

Correspondence.

All Letters will appear with the names of the writers in full and we do not hold ourselves responsible for their opinions.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have to hold over a large quantity of Correspondence and Diocesan Intelligence until next week.

THE REV. MR. RICKARD.

SIR,—Being a constant reader of the DOMINION CHURCHMAN, I came across the mention, in your issue of August 17th, of Mr. Rickard (not Richards) whom you speak of as having been recently ordained by the Bishop of Madras. You describe him very truly as a self-taught man who by his energy and perseverance (and I may add a wonderful power of acquiring languages) has raised himself from humble account to a position of great usefulness, in missionary charge of the native Christian College at Burmah. May I supplement what you have said about him (and I hope create even greater interest in him) by some further particulars respecting him from my personal knowledge of him.

Between the time of his contemplating a missionary career, and his being actually ordained he was, for three years, a student at the missionary college of St. Augustine at Canterbury. While there, he distinguished himself by his attainments, among other things, by passing creditably the Cambridge Voluntary Theological Examination, and taking prizes in his college. But he was known more to me, even, as a teacher in my Sunday-school and as a District visitor in my parish, and there his personal character and zeal and singlehearted Christian bearing left a most pleasing impression on us all. I thus saw very much of him during his student life at St. Augustine's and was very sorry when the time came that he had to leave us on completing his three years' course. I hope to hear often of him when he is settled down to his work in Burmah, and augur success and a blessing on all he undertakes.

I have now removed from the parish in which he so efficiently helped me, but was then

N. HOWARD MCGACHEN,
Rector of St. George's,
Sept. 20th, 1861. Canterbury, England.

"CATHOLIC CATECHISM."

Q. Is the Church of England a Protestant Church?
The word protestant does not occur in her Prayer Book.

Q. What is she therein called?
Catholic and Apostolic.

Q. How then is she Protestant?
She protests against all doctrine that is not catholic.

SIR.—It is unfortunate that the writer of the above questions and answers, and the five following ones, as printed in the DOMINION CHURCHMAN, was not more guarded in his statements. The Church being, as the second answer says, Catholic and Apostolic, cannot be Protestant. Protestantism in any form is sectarian, and the Church of England, of course, is not that. I would suggest that the Catechism should read in this way:

Q. "Is the Church of England Protestant?"
"No."

"How then does she treat the errors of Rome and Sectarianism?"

"She condemns all doctrine that is not catholic." This would cover the whole ground and avoid the error.

It is astonishing that theologians will continue to talk about a Catholic Church being Protestant. It is an impossibility, and I care not what may be the particular theological learning of any man, common sense will prove the fact. If Churchmen will bear in mind always to say the Church condemns error wherever found, and never protests, it would forever settle our Catholic position.

The answer to the last question above printed shows the wrong position in which the writer has placed the Church, because the answer shows that there is no "protest" about it. Certainly "adhering to and preaching the doctrines of Christianity, in accordance with Holy Scripture," is condemnation of all man-devised heresies. I sincerely hope that the writer of the "Catholic Catechism" will not fail to revise this portion of it, and expunge all Protestant fungi from it.

Yours, &c.,
L. H. MOREHOUSE.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ALGOMA.

SIR,—Please allow me space in your valuable paper, to acknowledge, with very many thanks, the following sums for the Church at Hill-top, Ravenscliffe, Muskoka.

Miss Beck, per Miss C. J. D. Weale, \$5; "a Lady," per Miss Gordon, \$1; a Well-wisher, Montreal, \$2; a Well-wisher, Guelph, \$1; R. Orillia, \$5; B. H. R. Orillia, \$4; E. C., Brampton, \$2; T. A. U., London, England, \$10; Mr. Baldwin, Toronto, \$50; M. A. H., Peterboro', \$1. Please allow me also to acknowledge with heart-felt thanks, the sum of £10 "from friends, through Miss C. J. D. Weale," for adding a study to Ilfracombe parsonage. I have been greatly cheered by the contributions sent me, and I hope and pray that the hearts of many more may be stirred up to come to "the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Yours,

A. S. O. SWEET.

The Parsonage, Ilfracombe,
Ontario, Sept. 27th, 1861.

THE PURITAN FACTION IN IRELAND.

SIR.—I send you a paper for insertion in your paper, which may interest Churchmen, showing the "heavy blows" the Irish hierarchy met with, from the "Puritan faction" and other enemies to Catholic truth, from 1641 to 1661. At that time, there were four Archbishops and twenty-nine Bishops, of which latter, eight were united to other Sees, thus having actually twenty-one Bishops; of the four Archbishops, two (Armagh, and Cashel) died in exile, one, in England and the other in Sweden; and two in Dublin (Dublin, and Tuam) while of the nineteen Bishops, seven died in exile, four in Ireland, all at Dublin, thus leaving eight who survived the Reformation. There nationality was: Archbishops, two Scots, one English, one Irish; Bishops, ten English, five Scots, and only three Irish! consequently only a fifth of the whole episcopate of Ireland was really Irish, viz. Ussher of Armagh, Martin of Meath, Parry of Killaloe, and Fulwar of Ardferd.

The chief authorities consulted on the following list are: Ware's "De Præsulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius" (Dublin 1665); "Antiquities and History of Ireland, a Commentary of the Prelates" (London 1704, 5 vol. folio), and works by Harris (Dublin 1739-64); all passim sub voc. Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hiberniæ" (Dublin 1848-60, 5 vol); Mant's "History of the Church of Ireland from the Reformation to the Revolution" (London 1840); Canon Dwyer's "Diocese of Killaloe" (Dublin 1878), besides numerous other works on the Irish Episcopate during the seventeenth century, unnecessary to particularize.

It may here be noted that the Ven. Dr. Cotton, Archbishop of Cashel to whom I am under many obligations, and author of that most valuable "Fasti," died in his ninetieth year at Lismore, county Waterford, December 8th, 1879. I remain, dear Mr. Editor, your faithful servant,

JAMES LISTER, LL.D.

Kingston,
Dean of Ontario, etc.
Feast of St. Michael and All Angels.

ARCHBISHOPS:—Armagh. James Ussher, also Bishop of Carlisle in commendam; died in exile March 21, 1656, æt. 76, epis. 35, at Reigate, Surrey, in house of Countess of Peterborough; buried 17 April following, in "St. Paul's Chapel, Westminster Abbey," by special direction of the Protector of England, Oliver Cromwell.

Dublin. Launcelot Bulkley, died September 8, 1650, æt. 82, epis. 31, at his country seat, Tallaght; buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Cashel. Archibald Hamilton, died in exile 1658, æt. 80, epis. 37, at Stockholm in Sweden; buried in the Cathedral of Upsala.

Tuam. John Maxwell, pillaged and wounded, died February 14, 1647, æt. 56, epis. 14, at Dublin; buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

BISHOPS:—Meath and Clonmacnoise. Anthony Martin, pillaged and imprisoned, died of the plague, July, 1650, æt. 28; buried in ante-chapel, Trinity College, Dublin, "near the north wall under the steeple."

Clogher. Henry Jones, restored and translated to Meath, May 25, 1661, died January 5, 1681, æt. 82, epis. 36; buried in St. Andrew's church, Dublin.

Down and Connor. Henry Segley, restored and translated to Meath, died April 17, 1661, æt. 70, epis. 26; buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

Kilmore. Robert Maxwell, pillaged but restored, and also made Bishop of Ardagh in commendam February 24, 1661, died November 12, 1672, æt. 79, epis. 45.

Ardagh. John Richardson, exiled and died August 11, 1654, æt. 75, epis. 21; buried in London.

N.B. Last resident Bishop.
Dromore. Theophilus Buckworth, exiled and died 1652, æt. 73, at Cambridge, epis. 39, buried there.

Raphoe. John Segley, restored and translated to Clogher, died June 17, 1661, æt. 100, epis. 44, at his seat Glasslough, county Monaghan; buried in parish church of St. Salvator, there erected by himself. He was considered to have been "the ancientest Bishop in the world." Family now represented by Sir John Seglie, Glasslough. See Pedigrees, Ulster Office, Dublin.

Derry. John Bramhall, exiled first to England, and afterwards to the Continent, but restored and translated to Armagh and Primacy of all Ireland, January 18, 1661, died June 20, 1668, æt. 70, epis. 30; buried in Christ Church Cathedral. Called "the Irish Laud," or Cantuar.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

BISHOPS:—Kildare. William Golborne, died of the plague, July 1650, æt. 65, epis. 6; buried in church of St. Nicholas, Dublin.

Ossory. Griffith Williams, exiled but restored to his See, died March 29, 1672, æt. 84, epis. 31; buried in his Cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny "on south side of chancel."

Ferns and Leighlin. George Andrew, exiled and died in London, 1648, æt. 76, epis. 13; buried in church of St. Clement Danes.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

BISHOPS:—Limerick. Robert Sibthorp, died 1640, æt. 11; buried in church of St. Werburgh, Dublin.

Waterford and Lismore. Archibald Adair, exiled and died 1647, æt. 18, at Bristol; buried there.

Cork and Ross. William Chappel, exiled and died 1649, æt. 67, epis. 11; buried in parish church of Bilsthorpe, county of Nottingham, with monument and inscription in church.

Cloane. George Synge, exiled and died 1652, æt. 58, epis. 14, died at Bridgenorth; buried in church of St. Mary Magdalene, with epitaph on tomb.

Killaloe. Edward Parry, died of the plague July 20, 1650, æt. 51, epis. 4; buried in church of St. Andrew, Dublin.

Kilfenora. This See was vacant by translation of its Bishop, Robert Sibthorp to Limerick, April 7, 1642, and on restoration it was united in commendam, to Tuam, January 9, 1661, where it remained until 1742.

Ardferph and Aghadoc. Thomas Fulwar, restored and translated to Cashel, February 1, 1661, died March 1667, æt. 74, epis. 26; buried there in church of St. John with inscription on tombstone.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

BISHOPS:—Elphen. Henry Tilson, plundered and exiled, died March 1655, æt. 80, epis. 26; buried in the chancel of Southill church, Dewsbury, York.

Clonfert and Kilmacdonagh. William Baillie, exiled first by the Covenanters from Scotland, his native country, and then by the Irish restored, and died æt. 21, at Clonfert, buried there in his Cathedral church of St. Brendan.

Killalee and Achonry. These united Sees were vacant by translation of their Bishop, John Maxwell, to Tuam, August 1645, and they remained unfilled till the restoration.

MR. STEPHENSON ON SHAMS.

SIR.—Mr. Stephenson's denunciation of the degrees of D.D. D.C.L. et hoc genus omne is too sweeping to be either true or effective. To say that all such degrees are shams, is to exaggerate the matter, and to do serious injustice to those gentlemen who have honestly won their honours, and deservedly wear their titles.

The degrees of B.D. and D.D. are in many cases as stern realities as that of B.A. and are much more real than the title of M.A. which he writes after his own name, for the title of M.A. is for a Bachelor of Arts a mere matter of a fee and a ceremony. Whatever they may be elsewhere, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity in the University of Trinity College, Toronto, cannot be obtained without labour and merit. This he will discover if he will set to work to write from ten to twenty pages of Latin Thesis, and get up the 100 pages of a Greek, and fifty pages of a Latin Father, which, together with an English Thesis, constitute the subjects for B.D. for the current year. Again the degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. which are generally honorary, may be, and have been, especially in England, worthily bestowed.

A man who has not had the advantage of a university education may yet have obtained eminence in some department of learning. He may have conferred lasting benefit upon letters or science. He may be in all intellectual attainments head and shoulders above many of his contemporaries who have had better opportunities and have taken their degrees in the regular way. Now, sir, I conceive that a university does not lower itself when it crowns such a man. It honours itself by doing a gracious act, and are fully within the purpose for which it exists. If Mr. Stephenson's remarks were modified to this extent, I think most of us would join heartily with him in the general idea which pervades his letter. Let him do justice to those who have fairly won their honours, and then be as severe as he chooses on those who wear titles which they have cringed for, begged or bought.

Yours truly,

K. L. JONES.