a man's face.—Defendants pleaded guilty, and begged hard to be released, and promised, if set at liberty, never to trouble the neighbourhood again.—The magistrates, however, said such disgraceful conduct, especially on a Sunday, could not be tolerated, and defendants were each fined 10s. and costs.

A DETERMINED POACHER.—At the Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions, on Monday, before A. Town, Esq., and R. Wallis, Esq., Thomas Harris and Wm. Crawford, two young men belonging to Consett, were charged with trespassing on lands in the occupation of William Taylor, Esq., near Consett Hall, on the 13th inst From the evidence, it appears that about two o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question, Sergt. Nattress was on duty near Consett Hall, when he perceived the defendants, who were accompanied by a dog, range two fields and beat a couple of hedges.—Harris, in defence, asserted that he was having a stroll, and had no intention to poach.—Crawford, who is a mere boy, has been convicted five times for poaching, on the two last occasions being fined 40s. and costs. He was now fined 40s. and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. Harris, who has not been convicted before for poaching, was fined 20s. and costs.

DIPTON.—On Wendesday evening, a large and influential meeting was held at the "Sporting Arms," for the purpose of establishing a branch of the North Durham Permanent Building Society, the head offices of which society are in Gateshead, from which a deputation consisting of Messrs. T. S. Robson, Thos. Lamb, R. R. Chapman, J. D. Caris, C. F. Belam, Thos. Craggs, Thos. Best, William Salmon, Geo. Bowell, Geo. Winship, Shaftoe Robson, solicitor, and G. Smith, secretary, attended. The advantage of the society, which is in a very prosperous condition having been explained, it was resolved that a branch for Dipton and neighbourhood be at once established. Mr. Alfred Philipson was appointed agent, and Messrs. Jno. Hardy, and James Marshall, stewards. The first subscription meeting was arranged to be held at the Co-operative Store, Dipton, on Monday evening, March 31st, and over 50 shares have already been entered. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character. A branch of the same society was establised a a few months ago at West Stanley, of which Mr. Geo. Winship is the agent, and is in a most flourishing condition.

GOOD TEMPLARY.---An address on this subject was delivered on Tuesday evening by J. G. Campbell, D.D.G.W.C.T. for Norh Durham, in the New Connexion chapel, Witton Gilbert. There was a good attendance, and all listened attentively to the speaker during the recital of many instances of the good which had been effected by the Good Templars. At the conclusion the formation of a lodge was taken into consideration.

SYMPATHY WITH THE REV. G. WHITEHEAD.—The entire sum subscribed for, and sent to, Mr. Whitehead is £55 10s. 3½d. Shotley Bridge and neighbourhood, £39 15s. 6½d; Rowley, Castleside, and Satley, £15 14s. 9d. Mr. Whitehead, through his son, "Thanks those who have taken part in subscribing the handsome sum he has received, for the seasonable and acceptable help thus afforded him, and hopes that he may be able ere long to thank them personally for this noble evidence of sympathy with him."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR LEADGATE.---On Monday, an accident of a serious nature occurred to a man named Wheatley, while working at Stoddart's Drift, near the Broom's Chapel. It seems that Wheatley, who is a horse-driver, was proceeding along the line with a horse and waggon, and from some unexplained cause the horse suddenly jumped out from between the plates and knocked Wheatley down, and before the waggon could be stopped it ran over his left leg. He was immediately conveyed to Consett Infirmary, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb. Wheatley lies in a precarious condition.

A RUFFIAN.---A miner named John Malone, living at Waterhouses, was charged before the Lanchester magistrates, yesterday (Thursday), with having been drunk and riotous at Waterhouses, on Friday night last. The officer stationed at the above village stated he heard cries, and proceeding to the place, he found the defendant quarrelling with his wife. Defendant knocked her down and struck her repeatedly.—Defendant was fined 20s. and costs, Mr. Talmadge observing that the man who knocked a woman down was a ruffian and a coward.

DEATH OF MISS WILSON.---We have to report the death of Miss Wilson, daughter of Mr. W. Wilson, leather merchant, of Chester-le-Street, which took place on Saturday last. For about eighteen months, Miss Wilson had conducted a ladies' school at Consett. Prior to her coming to Consett, Miss Wilson had taken much interest in the Wesleyan School at Chester-le-Street, and it is needless to add that they felt the death of their young friend most keenly. Deceased was interred at Chester-le-Street on Tuesday, her remains being followed to their last resting place by a large number of the townspeople of Chester-le-Street, together with the members of the Wesleyan body, Sunday school teachers, and scholars. She was 22 years of age.

A WARNING TO CONSETT YOUTHS.---David Lamph, a boy belonging Consett, was charged before the Lanchester bench, on Thursday, with having obstructed the highway at Consett, on Sunday last. Sergt. Morland stated that he was proceeding through Consett and observed the defendant and a number of boys playing at pitch and toss. He succeeded in apprehending the defendant.—Supt. Oliver informed their worships that the practice by boys of gambling on the highway was becoming a serious nuisance in Consett.—Mr. Talmadge: Then, in the interest of the public, we must try to prevent it. The defendant will have to pay a fine of 10s. and costs, and in default of payment he will be sent to Durham Gaol with hard labour, and if he comes here again he will not be let off so easily.

THE CASE OF UPSETTING A BUTCHER'S CART AT USHAW MOOR.—On Thursday at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, before Mr. Talmadge and Mr. E. T. Smith, James Beaney, Matthew Langley, Matthew Flarey, and Wm. Coulton, all of Ushaw Moor, boys, were charged with wilfully damaging a cart containing butcher meat, at Ushaw Moor, the property of Harrison Alderson, butcher, Sleetburn. The case, it will be remembered, was remanded from last court day for the production of futher evidence.—The magistrates said they were of opinion that the boys had no business in the cart, and they had in a great degree contributed towards the accident.—Defendants would have to pay 2s. 6d. each damage, and costs.

WITTON GILBERT VESTRY MEETING. --- On Thursday evening a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the vestry of the Parish Church, for the election of overseers and a waywarden for the ensuing year. Mr. Smith was desirous of being re-elected, but as it transpired he was leaving the parish, his election was negatived. Messrs. S. Holmes and W. Jobling were nominated as overseers, and Mr. T. W. Bell, Witton Hall, was elected waywarden. The overseers have this time rated the schools, a thing which has not been done for upwards of thirty years. This has given rise to a very considerable amount of feeling, inasmuch as by the Education Act many schools are now being placed upon the rates for support, and yet here, where they are supported by voluntary effort, and kept off the rates, the buildings are in future to be made liable to the poor-rate.

DEATH OF MR. CUTHBERT BAINBRIDGE.---We regret to have to announce the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Cuthbert Bainbridge, of the firm of Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., drapers, Newcastle, which took place on Saturday, after an illness of only about a week's duration, at his residence, the Leazes Villa. The deceased gentleman took great interest in religious, temperance, and philanthropic movements in the town and district, more especially in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist body, and he also at all times displayed untiring zeal in the furtherance of missionary efforts. He had only recently made a tour through the United States and Canada. Mr. Bainbridge took a most active part in the promotion of the local Hospital Sunday movement, and it has been in some measure through his influence and example that it has culminated in increased success. He was only thirty-two years of age, and has left a widow and six children. The remains of Mr. Cuthbert Bainbridge, were interred at Jesmond Cemetery, Newcastle, on Tuesday evening. Previous to the interment, the deceased's relatives and friends, and also the employees of the firm of Bainbridge and Co., assembled in large numbers in Brunswick-place Chapel, where a most impressive service was conducted by the Revs. Joseph Bush, Henry Pope, and Amos Dyson. In the course of the service, the Rev. J. Bush spoke at some length as to the excellent qualities of the deceased, and to the high esteem in which he was held in the town. Speaking of the deceased's connection with class meetings, the rev. gentleman said the deceased had in the course of three years and a quarter succeeded in forming a class of 65 members. His services as secretary to the Hospital Sunday movement was so great that they had several times been publicly recognised. A few days prior to his death, he had written the following remarkable words in his pocket-book, "Through faith in Jesus Christ I have complete power over death." In conclusion the rev. gentleman spoke of the uncertainty of death, and urged upon all present to prepare themselves to meet their God.—The *cortege* consisted of a hearse, five mourning coaches, the employees, and about fifteen private carriages containing a large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased. In the mourning coaches were Mr. Emerson Muschamp Bainbridge (father of the deceased), Mr. Tom Bainbridge, Mr. Emerson Bainbridge, jun., Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Mr. George Bainbridge, the Rev. Luke Tyerman, Mr. William Muschamp (Mayor of Gateshead), Archdeacon Prest, the Rev. John Lintott, the Rev. Joseph Bush, the Rev. Henry Pope, the Rev. Amos Dyson, Mr. John Brumell, manager of the drapery establishment in Market Street, and Mr. Scott, chief cashier. The Rev. Luke Tyerman, a relative of the deceased, conducted the service at the grave.

A meeting of the Medomsley Highway District Board was held on Wednesday afternoon at Medomsley, in the vestry of the church. The Rev. E. J. Midgley occupied the chair; and the attendance was small. The chairman read a document of some length, upon the highroads connected with that district. A short discussion took place, but no decision was at.

VESTRY MEETING AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.---On Tuesday, a vestry meeting was held at St. John's Chapel, Weardale, the Rev. James Green in the chair. After the accounts were read and passed, C. C. Cain, Esq., Weardale House, was re-elected waywarden for the Forest Quarter of the parish of Stanhope, and Mr. W. Potts and Mr. Thos. Vickers were re-elected churchwardens. A penny rate was levied.

BENFIELDSIDE BURIAL BOARD.---A meeting of the ratepayers included in the Benfieldside Burial Board was to have taken place in the Low Schoolroom, Blackhill, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts of the Burial Board for the year ending 31st December, 1872, but in consequence of the non-attendance of ratepayers no business could be transacted. The statement will, therefore, be laid before the next meeting of the Burial Board.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ease for every sore.—This Ointment affords the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but, on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities. The delicate skin of infants is not irritated by the application of this unguent, which is therefore as admirably adapted for the nursery as for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex afflictions, Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used, in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the system.

SUDDEN DEATH THROUGH EXCESSIVE DRINKING AT WILLINGTON.—A man, named John Binks, a miner, working at Byers Green, left his home on Saturday with a neighbour, and wandered to Willington, a distance of two miles. The end of the week was spent in excessive drinking, and when, on Monday morning, they left to return home Binks was much the worse, and was suffering seriously under the influence of drink, and it was with difficulty the two men could keep him from falling. They attempted to persuade the landlord of the Black Horse Inn to fill them more drink, but that gentleman, Mr. Joseph Todd, very wisely forced them out and closed the door. They had not proceeded far, however, until Binks staggered heavily against a stone wall, and fell to the ground. His drunken companions tried to raise him, but without avail. He died in a few minutes. Deceased leaves a wife, and has four sons working in the pit at Byers Green Colliery.

HEXHAM AND ALLENDALE RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this railway was held in the White Hart Inn, Hexham, on Saturday, Mr. C. G. Gray, in the absence of the chairman (Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P.) presiding. The report of the directors stated that they were glad to observe that an increase had taken place in the traffic receipts of £210 14s., as compared with the receipts during the corresponding half-year of 1871. The advances which had obtained in the prices of materials used in repairing and renewing the permanent way, in the wages paid, and in the cost of locomotive power, had very considerably augmented the working expenses, which showed an increase of £258 5s. 3d. The balance on the half-year's working, after providing the payment of the interest on debentures and other charges was £370 6s. 1d., and this, as well as the balance brought from last year, will be applied to the reduction of the balance against them at the banker's. During the half-year £302 9s. had been expended on capital account, principally in the erection of a station house and waiting room at Struvard.—On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. W. C. Arnison, the report was adopted, and the meeting terminated.

SERIOUS CASE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—On Tuesday, at the Gateshead County Petty Sessions, before Mr. R. Carr-Ellison and Mr. G. H. Ramsay, a man, named Edward Marley was charged with stabbing a man named Mansfield Richarson, with a coal-rake, at Washington. Mr. Superintend- Wood informed the bench that the man was unable to appear, as he was very severely injured, his life being in danger. He had a certificate from Dr. Jones, of Washington, which stated that he was called in through the course of Monday night to see Mansfield Richardson, who he found had received three incised wounds, two of which were scalp wounds. The third, which was the most dangerous, was two inches in extent, and had been inflicted on the forehead above the right orbit. The largest scalp wound was 1½ inches in extent, and the frontal bone was also fractured. He (Dr. Jones) looked upon the case as being one of considerable danger.—Serjeant McDonald said about one o'clock on Monday morning the prosecutors came to the police-station, bleeding very profusely from a serious wound on the head, The injured man then said that he had gone into prisoner's house after having come out of a public-house. They had had a few words, which resulted in the prisoner using the coal-rake rather freely. He took the prosecutor to a doctor, and had the wounds dressed.—Mr. Wood asked that the case might be remanded for a week, and the request was granted.

WHICKHAM SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.—MEETING AT MARLEY HILL.—On Monday night, a largely attended meeting of ratepayers of Marley Hill was held in the open air at Marley Hill, for the purpose of hearing the views of some of the candidates for seats on the School Board for the parish of Whickham. Mr. Robert Rutherford, farmer, was called upon to preside, and briefly introduced the first speaker, Mr. Reed, one of the candidates. Mr. Reed, in a long speech, stated that he was anxious that the whole of the children of the parish should be grounded with a thorough and sound elementary secular education. He was also in favour of the Bible being read in the public schools as a lesson book, but would not have it explained in any way by the teacher. He thought the children of all denominations should meet together on one level. With regard to the cost, he should always advocate economy.—Mr. Henry Wallace, of Trench Hall, was the next speaker. He complained that Mr. Thomas Elliott, of Swalwell, one of the candidates, had, at the meeting, which was held at Whickham made some statements concerning him which were not true, and went on to give his version of the affair. He then proceeded to express his views on the Education Act, and stated that he would at all times urge the necessity of giving a good secular education to every child. He would not bind himself to any religious sect or denomination, but would rather that the Bible should be totally excluded from the schools if it was not to be explained as well as read, as it would lower the standard of the Holy Scriptures. With regard to matters of economy, he recommended the electors to return to the School Board gentlemen who could bring their practical knowledge to bear upon the discussion of matters concerning the interests of the ratepayers.—Mr. Elliott, on rising to address the meeting, was received with cheers. He replied to the remarks of Mr. Wallace, and in conclusion urged his hearers who had promised to vote for him before his name was withdrawn to transfer their favours to Mr Hunter and Mr. Gilchrist, of Marley Hill, both of whom, he declared, were worth their "weight in gold."—Mr. Wallace said he totally denied the truth of what Mr. Elliott had stated.—Cheers were given for Messrs. Gilchrist and Hunter, at the request of Mr. Elliott, and after a vote of thanks had been given to the chairman, three cheers were given for Mr. Elliott, and so the meeting terminated.

On Tuesday, before the Hexham Magistrates, a deaf and dumb man, named Edward Barson, belonging to Catton, Allendale, was charged with indecently assaulting a young woman named Anne Ridley, of the same place, on the 13th inst. Defendant, who is a strong young man, overtook the prosecutrix in a lane near the village of Catton, on the night of the 13th inst., and threw her down, but she screamed and managed to make her escape. The Bench found him guilty of common assault, and inflicted a penalty of £3 16s. 11d., including costs, and ordered him to find the sureities of good behavior for three months.

BENFIEDSIDE CHORAL UNION.---The committee of the above Union gave a concert of miscellaneous music in the Town Hall, at Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening, and was both financially and in point of merit the most successful performance since the formation of the choir some six months ago. Long before the hour appointed for opening the concert, eight o'clock, the body of the hall, the spacious gallery, and every nook of the building was occupied. The fact of several well-known talented artistes no doubt tended in a great measure to bring together such a large auditory, which included the *elite* of the neighbourhood. The programme consisted of as follow:—

PART I.

Solo piano,	Fantasia "Faust,"	Mr. Black.
Glee,	"Blow, blow, thou winter wind,"	The Choir.
Song,	"Emeralda."	Miss Penman.
Duett,	"The Army and Navy,"	Messrs Price and Lambert.
Song,	"The Storm,"	Miss Redpath.
Song,	"Love's Request,"	Mr. Price.
Duett,	"Oh! give to me those early flowers"	Misses Penmen and Redpath.
Recit an Air,	"I rage! I melt! I burn!"	Mr Lambert.
Chous,	"The Comrades' Song of Hope,"	The Choir.

PART II.

Duett	(piano and violin), Fantasia "Norma"	Messrs Dickinson and Black.
Song,	"Why do I weep for thee?"	Miss Penman.
Chous,	"Sweetly come those strains,"	The Choir.
Duett,	"Tell me gentle stranger,"	Miss Penman and Mr. Lambert.
Song,	"The Pilgrim of Love,"	Mr. Price.
Quartette,	"Sherry Ripe,"	Misses Penman and Redpath, Messrs. Price and Lambert.
Song,	"In cellar coal,"	Mr. Lambert.
Song,	"Will he come,"	Miss Redpath.
Choral March,	"Come merry comrades,"	The Choir.
Finale,	"God save the Queen,"	The Choir.

The concert having been opened by the fantasia on the piano, by Mr. Black, of Middlesborough, the choir sang the glee, "Blow, blow, the winter winds," and the manner in which the various parts were sustained reflected great credit on the respected and worthy conductor, Mr. C. Stephenson. The masterpiece of the evening, however, was the chours, "The Comrades' Song of Hope," which received quite a *furore*, and had to be repeated. The other chorus allotted to the choir "Sweetly come those strains," was also received by the auditory. The choir was assisted, as we have said before, by several well-known stars in the musical world, and it is needless to say that the whole of these satisfied the expectations of the most fastidious among the audience. Mr. Price was in good voice, which found ample scope for display in the song, "Love's Request." It is only fair to state, with regard to Mr. Lambert, that the latter gentleman was labouring under the disadvantage of a slight cold, which prevented him in one or two instances, from taking the higher notes. Miss Penman, of the Newcastle Choral Society's Concerts, sang "Esmeralda" in a dashing style, for which she narrowly escaped an encore. "The Storm," by Miss Redpath of South Shields, was well received by the audience, some of whom, however, failed to appreciate it on account of its solemnity.

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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—London Depot, 493, Oxford Street.

A CANDID PHYSICIAN.—A rich valetudinarian called in a physician for a slight disorder. The physician felt his pulse, and inquired, "Do you eat well?" "Yes," said the patient. "Do you sleep well?" "I do." "Then," said the Esculapius, "I shall give you something that will take away all that."

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.—Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, being told that one who used to be given to sharp practice was getting more circumspect, replied, "he has reached the superlative of life—he began by seeking to get *on*, he then sought to get *honour*, and now he seeks to get *honest*."

Some doctor advertises to this effect:—"Consumptives cough while you can—for after you have taken one bottle of my medicine you can't." We rather think we won't take any of that doctor's stuff until we find out what he means by the above rather equivocal extract from his advertisement.

A NICE DISTINCTION.—A witness on a recent trial in one of the superior courts admitted that she had seen the respondent "tipsy," but denied that she had seeen her "drunk." Upon being asked to define the difference between the two expressions, she said that drunk meant "very stupid," but tipsy only meant "not bright."

Lord Nelson and Mr. Pitt could never agr[illegible] told Nelson that Pitt said, "He was the greatest f[illegible] knew when on shore."—"He speaks truth," said the hero, "and I would soon prove him to be a fool if I had him [illegible] ship; nevertheless, I am as clever an admiral as he [illegible]sman, which is saying a great deal of myself."

A man falls in love just as he falls down stairs. It is an accident—perhaps, and a very probable misfortune; something which he neither intended, nor foresaw, nor apprehended. But, when he runs in love, it is as when he runs in debt; it is done kowingly and intentionally, and often rashly and foolishly, even if not ridiculously, miserably, and ruinously.

A Dutchman the other day, reading an account of a meeting, come to the words "The meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the latter, so he referred to the dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when Honty said, "Dey must have werry hot wedder dere. I ret an agount of a meeting vere all de peoples had melted away."

A young lawyer, who had long paid his court to a lady without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of "being insensible to the power of love."—"It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so, because I am not to be won by the *power of attorney*."—"Forgive me," replied the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are *solicitors*."

A sailor, who had not seen the inside of a church for some time, strolled into that of Portlock, in Somersetshire, just as the minister ascended the pulpit, who gave out for his text, "Wilt thou go with me to Ramoth Gilead, to battle?" which being twice repeated, the tar, with some warmth, rose up and exclaimed—"What, do none of you answer the gentleman? For my part, if nobody else will go, I'll go with him myself, with all my heart."

CURE FOR GOUT.—The following cure for gout is taken from an old work:—1st. The person must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of fifty years, who has never had a wish to change her condition.—2nd. He must wash it in an honest miller's pond.—3rd. He must dry it on a person's hedge who was never covetous.—4th. He must send it to a doctor's shop who never killed a patient.—5th. He must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client.—6th. Apply it to the part affected, and cure will speedily follow.

VOWED OUT AND BOWED OUT.—An Indian, after hearing a missionary preach on the text, "Make vows to Heaven and keep them," went up to the preacher and said, "I have made a vow to go to your house." A little surprised the minister answered, "Well, keep your vow." On arriving at the house, the Indian said, "I have made a vow to sup with you." This was also granted; but directly after supper the Indian added, "I have made a vow to sleep at your house." Fearing that there would be no end to the vows of his attentive auditor, the preacher replied, "It is easy so to do, but I have made a vow that you shall leave to-morrow morning." To which the Indian consented without hesitation.

A butcher was in the habit of killing pigs for a neighbour—a quiet, decent woman, and a little shrewd in her way. The butcher, it seems, had a large pocket, the contents of which was nobody's business; and it so happened that the woman's pigs when slaughtered were always found minus the kidneys. Deeming this desideratum some unaccountable freak of nature, but anxious to get as near the truth as possible, she one day, on seeing another of her pigs laid open with similar shortcomings, remarked to the honest butcher: "Hoo is it, Maister Donald, that my pigs are a' wantin' kidneys?" The butcher did not glance at the occult pocket, but replied, "It's jist the breed."

LADY DARVILLE,

or,

Lost in the Labyrinth.

AN ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT TALE.

By the Author of "John Gisborne's Will," "Varley Shrubsole," &c.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Private Inquiry Office.

Jacob Vandel and Mr. Ferret were at fault, and the seven days allowed them by Lady Darville were fast waning.

It is easy to be at fault in a matter like this in the great metropolis; for London is the best hiding-place in the world. What is there that cannot be hidden in the modern Babylon with its three millions of inhabitants, its many, many, square miles of houses, and its suburbs each a small town in itself!

A great writer has asserted that there is no such solitude for an utter stranger—a man who wanders about without home or friends—as the intense solitude of a huge city. And this is in some measure true. You may walk through London for days, and no one will regard you while you keep honest, sober, and inoffensive. The myriads of people you meet know you not and your presence no more interests them than the cloud passing overhead, or the stones beneath their feet, or the common familiar objects with which their eyes are daily sated. London is, indeed, the real Hermit's cell; the actual cave of Adullam, where you can sink your individuality, and become an atom, a speck, in the great city life, not to be considered but as a very small item in the order of nature.

And London, with its police, its brilliantly-lighted thoroughfares, its immense means of information, its grand detective element, in short, is the best retreat in the world for those who wish to be unrecognised, or to keep others from recognition. It is impossible to have all those houses, all those thickly-settled people, beneath surveillance, and to say what may be going on in this place or in that, or where vice is rampant or virtue suffering. With all our philanthropy and all the benevolent appliances of a benevolent people, unhappy creatures starve in London, close to thriving centres of business, in the very embrace of snug respectability, and within hail of royal and patrician palaces. There are wretched courts and alleys where no one enters but the squalid residents or the weekly rent collector. There are entire "localities," as they are called, where honest men, unless they be policemen and in good force, do not dare to trespass, where the thief lies concealed, the ruffian escapes from the clutch of justice, and the dregs of a mixed population live a life of semi-savagery.

A murder is committed, and the officers of justice fail to lay hands upon the culprit. He is lying close in the slums there, in some foul cellar or garret where his friends cheer him with hopes as the police scent grows fainter and fainter. A burglary has startled the town, and for weeks the criminals are at large in London, coolly dealing with the proceeds, buying leases of shops, stocking these shops with the materials of trade, and taking confidence in the fact that London is such a good hiding place. Here and there, the police have their eyes on particular quarters, "haunts" of small thieves and petty larceners, who walk into them as blindly as birds into the meshes of a net, and are thus by reason of their own stupidity captured. But there are hundreds of foul retreats, unknown as dens of dishonesty to the police, where crimes are plotted, whence the criminals proceed, and where the booty is ultimately taken to find an ever ready market. It is easy to be lost in the Labyrinth of London, to be secluded, hidden away, and kept in durance despite the civilisation that boasts of a remedy for every wrong, and a system of police that fills the streets with solemn, sober guardians in a neat uniform.

Possibly this is so, in its degree, in all great cities. But London is the most huge, the most teeming of all cities in Christendom, and well governed as it is, in a municipal sense, it has its holes and corners, its Alsatias, where vice revels in awful impunity, and brutalities are perpetrated that make men shudder. A man, woman, or child, is but as a drop of water in the great human sea; and the business or pleasure of the town goes on smoothly, though beneath the surface. There are in the metropolis alone more than twenty thousand *professed* thieves, supplemented by friends, families, and quiet assistants, who help the predatory army in carrying on the campaign.

And this with detectives—regular and amateur—at every corner; with a people disposed to put down crime in any shape, and unanimous in pointing it out wherever it may be discovered. All we can say is, that London is a great city, and that, with a vast deal of good, it nourishes an immensity of evil, the extent of which who can fathom?

Unhappily, too, to London comes the great army of female wickedness. The city has attractions for the dishonest, the depraved, and the unconscientious of the sex, who, drawn into the vortex of metropolitan life, become more depraved, more dishonest, and more careless still. Many a village girl leaves her "wheel and robes of country brown," for the seductions of the great city. There she can be hidden; for, of a truth, London is a great hiding place.

It is no wonder therefore that Jacob Vandel and Mr. Ferret were at fault; the more so that they had received a check when the detective had thought himself upon the very verge of a discovery. One morning the latter visited the chambers in Bucklersbury. It was the third morning after their first interview.

"Well," said the lawyer, "How d'ye get on, Ferret?"

Mr. Ferret shook his head.

"We shall not do this little business, sir? he said, "in seven days—not if we had the seven now before us."

"How?"

"We have found the house; but the girl has never been there. We have found the man; but she has not been with him. He is in St. Thomas's Hospital."

"What, as a patient?"

"Yes, with contused ribs and a broken leg. He is speechless, and down with fever."

"How did you ascertain that?"

"Partly from the newspapers. You know they all gave a column or two to the fog of the other night, and the accidents; and the description of the circumstances attendant upon one of these accidents, struck me and I followed it up. We must wait till he recovers; and then our best clue will be through him."

"And when will he recover?"

"O, it may be a month first. It's a very serious case."

Mr. Vandel thought for a time.

"Ferret," he said, at length, "It will not do to wait, if we do not want this business taken out of our hands. My client is one of the hasty hot sort, and always goes at express speed. I have had two letters from her since I saw you; and she writes as madly as though she wrote in a strait waiscoat—Was the girl lost?—She was with him, I suppose, when he met with this accident, poor fellow?"

"Yes, she was with him, but no trace of her has been found since—except, yes, except one."

"And that?"

"A policeman of the D. division saw such a girl and directed her to the Elephant and Castle."

"That policeman was a fool," exclaimed Jacob Vandel. "He should have taken her to the station or to the Workhouse; on such a night it was his duty to do so."

Mr. Ferret smiled.

"The parish authorities would not agree with you there, sir," he said. "They are by no means eager to receive lost children and casual paupers."

"Well, that policeman might have saved *us* a world of trouble," returned the lawyer. "It was an admirable chance."

"I admit it, Mr. Vandel. My only regret is that the man did not know better."

"A girl in the streets of London," said the lawyer thoughtfully, "has three ways of life. She may either prowl about the streets and pick up a living by beggary, in which case we ought to find her easily. She may be seized by a philanthropist, and put into a refuge of some kind, where her retreat would be more difficult to discover; or she may fall into bad hands and be as good as lost to us.'

"True," said Mr. Ferret, amused at the lawyer's judicial clearness.

"Now, this child," continued Jacob Vandel, "was well-dressed; well, or at least I imagine, decently brought up; and she would not be likely to take the first course. She would not know how to go about it. Besides, natural timidity and shame would hinder her. She is not walking about the streets as a beggar, Mr. Ferret."

"I should think not," was the reply.

"Then comes the philanthropist," continued the lawyer. "How many philanthropists are there to every hundred thousand of the population?"

"About one—I should think."

"And how many of the other class of persons—those who are not philanthropists, but precisely the reverse—the pests, I mean, of civilization, who would be likely to ensnare this child in their foul nets?"

"They outnumber the philanthropists, sir, by many chalks. We will say one in ten thousand—a small estimate, I am sure."

"Just so. And it is in the ranks of this last class of persons that I myself should look for the girl. She was well-dressed, she is good looking, she is twelve years of age, and no doubt as innocent as a lamb. She is as clay to the potter, sir—as a brand to the burning. I have all but found her for you, Mr. Ferret, when I tell you to scour the dens of London in your search."

Jacob Vandel was so earnest and so sententious in his delivery, that Mr. Ferret could not help regarding him with gratified wonder.

"Upon my word, sir," he said, smiling with an oily richness favoured by his Israelitish physiognomy, "upon my word, I am glad that you have not established a Private Enquiry office. *I* should want customers!"

"Well, Ferret," replied Jacob Vandel, not in the least alarmed about his dignity, "I believe I should have succeeded in that line. However, that is scarcely to the point. I say you should look for the girl in the direction I have pointed out, keeping your eye upon the unfortunate man in the hospital at the same time. It will not do to wait."

"It shall be done, sir," said Mr. Ferret. "It shall be done. I have one of the greatest rascals in my office—he's a vice rascal, you know—that ever returned from transportation. He is a most invaluable man. He knows, I should think, every foul place in London, and he is deeply respected in the very worst society."

"That's the man for the business," interrupted Jacob Vandel. "Put him on at once. What's his name?"

"He has a dozen names, I think, Mr. Vandel. But for business purposes, we call him the Lurcher."

"An admirable name!" said the lawyer. "And just the kind of man for the business, I should think. Bye-the-bye, I forgot to hand you a cheque when you were last here. One moment."

Jacob Vandel sat down, and filled up a cheque which he gave to Mr. Ferret.

"That's about the thing?" he asked.

"Quite satisfactory, sir," said the master-detective. "Thank you. Good day."

As he departed, duly ushered out by Huker, the Scotch clerk, he folded the cheque and put it in his purse, at which proceeding Huker dismally shook his head as he closed the door, and muttered to himself,

"It's a sair thing for an honest man to see money going into the pockets of the likes o' them. May be that piece o' paper would overpay my poor quarter's salary. It's an awfu' waste while the police are doing nought but wearing out shoe-leather on the pavement."

Mr. Ferret walked straight to his office, an admirably furnished suite of chambers down a back street leading out of Cheapside. They were, in all but one instance, so well furnished as to be somewhat remarkable. But Mr. Ferret's clients were not unfrequently persons of distinction or persons of wealth; and he was bound to make them comfortable, when they came, as they often did, in person to consult him.

The one exceptional instance was a small room in the rear of the building, in which Mr. Ferret's assistants were wont to congregate when not actively employed. This room was long, narrow, and uncomfortable. A rough desk ran along one side of it, kept in countenance by three high stools; and supplemented by a square office table in the last stage of dilapidation. By this table there was an old chair that might once have been "easy," but which was now altogether the reverse, for in addition to the seat having fallen some inches in the centre below the framework, the stuffing had burst out in various parts, till it had all but taken the place of the original covering.

The room had no side windows, but was lighted from above by a sheet of opaque glass of considerable thickness, and the only ventilation was that afforded by the door and the chimney.

Mr. Ferret went at once to this room when he reached his office, and there he saw, standing by the fire, in an easy attitude, with his coat-tails over his arms, the very man he wanted. It was "The Lurcher."

"The Lurcher" was a tall man, of muscular build, and with a cast of physiognomy that expressed keenness, and something more. At least his look of keenness seemed to partake a good deal of the brute aspect. He stooped considerably, and his head appeared to have an inclination to go in advance of his long, sinewy body. His eyes, too, seemed scarcely to move unless he moved his head; and they looked out from a pent-house of shaggy eyebrows that added to their animal expression. He was attired in a suit of thick dark tweed, and he wore heavy laced-up boots with iron enough in their soles to have weighted him for a deep sea-diver.

He dropped his coat tails from his arms when Mr. Ferret entered, and gruffly said "Good morning, sir."

"Good morning," replied Mr. Ferret, "Look here. —Read that."

He pulled from his pocket the paper of instructions given him by Mr. Vandel.

The Lurcher read the paper, and then stared in silence at his employer.

"Read it again—study it," said Mr. Ferret, "while I fetch something to guide you in the business."

The Lurcher read the paper again and by the time he had finished it, Mr. Ferret returned with the photograph of Crissy Bayntun.

"There," he said, "look at that, you'll know that face again when you see it I should think, it's a striking face, isnt it?"

"Well," replied the Lurcher, looking dully at the photograph, and then turning it over as though the back might make some suggestion, "it may be striking, and it may not, sir, I ain't no judge of beauty. But I shall know the girl when I see her." And he gave back the photograph to Mr. Ferret.

"Then you won't want this?"

The Lurcher shook his head. He was a man of few words.

"All right" replied Mr. Ferret, "then the sooner you find her the better it will be for us. It will be a good job if finished in three or four days."

"And where," asked the Luncher "was the girl seen last?"

"Close to the Elephant and Castle."

"When?"

"At twelve o'clock on the night of Monday—the night of the fog."

"Oh, at the Elephant and Castle" replied the Lurcher, "at twelve at night. Ah!"

He was silent for a time while he squeezed his short thick chin between his thumb and forefinger.

"What do you make this out to be, sir?" he asked at length.

Mr. Ferret elevated his eyebrows and pretended to look puzzled. He then shook his head, and spoke.

"Suppose I ask you that question."

"Then I should say that she was not very far off the Elephant and Castle now. Only she's kept on the quiet. I suppose there's no reward offered for her?"

"Not publicly offered," replied Mr. Ferret. "But I've told you that it will be a good job if done quickly. There are, I believe, certain reasons why the business should be kept as quiet as possible. There are, in fact, two parties in the case, and we work for one of them—the right sort of one you understand?"

The Lurcher again nodded, and going to a corner of the room where he had deposited his walking-stick, —a formidable weapon of the bludgeon order, thick and bulbous at the handle, and tapering towards the end—took it in his hand, placed his hat on his head, and turning to Mr. Ferret, said "Good day, sir,—you'll see me before you shut up this evening." So saying he left the office.

"Before I shut up this evening!" said Mr. Ferret, to himself, when the Lurcher had departed. "Before I shut up! Nothing will teach that man the proprieties of speech. Why could'nt he say 'before you close the office.' But, never mind, we can't have everything in this world. He has the iron hand, though he wants the velvet glove."

Mr. Ferret then went to his own particular room, where he received his clients. He called it his consulting room, and it was certainly a much more pleasant apartment than many rooms bearing the name. It was well and handsomely furnished. It was decorated with pictures by the new "old masters," it was garnished with mirrors, sprinkled with statuettes; and the entire wall space on the side opposite the obscured windows was occupied by a gorgeous bookcase in Spanish mahogany, with Corinthian pillars and gilded capitals.

He had not been in his room long, when a card was brought to him, at the sight of which his countenance brightened up wondrously, though it was seldom very dull.

"Sir Piers Darville, Bart., Darville-Park, near Weston-super-Mare," he said. "What does Sir Piers Darville want, I wonder! Ferret, your reputation is travelling apace!"

(To be Continued.)

A PIONEER OF THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.

CHARLES MARK PALMER.

Little need be said to justify the inclusion in the present series of articles of the name of Mr. Charles Mark Palmer. If not so immediately connected as some of his contemporaries with the earlier development of the Cleveland iron trade, he has done much to promote the exuberant growth of the trade in its various ramifications; and throughout the whole of his long business career he has displayed an amount of energy, foresight, and enterprise that can scarcely be paralleled in the industrial annals of the North of England. To him it is greatly if not mainly due that the Tyne has taken a leading position as a mart of naval architecture. The renown of Palmer's shipbuilding works is more than merely local. It has spread to the remotest corners of the earth, fostering and maintaining as much as the Lairds of Birkenhead or the Napiers of Glasgow the prestige of Great Britain as the greatest naval power in Europe. Nor is it in naval architecture alone that the well-known Jarrow firm have won their laurels. They occupy a position scarcely subordinate to any held in the North of England as mineral owners and iron manufacturers. Unlike the Birtley, the Lemington, and other works that have been overtaken by vicissitudes to which they were ultimately compelled to succumb, the works at Jarrow have been carried on continuously and successfully since they had a beginning, no efforts having been spared to keep pace with the genius of improvement, and harmonise with the altered circumstances induced by new discoveries and applications of mechanical, metalurgical, and chemical science.

Born in King Street, South Shields, in 1822, Mr. Charles Mark Palmer is now in the fifty-third year of his age. His father, who will still be well remembered on Tyneside, was the owner of a Greenland whaler, in which he also sailed as captain for a number of years. Subsequently he engaged in the Indian trade, for which he first chartered and then acquired vessels that sailed from the Tyne. After receiving the rudiments of his education in South Shields, young Charles was sent to Bruce's Academy, Percy Street, Newcastle, which was then esteemed one of the first educational seminaries in the "canny toon," and from thence he proceeded for a short time to the south of France, where he completed his studies. Commencing his business career in the offices of Messrs. P. Beckwith and Co., timber merchants, in which his father was a partner, he soon found what promised to be a more lucrative enterprise in the manufacture of coke, upon which he embarked at Marley Hill, with Sir Wm. Hutt, the late Mr. Nicholas Wood, and Mr. John Bowes, as his partners. Contact and association with such men sharpened the natural aptitude for commercial success possessed by Mr. Palmer; and from being a coke manufacturer, he became, within a twelvemonth, a partner in the Marley Hill Colliery along with the gentlemen already named. This was in the year 1845, and two years later we find Mr. Palmer and his partners acquiring a lease of collieries belonging to Lord Ravensworth. From this date, he was enabled to go on "prospering and to prosper," adding every year to the number of his achievements and the extent of his possessions.

About the year 1850, the heavy expense and inconvenience attending the carriage of coal by railway began to affect seriously the sale of the north country coal in the London market. Durham and Northumberland coalowners found that they had no longer the monopoly that was formerly theirs, for new fields were being developed in various parts of the kingdom that had more easy and economical access to the London market. To compensate for the disadvantages under which the northern coal-owners laboured in regard to facilities for transport and distance, and to prevent the loss of the sceptre which they had wielded so long, Mr. Palmer constructed a screw collier, built to carry 650 tons, and to steam about nine miles an hour. The success of the experiment was not immediat. It was to some extent one of those "inventions born before their time," which, according to the late Emperor Napoleon, "must remain useless until the level of the common intellect rises to comprehend them." Not that the invention was premature with respect to its necessity—very few inventions are; but under the then imperfect condition of nautical knowledge it encountered an amount of prejudice and opposition that would not be likely to arise at this time of day. It was argued that it would be impossible for steamers carrying 650 tons of coal, and costing about £10,000, to compete with sailing craft that consumed no fuel, and which, although only carrying one-half the burden, cost little more than £1,000 or only about one-tenth the amount. But it was the old story over again. In a contest of steam against wind, the latter power must go to the wall. It always has done so, and will continue to do so to the end of the chapter. Certitude, regularity, and speed enabled the steam collier to achieve an ultimate triumph; and after the success of the first screw collier had been clearly demonstrated, Mr. Palmer organized the Screw Collier Company, of which for a number of years he was both adviser and director. It may be interesting to mention that on her fisrt voyage, the John Bowes—the initial screw collier—was laden with 650 tons of coal in four hours; in forty eight hours she arrived in London; in twenty four hours discharged her cargo; and in forty-eight hours more she was again in the Tyne; so, that, as Mr. Palmer himself has put it, "in five days she performed successfully an amount of work that would have taken two average sized colliers upwards of a month to accomplish." The success of Mr. Palmer's experiment completely revolutionised the coal carrying trade of the Tyne. In 1852, when the first screw collier commenced to ply, there were only seventeen cargoes, representing 9,483 tons of coal, imported into London by screw-steamers; but within ten years, in 1862, there were no less than 1,427 cargoes so imported, making a total of 929,825 tons of coal. Since 1852, the screw collier has undergone several important improvements, in the carrying out of which Mr. Palmer has lent his valuable assistance, and as illustrating the measure of progress made, it may be stated that the James Dixon made fifty-seven voyages to London in one year delivering 62,842 tons of coal, with a crew of only twenty-one persons. It is calculated that this work could only have been accomplished under the old system of sailing colliers with sixteen ships and 144 hands to man them. But in seeking to stimulate the London coal trade, Mr. Palmer did not confine his attention and exertions to the construction of steam colliers. He devised hydraulic machinery for enabling them to unload expeditiously and without trouble; and to complete the facilities necessary to the end he had in view—that, namely, of keeping the London trade in the hands of the northern coalmasters—he leased the North London Railway for the purpose of systematically and easily throwing the cargoes into all parts of the metropolis. It is unnecessary to add that the northern coalowners were by these and other means enabled to maintain their supremacy, and that they still continue to hold their own in the markets in the world.

It was in the year 1852 that Mr. C. M. Palmer, conjointly with his brother George, commenced iron shipbuilding at Jarrow, a place hallowed by the memory of the Venerable Bede. At that time it was only a small village, its population not exceeding 1,000 inhabitants. Now, thanks mainly to the enterprise of the Messrs. Palmer, it has a community of over 22,000 souls. Until 1857 the Messrs. Palmer confined their operations to marine architecture, including, of course, the construction of their own engines. But in that year they added four blast furnaces, and a year later, in 1859, they built rolling mills. Simultaneously with these extensions the firm acquired a lease of ironstone royalties at Staithes, midway between Saltburn and Whitby. No attempt had then been made to open out the ironstone in this part of Cleveland. The district was a real *terra incognito*. It could hardly be approached directly by either side. The nearest railway terminus was Saltburn, distant about nine or ten miles, and the sea could not conveniently be used as a highway from the absence of harbour accommodation. The first thing, therefore, that the Messrs Palmer did was to construct a harbour at Port Mulgrave, where their vessels could be provided with safe anchorage while receiving their cargoes. This undertaking involved an outlay of some £30,000. When the mines were opened out, the Messrs Palmer commenced to run a fleet of steamers for the removal of the ironstone. These vessels carried cargoes of coal to London and called at Port Mulgrave to ship the ironstone on their return voyage. The quantity of ironstone brought to Jarrow furnaces is from 2,500 to 3,000 tons per week. Two separate beds of stone are worked at the Port Mulgrave mines. The top bed is four feet in thickness, the lower bed is eight feet thick, and between the two there are 200 feet of intervening strata principally composed of alum shale.

It is not within the scope of this article to furnish a detailed description of the works at Jarrow. Briefly it may be said that they comprise six departments, divided thus—

I.—The ironstone mines.

II.—The blast furnace department, in which the manufacture of pig iron, kentledge, and rough castings of every kind is carried on.

III.—The forges and rolling mills, producing angle iron of all sizes up to 10 and 3 inches; rounds and squares up to 5 inches; bulb iron up to 10 inches deep, merchant bars, rails, and plates of all sorts and sizes.

IV.—The engine works, where marine and land engines, boilers, forgings, iron and brass castings, and general machinery are made.

V.—The iron shipyard at Jarrow.

VI.—The bridgebuilding yard at Howdon, where every description of bridgebuilding work is carried on.

It will thus be seen that the firm possess within themselves everything that they require for the purposes of their huge business. It is quite within the record to affirm that there is not a more complete and independent establishment in the world. Extracting the ores from the bowels of the earth, they carry it up through all intervening processes until it is turned out in the form of stately merchantment fitted up with a luxuriousn ss and taste that rivals the splendour and comfort of Belgravian drawing rooms; or, it may be that it takes the form of a marine armament, qualified from its invulnerable power and death-dealing properties to maintain the unrivalled reputation of Great Britain as mistress of the seas; or, again, it is transformed into the most subtle and complicated machinery, used for the multiform purposes embraced within the ample limits of the industrial arts. This huge concatenation of recources owes its existence and rare excellence of combination to the constructive genius and administrative capacity of Charles Mark Palmer. It was he who presided at the helm of affairs while the colossal fabric was being raised, and it was he who, while "its greatness was ripening" controlled, down to the most trifling minutiæ, the whole course of events. But we have not yet exhausted the magnitude of Mr. Palmer's creations. In 1865, he built a graving dock—still, we believe, the largest on the north-east coast, which is 410ft. in length, and has a depth of 18ft. of water at ordinary spring tides, and the Jarrow establishment not only embraces the manufacture of iron in all its various forms and combinations; but it employs the services of a whole army of artizans—plumbers, glaziers, painters, sailmakers, rivetters, joiners, upholsterers, and, in brief, representatives of every trade that has the remotest connection with the construction or equipment of iron ships. On the west side of the furnaces, gasworks have been erected, capable of supplying 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas per month, which is distributed throughout the works. Reliable returns of the result of last year's work enables us to form a definite estimate of the enormous resources of the Jarrow works. The total quantity of ironstone smelted, was 156,000 tons, producing 87,600 tons of pig iron. The tonnage of the ships launched was 11,500 tons, the horsepower being 2,500 nominal, while about 40,000 tons of plates and bars were manufactured. Throughout the whole establishment the total quantity of coal consumed, including the coke used in the blast furnaces, is little short of half a million tons per annum.

In 1862, Mr. George Palmer retired from the business and Mr. C. M. Palmer carried it on alone until 1865, when it was transferred to a limited liability company. Mr. Palmer, however, continued to retain a large interest in the concern, and has acted as chairman since the formation of the company. Although subject to the fluctuations and vicissitudes that attend the conduct of all large commercial undertakings, Palmer's Iron Shipbuilding Company has enjoyed a large amount of prosperity under the new administration; its revenues have not fallen off, nor has the lustre of its name been tarnished.

It now becomes our province to speak more particularly of that department which forms Mr. Palmer's proudest and most conspicuous title to the exceptional position he occupies among the merchant princes of the British Empire. It should be remembered that Mr. Palmer was something more than a mere naval builder and architect; he was also a great projector and organizer. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the National Line, which now carries on a large business between this country and the United States; and he has built many of the most splendid vessels owned by that company. In 1861 he entered into a contract with the Italian Government to construct and work a line of steamers for the conveyance of the mails between the Italian Peninsula and Alexandria. He was further concerned in the promotion of the Guion line of Transatlantic mail steamers, many of which have been built at the Jarrow shipbuilding yard. When the extensive business carried on by Messrs. Ormston, Dobson, and Company, of the Antwerp and Dunkirk Steam Shipping Company as carriers of passengers and goods between the Tyne and Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, and that of Mr. W. D. Stephens, whose fleet of steamboats between Newcastle and London, were transferred to a limited liability company in 1864, the conduct of negotiations was left in the hands of Mr. Palmer, who carried them to a successful issue, and who was very appropriately elected chairman of the new proprietary, which has since traded under the name of the Tyne Steam Shipping Company. In a more national aspect, Mr. Palmer has acquired celebrity on account of the numerous war vessels which he has built for her Majesty's and other Governments. The first contract of this character entrusted to his execution by the British Government was the Terror, one of the large iron-cased floating batteries designed during the Russian war to co-operate against Cronstadt. A proof of the great capabilities of the Jarrow Works is afforded by the fact that this vessel, of 2,000 tons, 250 horse power, and carrying twenty-six 68-pounder guns was built in three and a half months! Mr. Palmer himself declared that she would have been completed in three months, had not the declaration of peace slackened the energies of the workmen. In the construction of the Terror, rolled armour plates were used for the first time. Up to that period the demand for forged armour plates was so great that the forges of the kingdom could not supply it, and the use of rolled plates was thus rendered unavoidable. But the Admiralty, with its usually perverse and short-sighted instincts, opposed the substitution determined on by Mr. Palmer, and the only course left open to him was, therefore, that of proving their efficiency and justifying his preference. The Admiralty was invited to witness a trial of rolled armour plates on a target bolted on to the side of an old wooden frigate at Portsmouth. The result showed that while the hammered plate split and cracked to pieces, the rolled plates were only indented. To quote Mr. Palmer's own words:—"A shot was then tried to test the resisting power of the compressed air, and it appeared to answer so well that Captain Hewlett advised a series of experiments to be tried. The Admiralty were willing, but requested us to provide the targets at our own expense. Having already spent upwards of £1,000 on experiments for the good of the country, we declined this proposal; nevertheless, we had proved to the Admiralty the important fact that the rolled plates were superior to the forged, and they have since been universally adopted. We, therefore, claim for this district the honour of being the first to prove the strength and utility of rolled armour-plates, since known and spoken of in Parliament as 'Palmers' Rolled Plates.'"

To give anything like an exhausive idea of the progress of the Jarrow establishment in the art of marine architecture would require the compass of a large volume. We can only glance at the broad and general results. From the commencement of shipbuilding operations in 1852 to the end of 1868, there had been launched at these works 239 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 205,419 tons. Up to the end of last year, the total number of vessels launched was over 260, and the aggregate burthen was about 250,000 tons, the engines made for the same period representing upwards of 30,000 horse-power. Besides the Terror, already named, the firm have built the Defence, an iron-plated frigate of 3,688 tons; the Jumma, a troop-ship of 4,173 tons, the Cerberus, which was fitted up to guard Melbourne harbour; the Swiftsure, an iron-clad of 3,892 tons; and the Triumph which was launched in the presence of many members of the Social Science Congress on the occasion of the visit of that association to Newcastle, and was christened by the Duchess of Northumberland. All these warships were built to the order of the British Government, thus proving the high estimation in which the capacity of the Jarrow Shipbuilding Company is held by the Admiralty.

Referring more particularly to the personal history of Mr. Palmer, it may be remarked that he has contributed many papers to the proceedings of scientific and technical societies. Being regarded as one of the greatest authorities of the day on all that relates to marine architecture, his prolections have a weight and influence that are claimed on behalf of very few of his contempories. At the Newcastle meeting of the British Association in 1863, he read a paper "On the construction of iron ships and the progress of shipbuilding operations on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees;" and at the May meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain—of which he was a member—in 1870, he read another valuable paper on "Iron as a material for shipbuilding, and its influence on the commerce and armament of nations." In concluding this paper, he observed that "we have in a great measure substituted iron for wood—we must now change iron for steel;" and he suggested the desirability of devising methods of cheapening and rendering practicable the use of steel in ship construction. When the Institution of Mechenical Engineers visited Newcastle in 1869, they were priviledged to inspect the Jarrow Shipbuilding Work, Mr. Palmer himself acting as their cicerone. A luncheon was provided, at which several compliments were exchanged, and Mr. Palmer, in proposing "Success to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers," took occasion to say that when the Society visited the North eleven years ago Jarrow was only a small village, although now, he added, "he was proud to think that Jarrow stood second to no other manufacturing locality on the banks of the Tyne. Every square yard along the busy banks of that river proved what mechanical engineers had accomplished. By their progressive intelligence and mechanical contrivances facture in the world." Mr. Palmer has for many years England must ever continue the greatest seat of manubeen connected with the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and other technical societies. At the present time he is chairman of the local shipbuilders' association.

Besides the works at Jarrow, Mr. Palmer is largely interested in other commercial and industrial undertakings, including the Bede Metal Extracting Company, established at Jarrow some two or three years ago, and the Tyne Plate Glass Company. He is the head of the firm of Messrs. Palmer, Hall, and Co., who have an extensive connection of shipowners, brokers, and general merchants in Newcastle and elsewhere. Among the honorary appointments which he holds, the chief are those of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and magistrate for the county of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire. In the general election of 1868 Mr. Palmer stood as a candidate for the representation of South Shields, in opposition to Mr. Stevenson, by whom he was defeated.

Mr. Palmer has been twice married. By his first wife, who died in 1865, he has three sons, and by his second wife, who still survives, he has also had a family. He is owner of the Easington and Hinderwell manors, and of the Grinkle Park and Seaton Hall estates. He has done much to improve, not only the condition of these estates, but also the social well-being of his tenants, especially so far as providing educational facilities is concerned.—*Newcastle Weekly Chroncle.*

Peat Fuel *v.* Coal.—It is stated that the Irish Midland Railway Company requires 36,000 tones of coal, which, at 30s. a ton, will amount to £54,000; and at 25s., £45,000. As peat fuel can be be made in the bogs, and delivered at a railway sidings at 4s. to 5s. per ton (equal in power to five-sixths ton of coal), the cost would be only one-fifth if manufactured by the railway company; or, if contracted for, and delivered at the railway sidings at 10s. per ton, the saving would be £32,400 at 30s.; and £23,400 at 25s. for coal. The Great Southern Railway's consumption must exceed that of the Midland, while its facilities in passing through bogs are many. The Lough Allan coals, costing 14s. per ton at the pit, with cartage to take and canal freight to railway station, render them three times the cost of peat fuel to the railway company in the bog.—*Iron.*

"Of Such is the Kingdom," &c.—The German Emperor, while visiting a village in his land, was welcomed by the school children of the place. After their speaker had made a speech for them he thanked them. Then taking an orange from a plate, he asked—"To what kingdom does this belong?" "The vegetable kindom, sire," replied a girl. The Emperor took a gold coin from his pocket, and holding it up, asked—"And to what kingdom does this belong?" "To the mineral kingdom, sire," replied the little girl. "And to what kingdom do I belong, then?" asked the Emperor. The little girl coloured deeply, for she did not like to say, "the animal kingdom," as he thought she would, lest His Majesty should be offended, when a bright thought came, and she said with radiant eyes, "To God's kingdom, sire." The Emperor was deeply moved. A tear stood in his eye. He placed his hand on the child's head and said most devoutly, "God grant that I may be accounted worthy of that kingdom."

Costermonger Joe out of his Element.—An amusing, and yet nevertheless painful incident took place on Saturday night last, at Winlaton Mill, which caused a good deal of excitement and gossip. It appears that one of the villagers, blest with a wife and large family, follows the vocation of a costermonger. By means of this humble calling he generally manages to make sufficient to supply the wants of those dependant upon him. His partner usually accompanies him with a donkey and cart to the surrounding villages, but on the day name household duties compelled her to remain at home. The consequence was that the man, after selling his potatoes and vegetables, instead of journeying homewards with the proceeds, drove to the nearest public-house, and there devoted the whole of his money to the shrine of Bacchus. The house swept swiftly on, until, reminded by night setting in and the empty state of his purse that it was time he was moving, the Bacchanalian set out with his donkey homewards. On arriving at home, his wife, who for a considerable time had been "nursing her wrath to keep it warm" poured out her pent-up anger on the head of the "Good Tippler." After bearing the brunt of the battle for some time, he at last fled from the house, with the determination of ending his earthly career. A large pond being in his path, into the water he plunged, but no sooner had he done so than the whole place were aroused by his shrieks for help. Assistance was soon at hand, and he was conveyed to his home quite sober, vowing all the way to be a slave to intemperance no more.

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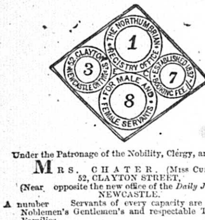
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BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The first meeting of the new Board was held at Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon. The following members were present:—Messrs. C. Wilson, H. Caiss, J. Priestman, W. Wilson, John Annandale, James Annandale, jun., and A. Houliston.

THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The RETURNING OFFICER (Mr. Wilson) stated that he had examined the voting-papers, and the result was as follows:—

Rev. F. B. Thompson	421
Mr. Joseph Eltringham	383
Mr. John Dickinson	277
Mr. Edwin O. Tregelles	261
Mr. William Wheatley	238
Mr. Thomas Ridley	169
Mr. Charles Mosley	137
Mr. John Wilson	89
Mr. Pattinson Osborne	81
Mr. William Raw	Refused to stand.

The first four gentlemen are therefore re-elected.

The CLERK (Mr. Booth) said the voting papers would remain on the table for inspection.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE observed that upwards of 100 of the papers were marked "informal and rejected." He had examined a portion of them, and they were a great curiosity.

The Rev. F. B. Thompson, Mr. E. O. Tregelles, and Mr. Eltringham then made and signed the usual declaration.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

On the motion of Mr. TREGELLES, seconded by Rev. F. B. THOMPSON, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Charles Wilson be re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. WILSON thanked the members for the confidence they had placed in him during the past year.

COMMITTEES.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE moved, and Rev. F. B. THOMPSON seconded, that the Highway and Finance and Lighting Committees be amalgamated and form one committee, and that the Building and Sanitary Committees form one committee.—Agreed to.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the committees:—

Highway, Finance, and Lighting.—Mr. J. Annandale, Mr. James Annandale, jun., Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. H. Caiss, and Rev. F. B. Thompson (convener).

Building and Sanitary.—Mr. E. O. Tregelles (convener), Mr. J. Priestman, Mr. A. Houliston, Mr. J. Eltringham, Mr. R. Latimer and Mr. J. Dickinson.

The Chairman was appointed an *ex-officio* member of both committees.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, confirmed, and signed.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND LIGHTING COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,—The Finance Committee have much pleasure in reporting to the Board that the last rate has been satisfactorily collected, and that a sum of £12 only remains unpaid. The committee recommend the following accounts to be paid:—Monthly pay bill, £37 19s. 8d.; gas account, £88 9s.; total, £126 8s. 8d. After these accounts are paid a balance will remain to the credit of the Board of £363 11s. 4d From this statement the members of the Board will see the necessity of early preparations being made for levying another rate. The Committee, in recommending the Gas Company's account to be paid, beg to remind the Board that they have not received any intimation from the Gas Company relative to the claim made for payment of the money formerly due to the Trustees of the Durham road. The Lighting Committee have considered the expediency of continuing the lamps another month, and they are unanimous in recommending the Board to close the lighting season at the end of the present month, and return all lamps &c. to the gas-yard in a state of proper repair as soon as possible. Your obedient servant,

F. B. THOMPSON, Convener.

On the motion of Mr. PRIESTMAN, seconded by Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE, the above report was adopted.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—None of the works specified to be done in notices served upon several parties and continued in the minute books have been carried out; the reason assigned up to the present time has been the unfavourable weather. As there is an improvement in the weather, I would recommend that the notices be enforced. I have had the district inspected; some cases I have attended to myself, and served notices on several parties, part of which have been attended to, others have not attended to them. The ash-pits in several cases require cleaning out.—Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH, Inspector.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The SURVEYOR (Mr. Smith) reported that he had prepared the specifications and schedules necessary for letting the work required on the several roads.—The Surveyor was instructed to advertise for tenders to be laid beford the Board at their next meeting.

MR. WATSON'S SAW MILL AT BLACKFINE.

A letter was read from Mr. Christopher Watson, timber merchant, Blackfine, stating in reply to the Board's resolution concerning his plan that he was ready to do anything to satisfy the Board.

The Rev. F. B. THOMPSON remarked that he had passed Mr. Watson's premises on Tuesday. Mr. Watson appeared to be leading timber across the footpath, and unless he had it put in repair it would soon be cut up. A number of people used the footpath, and it would not do to have it destroyed.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE thought the matter should be referred to the Highway Committee, for unless Mr. Watson was looked after it was quite clear that he would make little or no improvement.

The CLERK observed that the attention of the Highway Committee should be directed to the state of the crossing on the footpath at the entrance of the Goods Station. The footpath was cut up for a considerable distance, and it was impossible to get across dry-shod. He thought the Railway Company ought to be compelled to put it in a proper crossing.

Rev. F. B. THOMPSON moved, and Mr. JAMES ANNANDALE seconded, that the matter be left in the hands of the Highway Committee, with power to act.

DRAINING A BACK STREET.

With regard to the question of draining the street behind the property occupied by Lishman and others, and which had been referred to the Sanitary Committee, Mr. TREGILLES observed that the Committee had inspected the place. A channel had been formed across the road in an oblique direction, and as this channel was of a somewhat dangerous character, he thought it was more a question for the Highway Committee than the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. HOULISTON remarked that the street in question was the principal entrance to his house, and in consequence of the accumulation of water it was in a very unsatisfactory state, especially during wet weather. With the exception of his own portion and that of Mr. Osborne's, the road was channelled, but as Mr. Osborne refused to do his portion of the channelling, the work was at a standstill.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a private road, and as such the Board had no power over it, farther than the power to abate any nuisance that might arise.

On the motion of Mr. TREGELLES, seconded by Mr. CARSS, the minute was discharged.

THE CEMETERY ROAD.

Several letters which had passed between the Clerk and Mr. Whitfield, the owner of land abutting the above road, were read, from which it appeared that Mr. Whitfield was quite willing to give the land on condition that the Local Board made the road.

The whole of the members present thought it would be an injustice to make the Benfieldside people pay for a road which would be for the benefit of the Consett people. A new road would also enhance the value of Mr. Whitfield's building sites, and this was one good reason why the latter gentleman should contribute to the formation of the road. It was admitted on all sides that the Consett Iron Company had acted liberally in the matter, and it was ultimately resolved to do nothing further in the matter. The Clerk was instructed to send a copy of the correspondence with Mr. Whitfield to Mr. Jenkins, the general manager of the Consett Iron Company.

THE CULVERT AT BLACKHILL.

Mr. TREGELLES said fever was very rife, and would continue so, if the Board continued to drain Blackhill no better than it had hitherto been drained. The work with regard to the culvert at Blackhill had been delayed two years, and he thought it should be proceeded with at once.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE observed that £1,000 would scarcely cover the cost of the new culvert, and he thought that this would be pressing too heavily on the backs of the ratepayers, the more especially when the Board already contemplated levying a new rate.

Mr. PRIESTMAN understood that the work alluded to was a portion of the general plan proposed by Messrs. Lawson and Mansergh, and was the only portion of the scheme which the Board intended to carry out.

Mr. CARSS said a thorough inspection of the old culvert had been made, and it was decided that a new culvert was absolutely necessary. At present, the whole of the sewage from the upper portion of the district poured into Backstone Burn, and was in consequence a source of enteric fever and other diseases.

Mr. TREGELLES said that by delaying the work, it would now cost the Board 50 per cent. more than it would have done two years ago.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE thought that labour would be cheaper in the course of a few months, and the work had therefore better be posponed for a short time.

Mr. TREGELLES said he had always urged upon the Board to provide drainage. He was deeply impressed with the absolute necessity for it, and he was of opinion that they could not keep Blackhill healthy unless they provided the culvert in question.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE thought it was a serious item of expenditure. There was a certain limit to ratepayers' pockets, and the ratepayers should be consulted about it.

Mr. ELTRINGHAN also opposed the proposed culvert, on the same grounds as Mr. Annandale.

Ultimately, however, Mr. TREGELLES moved that tenders should be invited for executing that portion of Lawson and Mansergh's plan for bringing the sewerage from the high part of Blackhill into Cutlers' Hall drain, including the brick culvert, the sewer to meet the Consett Board's drain.

Mr. PRIESTMAN seconded the motion, which was carried.

PLANS.

Plans for a cottage at Cutlers' Hall, for Mr. Aaron Davison, and for a cottage for Mr. Thomas Leonard were passed, the latter subject to slight alterations.

The Board then separated.

ASSAULTING A WIFE AT OXHILL.

PAINFUL DISCLOSURES.

At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before A. H. Talmadge, Esq., and E. T. Smith, Esq., Thomas Chaytor, blacksmith, Oxhill, was charged with assaulting his wife, Eleanor Jane Chaytor.

Mr. GRANGER, of Durham, appeared to prosecute, and in opening the case said the charge was attended with very painful circumstances. The complainant was a young woman of respectable character, and previous to her marriage with the defendant, which took place about twelve months ago, she had lived in most respectable situations. About eight weeks ago a child was born, and a few weeks after that event a loathsome complaint mainfested itself in the complainant.

Mr. PATRICK: Unless you have a medical man to prove it, I object to this statement.

Mr. GRANGER: The complainant will prove it herself.

A medical certificate was put in by Mr. Granger.

Mr. GRANGER, continuing, said the circumstances he had referred to naturally embittered the relations between them. On the 13th of the present month, about half-past ten o'clock at night, the defendant returned home, and on the complainant speaking to him about having come in so late, he struck her repeatedly on the head while she sitting in bed. It was not within his province to suggest what punishment the defendant deserved, but he would urge upon the bench that this was really more than an ordinary case of assault.

Eleanor Jane Chaytor, an exceedingly delicate-looking young woman, was then sworn. She stated that about the time stated above her husband came home. She asked him what had detained him so late, and he then struck her over the head seven or eight times. He "jammed" her head against the wall, and threatened to murder he. He ordered her out of the house, and she went to his brother's house where she remained all night. In answer to questions, the complainant stated the disease showed itself both before and at the birth of the child.

Cross-examined by Mr. PATRICK: The servant girl was in an upstair room while the assault took place. The servant girl came downstairs while the defendant was striking her. After the defendant entered the house, the girl went upstairs to make the bed. The defendant had had some drink, but he was not in any way affected by it.

Mr. PATRICK: Did not you charge him with being on too friendly terms with the servant girl at Errington's public-house?

Complainant: I had done so many a time, but I didn't do so that night.

Mr. PATRICK: Didn't you get the coalrake into your hand, and aim at his head, and say that you would "do for him and finish him."

Complainant: I took it into my hand, but not with the intention to strike him.

Mr. PATRICK: Had he done anything to you before you got the coalrake?

Complainant: I think he struck me once, I cannot swear that he did. She left the house about eleven o'clock. She slept with the defendant's brother's wife all night. She told her brother-in-law that the defendant had struck her repeatedly. She also told her sister-in-law.

By Mr. GRANGER: Her husband broke a time-piece, a lamp, and several things that were on the mantle-piece.

Matilda Griffins said she was servant at Chaytor's house. Witness was downstairs when the defendant returned home, Mrs. Chaytor asked her husband where he had been, and he replied that he had been at work. Witness then went upstairs. As she came downstairs again, she saw the defendant repeatedly strike the complainant. When she came downstairs the coal-rake was in its proper place. She saw the defendant toss the time-piece and the lamp on the floor. The defendant threatened to murder his wife, and he ordered her out of the house. Witness accompanied Mrs. Chaytor to her brother-in-law's house.

Mr. PATRICK: Didn't Chaytor and his wife ask what had happened?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. PATRICK: Didn't Mrs. Chaytor decline to tell them?—Witness: She told them that he had struck her.—Mr. PATRICK: Didn't they appeal to you and ask you what you had seen?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. PATRICK: Didn't you say that you had seen nothing of it?—Witness (indignantly): No, sir, I did not.

For the defence, Mr. Patrick called Geo. Chaytor, brother of the defendant. On the night in question his brother's wife and servant girl come to his house He asked her repeatedly the reason she had left home. The complainant refuse to tell him anything beyond "that they had had a row." He asked the servant, and the latter said that "Tom (the defendant) had been stopping at Errington's public-house."

Mrs. Chaytor, wife of the last witness, said that the complainant told her "that she had one of the best husbands in the world, but that he had no call to stop out so late, and that she had led a bad tongue to him about it."

Another witness, who attended the complainant during her confinement, was called, and expressed her conviction that the complainant's wife was not good tempered. During the time she attended on the complainant, the defendant always exhibited the greatest kindness to his wife.

In answer to the bench, complainant stated that her husband admitted that he had been on intimate terms with his own cousin, a Mrs. Coates, of London, from whom he had contracted the disease.

The magistrates said it was very much to be lamented that the case had been brought before them. There appeared to be faults on both sides, and they would bind the defendant over to keep the peace for six months, and in the meantime they expressed a wish that the parties would try to forget what had passed.

Mrs. Chaytor said she was afraid of her life, and she would never life with her husband again.

THE WHESSOE IRON COMPANY (LIMITED.)

On Friday, in the Court of Chancery, before Vice-Chancellor Malins, a petition was presented for the winding-up, under the supervision of the Court, of the Whessoe Iron Company. The company was incorporated and registered with the following objects:—To purchase the works known as the Drinkfield Iron Works, situate at Whessoe, near Darlington, in the County of Durham, and to carry on the businesses of iron manufacturers, ironfounders, and workers and dealers in iron; to purchase and sell, as merchants or otherwise, all kinds of iron manufactured or not, lime, ironstone, limestone, coal, coke, clay, sand, and other materials; to purchase and occupy the part of the Drinkfield estate, belonging to Mr. Jno. H. Garbutt. Amongst the objects of the company were also included the acquisition of patent rights, the making and using of railways and tramways. The capital of the company was stated by the memorandum of association to be £100,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £5 each. Of these, only 3,359 shares had ever been issued, and 414 of these had been forfeited for non-payment of calls. It was stated by the petition that the company had never done any business, and had never paid any dividends. No general meeting had taken place since 1871, and nearly all the shares had become vested in the petitioners, John Henry Garbutt, of Darlington, colliery owners; and Thomas Vaughan, of Gunnersgate Hall, near Middlesbrough-on-Tees. Over the whole of the company's property there was a mortgage, and it was to the interest of all parties that the company should be wound up. To Mr. J. H. Garbutt, one of the petitioners, the company were indebted in a large sum of money. Since November, 1869, he had been working the property of the company under an agreement. The registered office of the company was at Consett, in Durham, and Mr. Joseph Howard was the secretary thereof, but as the company had been and was doing no business, his office was a sinecure.—Mr. Crossley, in presenting the petition, said the company had absolutely failed, because they had never made any profit. His friend, Mr. McLachlan, who appeared for the company, consented to the order.—The Vice-Chancellor inquired whether the learned counsel were sure that no one else opposed.—Mr. Crossley said the petition had been three times on the paper, and no had communicated with him in respect of it. He had an affidavit verifying the petition. There was only one point more which he need mention. The order said that there should be seven clear days between the advertisement and putting the petition down for hearing. In this case the advertisement had appeared on the 21st of the month, and the petition was first in the paper on the 28th. Exclusive of these dates, there had not therefore been seven clear days.—The Vice-Chancellor considered that there had substantially been seven clear days' notice, and made the order for the winding up as prayed.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The ordinary meeting of the members of the above Board was held at Lanchester, on Thursday, D. C. Balleny, Esq., (chairman) presiding. The following members were also present: Mr. Charlton, Mr. H. Ritson, Mr. Hobson, Mr. W. Jenkins, Mr. Alder, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Geo. Elliott, Mr. John Bowey, Mr. Leybourne, and Mr. Cumming.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

VAGRANTS.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board, which stated that they (the Local Government Board) had received a letter from Mr. Culley, assistant inspector, which stated that the vagrant ward were insufficient, and the general order as to the treatment of casual paupers had not been observed.

The CLERK (Mr. Thompson), informed the Board that not more than one casual pauper could sleep in one apartment.

The CHAIRMAN thought, with regard to paupers, it was absolutely necessary to lessen their number. In the present state of the country, when work was so plentiful, that class of men ought to be lessened very much indeed, and he thought the master of the House should admit no one unless he was quite certain that it was absolutely necessary. At any rate, no able-bodied man should be admitted. If men choose to travel about the country, he thought they should travel at their own expense.

The CLERK remarked that able-bodied men never visited the House, and it was very rare that they had a woman.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, the matter was left in the hands of the Finance Committee, to inspect the House, and and arrange about providing seperate rooms.

THE RURAL SANITARY COMMITTEE.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE UNION.

A letter was read from the Medical Department relative to the prevalence of contagious diseases in the Union as shown in the last return made to the Registrar-General, and calling upon the Rural Sanitary Committee to furnish them with information respecting the prevalence of disease, the number of cases, and the circumstances under which they occurred, the purity of the water, and the method of disposing of excremental nuisances.

Mr. JENKINS thought it a most important and interesting inquiry, and one which he hoped would be persevered in.

The CLERK observed that the greater portion of the cases of fever occurred in Leadgate.

Mr. JENKINS: Then I hope the Leadgate Local Board will take cognisance of it, and do their best to prevent the disease. Fever is preventible, and I have no doubt that, unless we endeavour to stamp it out by cleanliness, it will come upon us most severely some day.

Mr. HOBSON was not surprised to hear that fever and other diseases were prevalent to a great extent. At Kyo, for instance, a pig and several hens occupied the same rooms as the family of the house.

Some further discussion took place, and the CHAIRMAN suggested that they might call a meeting of the Rural Sanitary Committee.

Mr. JENKINS: How do we stand with regard to the Rural Sanitary Committee?

The CHAIRMAN: The Local Government Board say we have no right to rescind the motion appointing a committee. To avoid any suspicion on the part of others who may think that we are actuated by some improper motive, it would perhaps be better to call a meeting, and then determine upon such proceedings as may be thought fit for the time.

Mr. JENKINS thought that they would be compelled to call a meeting of the Rural Sanitary Committee before they would be in a position to answer the letter. It was quite clear that something ought to be done in the way of appointing a medical man and a sanitary inspector. No doubt the salaries of these officers would be on anormous sum, but in the face of the sanitary improvements that were being carried on all over the county, were they wise to wait longer?

The CHAIRMAN only objected to the enormous expense.

The CLERK said it was clear that unless the Board took action in the matter, the Local Government Board would.

Mr. H. RITSON expressed himself in favour of the appointment of a medicel officer and inspector.

Mr. GLEDSTONE: Can we not appoint a medical officer without the sanction of the Local Government Board?

Mr. RITSON: No. We cannot answer the letter until the resoultion resinding the appointment of a Rural Sanitary Committee is again rescinded.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Local Government Board had decided that the action of the Board was a nullity, and consequently the Committee would exist until the expiration of the current year. He recommended a meeting of the Sanitary Committee in order that they might reply to the letter.

Mr. H. RITSON still maintained, that they could not call a meeting of the Sanitary Committee in the face of the resolution which had been made.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Poor Law Board's letter set the resolution aside. With a view to putting an end to the discussion he would move that the Clerk summons a meeting of the Rural Sanitary Committee for that day fortnight.

Mr. JENKINS had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

Mr. RITSON proposed, as an amendment, that the Sanitary Committee should meet next Friday, in order that the letter might receive an early answer.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. Ritson that it would be exceedingly difficult to get a meeting on the day named.

Mr. ALDER moved that a full meeting of the Board take place that day fortnight, and that the Clerk take the necessary steps for calling the meeting.

A Member stated that the Sanitary Committee only would have to decide with regard to the letter.

Mr. ALDER did not think the Sanitary Committee would act in opposition to the Guardians.

The Chairman and Mr. Ritson withdrew their propositions, and that of Mr. Alder having been seconded by Mr. Jenkins, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously,

The meeting then proceeded to investigate the relief cases.

Annual Township Meetings.

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

On Wednesday afternoon, the annual meeting of the rated inhabitants of the township of Conside and Knitsley was held in the Town Hall, Consett. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Hedley. The old overseers were re-elected.

EBCHESTER.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of Ebchester was held in the Commercial Inn (Mr. R. Routledge's), Consett, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Mr. Edward Dixon, of Ebchester Mill, was called to the chair. The assistant overseer (Mr. Coupland) then proceeded to read the statement of the income and expenditure for the year, which was—expenditure nearly £225, and the income £240. The persons nominated to serve as overseers were:—Mr. Edward Dixon, Ebchester Mill; Mr. John Moody, Ebchester; and Mr. George Routledge, Consett. It was stated that the assistant-overseer wished an increase of salary. He had at present £20, and it was proposed by Mr. Geo. Routledge and seconded by Mr. Matthew N. Ward, that his salary be increased to £25, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Charlton, Leadgate, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dixon for his services in the chair. The meeting then terminated.

MEDOMSLEY.

On Wednesday afternoon, at five o'clock, a meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Medomsley was held in the vestry-room of the church. The attendance was larger than last year. The Rev. E. J. Midgley, presided. After the accounts for the past year had been examined, Mr. Horn proposed and Mr. John Smith seconded the nomination of the retiring overseers, Messrs. John Allison, Hamsterley Mill; W. H. Hedley, Medomsley; and John Smith, Medomsley. Mr. Coupland (assistant overseer) stated that on account of his increased duties as assistant overseer he felt it his duty to ask for an increase of salary. Mr. Smith proposed that Mr. Coupland's salary be £50 instead of £40, which was seconded by Mr. Hedley and carried unanimously.

COLLIERLEY AND PONTOP.

The annual meeting of the rated inhabitants of the township of Collierley and Pontop was held at the house of Mr. John Fenwick, Bute Arms, Dipton, on Tuesday evening,—the Rev. F. W. Bradley, presiding. The accounts for the past year were examined and found correct. The assistant-overseer, Mr. John Maddison, was highly complimented on the manner in which he had performed his duties, and his salary was advanced £5 per annum. The overseers nominated were Messrs. Joseph Robinson and John Urwin; and Thomas Humphreys, waywarden and guardian. It was also resolved to levy a rate of 6d. in the pound, towards building a British School at Collierley Dykes. A vote of thinks to the chairman terminated a very harmonious and numerously attended meeting.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, March 24.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. and R. WALLIS, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Robert Burtennett, Blackhill, labourer, was charged with having been drunk at the above place, on the 8th inst. Sergt. Nattress proved the case. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.

Thomas McKenna, who pleaded guilty to being drunk at Medomsley on the 9th inst., was fined 10s. and costs.

James McCann and William McKenna, Leadgate, labourers, were charged by P.C. Firn with a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 10th inst.—Defendants were each fined 10s. and costs.

Samuel Curley, Owen Hewitson, Patrick Hines, John Graham, and John Turnbull, all of Leadgate, were charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Leadgate, and were each fined 5s. and the expenses.

John Biggen, labourer, Lintz, charged with a similar offence, was also fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Christopher Callaghan, puddler, Consett, was charged by P.C. Tranmer with having been drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the 10th inst. The officer found the defendant in Princess Street. He was drunk and wanted to fight.—Defendant said he had been in the vicinity of Consett for the last twenty-one years, and during that time had only been once before a bench of magistrates.—Fined 5s. and costs.

John McGlinn, Consett, puddler, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence in Medomsley Road Consett, on the 10th inst.—Fined 5s. and costs.

James McKenna pleaded guilty to having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill, on the 23rd inst. P.C. Riddell proved the offence.—Fined 10s. and costs, and in default of payment committed to gaol for seven days.

COMPROMISED CASES.

Ann McCoudle, married woman, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth McEwan at Blackhill, on the 10th inst.—Compromised.

Patrick Woods, Blackhill, puddler, was charged with assaulting Michael McAnaney at Blackhill, on the same day.—Compromised.

John Fitzpatrick, puddler, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Henry Burns at Blackhill, on the 9th inst.—Compromised.

John Gonnor and Henry Burns, Blackhill, puddlers, were charged with assaulting Sarah Fitzpatrick on the same occasion.—Compromised.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Joseph Angus, Shotley Bridge, was charged with assaulting Sarah Beckwith, at Shotley Bridge, on the 15th inst. Complainant failed to appear against the defendant who was discharged

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Charles Bedlan, a lad, belonging Allendale Cottages, was charged with wilfully damaging a grass field belonging to Mr. John Smith, farmer, Medomsley, on the 9th inst. P.C. Parkinson proved the case.—Ordered to pay the damage and costs—7s. 6d.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Nicholas Lamb, labourer, Consett, was charged with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Consett, on the 10th inst.—Defendant was bound over in the sum of £2 to keep the peace for six months, and ordered to pay costs—7s. 6d.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, March 27th.—Before A. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

William Headlin, Craghead, miner, who did not appear, was charged by P.C. Storey, with drunkenness. On Sunday evening last, the officer found defendant laying in a small stream of water. Fined 5s. and costs.

Joseph Young, Peter Riley, John Liddell and Peter Mullen, pitman, were charged with a similar offence, at Burnopfield, on Saturday night last. P.C. Graves proved the offence.—Fined 5s. and costs each.

William Kell, Margaret Stuart, and Stephen McKinley, were charged by Sergt. Morland with drunkenness, at Dipton, on the 15th inst.—Stuart, who did not appear, was fined 10s., and costs; the other defendants were fined 5s. and costs.

Patrick Carey, miner, was charged by P.C. Raine with a similar offence at Tantobie.—Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 5s. and costs.

Daniel Tye, who was represented by his wife, was charged by Sergt. Morland with a similar offence at Hill Top, on the 15th inst.—The officer said he visited the house (which contained two rooms) on Wednesday night and he found seventeen persons.—Fined 10s. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Jonathan Roddam, miner, was charged with refusing to quit at Annfield Plain, on the 15th inst. He refused to leave the house, and wanted to fight anybody in the village. Fined 5s. and costs.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY AT BURNOPFIELD.

Michael McLeon, James Donkin, John Liddle, Robt. Fenwick, Thomas McGuney, William Ferguson; James Cashling, Matthew Hedley, and William Smith were charged with obstructing the highway by playing at pitch and toss between Burnopfield and Tanfield. Mr. Beatie, of Hexham, defended. Ferguson, Cashling, Hedley, and Smith, were fined 5s. and the expenses. The other defendants were each fined 10s. and costs.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY AT CONSETT.

John Rafferty, Michael Latter, Barnard McLeod, and Barnard Tynon, were charged by P.C. Tranmer with the above offence at Consett, on the 16th inst. Defendants were each fined 10s. and costs.

STEALING GINGER BEER.

Christopher Whitfield, and Joseph Redner, boys, were charged with stealing six bottles of ginger beer, the property Mr. Young, ale and porter merchant, Consett.—The defendants were ordered to receive six strokes from a birch rod, and to pay the expenses.

LARCENY BY A YOUNG WOMAN.

Rachael Ann Ellwood, a young woman of respectable appearance, was charged with stealing a brooch and an apron belonging to Dorothy Charlton, at Consett. Mr. Granger defended, and submitted there had been no intention to deal on the part of the young woman.—She was committed to Durham for fourteen days.

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

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

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See Article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

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

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Sherburn Terrace, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr. J. R. Smith, plumber, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. John Featherstone, Mr. William Foster, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. M. Lowson, Templeton, near Consett.

BISHOP AUCKLAND—At the Register Office, on the 24th inst., Mr. Richard Wilkinson to Miss Hannah E. Mather, both of Crook.

TOWLAW—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. W. Robson, Mr. John Hobson to Miss Martha Elizabeth Wilkinson, both of Towlaw.—26th, Mr. Robert Hobson to Miss Elizabeth Ann Wheatley, both of Towlaw.

NEWCASTLE—At St. Nicholas' Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. A. Gooderham, B.A., George, eldest son of Mr. J. Emmerson, of Crook, to Mary Alice, second daughter of the late Jas. Wilson, Esq., St. George's London.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Trafalgar House, on the 22nd inst., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Wm. Wilson, currier, Chester-le-Street, aged 22 years.

BLACKHILL—At 9, Riddle Street, on the 8th inst., James Simm, aged 19½ years.

At 9, Riddle Street, on the 13th inst., Margaret Alice Sanderson, aged 7½ years.

At 9, Riddle Street, on the 13th inst., Jonathan Sanderson, aged 12 years.

EAST WORSAL—Near Yarm, Yorkshire, on the 22nd inst., Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr. James Robinson, farmer, late of Howens Farm, Consett, aged 70 years.

KIPHILL—On the 18th inst., Jane, relict of Mr. Jos. Snow, late of Beamish Park, aged 82.

D PIT—On the 18th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. W. White, aged 48.

WEST PELTON—On the 16th inst., Emily Jane, daughter of Mr. G. Green, aged 2 years.

WHEATLEY GREEN—On the 22nd inst., Osythe, wife of Mr. Walton, aged 35.

NEWFIELD—On the 23rd inst., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. Browell, aged 16.

BIRTLEY—On the 17th inst., Annie, wife of Mr. Henry Winn, aged 28.

On the 20th inst., Mrs. Jane Humble, innkeeper, aged 83.

SACRISTON—On the 13th inst., Hannah, daughter of Mr. G. Gibson, aged 2 years.

On the 21st inst., Margaret, daughter of Mr. J. Murphy, miner, aged 6 year.

On the 25th inst., Mr. Luke Crossland, miner, aged 63.

EDMONDSLEY—On the 22nd inst., Jane Ann, daughter of Mr. T. Robson, miner, aged 1 year.

CROOK—On the 11th February, Mr. Matthew Thomas Gray, aged 20.

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