

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 2nd. June 1860.

Page 2 Col. 5.

Mill Town Mining Company (Limited).

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the Commercial Hotel, Chesterfield, on Friday evening last, C. Binns, Esq., in the chair, to decide matters of an important character respecting the mine. A statement of accounts showed that the profits for the last half year had fallen from £1,255-18-4d. to £8-10-9d., and that the available balance of the company was only £216-18-9d. This had principally arisen from the vein known as the Hogsland Vein being to a considerable degree worked out and explored above the toadstone and between the toadstone and the shale. The directors, in their report set forth three plans for the future working of the mine, and the one they recommended was that of piercing through the toadstone into the lower limestone - an experiment which had never been tried in the ashover district, but which the agent, Mr. Boden, from his knowledge of similar workings in the neighbourhood of Crich, considered advisable here. To carry out these further proceedings, the directors propose that 2,400 new shares of £1 each should be created and divided amongst the present proprietors. The proposition the meeting unanimously sanctioned, and the Secretary was instructed to send circulars to the whole of the shareholders to ascertain what shares would be taken up. If, as is anticipated, ore in sufficient quantity to pay for working is found below the toadstone a new feature will be opened up in lead mining in this district.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 2nd. June 1860.

Page 4 Col. 2.

The Lund Hill Explosion.

The sum of £5,000 has been expended in relief amongst the sufferers, and a balance, is still left of upwards of £6,000 at the end of the present financial year (March). A revision of the list is about to take place, as no less than 46 females who were made widows by the accident have again entered into the bonds of wedlock.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 2nd. June 1860.

Page 4 Col. 2.

Shocking and Fatal Pit Accident.

A fatal pit accident occurred on Friday morning, at Netherend, within three miles of Stourbridge. The pit at which it happened is not a coal but a clay one, and is about 46 yards in depth. Priscella Vincent was employed as bankswoman, part of her duty being to unhook the full skip when it arrived at the top, and then hook on the empty skip. She was in the latter act when her apron became entangled with a piece of broken hoop iron with which the skip was bound, and the descent having commenced before she was able to extricate herself, she was dragged to the mouth of the pit and precipitated to the bottom. The workings, it seems, do not proceed from the lower part of the pit, but several yards above it. A framework of wood had accordingly been laid across upon which to land the men, and through this framework the body of the unfortunate woman crashed into the space beneath. Several men who heard the noise ran to the spot, but by the time she was got out life was totally extinct.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 2nd. June 1860.

Page 4 Col. 3.

The Wigan Colliers.

The colliers of Wigan and the district are at present in a very unsettled state, they having requested their masters to give them an advance of wages, which has been in all cases refused. A strike is, consequently, talked of; but, as yet, as far as we can learn, none of the men has left work. On Thursday evening, a meeting of the colliers was held at Wigan, at which resolutions were passed declaring that those present would not rest satisfied until they had received "an advance of wages in accordance with the prices paid at Oldham, Barnsley, Bolton, and the surrounding district", and pledging the audience to use every influence to bring all the men into the general organisation. The Chorley colliers have almost all resumed work, the masters having conceded an advance not quite as large as was asked.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 2nd. June 1860.

Page 4 Col. 3.

Assault in a Pit.

Joab Kiddy, collier, charged Richard Clayton, all of Staveley, with assaulting him on the 24th. inst., whilst at work. The assault was proved, and magistrates inflicted a fine of 10-0d and costs - in all £1-0-6d., which was paid.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 9th. June 1860.

Page 2 Col. 1.

Advert - Durrant Brick and Tile Works, Chesterfield.

Wanted, two steady men to grind and temper clay for the same. Apply on the Works.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 9th. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 4-6.

Alfreton County Court, Thursday.

Before J.T. Cantrell, Esq., Judge.

Important to Farmers - The Cattle Poisoning Case.

Thomas Wood v. Messrs. Mills.

This was an action to recover £21, the value of two cows and their milk, which plaintiff alleged had died from the effects of a deposit on his land, which came from defendant's lead works.

Mr. Fretson appeared on behalf of plaintiff; and Mr. Barker for defendants.

Mr. Fretson briefly opened the case, and the facts may be learned from the following evidence: -

Thomas Wood, sworn: I am a farmer residing at Stonehedge. Messrs. Mills have some smelting works within a short distance from my premises. The cupola is about 240 yards from my fields - these works are used for the smelting of lead. There is a furnace and a lofty chimney, and some sewers running near to the ground, all near to my fields. I have occupied the premises better than three years, and have during that time noticed a deal of smoke and a bad smell come from the works. I have noticed the wind bring the smoke into my fields. I had a cow died in February, 1859.

Mr. Fretson: Did you put Mr. Mills in court for that?

Witness continued: No, I did not put him in - yea, I did put him in - I mean he paid me without putting in. I had another cow died this year, in April. I had had it a year last March, and brought it at Matlock for £10 - it was in middling condition, and quite healthy. I cannot tell exactly when I first noticed any difference in its health, but should think in May after, when she began to decline in her milk. She wasted in her flesh, and got gradually worse and worse. When it died I sent a letter to Mr. Mills - I gave it to his manager. The cow was examined by veterinary surgeons on my part, and also on the part of Mr. Mills. I had a second cow died after that in May. I brought that at Matlock of Mr. John Hayes, of Brampton, butcher. It is two years since. I paid him £10-10-0d. for her - she was a fresh, healthy, very good cow. I noticed something amiss with her in January, 1859 - she declined in her milk, and seemed to run off very much. She kept at a stand still till last March, when she calved, after which she gave a little more milk, but was soon as bad as ever. I took her to Mr. Shemwell, cow leech. He saw her twice, and he told me she was "belland" - that is a name used for "poisoned by lead" in our country. I caused a letter to be sent through Mr. Clayton, solicitor, to Mr. Mills, and in consequence he sent some persons to be present at the post mortem examination. I estimate my loss for milk at about £5, and the cows at £8 each, although I gave a deal more for them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barker: I saw John Gratton after she was dead. John Pierce and Mr. Bland examined the cow for Mr. Mills. I do not know the symptoms of "belland" - was ignorant of it. Before the first cow died she stood like as if she was soft, and then went bump

against the heck. She stood as if stagnated. The second cow died in a month after - she ran round like a "scopperil".

Abraham Kirk, of Spitewinter, sworn: I am a labourer and small farmer. My house is about three-quarters of a mile from the plaintiff's premises. I have been in the habit of seeing these fields. I noticed something peculiar one day about plaintiff's cows, one was turning round and round, and I went and told my neighbours it was in a "belland" fit. I know what the symptoms are, for I have suffered £100 with it myself. When he first brought the cattle they stood very well for about three months. The second cow at first was in a very good condition, but she began to waste away, and showed all the symptoms of "belland". I saw it turning round in the cowhouse, and it died on the 14th. May last. A few days after I cut some grass from the field and took it to Mr. Martin, and he sent it to Dr. Black to be analyzed. I noticed the grass, and could see the "belland" upon the twigs in the hedge.

Cross-examined: I have suffered from "belland" to the extent of £100. I have lived on my farm 46 years. I suffered most when Mr. Mitchell had the works, which is about seven years ago.

John Clayton, on being sworn, said he lived at Dryhurst, about half a mile from the plaintiff's house. He knew Mr. Mill's cupola. He remembered about the month of November something happening to the flues, and he was told they had burst. He had been told by one of the men that the "belland" did not come from the cupola, and he picked up some twigs from the hedge, and showed them to his mother. It was all over "belland", and quite painted the end of his fingers. She said it would come off when some rain fell. A shower came, and in a few days more he got some more twigs, and showed them her, that it was still on, and stuck to his fingers like bird-lime. He had forgot to bring the twigs with him. The witness here gave it as his opinion that the cows had died from "belland", and considered that £23 would not cover the losses that plaintiff had sustained.

Thomas Lee, of Bunting Field, was of opinion that the cows had died of "belland". He had noticed them gradually decline in health, and had observed great quantities of smoke come from defendant's works on to plaintiff's land. The poisonous matter lay so thick upon the hedges that it looked as if it had been fresh painted up. He had cut some twigs, which he produced. (The witness here produced a quantity of twigs from the hedge, which were covered with a kind of white dust). He sent some of the twigs to Dr. Black for analyzation. In cross-examination he said he remembered the flue burst in November last. He saw the stuff and the smoke fly on to Mr. Wood's land. He could not say whether the cows were out grazing at the time. (A plan was here produced of the works and property round about). The witness denied being at the cupola on the 6th. of May, with his son.

Mr. Barker: Are you not interested in this case?

Witness: Well, no. I ---.

Mr. Barker: Shouldn't you like the plaintiff to win?

Witness: Well, shouldn't you like your side to win. (Laughter).

Mr. Barker accused witness of having lent plaintiff money to carry on the trial as he (Lee) had a trial coming on at the ensuing assizes under the same circumstances.

John Hayes, butcher, of Brampton, proved to selling plaintiff a cow at Matlock, two years ago, for £10-10-0d., it was a good sound healthy cow, he had had it a year and a half, and up to

when he sold it it was not "belland"; it was five or six weeks off calving and had previously had two calves.

William Hollingworth, of Ashover, was in the employ of Mrs. Mills, he was at work in the yard in November last, when the flue burst, there was plenty of smoke, &c., came out, it flew in all directions. He had noticed the smoke go over Wood's land. They tried all they could to stop the cupola from doing any more damage, but it burst again the same day. The smoke then flew on to Wood's land as the wind was in that direction. He had a piece of land adjoining the works, and he let it to a man who put cattle on to graze. He (witness) had had some cattle died from "belland" and Mr. Mills had paid him "belland" rent for the two fields. The cupola was between his fields and Woods; he had received "belland" rent for four years; he had 8 acres of land and received £6 per year. The hole where the flue burst was about two feet wide and a yard long; he let the field to a man who jobbed about for his cattle to graze on, and had never warned him of the smelting works. (Mr. Barker informed the witness he was acting very unfair in not telling the man, he was receiving "belland" rent and then letting to other parties). In cross-examination, the witness could not say whether it stated "belland" rent on the receipt, it was for accommodation.

Joseph Lee, of Ashover, son of the above named Mr. Lee, said he noticed the cattle when they were brought by Wood in 1858, and they were in very good health. After they had been turned on the fields in question they began to gradually waste away, and they died from belland. Cross- examined: He was present at the first post-mortem examination, and he said Mr. Leech, of Bakewell, asked plaintiff some questions. He persuaded him not to answer them, saying it was not the proper place to discuss such matters, he had no interest in the trial.

Thomas Shemwell, cow leech, of Brampton, sworn: I remember the plaintiff bringing the cow to me in August last; I told him to take the cow back and give it some cake and it might rally, it was belland. I was not present when she died, but I saw it examined after. I saw both cows examined, one on the 5th. of April and one on the 14th. May, and they both died of the belland. (The witness here began a long rambling story).

Mr. Fretson: What were the symptoms of the cow? - Why you know sir -
I am asking you for your evidence but I don't think it is worth much. (Laughter).

His Honour: That is not fair of you Mr. Fretson. (Laughter).

Witness continued: I took part of the stomach to Martin's and from there to Dr. Black's. I took some of both cows.

Cross-examined: The cow was brought to me in August last, a distance of four miles, good keep is good for the belland, and good keep is good for you (Mr. Barker) and me (laughter), I told him to take her home and give her some feed; that is the way I doctor the belland.

Mr. Barker: Do you know anything about belland?

Witness: Do you suppose I've been a doctor for forty years and know nothing about belland?

Do you say you have not seen cases of belland but that the flesh was blue?

It might be black - (laughter) - for what I know.

What Dr. Black? Perhaps so, I saw blue and black and Black will prove it - (much laughter) - have you done with me, that's right.

Rodger Wall, farmer, had seen the cows and was of opinion they had died from the belland.

Thomas Shentall, veterinary surgeon, of Bakewell, and was present at the examination of the cows and had no doubt they died from belland. There was a little fluid on the brain, the result of debility, but he had not the slightest doubt they had died from lead poison.

James Martin, Veterinary Surgeon, Chesterfield, was called to attend at the examination on the 5th. of April. There were also present Messrs. Cartledge, Leech, Bland, Shemwell, Pierce, Wood, they were present on behalf of both sides. The witness detailed the state of the cow's stomach, and proved taking some of it to Dr. Black for analization; he had seen Professor Morton's book on poison, and considered it very good. the inside of the cow had a bluish tint and he had no doubt it died from belland.

Thomas Stanton proved going to the fields in question and scraping a quantity of moss from the wall and handing it over to Dr. Black.

Dr. Black sworn: I am a Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Fellow and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. I have analysed a good deal, and remember receiving from Mr. Martin part of the contents of a cow's stomach in April and May; I received some grass and some scrapings off a wall, and also some twigs. I have analysed all these matters; I began with the stomach of the first cow; I took half-an-ounce of the food from the third stomach. After satisfying myself of appropriate tests of the existence of carbonate of lead, and also sulphate and sulphuret of lead, I obtained from this quantity of food six grains and 10-100ths. of a grain as sulphuret of lead. I then took half-an-ounce of the dry stomach, and from that I produce the 30-100ths. of a grain of lead as sulphuret of lead. I then took half-an-ounce of the tissues of the liver, and I obtained from that 40-100ths. of a grain of the sulphuret of lead - that was in April. I then took three ounces of the dry contents of the stomach, and mixed them with twelve ounces of black flux, and submitted it to the operation of the furnace, and it produced the button of lead I here exhibit to you in its metallic state. [We may here state that the witness produced a specimen of each operation]. From the second cow, from half-an-ounce of food I obtained five grains and 75-100ths. of a grain of the sulphuret of lead. From half-an-ounce of the dry liver I obtained 45-100ths. of a grain of sulphuret of lead. From half-an-ounce of the tissue of the stomach I obtained 75-100ths. of sulphuret of lead. With respect to the grass that was brought, I washed it in distilled water, having satisfied myself that there was no salt or carbonic acid gas present in the water. I passed the washings through a filter, and washed the solid residue with warm distilled water until a drop evaporated on a glass slide left no residue whatever, and until the nitrate of silver and the chloride of barium gave no precipitate in the filtered fluid. I thus got rid of all soluble salts which might possibly embarrass the analysis. I took some of the solid residue and applied nitric acid to it. I observed an effervescence, which indicated the presence of carbonic acid gas. I tested the solution for lime which might have been present, but the reagents failed to indicate its presence. The carbonic acid gas was therefore originally in combination with lead, as a carbonate of lead, the quantity of which salt I determined to be 1.1792 grains in the washings of the ounce of grass. I now digested the whole of the solid residue of the washings in pure nitric acid for some time at a boiling temperature. This converted all the salts of lead present, with the exception of the sulphate, into nitrate of lead. I filtered, washed the residue upon the filter, and evaporated the filtered fluid to dryness to get rid of the excess of nitric acid. I re-dissolved the nitrate of lead in distilled water, and precipitated the lead by hydro-sulphate of ammonia. I collected the precipitate, washed, dried, and weighed it. It weighed 4.444 grains. I now suspended the solid

residue of the washings in distilled water, and passed into it a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which converted the sulphate into sulphuret of lead. Chloride of barium indicated the presence of the liberated sulphuric acid in the fluid. I collected the sulphuret of lead, washed, dried, and weighed it; it weighed 1.15 grains; and indicated the existence of 1.4566 grains of sulphate of lead in the washings of the grass. I now burnt the grass, and by this means converted any remaining salt of lead into sulphate. I determined the nature and quantity of this by the same process as before. Thus then the washings of the ounce of grass yielded by the above means of --

Carbonate of lead	1.1792 grains
Sulphuret of lead	4.444 grains
Sulphate of lead	1.4566 grains
Total	7.0798 grains
In the ashes as sulphate of lead	0.8800 grains
Total	7.9598 grains

I observed upon the grass, which was withered, patches of a dark brown colour, and upon some stems a white film. I also picked from the stems of the grass spangles of metallic lead, some of which I produce mounted as microscopic specimens. They have been deposited from the fumes arising from the furnace. It is well known that a great quantity of lead is volatilised during the smelting of lead - I should expect to find it under such circumstances. We never find it in the soil in such quantities. I have examined the twigs and find they are coated with the carbonate of lead. The lead has become oxydised and, subsequently, converted into the carbonate of lead. From the surface of a part of the thorns handed to me by Mr. Lee, I obtained 40-100ths. of a grain in the form of sulphuret of lead. Mr. Stanton handed to me this bag of moss and scrapings, and here you may see the lead in metallic particles - they are better to be seen by candle-light. I obtain from one ounce of that five grains and 25-100ths. of sulphuret of lead, which I here produce. The effects of a shower of rain would wash the lead into the soil. From the result of my analyses, I find that from the existence of so large a quantity of carbonate of lead, that if a cow ate 30 lbs. of grass during the day, she would take upwards of nine drachms of the carbonate of lead which is the most poisonous salt of lead we have. I should expect to see the cow waste away and die.

Cross-examined: I analysed the third stomach. I saw none of the first, second, and fourth stomachs. I took the contents from the folds of the third stomach - it had not been disturbed previously to being sent to me. Plants would not, in my opinion, absorb lead from the soil. They might possibly do so, but it would be contrary to their general habits and known physiology. The instance adduced by Professor Taylor and Mr. Brande is exceptional. I have the greatest confidence in Professor Taylor and Mr. Brande, and have no doubt whatever of the accuracy of their results. If plants did assimilate lead, they would not excrete it upon their surface, as I find it on the surface of the grass; it would remain in their tissues.

The whole of this evidence was very interesting to the Court, and elicited the approbation of both judge and opposing counsel.

Mr. Barker addressed the court at great length, for defendant, severely criticising the evidence of Mr. Martin, veterinary surgeon. He also said he had some professional gentlemen present from Sheffield, who would quite refute the evidence of Dr. Black.

We are sorry our space will not allow us this week to give the continuation of the trial, but we will publish it in our next impression. We may say the Sheffield chemist and physician were put to the test, and utterly failed to refute the evidence of our respected townsman, Dr. Black, which is fully borne out by the remarks of the learned Judge.

After a hearing of about five hours and a half, the case terminated in favour of plaintiff for full amount of claim and costs of about 35 or 40 witnesses.

For further particulars see our next impression.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 2 Col. 2.

The New Haslam Pipe and Matlock Mining Company.

Capital £350, in 700 shares of 10-0d. each.

Deposit, 2-6d. per share.

The mine plant and all working tools have been purchased from the former Company on favourable terms, and it is proposed further to explore the mine, as it is the opinion of competent mineral agents the mine is yet untried. A considerable number of shares are already taken.

Applications for shares to be made to the Treasurer, Mr. Boot, Old Angel Inn, Chesterfield.

A general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the house of Mr. Whitaker, Red Lion Inn, Chesterfield, on Tuesday, June the 19th., 1860, at 7 p.m., to allot shares and receive deposits.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 2 Col. 5.

No Headline.

It will be seen by advertisement that a meeting will be held at the Red Lion Inn, Chesterfield, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of allotting shares in a new company called the New Haslam Pipe and Matlock Mining Company.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 2 Col. 5.

The Strikes.

Since our first side went to press we have been informed that the strike of miners at New Whittington has terminated; mutual concessions on the part of the masters and the men having led to the resumption of work at rates of wages which, compared to what generally prevails, is considered as equitable as the state of trade permits.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 2 Col. 5.

Serious Pit Accident at New Whittington.

John Flaharty, residing at the bottom of Hollis Lane, and who has been working at the Ballarat Mine, New Whittington, on Thursday morning last met with a very painful accident. He was standing beside the rails, with his head bent close to a wall, when some trucks laden with coal came down the rails, the buffers striking him in the ribs, turned him round, and jammed him against the wall. One of his ribs is broken, and other parts of his body internally injured. He was brought home in a cart, and has since been attended by Drs. Jones and Smith. He is in a precarious condition.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 2 Col. 6 to Page 3 Col. 1.

No Headline.

The coal trade is less active than for some time past, which is mainly owing to a falling off in the home consumption. Sufficient orders, however, are on hand to keep the pits in full operation, as there is still an increasing demand for coals for export. there is a strong feeling of disquest prevailing amongst the colliers of South Yorkshire, Lancashire, and several districts of Derbyshire. A great number of men are out on strike for an advance of wages. They also contend to a reduction in the hours of labour and a diminution of the quantity of coals counted to the ton. The miner's union, with their delegates, are at the head of this agitation; and appeals are being made to the public for the support of those men now on strike.

Mining Journal.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 1.

Fatal Colliery Accident.

On Wednesday morning an accident of a character occurred at the Bell Ing Pit, Worsboro' Dale, by which a boy named John Smedley, met an untimely and sudden death. The lad, who is about fourteen years of age, has recently been left an orphan, and having no home to go to had kindly been taken on by a person residing at Ward Green, where he had been staying for the last fortnight. On Wednesday morning he went in search of employment calling at the Bell Ing Colliery, and although he had been ordered to go away, he in a moment in the temporary absence of the banksman, seized a corve and ran it with great force to the mouth of the pit, where both corve and boy were instantly precipitated down the shaft. His body when found presented a frightful spectacle, the left leg having been completely severed from the body, the neck broken, and the whole frame being literally smashed to pieces. It was at once removed to the house of Mr. Charles Gledhill, Worsborough Bridge, to await an inquest. No blame whatever can be attached to any other workman connected with the colliery. The whole of the men left work immediately on the accident being made known.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 2-3.

Alfreton County Court, Thursday, June 7th.

Before J.T. Cantrell, Esq., Judge.

Thomas Wood v. Messrs. Mills.

In consequence of a press of matter we were obliged to omit the defence to the above action last week, and in accordance with our promise we give it below.

Mr. Barker then called the following witnesses for the defence.

George Mowbray said he had been in the employ of defendants for about ten years, and he superintended both of their smelting works. He was likewise in the employ of Mr. Mitchell. When he first went there was only about 30 yards fluing. He paid "belland" rent for about 18 months, and he found it was costing too much money, and he then put up 800 yards of fluing. When Messrs. Mills took over the management of the works they put up 200 yards more which made in all 1000 yards of flues. They were four foot wide and five feet wide. The smoke had to pass through the whole of these flues before it could get to the chimney. Since Mr. Mitchell erected the flues, they had had no complaint until Mr. Lee complained to Messrs. Mills a short time ago. He had never observed any deposit either on the grass or edges from the furnaces. The chimney was 27 yards high, and no smoke could be observed to come from it - a little steam might be seen to arise. he had not heard of any complaints from farmers of their other smelting works. He had a cow and a calf on the same land. On Good Friday, the 6th. of April he took a small quantity of hay from plaintiff's stack and conveyed it to Professor Allen, of Sheffield: it had been growing in two fields in the neighbourhood of the cupola.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fretson: Before these flues were put up there was a deal of vapour from the cupola, and a deal of damage was done; but when the flues were erected it very much lessened it. There is just a little vapour arises - you have seen it yourself.

Mr. Fretson: Yes, and it was a good little - is not the chimney top coated over with it.

Witness: Like all other chimneys are - a little discoloured. It is not particularly blue.

The witness underwent a lengthened cross-examination, and Mr. Fretson severely rebuked him for taking hay from plaintiff's stack without permission.

Mr. Gratton had known the land a many years. He used to pay "belland" rent for Mr. Mitchell, but had scarcely paid anything since Messrs. Mills had managed the works. He went with last witness to take the hay. He knew the plaintiff had a cow ill but did not think it was suffering from "belland".

Daniel Smith had lived in the locality for 72 years, and had farmed land near the cupola for about fifteen years, and had never lost any cattle.

Joseph Marriott said his father had been dead about a month, and previous to his death farmed land within 250 yards of the cupola, and he had never known him loose any cattle in

consequence. He remembered the flue bursting, and he went and told the men and they stopped it in about eight or nine minutes.

George Bland, V.S., had been in practise at Alfreton for 30 years. He examined two cows on the 31st. of January, belonging to plaintiff. He applied all the usual tests and did not think they were suffering from "belland". He was present at the post mortem examination, and examined the first stomach - he did not examine the second, third or fourth stomach. He did not see any signs of lead poison; he thought the cows had died from disease of the bowels and general debility. If they had died from lead poison he should have found symptoms of it in the first stomach. He found a quantity of slag in the stomach.

George Pierce, cow leech, Northwingfield, gave similar evidence to the last witness. He saw the slag, and was sure it could not have been swallowed whilst drinking, he was of opinion that it had been in some way administered to it. The colour of the flesh in cases of "belland" was generally white.

Mr. Fretson: "Is that all you know of "belland", - wasn't the flesh of a bluish colour, sir?"
"There might be a little colour but nothing of "belland" in it."

J.M. Leech, Bakewell, V.S., was present at the post mortem examination, and found a quantity of slag in the first stomach but not enough to cause death, there was a bluish tinge in the stomach, but that did not follow that it had died of "belland". He had opened several cows that had a bluish tinge in the stomach, but had not died from "belland". He was of opinion that the cows in question had died from inflammation of the lungs.

Benjamin Cartledge, of Sheffield, said he had been in practice 18 years, and was a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, was a Member of the Court of Examiners, and also a Member of the Council. He has made a post mortem examination of the cows in question, and found there was a general disorganization of the system, they showed no symptoms of having died from "belland". He took the contents of the second stomach of the cow to Dr. Allen, of Sheffield, to be analyzed. Professor Morton had written of the presence of animal poisons after death, and from the evidence of the other side he could not find the slightest similarity in opinion; he had examined the whole of the stomachs, and he very much doubted whether Dr. Black had found lead in them at all. His (Dr. Black's) evidence did not shake his own in the slightest degree.

Dr. C.J. Sharman, of Sheffield, said he had been in practice at Sheffield for about nine years. He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was also a member of the Chemical Society in London. He had frequently examined the intestines of cows, and he examined the intestines of one of the cows that died on the 5th. of April. He examined them as any other medical man might do. He examined them microscopically. The mucus membrane was of a bright red colour, which was the result of congestion of the lungs. He could find no lead in the stomach. He had heard the evidence of Dr. Black, and he thought he had detected the appearance of iron, and not that of lead, and he had not at all satisfied him that the cow had died from lead poison.

Mr. Fretson: Now, Mr. Sharman, just let me have a bit of talk to you - did you ever attend a cow suffering from "belland" in your life?

Witness: No, I never did. (Much laughter).

Mr. Fretson: Do you know what symptoms a cow will show when it is suffering from "belland"?

Witness: No, I do not. (Laughter).

Mr. Fretson: Do you mean to say that Dr. Black did not find lead poison in that cow?

Witness: Well, I say he did not find lead in the liver. - I dare say he might in the stomach.

(Dr. Black here wished him to examine the specimens he had brought into court; and in reply to Mr. Fretson witness said it looked like lead, and he would not swear that it was not. If the cow had died of lead poison, he might have found lead in the liver).

James Allen, analytical chemist, Sheffield, said he had examined some hay which had been brought from the defendant's field, but he could find no traces of lead upon it. Dr. Black had not satisfied him of the presence of lead - it might be iron.

Mr. Fretson then replied on the whole case. He would promise the jury after the patient attention they had paid to the evidence that had been brought before them that he would detain them but a few moments. Nevertheless, he could not help complaining of two or three shabby acts that had been committed in the case of the defendants. First, he might name the manner in which the evidence of Dr. Black had been reflected on. Mr. Cartlidge had come forward and made remarks with respect to the appearance of lead in the stomach, and then in cross-examination acknowledged he had not analysed it himself. He had said that he did not think Dr. Black had found lead. What did he mean in making such an assertion? Did he mean to say that Dr. Black had come before that court to perjure himself, or to tell them about something which he did not understand? It was a mean affair to throw out such a remark. Dr. Black had sworn to finding lead, had brought the specimens before them, and there was no evidence to show but what his tests were right with one single exception. Then what they mean by saying that he had not found it - it was very mean? He commented at some length to criticise the evidence of the defence, and refuted the assertion that slag had been clandestinely given to the cow. He also denounced the proceeding of taking hay from the plaintiff's stack without his knowledge, and to take it to an analytical chemist for examination, when they were utterly ignorant of the place where it had been grown.

The learned judge then summed up the evidence very minutely. There had been a deal of professional evidence brought before the jury, and he found a great discrepancy in their opinions. If three or four professional men were engaged in discovering poison, three of them failed, and one succeeded and brought specimens in proof, he was clearly of opinion that the evidence of the successful man had the most weight. The material question for the jury to decide was whether the damage had been done by the vapour from defendant's cupola. If they were of opinion that it had, and that the cows had died of "belland" in consequence, the plaintiff was entitled to substantial damages; but if, on the other hand, they were of opinion that the cows had not died of "belland", of course they would not give a verdict for the defendants.

The jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed (£21) together with all costs of witnesses and attorney's fees.

The result of the trial appeared to give the greatest satisfaction.

We understand an assize trial between William Lee and the same defendants is pending for a more serious amount.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 5.

Caution to Colliers.

John Redgate, of Chesterfield, was charged by Charles Houfton, agent for Thomas Carrington and others, with absenting himself from his service at Wingerworth on the 8th. instant. Charles Houfton said: I am agent of the Wingerworth Company, of which Mr. Carrington is partner. Defendant was employed as a collier; he signed the rules of the 20th. of April. There was damp in the mine. I gave notice about the use of the safety lamp, and told defendant he must use them or I would give him other work. He said he would be there at 6 on Saturday morning. He has not been to work since. He gave 14 days notice on the Thursday previous, and has done no work since. Committed for one month to hard labour.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 16th. June 1860.

Page 4 Col. 4.

The Strikes - Colliers in South Yorkshire.

For some months past there has been considerable disagreement between the colliers and their employers in the South Yorkshire district, owing to a pretty general demand on the part of the latter(?) for an increase of wages. In some instances the demands are acceded to, whilst others refused, and the men turned out. Supported by the Miners' Association, which, only starting some 18 months ago, now number between 4,000 and 5,000 members, the members have been able to hold out, and several collieries have stopped working. The masters, a short time since, seeing what was being effected by combination, formed themselves into an Association, and raised a fund for their own protection. In this respect they followed in the wake of the men, who are said to have some £2,000 or £3,000 in hand. Such being the state of things, and no compromise being proposed, the feeling is general throughout the district that the expected crisis has nearly arrived, and that, a short time only will elapse before all the large collieries in the district will be "set down", when between 8,000 and 9,000 men will be thrown out of work. Several collieries have been standing for some weeks, including Messrs. Smith, Carr and Smith's, Strafford Main; Messrs. Payley, Sturges, and Company, Smithy Bridge; and Messrs. Kirksop, and Bainbridge Brothers, West Silkstone. To these have to be added the four extensive Silkstone collieries of r.C. Clarke, Esq., whose men brought out their tools on Friday night last. It is said that at recent meeting of the masters held at Doncaster, it was agreed that a month's notice should be given to all the men on the 11th. instant, so that it is not unlikely that we shall be again visited with one of those great struggles which have recently been so fruitful a source of misery to so many sufferers. It is to be hoped, however, that some means may be found to avert so terrible a calamity, the end of which none can tell.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 23rd. June 1860.

Page 2 Col. 1.

Advert - Storr's Lane, Brampton.

To Coal Owners, Smiths, Wheelwrights, and others.

To be sold by Auction, by Mr. S. Denham.

On Monday, the 25th. of June, 1860, at one o'clock, upon the premises of Mr. Jonathan Bennett, Storr's Lane, Brampton, as under: -

Comprising set of boring rods (26 yards), lot of pit corbing, sinking hammers, bellows and anvil, two pair of vice, lots of smith's tools, two pairs of stocks with taps and dies, lots of long and strong chains, lots of strong and scrap iron, lots of sawn wood, viz., axles trees, blades, cart shafts, gate backs, ash planks, etc.; the greatest part of a gin, lot of bricks, 2 trams, bendors and clives, straw chopper with two knives, good grinding stone complete, lot of large and small wrenches, set of coke boards, lot of metal weights, etc.; also two 30 hour clocks in oak cases; two barometers, books, pictures, etc., and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Also a patent mangle (nearly new); a spring pony cart; a set of harness (nearly new); two garden gates; etc.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 23rd. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 1.

Colliery Accident.

On Thursday last two valuable horses were killed at the Wingerworth Works, and the driver somewhat injured, though happily not seriously. Four trucks laden with coals were being drawn along the tramway by two horses, having before them a slight incline to ascend. As is customary in such cases the driver urged them rapidly forward, that thus a momentum might be acquired which would carry the trucks upward. Unfortunately the leading horse fell, the second tumbled over him, and the trucks rolled over both. The driver was knocked down, but speedily recovered, but the animals, said to be worth £80, were killed on the spot. No blame is attachable to anyone.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 23rd. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 1.

Fatal Accident at Palterton.

Mr. Busby, held an inquest at the Red Lion Inn, Alfreton, on the 16th. inst., on the body of John Wainwright, who met his death under the following painful circumstances: - John Milward, of Ironville, puddler, said: On Monday, the 11th. of June, at half past eight p.m., deceased was working at a pit at Pye Hill, in the parish of Palterton, Notts. It is an old coal-pit shaft; they are mending it, getting it ready for a new foundation. Deceased was turning the waller at the top, he had just let the box down and let loose the handle, when he turned round as if going to come off, and reeled into a hole where they had put a foundation for the engine pump. The hole is about two and a half yards deep; he fell on the back of his head. There was wood, stone, and clay at the bottom of the hole. He fell on the clay. I went down, and asked what was amiss. He said he was nettle sprung. I fetched Mr. Millrose, the doctor, and when he came he got deceased home in a cart as soon as we could. He could not stir his legs. Thomas Burnham, of Ironville, moulder, deposed: Deceased was my cousin, and lodged with me; he was a bachelor. I was in bed when the accident occurred. They called me up, and I went and got him home as soon as I could. He was insensible on Monday night. The next morning he came to himself a bit. By "nettle sprung" he meant an attack he was subject to - a stoppage in the blood; he got dizzy and a rash would come over him. He told me he got nettle sprung on Monday, but didn't remember falling or how he was brought home. He lived till half past seven a.m. on Tuesday. He was hurt at the back of the neck, one of the bones of the spine was knocked in. He could move his arms, but not the lower part of his body or legs. After the accident he had no feeling below his breast. He was well taken care off. I scarcely left him an hour myself. Mr. Turner, of Alfreton, and Mr. Cross attended him. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death".

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 23rd. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 1.

Fatal Colliery Accident.

On Thursday last, Mr. Busby held an inquest at the Britannia Inn, Tupton, on the body of John Wall, who was killed under the following circumstances: - Thomas Wall, of Greenhill Lane, Alfreton, coalminer, deposed: The body viewed by the Jury is my late brother, John Wall, of the same place, coalminer, who died on Tuesday, the 19th. of June, aged 20 years. On Tuesday morning, about half past nine, I was working with my brother in Jessop's New Foundation, a coalpit at Alfreton. I was loading, and deceased was waggoning. I was trammer and he loader. The stall is number A. I was 30 or 40 yards from the gate road, and some bind fell from the roof where I was loading without warning. Deceased was at one end of the train and I at the other. The lump of bind that fell on deceased was about one ton weight, and about three or four yards long, half a yard wide at the middle, and tapering off at the end, half a yard thick, and tapering off in the middle. It did not bring any coal with it. It fell between the wood and the face. It was not smooth on the topside, but the break had a smooth side. It is in the hard coal. The stallmen were up above me and some in the gate lane - at the other side of the gate. John Shipman had been working that morning till half an hour before the accident. Benjamin Elliott, the underviewer, had been through the stalls, and left with Shipman about a quarter of an hour before the accident. I could not see anything on the roof likely to fall. I and two others examined the roof. It is the first slip Shipman has met with in four years. I never complained of the work being dangerous. I called to Shipman, if he was in the pit, to examine and prop the roof if there was any danger any time. Deceased was killed immediately. He was hurt on the head and back. I have a copy of the rules. There was no neglect. Verdict, "Accidental Death".

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 23rd. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 5-6.

No Headline.

Emma Batteson was charged by John Clayton and others with stealing coal at Hasland Colliery, on the 20th. instant. Catherine Bradshaw sworn: I am wife of John Bradshaw, of Hasland Colliery. I saw the prisoner at the colliery between nine and ten o'clock last night with a lump of coal in her arms. I asked her what she had got. She said a bit of coal. I asked her where she got it from, and she showed me; it was from a heap of coal belonging to Messrs. Clayton and Company. I told her to put it back, and she would not, and I fetched a man named George Wilson off the pitbank to her. George Wilson sworn: I saw the prisoner take a lump of coal of the heap belonging to Messrs. Clayton and Company. I shouted to her as she went away. Directly after the last witness came to me, and I followed the prisoner and overtook her. I told her to take the lump of coal back, but she said she should not. I said I must, and took it from her. The coal she had was worth threepence, I should think. Remanded till Saturday.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 23rd. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 6.

Caution to Colliers.

William Howis and Walter Hallam, colliers, of Tibshelf, were charged by James Alvery with absenting themselves from their work on the colliery of John Chambers, Esq., of Tibshelf. Defendants were ordered to return to their work and pay costs, 12-10d. each, or in default, to be committed for 21 days. They were allowed a fortnight to pay it in.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 23rd. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 6.

The Strikes.

On Friday, one of the largest and most influential meetings of colliery proprietors which has probably ever taken place in Barnsley, was held at the King's Head Inn; J. Chambers, Esq., in the chair. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and it was agreed that, whilst the masters had no wish to interfere with the colliers union, they could not allow themselves to be struck against seriatim, but if the men at present on strike at West Silkstone, R.C. Clarke's, Esq.; Smith, Carr and Smith's; and Paley, Sturgess and Company's, resumed work on the old terms, the matter would be ended; if not, then notice should be given by all the colliery proprietors on Monday, so that the colliers would be set down on the 16th. of July.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 23rd. June 1860.

Page 4 Col. 3.

Alarming Colliery Accident.

An accident of an alarming nature occurred on Friday last, at one of Messrs. Dixon's pits, at (T?)Lipton. Two men, named Thomas Davies and Samuel Evans, were engaged in a part of the pit about nine o'clock in the morning, when an immense mass of coal and dirt gave way above them, and buried them several yards deep. After working vigorously from nine o'clock until between four and five in the evening, the two sufferers were relieved from their perilous position. Contrary to the expectations of those present the men were alive, but insensible. They were dreadfully bruised and disfigured. Mr. Underhill, surgeon, attended at once, and animation was restored in both men.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 30th. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 3.

Assault.

George Thorpe, contractor, of Staveley, was charged by William Cartlidge, miner, with assaulting him in the Speedwell Pit, Staveley, on the 16th. of June. From complainant's testimony it was shown that defendant ordered him to do something, and not complying with the injunction at the time, he struck him on the mouth, knocking one or more of his "ivories" out. Cross-examined by defendant: I was not saucy at all. William Heades proved that he saw defendant strike complainant, and that the blow might be heard 10 yards off. Defendant admitted striking him once, but in defence, he said he had received great provocation, being himself answerable for anything that was done wrong. The Bench considered that defendant had taken the law in his own hand, and consequently fined him 5-0d., and 13-0d. expenses.

Derbyshire Times.

Saturday 30th. June 1860.

Page 3 Col. 5.

No Headline.

Emma Patteson, apparently about 20 years of age, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing some coal, valued at 3d., belonging to Messrs. Clayton and Company, at Hasland, on the 20th. instant. She was ordered to be confined for 7 days.