

PRICE ONE PENNY

Business Announcement

Business Announcements

**THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.**

**PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED
OR CONTRACTED FOR.**

**MR. W. G. REA'S STABLES,
SHERWOOD COURT,
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

HORSES taken in at Livery, and for Sale on Commission. Excellent accommodation and attendance. 6666

THOMAS CRESWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
HAS OPENED the Shop adjoining Mr. JOURN

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND
LEGACY DUTIES.

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

 All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

MRS. CHRISTOPHER,
NORTH LIVERPOOL.

NORTH-EASTERN HOTELS
(Near Benfieldside Station, Blackhill),
BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the liberal sup-
port accorded to her late husband and self, and
respectfully intimates that she continues to LET OUT
HORSES and CONVEYANCES on HIRE at
moderate terms.
All Orders left at the above Address punctually
attended to.

MR. JAMES BOE, SURGEON DENTIST,
43, Blackett Street, Newcastle.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all the most recent improvements, natural in appearance, comfort for articulation, whilst accuracy of fit and finest quality of material are guaranteed on moderate terms.
Any Patient being desirous of being under the influence of Nitro Oxide Gas for Dental operation, shall

Teeth from 5s. to 15s.; Sets from £4 to £15.
SECOND YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT
CONSETT.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

M. R. L. MARKHAM, Surgeon Dentist, attends
 Consult every MONDAY, at Mr. BENNISON'S,
 Victoria Hotel, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Persons who
 have been imposed upon by unskilled pretenders to
 Dentistry may have their Artificial Teeth Remodelled,
 and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort
 and mastication.

TOWN ADDRESS—40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.

Established 1832. 6630
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 therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person 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. 24

BOOTS! BOOTS!!! BOOTS!!!

JOHN MOLE
(Late of Castleside).
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill,
Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, Castleside, and district,

that he has OPENED A READY-MADE BOOT and
SHOE SHOP, at NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
with a well-selected Stock of Gentlemen, Ladies, and
Children's Boots and Shoes, which he can confidently
recommend, and trusts, by careful and punctual attention
to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of
their liberal patronage and support.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER, AND REPAIRS
NEATLY EXECUTED.

Observe the Address—
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 5274
NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed)	£3,600,000.
Accumulated Funds	1,241,000.
Annual Revenue	601,232.

FARMING Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favorable terms. All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of *Explosion by Gas*, without extra Premium. During the last Ten Years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling for Claims* under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted.

Application to the District Agents:
HOBBSON AND LIDDELL,
 NEVILLE STREET (Opposite the Central Station
 Hotel), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 715
MR. R. C. WHINFIELD,
 ELECTRO-RUBBER,
 HEALTH RE-TORER, AND DROPSY-CURER,
 HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

BEGS to announce to the Public that, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber; and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhoea, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, &c. &c. &c.

Scarf, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. JOHN RICHLEY, mason, 18, Concrete Terrace, Benfieldside on THURSDAYS, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m.; and at Mrs. ELSDON'S, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, on FRIDAYS, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., until further alterations, for consultation.

MIXTURE for English Cholera, &c., may be had of
W. Davison, Castleide; Co-operative Store, Consett;
and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 12d. per bottle.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

ARMY REFORMS.

Mr. Holmes, M.P., is an army reformer, as all the world knows, and has called attention more than once to the unsatisfactory state of our present military system. His last look on the British Army, which entitles him to be considered an authority on army administration, appears at an opportune moment, when the question of purchase has come on us by a backdoor. The sum of Mr. Holmes's testimony is this that "we have wasted three or four previous years and incurred an expenditure of thirteen millions sterling with the result that the Army in 1875 is worse in nearly every respect than the Army of 1870." The blame of this state of things rests, he points out, with those who hastily, and under the effect of the last war, made the previous position a model, and rushed into a crude and ill-considered scheme of army reform. The result of the German French war of 1870 was to convince every unprejudiced mind that if we had to meet the German army by land the consequence would be a Battle of Dorking. But the question itself is whether we should fight the Germans at all, or allow a state of things to be brought about ending in such a disgraceful defeat. The point to be first settled is whether we should; this was not so much asked. This was the previous question, which reminds us of Dr. Johnson's reply to the query what he would do if shut up with a baby in a castle. "I should take care I was not, Sir," was the way in which the sturdy lexicographer cut short such capricious questions. Prevention is better than cure, and so, instead of asking what we should do under certain exceptional eventualities, the right thing to see is to prevent the possibility of such an eventuality. Mr. Cardwell, to bring in a scheme of Army reorganization which was only a mere reshuffle of the German system. Our Army was to be localized and treated as the German Army corps. Such an arrangement, which had a meaning in Germany where the universal service prevails, and where the rivalries of the various states and services still exist, had no meaning when transferred to this country. It was a superficial imitation for the sake of imitation. Like all copyists, Mr. Cardwell took the external form without the internal spirit which gave life and meaning to it. The result was a signal failure. We brigaded our troops, we set up certain military centres at great expense and inconvenience to the districts, which are flooded in this way with militarism, but the result is as unsatisfactory as it could be. Reversions are so frequent that one-half the army is transferred running after the other, and the re-militarization of deserters has become so common that one wise man of Gotham suggests that we should vaccinate all recruits in a particular way so as to defect in this way, who are deserters and who are not. The truth is, the army is not and never will be a popular service in this country. As a weapon of aggression it is worse than useless, and beyond providing depots for our Indian Army, might be disbanded to-morrow or replaced by the militia, which is our true standing army for home service. We fear, with the professional interest so strong at the War Office, we shall not obtain the only reform which is thoroughgoing.

We have too long had an officer's army, when all we get is a people's army. Never as long as the service is neglected on principles such as that which the Regimental Exchange Bill contemplates. If this reactionary measure is carried out, the redemption which we have paid will be as good as thrown away.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE ADMIRALTY.—A Court of Inquiry was held on Monday at the Royal Marine Barracks concerning an embarkment which has been discovered to have been committed by a young man, third clerk at the Pay Office, but who has absconded. Deputy-Adjutant-General Cook, highly praised. The ingenious way in which the fraud was committed by charging credit in advance, and the Admiralty refusing to allow the amount, alleging defective supervision.

BATTENING IN A SOUTH CHURCH AT SHEFFIELD.—The most extraordinary case of rattling that has ever been known, even in Sheffield, has just been committed. The singing in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Haverhill Street has hitherto been led by a professional singer. There has not been of such a character as to afford satisfaction to all who have attended. Some months ago the disturbance of singing an organ was condemned in the most strenuous manner, and was, however, a majority in favour of an organ; and one was erected in the church. The organ was used on Saturday night the choir went to the church to practice the tunes to be sung on Sunday when the discovery was made that a large hole had been cut in the bellows, and that no supply of wind could be obtained for the organ. The organ was put up, and were kept at work until late repairing the damage that "Mary Ann" had committed, and the organ was used on Sunday. There is some apprehension that the hostility already shown to the organ may betray itself more mischief to the instrument, and precautions will have to be taken to guard against it.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

A person's reputation, and especially if he is founded on an alleged breach of privilege, always attracts a large audience in the House of Commons, as when Dr. Kennedy rose to denounce the alleged pilferage of the part of the *Edinburgh Advertiser* on Lord Shaftesbury. Dr. Kennedy cannot complain that the House did not greet him with a full attendance. His speech, sustained, by laughter, ironical cheers, and—what is very remarkable in the House of Commons—by silence, but still the House heard him patiently, and allowed the Doctor full swing. How far he has succeeded in his mission of the strong speaking that points in the House against him I leave the reader to judge. Mr. Lowe's speech was an important one. He did not enter on the question between the Members for Stoke and Poole, but dealt with the right of the former to bring his alleged privilege before the House, maintaining that what occurred out of the House cannot be taken cognizance of by the House itself. Mr. Disraeli entirely adopted this view, and argued that a breach of privilege must be either an attack on the House or must refer to a member in his capacity as such. The Premier's sarcastic advice to Dr. Kennedy—that he should appeal to those courts of law to which he is so habitually accustomed—caused a roar of laughter through the House, and subsequently led to some very strong and very deplorable remarks on the part of the Doctor in response to the question put by the speaker, which raised quite a storm in the House, which for some time prevented him going on with his reply.

The second reading of the Army Exchange Bill was carried by a majority of 97; the motion for the third reading was carried by a majority of 100, a very close approximation to the majority of 94, very close therefore that the Bill will be carried. The measure is highly approved of by the members of the Army, and, from a political point of view, by the supporters of the Government; but so far as the public are concerned it does not look like much. I do not believe it is generally approved of. It will be severely criticised by law, perhaps with some little success, in committee, for the House of Lords contains so many members who are either officers in the Army or have relatives who are, that they are not likely to offer any opposition.

The explanation given by the House Secretary relative to the discovery and return of the Countess of Dudley's jewels is not altogether satisfactory. It is well understood that "the police had not been able to find the jewels, and that Mr. Cardwell, to bring in a scheme of Army reorganization which was only a mere reshuffle of the German system. Our Army was to be localized and treated as the German Army corps. Such an arrangement, which had a meaning in Germany where the universal service prevails, and where the rivalries of the various states and services still exist, had no meaning when transferred to this country. It was a superficial imitation for the sake of imitation. Like all copyists, Mr. Cardwell took the external form without the internal spirit which gave life and meaning to it. The result was a signal failure. We brigaded our troops, we set up certain military centres at great expense and inconvenience to the districts, which are flooded in this way with militarism, but the result is as unsatisfactory as it could be. Reversions are so frequent that one-half the army is transferred running after the other, and the re-militarization of deserters has become so common that one wise man of Gotham suggests that we should vaccinate all recruits in a particular way so as to defect in this way, who are deserters and who are not. The truth is, the army is not and never will be a popular service in this country. As a weapon of aggression it is worse than useless, and beyond providing depots for our Indian Army, might be disbanded to-morrow or replaced by the militia, which is our true standing army for home service. We fear, with the professional interest so strong at the War Office, we shall not obtain the only reform which is thoroughgoing.

We have too long had an officer's army, when all we get is a people's army. Never as long as the service is neglected on principles such as that which the Regimental Exchange Bill contemplates. If this reactionary measure is carried out, the redemption which we have paid will be as good as thrown away.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE ADMIRALTY.—A Court of Inquiry was held on Monday at the Royal Marine Barracks concerning an embarkment which has been discovered to have been committed by a young man, third clerk at the Pay Office, but who has absconded. Deputy-Adjutant-General Cook, highly praised. The ingenious way in which the fraud was committed by charging credit in advance, and the Admiralty refusing to allow the amount, alleging defective supervision.

BATTENING IN A SOUTH CHURCH AT SHEFFIELD.—The most extraordinary case of rattling that has ever been known, even in Sheffield, has just been committed. The singing in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Haverhill Street has hitherto been led by a professional singer. There has not been of such a character as to afford satisfaction to all who have attended. Some months ago the disturbance of singing an organ was condemned in the most strenuous manner, and was, however, a majority in favour of an organ; and one was erected in the church. The organ was used on Saturday night the choir went to the church to practice the tunes to be sung on Sunday when the discovery was made that a large hole had been cut in the bellows, and that no supply of wind could be obtained for the organ. The organ was put up, and were kept at work until late repairing the damage that "Mary Ann" had committed, and the organ was used on Sunday. There is some apprehension that the hostility already shown to the organ may betray itself more mischief to the instrument, and precautions will have to be taken to guard against it.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE ADMIRALTY.—A Court of Inquiry was held on Monday at the Royal Marine Barracks concerning an embarkment which has been discovered to have been committed by a young man, third clerk at the Pay Office, but who has absconded. Deputy-Adjutant-General Cook, highly praised. The ingenious way in which the fraud was committed by charging credit in advance, and the Admiralty refusing to allow the amount, alleging defective supervision.

THE TYNE SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, having offered to mediate between the Tyne shipbuilders and their workmen (numbering upwards of 1,000) who have been on strike for some time past, the proposed reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, a compromise was suggested, and the strike was terminated. The dispute, which took place between the employers and representatives of the workmen, was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work. The strike was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

LOCAL TRADE DISPUTES.

The Durham collieries and the representatives from the Council of the Durham Miners' Association have been in conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne, since Saturday. Mr. Taylor presided. Mr. Charles Brown, the head of one of the largest iron shipbuilding yards, on the Tyne, stated the case of the shipbuilders. Having reviewed the state of trade during the last few years, and explained that the reasons why such a long strike (three months) of the shipbuilders was so long, and why the shipbuilders were so slow to return to work when they were given an advance of wages at a time when the employers might have had no objection to a certain rate of wages, he said that in the autumn of last year the shipbuilders were given a 10 per cent. advance, and that they must look to producing their work more quickly and orders would be completely absent from them. Since the strike began the employers have been in a state of great anxiety, and the shipbuilders have been in a state of great anxiety. The strike was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The case of *Abell v. Spencer*, which was an action for damages for breach of promise of marriage, was decided by the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff, a young man, had been engaged to the defendant, a young woman, for a period of two years. The defendant had broken the promise, and the plaintiff had suffered damages. The Court found in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of £1,000. The case was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The case was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG WIDOW.

An extraordinary case of abduction has just been decided at the King's County Assizes. It appeared that a young widow, named *Elizabeth*, who was possessed of considerable property, was abducted by a man named *John*. The man had been seen with the woman, and the woman had been seen with the man. The Court found in favour of the woman, and awarded her damages of £1,000. The case was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The case was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE FOR £200.

On Monday afternoon a boat race for £200 took place on the Tyne, between *Robert* and *William*. The race was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The race was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE TYNE CHEMICAL TRADE.

In reply to a letter from the Northumberland and Durham Alkali Manufacturers' Association, offering to the workmen the sum of £1,000, the workmen have agreed to return to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE DURHAM MINERS.

A full meeting of the delegates of the Miners' Association was held in the British Workers' Association, on Monday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the proposed reduction of 10 and 15 per cent. The meeting was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The meeting was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE TYNE SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, having offered to mediate between the Tyne shipbuilders and their workmen (numbering upwards of 1,000) who have been on strike for some time past, the proposed reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, a compromise was suggested, and the strike was terminated. The dispute, which took place between the employers and representatives of the workmen, was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

LOCAL TRADE DISPUTES.

The Durham collieries and the representatives from the Council of the Durham Miners' Association have been in conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne, since Saturday. Mr. Taylor presided. Mr. Charles Brown, the head of one of the largest iron shipbuilding yards, on the Tyne, stated the case of the shipbuilders. Having reviewed the state of trade during the last few years, and explained that the reasons why such a long strike (three months) of the shipbuilders was so long, and why the shipbuilders were so slow to return to work when they were given an advance of wages at a time when the employers might have had no objection to a certain rate of wages, he said that in the autumn of last year the shipbuilders were given a 10 per cent. advance, and that they must look to producing their work more quickly and orders would be completely absent from them. Since the strike began the employers have been in a state of great anxiety, and the shipbuilders have been in a state of great anxiety. The strike was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The case of *Abell v. Spencer*, which was an action for damages for breach of promise of marriage, was decided by the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff, a young man, had been engaged to the defendant, a young woman, for a period of two years. The defendant had broken the promise, and the plaintiff had suffered damages. The Court found in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of £1,000. The case was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The case was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG WIDOW.

An extraordinary case of abduction has just been decided at the King's County Assizes. It appeared that a young widow, named *Elizabeth*, who was possessed of considerable property, was abducted by a man named *John*. The man had been seen with the woman, and the woman had been seen with the man. The Court found in favour of the woman, and awarded her damages of £1,000. The case was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The case was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE FOR £200.

On Monday afternoon a boat race for £200 took place on the Tyne, between *Robert* and *William*. The race was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The race was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE TYNE CHEMICAL TRADE.

In reply to a letter from the Northumberland and Durham Alkali Manufacturers' Association, offering to the workmen the sum of £1,000, the workmen have agreed to return to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE DURHAM MINERS.

A full meeting of the delegates of the Miners' Association was held in the British Workers' Association, on Monday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the proposed reduction of 10 and 15 per cent. The meeting was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The meeting was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE TYNE SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, having offered to mediate between the Tyne shipbuilders and their workmen (numbering upwards of 1,000) who have been on strike for some time past, the proposed reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, a compromise was suggested, and the strike was terminated. The dispute, which took place between the employers and representatives of the workmen, was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

LOCAL TRADE DISPUTES.

The Durham collieries and the representatives from the Council of the Durham Miners' Association have been in conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne, since Saturday. Mr. Taylor presided. Mr. Charles Brown, the head of one of the largest iron shipbuilding yards, on the Tyne, stated the case of the shipbuilders. Having reviewed the state of trade during the last few years, and explained that the reasons why such a long strike (three months) of the shipbuilders was so long, and why the shipbuilders were so slow to return to work when they were given an advance of wages at a time when the employers might have had no objection to a certain rate of wages, he said that in the autumn of last year the shipbuilders were given a 10 per cent. advance, and that they must look to producing their work more quickly and orders would be completely absent from them. Since the strike began the employers have been in a state of great anxiety, and the shipbuilders have been in a state of great anxiety. The strike was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The case of *Abell v. Spencer*, which was an action for damages for breach of promise of marriage, was decided by the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff, a young man, had been engaged to the defendant, a young woman, for a period of two years. The defendant had broken the promise, and the plaintiff had suffered damages. The Court found in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of £1,000. The case was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The case was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG WIDOW.

An extraordinary case of abduction has just been decided at the King's County Assizes. It appeared that a young widow, named *Elizabeth*, who was possessed of considerable property, was abducted by a man named *John*. The man had been seen with the woman, and the woman had been seen with the man. The Court found in favour of the woman, and awarded her damages of £1,000. The case was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The case was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE FOR £200.

On Monday afternoon a boat race for £200 took place on the Tyne, between *Robert* and *William*. The race was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The race was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE TYNE CHEMICAL TRADE.

In reply to a letter from the Northumberland and Durham Alkali Manufacturers' Association, offering to the workmen the sum of £1,000, the workmen have agreed to return to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE DURHAM MINERS.

A full meeting of the delegates of the Miners' Association was held in the British Workers' Association, on Monday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the proposed reduction of 10 and 15 per cent. The meeting was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The meeting was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE TYNE SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, having offered to mediate between the Tyne shipbuilders and their workmen (numbering upwards of 1,000) who have been on strike for some time past, the proposed reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, a compromise was suggested, and the strike was terminated. The dispute, which took place between the employers and representatives of the workmen, was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

LOCAL TRADE DISPUTES.

The Durham collieries and the representatives from the Council of the Durham Miners' Association have been in conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne, since Saturday. Mr. Taylor presided. Mr. Charles Brown, the head of one of the largest iron shipbuilding yards, on the Tyne, stated the case of the shipbuilders. Having reviewed the state of trade during the last few years, and explained that the reasons why such a long strike (three months) of the shipbuilders was so long, and why the shipbuilders were so slow to return to work when they were given an advance of wages at a time when the employers might have had no objection to a certain rate of wages, he said that in the autumn of last year the shipbuilders were given a 10 per cent. advance, and that they must look to producing their work more quickly and orders would be completely absent from them. Since the strike began the employers have been in a state of great anxiety, and the shipbuilders have been in a state of great anxiety. The strike was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The strike was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The case of *Abell v. Spencer*, which was an action for damages for breach of promise of marriage, was decided by the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff, a young man, had been engaged to the defendant, a young woman, for a period of two years. The defendant had broken the promise, and the plaintiff had suffered damages. The Court found in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of £1,000. The case was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The case was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG WIDOW.

An extraordinary case of abduction has just been decided at the King's County Assizes. It appeared that a young widow, named *Elizabeth*, who was possessed of considerable property, was abducted by a man named *John*. The man had been seen with the woman, and the woman had been seen with the man. The Court found in favour of the woman, and awarded her damages of £1,000. The case was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The case was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE FOR £200.

On Monday afternoon a boat race for £200 took place on the Tyne, between *Robert* and *William*. The race was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The race was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE TYNE CHEMICAL TRADE.

In reply to a letter from the Northumberland and Durham Alkali Manufacturers' Association, offering to the workmen the sum of £1,000, the workmen have agreed to return to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

THE DURHAM MINERS.

A full meeting of the delegates of the Miners' Association was held in the British Workers' Association, on Monday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the proposed reduction of 10 and 15 per cent. The meeting was a serious one, and the result was a compromise. The meeting was terminated, and the workmen returned to work. The employers agreed to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent, and the workmen agreed to return to work.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page shows the binding, with a dark, possibly leather or cloth, material visible. There is no text or other markings on the page.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

A vertical strip showing the binding of a book. The right side is a dark, textured spine, and the left side is a light-colored, possibly white or cream, cover. The binding is visible in the center, showing some wear and the stitching or glue used to hold the pages together. The overall appearance is that of an old, well-used volume.

Downloaded from <http://ajphaphapublications.sagepub.com/> at National Archive Publishing Co on May 12, 2015

UNERAL SERMON AT CONSETT.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On Sunday last, the thirty anniversary of the consecration of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Castledale, was celebrated. Two sermons were preached by the Rev. Mr. C. F. Coe, of 47 Co. St. John's church, and the service was well patronized in all of the churches exposed.

A CORSET INKWEILER REFUSING TO GIVE A LICENSE.—On Thursday morning, Mr. Silas H. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Co., of 100 N. Main St. to Mr. Johnson, brewer, New Bedford, for a license to sell beer, was refused by the assessor, who granted to Mrs. Margaret Anderson, of the firm of Anderson & Co., of 100 N. Main St., a license to sell beer, Northern Terrace, Castledale, at the rate of \$1.00 per annum. The assessor refused to give a license to Mr. Jackson, on the ground that he was not a public-house, but a private residence. The application was refused.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT AT LEAGUATE.—An accident was held last week at the house of Mr. William Leaguate, on the body of a boy named William Leaguate, who was killed at that place under some circumstances. The deceased was a young man of about 20 years of age, who was employed as a coal cart, the deceased mounted the shafts of a horse started forward, and threw the deceased to the ground, when the wheel passed over his head and killed him. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Correspondence.

[illegible]

LEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

[illegible][illegible]

MARRIAGE.
On the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. W. a daughter.

DEATHS.
The 10th inst., aged 25 years, Matthew J. son of John Williams and Betty Warren, at Blackhill Cemetery, on Sunday, March 9, 1873.
At 1 o'clock. Friends will please accept notice.
Front Street, on the 7th inst., aged 3 years
the 24th ult., aged 23 years, Wilcox
front—At No. 1, Alliston Terrace, Belle Isle, on the 5th inst., aged 5 years, Charles R. Wilson, Jr. Married 10 months.
On the 5th inst., aged 3 years, John Smith, the beloved husband of Sarah M. Smith, at his late residence, Charles and Sanson's.

Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Printing Works, Front Street, Concord, N.H.

l-selected Stock
Boots and Sh
, and trusts, by
rs entrusted to