

As the date of our next issue falls on the
above holiday, we will publish on
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 25.

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

THE ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

There is a warrant in the facts of the case for regarding the Anglican Church as a dead or moribund body, for there is abundant activity in both the High and the Low section of the communion, especially in the former. It may be questioned, indeed, whether so much activity is exhibited by any dissenting body as by the different Church parties. What is called "church extension" or the building of new churches and endowment of benefices, has been going on to an enormous extent in all the towns of late years; and the various societies of the Church have been vigorously developing. The extension of the idea of the "Lambeth Bazaar" of London has been realised, of a subscription fund of a million sterling to be collected in ten years, shows the amount of energy which animates many adherents of the Establishment. But the Church has her weak side and that is to be found in her divisions, which there is no competent authority to heal. The Bishops are the nominal rulers of the clergy, but their authority is in most cases merely nominal; they can only remonstrate or exhort, since, if they command, they have no power to enforce their orders. The Bishops lately met in Conference at Lambeth, and the High and Low sides of the Church, and the High and Low sides saw the fruit of that Conference in the shape of a united address to the clergy. Uniting it is in name, and perhaps we may consider it so in fact as far it goes; but in order to make it united it was necessary to make it vague. There are High and Low Church Bishops, just as there are the same distinctions between the inferior clergy and the laity. Some of the members of the High Church agree upon generalities which were very little to their Lordships' displeasure the interruption of the sympathy and mutual confidence which ought to exist between the clergy and the laity, but they do not venture to say on which side the fault lies, or to suggest a simple remedy for the evil. Another evil is the refusal of the clergy to obey legitimate authority, whether this authority be exercised in the paternal counsel of the Bishops or in the decisions of courts of law. Here the prelates speak feelingly, and perhaps more than they should do, in any way from the heart of their address. The way in which their ecclesiastical authority is ignored, not to say despised, by men who set high store upon their own episcopal ordination, must be very galling to the Bishops themselves, and they can all agree in speaking plainly of this evil, and in exhorting the clergy

Madrid, where there is nine month's

winter, Madrid, where there is nine months of winter, and three months' hail, (they say on inform and *convenient* in that language) allegations of injustice in winter go on almost all round the year, with the exception of three summer months. Spaniards are accustomed to these things, and take their climate as they do other inevitable things with a shrug of the shoulder, and a fresh double of the cloak. But the latest bid of the Alphonso Government for the support of the clergy is so barefaced that it is doubtful if it will not tax the patience even of Spaniards.

The circular of the Minister of Public Education is a bold bid for the support of the priests. It attempts to render the aid in favour of *ALPHONSO* the more acceptable by saying that it is not the attempt to overturn the Carlists, it is to secure that it may be successful, particularly as it is well known that *ALPHONSO* is personally more acceptable to Pius IX. than Don CARLOS is. But this does not lessen the disgrace of those who can only adopt such scurry means for meeting Carlistism. Unable to rout it in the open field, they will fall back upon the intrigue. They steal its weapons, which are priestcraft, in order to secure their hold on the ill-giance of Spaniards.

The feeling of dissatisfaction is so profound of all sides, that it is impossible, we may have another shuffle of the cards in Spain, and another legitimate monarchy of the true type to prepare the way for another Republic ever redder than the last. The whole country is rapidly sinking to the condition of the revolted colonies. Spain is becoming another Mexico, "sinking lower," an intelligent Spaniard, writing from Madrid, remarks, is the scale of nations, and likely to do so for some time to come. Savvy as he is, he adds, Madrid, and the country, will be the same.

What fresh treachery this modern *MARQUESS* is contemplating, and to whom he will next sell his sword, it is impossible to say; but that *ALPHONSO's* son should so readily absolve the traitor who overthrew his mother in the same phlegmatic way that *CHURCHILL* sold *JAMES II.* is only proof to what a low ebb Spanish honour has sunk. It is almost in Spain, as low as her credit, and may be said to be driven off the market. To add to her troubles the German Government, are losing patience with regard to the provocations and delays in connection with the Gustaf affair. Helpless, and almost hopelessly sunk in debt and discredit, *Spain* is a kind of pillar of salt in the pathway of progress, a kind of warning against looking back, and dallying with those reactionary tendencies which were working in the middle of the last century.

Absolutely whether in Church or State, lies dead everywhere, but in Spain it seems only to sham dead like the hunted fox, and as soon as the hunters pass it by, it springs up as lively as ever. *CASTELLAR* was right in his sorrowful predictions as to the meaning of this Alphonso restoration.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

It will have been observed that the Duke of Richmond, on expiring of his office as Lord Great Chamberlain, Sir John Lubbock, of the office of clerk of the Parliaments, and nothing abates his successor. The Duke moved, that an address and the resolution of the House be passed in relation to the services of the Lords of the White Stairs (whoever they may be), and there the matter ended. Sir John Lubbock, of course retains his position as a matter of course, and it is not probable that any one will do anything about his successor. There may be many aspirants to the post, considering that the duties are not onerous, and the salary is £1,670 a year, £2,500 a year. He has a deputy, Sir W. Rose, at £2,500 a year, so that the work will not be neglected pending the appointment of a principal clerk of the House. The late Duke of Devonshire's office will be filled up occasioned by the death of Sir Arthur Helps, whose funeral took place at Streatham on Friday. The salary of this office is £1,700 a year, £2,500 a year, £2,500 a year, £2,500 a year, £2,500 a year. The gentleman who fills the late Duke of Devonshire's office is E. S. Harrison, whose name is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Sir Arthur, and I believe he will have, though there was at first some probability of Mr. Theodore Martin filling the position. It will be remembered that it was this gentleman that the Queen confided the task of writing the coronation hymn to. He is a very young man, Theodore Martin was well known and highly esteemed as an actress, Miss Helen Fancily. There will be still another appointment—by no means so important as the others, but it is a very important one. Mr. White, the senior doorkeeper of the House of Commons, after twenty years service, has retired in his resignation. He resigns at a very advanced age, and it is probable that he will be succeeded by those two publicans in parliamentary language, "strangers"—getting into the House the other night, and taking their seats on the opposition benches.

Whether the masters of South Wales are right

insisting on a reduction of 10 per cent, or whether the men are right in refusing to accept it, I do not know. But I am sure that the men are right in the argument; but it is with deep sorrow that I see the men of the Aberdeenshire and Highland Districts, Rhonda Valley, this distress must be in the nature of things increase, and when the dispute is ultimately settled, as settled it must be, will the men be the gainers by the course they are now adopting? The miners net, even if the masters give way as they demand, will not be a net gain, but a net loss. The miners if they have after all to submit to the proposed reduction? There seems but one remedy for this calamity—arbitration; and here I cannot but think that the masters are in the wrong. I wish that two or three independent men of influence would act as mediators.

ther that scheme for establishing one not far from the House of Parliament, of which scheme we had such pleasant anticipatory notions not long since. But now there is a talk of establishing one at the Alexandra Palace. There is really no difficulty in the matter; it is simply a question of money, and this does not appear to be wanting in connection with the Alexandra Palace.

There perhaps never was a parliamentary session during which deputations were so plentiful as they are this year. Two, for example, waited on the Home Secretary and one on the President of the Local Government Board on Friday, and we shall doubtless have many more before the Easter recess. Members of the present Government are, I think, unusually accessible and they allow themselves to be more drawn out than is customary with members of the Government of the day. Whether these deputations really effect anything is quite another matter.

Moers. Moosy and Sankey, are talk of the town. In your club, at your favourite dining-rooms, in the railway carriage or the saloon, you hear the names of these two men. The people's opinions differ very widely about them. Very strong remarks are made by some who always appear to counsel restraint and sensationalism, and religion with hypocrisy and cant. But the general opinion is that these two men are the greatest of the age. They are at any rate like attract, and excite the imaginations for some time to come. I fancy that Mr. Sankey's singing and playing are greater attractions than Mr. Moosy's preaching and praying; but I am not sure. It is a pity that the latter is not the order of the evening whenever and wherever the services are held. By the way I wonder whether he has become of Mr. Sankey's professor, Mr. Phillips, the singing pilgrim? Moers, moosy and Sankey, will make a series of lectures and services at Mr. Sturgeon's Tabernacle.

I have not heard anything lately as to the Cruikshank testimonial. I do not like testimonials generally, but when we look back on what Mr. Cruikshank has done—his sketches continually appearing through two generations, and always being in favour of morality and the public welfare—and when we call to mind that he is now 83 and past work as an artist, I incline to think that a public subscription would not be at all out of place. The tea-sellers, Rechabites, and Good Templars, at any rate should subscribe liberally; but somehow or other the proposed testimonial appears to have dropped out of public notice.

When the man Oakes—if he deserve the name, of a man—was sentenced to death for the murder of that poor little innocent girl at Purfleet, under the most revolting circumstances, he said to one of his comrades, "Tell mother and father that I am not afraid to die, and that I shall die as a soldier should die." This he certainly will not do. If he die he will not "as a soldier fall," but [will meet an ignominious death at the hands of the common hangman, and will be buried in the common grave, and will lie quietly after that service be definitely said, "I am not guilty." It is not perhaps too much to say that the crime has not been brought home to him, except by strong circumstantial evidence. No one saw him commit the murder, though all the circumstances of this horrible and painful case lead to the conclusion that he was the murderer.

A Court, a Levée, and a Ball at Marlborough House have been the fashionable events of the week. Londoners have been gratified by a few days' visit of the Queen (Oockneys you perceive begin to give up, however reluctantly, the idea that Buckingham Palace will again be regarded as a royal residence for more than two or three days together). It has, however, been pleasant to see the royal standard float again over its long neglected parapets, and we can only hope that the March sunshine which shone so brilliantly on the few days of Her Majesty's visit will have sufficiently brightened up its dingy surroundings to leave impressions favourable enough to induce repeated visits during the season which is as yet so beginning in earnest. Last night,

TERRIBLE SNOWSTORM IN ROUMANIA.

A letter from Bucharest, in the *Argentinian Zeitung* gives a terrible picture of the snowstorm which lately visited Rumania. Numbers of corpses have been found in the highways, and others have been devoured by wolves, which have come as far as the suburbs of Bucharest. The roof of the large market and many private houses gave way under the unprecedented weight, and communications being altogether stopped, fuel and provisions rose to fantastic prices. The military and civil proceedings have been at a standstill. The Government had placed 2,000 soldiers and 10,000, at the disposal of the municipality to clear the streets, and it was feared that when the thaw set in it would inundate the low-lying portions of the city.

DEATH OF THE SUCCESSOR OF
JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE.

Mr. Witham, one of the relieving officers of St. Mary's, Newington, came before Mr. Ellison at the Lambeth Police Court, on Friday, and stated that the deceased was well known as the successor to Johanna Southwood, and that she died at the age of 102. A short time back, in connection with the condition in which she was found, an appeal was made, and the case was presented to the court for her benefit. By this she had been removed out of the Workhouse, and had not received partial relief.

Witham's application now was, if possible, to raise the sum of £100 for the funeral, and if that sum could not be obtained, to have the sum of £50 possible present her being buried.

He added that she had been three times married, and that the last of her husbands was dated 1807. She had a full brother that was dated 1801, and a full sister that was dated 1802.

Mr. Ellison said probably the faith of her followers would be shaken by her death. He said that he had known of her, and that he had found. Mr. Witham said it had not, and it appeared that many years back the registers were kept in a very bad state, and that the authorities and the public were given to the matter; the friends and followers of the deceased, would subscribe the

PROPOSAL TO MAKE A NEW LINE
AT THE LOUD BANK.

(The North-Eastern Railway Bill was continued before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Friday last. The counsel for the promoters were Sir E. Denison, G.C., Mr. Bidder, G.C., Mr. Sanders, and Mr. Thompson. The portion of the bill taken first on Friday morning had reference to deviation of the Pontop and South Shields Railway, the only petitioner against which was Mr. Claverley, the owner of certain land proposed to be taken by the company, and he was represented by Mr. Lascelles.

[illegible]

Stanley engine, where the locomotive had to remain stationary and the train was attached to the goar of the stationary engine on the summit of the incline. It was drawn up to the top, and lowered down the other side, where it was again attached to the goar of the stationary engine on the summit of the incline. The engine of the Lake Bank incline, and there put through a similar process, requiring a third locomotive on the other side of the hill to take it onward to a place called Carhouse, and so on to the westward. In consequence of this disruption of their traffic, the company were obliged to enter into an agreement with the Consett Iron Company to supply locomotives and engines for the use of the railway on the other side of the incline. This, of course, was a very inconvenient and expensive way of carrying on an important railway traffic, the nature of which would be understood.

[illegible]

Mr. Robert Dickinson, examined by Mr. Saunders and the committee, testified that the Pennsylvania and Delaware canals, on the east side of the Schuylkill River, in 1871 he sent by the Pontop and South Shillies Railroad, in a westerly direction from his collieries, coal upon 30,000 tons. It was a new traffic which commenced in that year, owing to the rapid development of the Cleveland mining district. It was coke principally that was sent away. In 1872 they sent 40,000 tons, and in 1873 50,000 tons, and in the last year over 130,000 tons. The traffic rapidly increased.—In cross-examination by Mr. Lancelotti, witness stated that under the Lancaster Common Act railways might be constructed over the surface of the land there, and any quantity of coal sent without paying a 'way-leave.' If the line was constructed under the compulsory powers of an Act of Parliament there would be an end of all way-leave whistles.

Mr. William Brown, traffic manager of the Conselt Iron Company, said that company had large works for the manufacture of coke to the west of the incline. The route by the incline was the shortest route for sending traffic to the Tyne Docks, but it was found impossible to send by that route, and traffic had to go by the south. If the proposed line were made, the large proportion of traffic would be sent by it to the Tyne Docks. The company would also be able to open out their royalty on Lancashire Coals, and to convey sand in large quantities. The construction of the line would be of great convenience to the district, and the Conselt Iron Company and all the other proprietors were anxious to see it carried out.

Mr. LaCella, on the part of Mr. Clavering, said he was sure that if the proposed line had been a passenger line he should not have been instructed to oppose it, nor would Mr. Clavering have taken that course. The line being proposed by the lessees of the coal under the land, he was not bound to oppose the coal under a way-leave over the line; and that to that extent he would have been benefited. But in this case the company proposed to take Mr. Clavering's land compulsorily, to cut him off from a bridge which he had built over the line, and to give him no compensation to the petitioners and to sever his farms for the extent of a mile and a half. The line was purely a line for the conveyance of mineral traffic, and he was not being worked for the last 30 years. He alleged that his hindrance was not a hindrance at all, but was caused by the promoters, who simply wanted the line for their own convenience. He asked why Mr. Clavering should be compelled to surrender his property to the promoters, and he said that he was not prepared to

Eastern Company by making the line in another direction.

Mrs. T. Blundford, land agent to Mr. Clavering, was examined by Mr. Lancelotti. He stated that under the Lancaster Common Act, the lessees of the Lancaster Common were not without paying a wayleave for any machinery or any other article which they might wish to place on any other article, but when they were required to pay a wayleave. With respect to the stationary engine, it had always to witness's knowledge been sufficient for the purpose required, and it was always standing still on Saturdays. The line was not a passenger line.

The Committee intimated that it was not necessary to trouble Mr. Bidder to reply. This part of the preamble of the bill was therefore declared proved.

HORRIBLE CASE OF DEATH BY BURNING.

On Monday evening, an inquest held at White Plains, N. Y., revealed a horrible death of an old woman named Sarah Lester, by burning. Deceased was an out-door pauper, and lived by herself. On the previous afternoon, screams were heard to issue from her cottage, and a neighbour named Mrs. Hood, found the poor woman in flames and, in an attempt to extinguish the flames, was inefficient, so dense became the smoke in the room, and it was a full quarter of an hour before vent could be given to it. Then the deceased was found laid on the floor dead, and still burning. A verdict was returned to the effect that she died from the shock

History Poetry

YE LA
The twilig
O'er the
They cling
Unfoldin
Nor wand
Trouble
Nor vesper
A soft re

Within the
 Strange
 And, dimly
 With salt
 Low sobe
 For on the
 She bears d
 The soul
 The fair lo
 Are mingl
 From his su
 Fanned by
 He feels a
 He cannot
 He murmurs
 *She is no

 Two lords h
 And waked
 Had sung
 And flut
 For cherry
 And hazel
 And swell
 Over the so

 At tourney
 Or aught th
 There din
 And every
 On either
 Through ch
 And blossom
 A bloom

When first she
The maiden
And village m
Sighed, em
Gaily they tri
And scatter
Merrily there
"A happy, l
The bridegroo
And whispe
And so they p
With words
By tangled co
And on by m
For he had lov
But one had

A season swift
To the fair d
For mirth and
From break
The sturdy w
The faster r
And the litt
Or tumbled
And ever whe
Shot faintly
And shrilly ble
She loosed h
And when the
Or dripping
She watched it
Or cleave the
At eve the oak
Rang choru
She loved to wa
And redder c
On 'till the twi
Silently chid

And so those es
In peaceful r
Uprose the sun
Upstart ma
And baron, ligot
The court nau
Of baying houn
Restlessly nau
The palfred wh
And God's lif
Hark ! tie the b
They shout :
O'er where the
To clag the k
The fox drew b
Or to her bun
The wild boar
With mottled

The lady watch
He: b-som he
Love rained aro
Of b-aunty fro
Faint shouts of
Faint echoes o
And seen sleep
With mem-ile
They passed by
And on by man
Her lord had low
But one had low
Had loved and n
And even now
He softly enter
Pale with the
The dark, cold

The lady slept,
Stirred a woe
Her face was bathed
Her lips with
Low by her side,
So soft he found
He drew a dagger
And plunged it

At noon the court
With clattering
Strange that no
To greet her lord
Amaze I, he threat
No welcome had
Silently on his vi
The death sleep

Low by the lady's
Still'd by a de
Motionless, and
Too tenacious fo

The blood pour'd
A stenth howl
Or bound'd to be
The hand that
Oh! well so young
With strange
The love that w
Has met a ste
Oh! breathing r
Now never be
The form most
Clad in the quiet

Blackhill, 14th May

PRIMITIVE MEET

curr.—The usual work above circuit was held a very large attendance. An increase in reported. There had finances, &c. The unanimous invitation fourth year, the work being suitably acknowledged to a motion made ing, viz., the formation named the Station Bowe as its superintendent for opening the station's reading

THE REACTION IN SPAIN.
One of the most lamentable signs of the time is the reaction in Spain, which seems to have set in with numerical severity. The return of ALFONSO is like a second winter, such as in the north of Spain regularly sets in after the first is over. In that most detestable of

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

attendant upon the burning.

stationing was also...

Business Announcements.

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THAT Pedigree BOAR of the Middle White Breed
"Hero," will Serve SOWS at BLACK HADLEY,
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A Large assortment of choice GARDEN SEEDS
always on hand at THOMAS ANDERSSON'S, HAR-
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Blackhill.
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Blackhill.

Blackhill. 6703

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W. JENKINS, 14, DIXON ST., DIXON, has on hand a large quantity of GARDEN SEEDS and BEDDING-OUT PLANTS, including DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, FUSCHIAS, &c. 8724

JOHN JENKINS,
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HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER,
TRAFFORD.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BELL,
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CONSETT.

A GENT for the GREYHAM LIFE ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, and the WEST-
MINSTER FIRE OFFICE. 6571

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!
SHORTER HOURS FOR WOMEN
BY using "WILKINSON'S WASHING SOLU

WILKINSON'S WASHING SOLUTION
WASHING SOLUTION your Washing can be done in half the time without either Boiling or Rubbing.—Sold in Bottles, at Threepence each, by all respectable **STOCKS.**

W. F. TAIT,
WATCH AND PRACTICAL CLOCKMAKER,
31, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
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Brett and its Vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he has resided amongst them, and hopes by civility and strict attention to business to still merit a share of their patronage. W. F. T. begs to remind

them that all kinds of ENGLISH and FOREIGN WATCHES and CLOCKS are Repaired and Cleaned on the premises under his own supervision; and any Orders he may be favoured with will be done in a workmanlike style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

NOTED FOR HOME-MADE BOOTS.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
11, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT

AND
DERWENT STREET. BLACKHILL,
IN thanking the inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill,
Leadgate, and surrounding district for the

patronage, accorded to him since commencing business, respectfully announces that he has Opened the Shop lately occupied by Mr. HANDYSIDE, in MIDDLE STREET, Consett, and trusts by Selling ROOTS and SHOES of excellent quality to

6418

JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CORNHILL.

HAS much pleasure in intimating to his friends and customers that he has succeeded, at considerable expense, in obtaining the services of Miss **JOHNSTONE**, as Practical DRESS and MANTLE.

MAKER, and is therefore now in a position to execute in every detail all Orders with which he may be entrusted.

Miss J. having had considerable experience in Dress and Mantle-Making, will be glad to wait upon Ladies who may desire her services, at their own residences.

Ladies' own Materials made-up. 6726
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FIRST DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES FOR

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Public Notices.

N O T I C E.

NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY

CONSETT BRANCH.

ON and after the 6th of March, 1875, this Office will close on SATURDAYS at Twelve o'clock noon instead of Three o'clock; and the Half-holidays on FRIDAYS are now discontinued.

OPENING OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST
NEW CHAPEL AND SCHOOL-ROOM,
LEADGATE.

ON SUNDAY, March 21st, SERMONS will be preached
—in the Morning at Half-past Ten and in the
Evening at Six o'clock, by Miss MCKINNEY; and in

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Collections will be taken on behalf of the Building
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by dipping it into clean water
press it closely with a clean
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