

possession a £10 Bank of England note, and some gold and silver in a purse. He had also about her a gold watch, chain, and neck chain, superb gold bracelet, diamond and other valuable rings.—Mr. Hardwick, the defendant made no answer. Inspector Plumbe, of the C division, said that she was dumb, but not deaf.—Mr. Hardwick flung her seen so from her birth?—Inspector: I do not know this. The defendant was ordered to be discharged.

MARYLEBONE.

SATURDAY.—A beating of a young named William Simmons, was charged with cruelty against his donkey. He was found, in High-street, thrashing it. The beast was most unmercifully. The donkey was yoked to a shuffly loaded with vegetables, and he attributed it to the fact that the animal could not move, which the poor beast impossible, from the heavy load; and besides, the friction of the collar. He kicked the animal several times. The prisoner was fined twenty shillings, which he paid.

RE acknowledged to be all that are required to conquer disease and prolong life.
The extraordinary success of this medicine is the won-

of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands of people, and has in every instance done good; it never in the slightest degree interfered with the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that they have been cured of the RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, and all the other ailments of the system, and that they have been completely cured of any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received; and the following are accepted as people well known in their respective countries, and whose statements are perfectly respectable. Further sheets of testimonials, and the *Lancet* and *Times* of Old Paris," may be had gratis, of all agents.

The following case of cure by Druggist's Life Pills is communicated by Mr. C. Rutter, chemist and druggist, Shaftesbury, Dorset, England, and is a most remarkable one. The respectable farmer residing near Shaftesbury, had for several years been subject to most distressing attacks of *dizziness of the head*, frequently attended with severe head-ache. The various medicines he used at different times did him little or no good, till he was induced to give Relief, and as a trial. The very first dose afforded much relief, and he continued to take the medicine till such time as his ailment has taken. He always resorts to them on finding any symptoms of the complaint coming on, and they invariably relieve him. The attacks have been much less frequent since taking Druggist's Life Pills, and he believes by continuing their use his complaint will entirely leave him.

From Mr. W. Alexander, bookseller, Yarmouth, 1844. "You will probably remember the name of the respectable octogenarian gardener, Mr. Cowles, of Blundreston, who still (with his son-in-law) attends our excellent vegetable and fruit market. Mr. Cowles, when I last saw him, a few weeks ago, was in excellent health, and, although he is now eight and thirty, was at digging in the garden several hours in the day. He still continues occasionally to take the med. cine, which he believes, under impulsion, to have been the means of conferring on him much more comfort."

Since I wrote above, I have inquired after Mr. Cowles, and learned that he is quite well and hearty. The same gentleman writes me, that he has been using Druggist's excellent medicine, he is quite well, cheerful, and able to resume his work."

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Champion Office, March 3, 1845.

Believe me, I think it is a most remarkable instance in human nature, that I think it is a most remarkable instance in human nature, on purchasing a box of your pills, declared to me that the last eight years he has suffered severely from a bad stomach, no food resting on it, and swelling often existed; and that after finishing one box at 1s. 14d. he felt better, and that he could now eat any food, and his appetite and spirits increased."

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. VERRON.

Be aware of spurious imitations.

Be aware of spurious imitations of the above medicine, which are in great numbers. The name of the proprietor is in genuine letters on a RED OXIDON, engraved in the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "J. T. BARRETT & SONS," London, on the directions. Sold by Messrs. J. B. 13d, 2s. 3d, and family packets at 11s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per box. The name of the proprietor is in genuine letters on a RED OXIDON, engraved in the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "J. T. BARRETT & SONS," London, on the directions. Sold by Messrs. J. B. 13d, 2s. 3d, and family packets at 11s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per box. The name of the proprietor is in genuine letters on a RED OXIDON, engraved in the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "J. T. BARRETT & SONS," London, on the directions. Sold by Messrs. J. 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on the North Midland Railway on Monday evening last, about a quarter-past six o'clock. The Manchester and Leeds Railway Company's express train, which consisted of the Humber engine, its tender, and three passenger coaches, was then near a first-class carriage, which Leeds at six o'clock, and had reached a point between the Woodlesford and the Methley stations, near the latter and about five miles from Leeds, when the engine suddenly ran off the line and down the embankment, dragging after it the first-class carriage, which was slightly damaged. In the train, amongst whom were Mr. Thomas Clegg, cotton-spinner, Newmarket-lane, with Mrs. and Miss Clegg, who were returning home from Harrogate, where they had been for the benefit of Miss Clegg's health. All three were hurled out and bruised, and the latter sustained bleeding from the head, and was not only sensible but able to walk. Mr. Clegg was bruised about the shoulder and cut about the head. The two ladies were injured chiefly about the head. They were conveyed, we believe, to the Leeds Infirmary, and Mr. J. A. Ransome, surgeon, their medical attendant, proceeded to Leeds on Tuesday morning to ascertain the extent of their injuries, and whether they could bear the removal home. Another passenger was Mr. Firth, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander Henry and Co., of Manchester, but, who resides in Leeds, and who was not hurt, except by the loss of his boots and contusions from the effects of which he is

still suffering. Amongst the passengers who were less seriously hurt were Mr. E. Hulmes, a commercial traveller, who is now at the Scarborough Hotel, Leeds; Mr. Lofthouse, of Leeds, who is at 39, Colberg-street, Manchester; Mr. Hirst, who is at present in Sandford-street, Leeds; and another commercial traveller, whose name we could not learn, but who is staying at the Royal Hotel, Leeds. The guard, whose name is Kinner, the engine man, named Joseph Kay, and the stoker, named John Latty, were all considerably hurt. As soon as all the passengers had been extricated one of the trucks was used to take the injured

stop the trains that might be coming forward, till the rails could be cleared and the line repaired. This was done, and at one period no fewer than seven trains were stopped. In consequence of this delay, the two trains which leave Leeds in the evening, after the express train—viz., that at ten minutes past six, and that at a quarter before eight o'clock, arrive in Manchester together; but instead of reaching the Victoria station at ten minutes after nine, and a quarter-past ten, it wanted only twenty-four minutes to one o'clock in the morning when they arrived. On

an investigation of the rails where the accident occurred, the cause was soon discovered. It seems that one of the iron chairs on which the joints of the rail are secured, had been split or broken, and this had allowed the end of one of the rails to become detached at the joint. The flange of the engine-wheel having forced the loose rail outward, the engine ran off the rails and over the embankment. The train having no stoppages on that part of the line, usually traverses it at the rate of 50 to 55 miles an hour; so that the impetus would be very great. So far as we can learn there does not appear to be the slightest blame attach-

tributable to the engine-man or guard : the accident being solely owing to the broken chair. Mr. Johnson, superintendent of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company's locomotive department at Leeds, took possession of the broken chair, and it is said that the fracture appears to be an old one. No doubt a full inquiry into this fact will be made. The engine was found lying bottom upwards and much damaged; and the arranges are totally destroyed. Joseph Kay, the engine-man, who keeps a provision-shop in Garratt-street, Oldham-road, Manchester, at home, and it

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.—As the half-past eight Parliamentary train, or that which carries passengers at a rate of one mile, was standing at the down station on the South-western Railway on its last journey on Wednesday, the engine being then taking in water, and the engine-man being then examining his engine, as is customary during a stoppage, a sudden explosion took place, and the steam rushed out at the

severely sealed. The fireman escaped uninjured. The only other person who sustained injury was not a passenger, but a bystander. He was struck on the back of his head by a piece of coke, but with no great force.

ACCIDENT AT THE BRICKLAYS' ARMS STATION, ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, an accident occurred at the Bricklays' Arms station of the Dover railway, by which a man named Richard Smith, aged thirty years, sustained a severe injury to his head.

[illegible]

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A SERIES of MISADVENTURES.—On Monday morning, shortly after the arrival of the train, which left Reading at half-past seven o'clock, at the Maidenhead station, one of the tubes of the boiler exploded, rendering it impossible for the engine to proceed onwards to Paddington. An express was immediately sent to Mr. Howell, a Stough, who lost no time in hastening to Maidenhead with another engine; but, unfortunately, just as this engine was starting, with the delayed train and passengers, the latter engine exploded, and the train was again delayed.

sengers, towards town, an accident, precisely similar to that of the former one, occurred, thus rendering the engine from Slough also useless; and it was until the Oxford train arrived at Maidenhead, upwards of an hour and a half afterwards, that the sengers were enabled to proceed on their journey. The train, therefore, arrived at Paddington still halting past ten, instead of one at nine, and another at a quarter to ten, the engine which ought to have taken the nine o'clock Slough train to Paddington having become disabled at Maidenhead. — Just as the down mail train to Exeter, which leaves

at quarter-past ten, was on the eve of starting the same morning, from the Paddington terminus, a similar accident to the foregoing ones occurred to its engine one of the tubes of the boiler suddenly bursting, as though completely discharging the engine attached to the mail train, and delaying its arrival at Slough, the first station she stopped at, nearly an hour. The train, and the one which left Paddington an hour afterwards, both arrived at Slough at the same time. We are happy to state that, notwithstanding the bursting of the tubes of three engines, no injuries.

any one case, were sustained by the engine drivers and stokers, nor indeed by any persons connected with the Company. Considerable alarm prevailed at Paddington in consequence of the non-arrival of the first up-train from Reading; which, however, was delayed as soon as the superintendent of the telegraph arrived, and a communication, by that means, opened between Slough and the terminus.

EXECUTION OF ELLISON AT BODMIN.—Monday being the day appointed for the execution of Benjamin

son, for the murder of Mrs. Seman, at their place an immense body of people took up their places in the spacious grounds fronting the drop, at Bodø, to witness the unfortunate convict's untimely end. On his leaving the chapel, and where the sacrament was administered to him, on receiving which he appeared to seem, for an instant only, that firmness which he seems to have maintained throughout to an unusual degree, he was again taken to his cell, where he requested to be allowed to change his coat for a blue frock which he wore on his trial, and asked for a black one, which was given him.

and he put it on. He was then pinioned, and immediately after conducted from the cell to the scaffold. He entered on the drop in a firm manner, and for the next few minutes appeared to be earnestly engaged in prayer. The cap was then pulled over his face, the executioner retired, and the drop fell. He for nearly five minutes showed no signs of life, but at the end of that time he struggled much, and lived after the drop fell nearly eight minutes. Ellison made no comment on his death, and he addressed a single word to the man in the chair, saying, "I am glad to die in this situation."

Nonn
nder;
to had
arrived
and
and lately
the car-
Dean

...confronted him with evidence last, up
which time he had buoyed himself up with a hope
a reprieve, neither acknowledging nor denying
guilt. He was a tall man, six feet high, a native of
parish near Leeds, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
He has left a wife and family to lament his untimely
and disgraceful end. In consequence of disagree-
ments on pecuniary matters he left his wife and home
about six years since, and had not been heard of
thence until after his committal to gaol on the charge
of murder.

FATH CONNOR, DEAN OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN, LONDON.

—On Thursday night week considerable excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Tower-street by the universal prevalence of a report that a man of the name of Joseph William Bean had murdered his wife, at his residence, G. Priest-ally, Tower-street.

It appears that between eight and nine o'clock the lodgers in the upper floor were alarmed by a violent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time were in their apartments on the ground floor. Shortly afterwards blows were heard, and a noise as if a heavy fall had fallen upon the floor. The assistance of

police haven't been obtained, Sergeant Miller, of Town street division, entered the apartment, and finding a woman lying on the floor, he demanded the cause of the occurrence, when he was informed that the woman had been accusing her husband of ill-treating the family, and that he had subsequently strangled her, immediately after which she fell backward upon the ground, the heel of her boot having caught in a hole in the floor, in consequence of which it had been torn off in the upper left arm. She then turned off from the upper left arm. She then turned off from the upper left arm. She then turned off from the upper left arm.

fast—her neck was broken, and in a few minutes afterwards she expired. The acting inspector, Teague, immediately took Bean into custody.

Now what, I would ask, is there so monstrously bad in the arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, dissension and vituperation that has taken place? I believe that a disinterested and reflective person cannot find any will say that there is anything bad in the arrangement, and particularly when he is informed that the law was not made by the Moslems and Persians, but if you inoperative, or not conducive to the well-being of the order. It could be improved or repealed according to circumstances arising out of its operation, and the collective wisdom of those brought to bear upon it at the ensuing Annual Committee. That such would be the opinion of a disinterested and reflective person I do believe, and that many such have declared the arrangement practical and highly necessary for the safety and well-being of the Institution, I feel certain.

content for its right and just. For my own part, I would never succumb to those in office, nor would I submit to factious and designing men. In a large institution, like the Manchester Unity, it is utterly impossible that all can have their wishes gratified; but if things are wrong, there is a proper way of rectifying them, and that the dissentients know. There are many other statements to which I might refer, and could prove them either to be exaggerated, or false altogether; but I find I have written to you as great a length as I can expect to be inserted, and shall therefore close with sincerely wishing that the Order may still continue to prosper, and render that support, consolation, and comfort to its members, which I feel confident it is the wish of those who have recently amended its laws, that it should do.

Sir, I remain, yours obediently,
ROBERT GLASS.

HENRY W—E, Framemaker,	£25	
JOHN D—N, Bookbinder,	15	All P. G. M.
JOHN P—B, Sashing-seller,	15	(except the
GEORGE R—D, Printer,	5	Silversmith)
JAMES M—D, Sashing-seller	15	and trader
WILLIAM G—D, Publican and Sinner,	5	with the Or
ISAAC S—N, Silversmith,	5	der.

Another branch of the tree of corruption that has grown out of the system of *patronage* is giving Gray the benefit of all the feasts that frequently occur among the "governors" of the Order; one of the most prominent of which is a tremendous "banquet" which is given

the dinner of this kind is got up reflects disgrace upon you and me." "I am not at all concerned in it. It is downright force, and bribery, on the principle of—'there is no compulsion, on you must.'" An affair of this kind is got up after the fashion of the "Bazaar of the Bachelors," and the dinner of the honey-pot, and is conducted by the C. S. crew in the most unbecomingly vulgar manner. The time occasion serves, that "the Board of Directors as now in Manchester; and sundry hints about 'cultivating their acquaintance.'" Then it is stated that "Mr. So has given £5 towards the dinner at Gray's; how many more will put up with it?" "Yes," say the C. S. crew, "and many names; and then another, Among them, a decent sum is now raised, say £30. Among the few who of course all the Board is invited. The stuffing of Champagne is introduced; and the 'generous tradesmen begin to vie with each other as to who shall put the most in." "Well," begins the C. S. crew, "it is a very good thing, but I tell you 'tis the order of the day, or rather the night. The delecta concludes with mutual promises to meet the INCOGNITABLE EXECUTIVE and their worthy tradesmen to support one another through thick and thin." This is a faithful description of these men and their

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

"I will (although I've done't before)
Demonstrate to your sense once more,
And draw a Figure that shall tell you

That there is no General Law which deposes to, or authorizes the G. M. and Board of Directors to exercise arbitrary power, or to suspend the operation of the General Laws, is most certain. To appeal to any practice which hitherto may have obtained, is to appeal to a corruption, which ought never to have been permitted. That such practice may be found to have existed is not to be denied, inasmuch as corruption has, for a long time past, thoroughly tainted the administration of the Order in

These are their words :—" The Board view with regret the attempts that have been made in the Manchester and Salford Districts to excite the members into acts of insult and intimidation, therefore, with a view of effectually putting a stop to such practices, the Directors herewith instruct the Officers of the Manchester District to suspend, until the next A. M. C., R. C. Hulley, Joseph Taylor, Benjamin Stott, Robert Wood, and R. J. Richardson, or any other person who may be found guilty of pursuing a similar course."

on mercy's seat!

It is obvious that the G. M. and Board of Directors, in order to "put a stop" to therapeutically spreading inquiry into the causes of the diseases in the Exterville, which had already become notorious to numerous persons, have decided to employ the services of a "man of letters" from Manchester and Stafford districts, resolved to put practice on appropriate "custom amongst the Malays," who as the honourable and independent-minded Editor of the daily *London Journal and Pioneer* so graphically described, "as a rule, are suffering a course of intemperance and dissipation, and are liable to be killed by the violence of every unfortunate passenger who may chance to oppose himself, however innocently or unthinkingly, to the mischievous progress of the maddened drunkard!" In like manner did custom infuriated Directors, drunk with the power of the monopoly, indulge for a long-continued course of profligate administration, favouring the opinion that would soon stop the unhalloped tub, rushed forth in grief and desperation amongst the members, regardless of wrong and reckless of consequences, cutting down indiscriminately, to the right and to the left, the innocent as well as the guilty, in the spirit of the coming storm must needs be executed by human sacrifices! Victims must be slain and held up in *terrors* to those fleeing and fleeing who dare think for themselves, or give utterance to their honest sentiments.

And by the following mode was this righteous resolution carried into effect. A certain man, wise in his generation, and at the instigation of that portion of the Board of Directors who have an enormous private pecuniary interest in the corrupt practices which have been introduced, through their means, into the working of the Order of the late year, tendered a secret accusation against the five individuals named in the preceding paragraph. The charge was listened to, and without the Board taking up the matter, the five were investigated the truth or otherwise of his statement, the act once and "unanimously resolved" to rob those five members of their rights and privileges as Old Fellows of the Order, and to deprive them of the deed if possible the same day. The Board subsequently resolved that the parties named in the foregoing paragraph be and they were, without any trial, so unjustly and illegally suspended, to bring evidence before them to prove that he had had no participation in the "insubordination" of which he had been the cause! The secret and once dreaded Star Chamber in days of yore, was now the business of the Order, and the act of the Board of Directors, and the suspension was based against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights and privileges of members on the other! Who can respond men with principles so depraved? Who can hold them

On the following Monday, July 7th, the adjourned quarterly Committee of the district again met, when delegates from seventy-five lodges were in attendance. The district officers not appearing, P. G. M. John Richardson White was appointed to the chair. The resolutions passed at the general meeting on the preceding Saturday were unanimously adopted as the resolutions of the Manchester district, and an address to the several lodges in the unity was ordered to be drawn up, in conformity therewith. That address has been circulated, and has been read in no small degree, in spite of the endeavour of the Board to suppress its being read in lodges to en-

over the facts, nor attempts to do so, we must take account as admitted and established by all parties. Very well. But the *Journal* asserts that 'friend Hardy' said that the 'suppression of evidence' was 'the worst thing that could be done'. But the *Journal* was right, without trial or arraignment of any kind, in systematically taking a portion of their own funds to support themselves from starvation. Unfortunately for the *Journal*, no one who will turn to the quarterly reports of the Order for January, 1886, when to those questions occurred, may not 'friend Hardy' was not a member of the Board at that time, and the *Journal* is not a member of the Board at the times to whom this 'eternal shame' attaches, are George Richmond; James Mansfield; William Ratcliff; Henry Rathbone; John Peiser; Thomas Jell's; E. K. Davis; Robert R. Elliott; and William F. Durand! The previous hiring *Journal* has thus farred and fattened itself on the bones of the Order.

We will now proceed to comment briefly on the tables of 'suppositions' drawn up by the sapient W. D. Smith, of Birmingham, and published by the gentlemen in the recent A. M. G. Report. This rule-of-three theorem is himself a member of the Board of Directors, and while acting as the President of the Board, he has been known to presume upon 'cutting his wise tooth' on the occasion

that age bring in with them members the initiatory gainers. Now we totally deny the accuracy of this position, and, on the contrary, assert most distinctly, that the average age of initiation falls far short of thirty-two years. We endeavor to show that this is in existence by exhibiting what the average age of the whole unit, at initiation, or at the present moment, can be accurately determined, yet there are sufficient means at hand to show that thirty-two years is not the average age at initiation, as represented by those tables. "Every facility being afforded Mr. Smith by the Birmingham *Editor*," in his endeavor to show that the average age of membership is less than thirty-two years, he has, in the first place, endeavored to mislead the public by making it appear as though he had shown, from the proposition of Lodge in that district, that the average age at initiation amounts to thirty-two years. We, will venture a step further, and defy him to prove such to be the fact from the books of any Lodge whatever in the entire unit. He cannot do this, then the whole superstructure founded upon the correctness of his supposition falls at once to the ground. The next fact should ultimately show that the average initiatory age is less than twenty-two years, then the competency of Mr. Smith to designate "suppositions" on which the least dependence can be put, and on which legislation should be based, will be finally disposed of. The next obvious error in the table is the assumption that every individual who enters the Order is a married man! Ridiculous as such a proposition really is, it is nevertheless gravely advanced by a Society of one hundred members. Now for fifty five years every one hundred members of our order has been composed of men, and women have never been admitted, and then men, we should be strangely misinformed in the notion that for every fifty dead widows we have, at least, fifty living widows, and consequently, that every member in the one hundred must have been a married man! Then again it is assumed, that every member

applicable here. Their inquiry into the amount of Lodge funds was not only vexatious and unnecessary, but also in the power delegated to them by the Newswatch G. M. C., which resolution authorized them to call for all information necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the financial condition of the Order, in such form as to them might appear most convenient for classification." We conclude that Lodge funds are to a certain extent connected with the financial condition of the Order, but we cannot say that they form necessarily a part of it, inasmuch as "finance" implies a given income and expenditure, combined with a profit or loss on the transaction. Now, the amount of Lodge funds is not a profit or loss, but it is the amount of profit or loss accruing from the income of Lodge funds. Therefore, the fact that the Lodge funds, exceeding their liability to sickness and death, exceed their amount could not be considered "necessary information," neither were Lodges "compellable to furnish such information." That the Order did not approve the amount of Lodge funds being called for, was fully explained by the fact that the Order had previously declared "that the G. M. and Board of Directors were not justified in sending for the returns of the amount of Lodge funds."

the purchase of regalia, &c., to certain members of the congregation amounted to ! They must not all us that they were retracted in honour from publishing the amount of the subscription, and that the sum of £1000 was the sum of that subscription had not been the case. The fact of the subscription of the fact that "Archibald Allan, Esq., of the office, Aberdeen," while presiding at the "dinner in the Grand Hall," Glasgow, supported on the subject by Mr. James Allan, Esq., of the office, Aberdeen, and the Deputy of the Grand Master, Mr. William Hattell, corresponding to the fact that Mr. J. Mansfield, Past Grand Master, Mr. Gray, Past Grand Master, all of Glasgow, said, "The funds of the society, derived from small weekly contributions, amount to £7500 a year. (Cheers.) The aggregate amount of the subscription, however, is £1000, the balance being the way of charity annually amount to £1000." (Cheers.)

We treat as idle breath the notion which, some have promulgated, that the officers intend to make use of the returns for "government purposes." They intend no such thing. They know better. Their game is safer, and far more profitable to themselves than that. They care little about government, yet take heed to themselves. They intend to make use of those returns for purposes of their own only! What possible protection can we have against paid spies being maintained amongst us in such situations as would enable them to communicate any official information, at any time, or in any manner required? But this is not the danger. One of far greater magnitude, of infinitely superior importance to us, is, as regards the rights and privileges of individuals, and the best interests of our commonwealth, now threatens to overwhelm us. A dark, dense cloud has

Further still, he seeks to extend his power, and threats us the last shred of our independence. In his homilies he bids us to "abolish sub-committees to handle appeals, and leave such appeals to the consideration of the Appeal Committee only."—(See P. G. M. Mansfield's *Chronicle*, p. 135.)—This, indeed, is the ultimate end of the movement, the enforcement of the Old Fellow. We have already lost our enfranchisement; we have already lost the control over our own money and expenditure, and are now told, when systematically robbed out of our property, to go to the robbers only for redress! The House of Deputies have succeeded, at the H. of D. where "his deputies were,"

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ATL COALRIERY ACCIDENT.—One of those explosions, which are of almost every-day occurrence, took place on Thursday, August 14th, at St. Helen's Coal-riery, in the county of Durham, when the explosion was the property of Joseph Teale, Esq., and the cause, by which the explosion was caused, was the negligence of Joseph Bridgick, the former nineteen years of age, and the latter eleven years of age, lost their lives. What makes the case more distressing is that their mother was a widow, and was almost wholly dependent on them for support. On Friday an inquest was held on the bodies before Mr. Thornton, deputy-cornor of the Bishop Auckland district, when the following verdict was given.—Richard Brown deposed:—I was overman at St. Helen's Auckland Colliery; the

"I was working about 130 yards from the place, if the explosion would have gone myself; if there had been a damper, the explosion would not have taken it, as I did not think there was any fire in the place; the boys had left us scarcely five minutes, when we heard the report of the explosion," I said. "What is that?" and M'Nay said, "That is the damper." Then crept on his hands and knees, in search of the damper. He was obliged to turn, as the fire was so strong; he was like to lose his breath; I had not been in that part of the mine but a month previous to the explosion; I had seen no bodies found, I was taken home in a cart, and I was not in the damper. I was not M'Nay, deputy, gave evidence to the effect—Mr. Lindmarsh deposed—When I heard of the explosion, I went to the pit. I did not intend to go down the pit. I have worked at the above colliery

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