

them. They were only too glad to get good men of any theological stripe, and the question of Churchmanship had never once come up in their deliberations.

When, moreover, it was suggested by a clergyman, that "as the missionaries were sent by the whole Diocese, they ought to represent the whole Church in the Diocese, and not any school in it," the Bishop said that he considered that a fair statement of the fact as it *had* been and *ought* to be.

Several of the clergy who have hitherto held back in the matter, thereupon expressed their satisfaction with the assurances given them. I wish only to add my hearty endorsement of the concluding words of your correspondent about the "courtesy and good feeling" which characterized the proceedings.

W. G.

Troy, Feb. 6th, 1875.

ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of The Church Journal and Messenger.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese, at a meeting, gave consent to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Dudley as Assistant Bishop of Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. Scarborough as Bishop of New Jersey; and the Rev. Dr. Gillospie as Bishop of Western Michigan. They *refused* consent to the consecration of the Rev. Thomas A. Jaggard as Bishop of Southern Ohio. They recommended for Priests' Orders, to the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Tregovant and the Rev. B. H. Maycock.

The Rev. C. A. Bruce, rector of St. John's church, Helena, was elected President of the Standing Committee, in the place of the Rev. T. B. Lee, who resigned. All communications to the Standing Committee for the future, should be addressed to the Rev. C. A. Bruce, Helena, Ark.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

The Rev. Edward Z. Lewis died at Utica on the 8th inst., of pneumonia, after a short illness. Mr. Lewis was born in the State of New York, and was originally educated for the Bar, but afterward studied for the Ministry, and was ordained a Deacon in August, 1855, by Bishop DeLancey. He acted in that capacity in Christ church, Binghamton, and then took charge of Christ church at Corning, and was ordained in 1856 in Geneva. He remained in Corning for five years, and in 1860 became rector of Emanuel church in Norwich, in which position he remained for ten years. In 1871 he went to Holland Patent, where he remained until he went to Utica in 1872, and was there assigned to the position of curate of the parishes of Grace and St. Luke. A year later he was placed in charge of St. John's parish at Whitestown, and the Good Shepherd Mission in East Utica. The deceased was a gentleman of fine culture and scholarly attainments, and his sermons and writings gave evidences of deep thought and careful study. He was a widower, and leaves two children.—*Tines.*

COLORADO.

Correspondence of the Church Journal and Messenger.

The Missionary Convocation of Colorado and Wyoming assembled in St. Mark's church, Cheyenne, Wyoming, on Wednesday, Feb. 3d. An introductory service had been held the evening before, at which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Z. T. Savage, in charge of St. Matthew's, Laramie, Wyoming. On Wednesday, Morning Prayer having been said at an earlier hour, the Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, rector of St. Mark's, Cheyenne.

After a lunch Convocation assembled in the church, and was called to order by the Bishop. The Rev. D. N. Allen, of Greeley, Colorado, was chosen secretary to fill the place of the Rev. W. H. Moore, resigned. The afternoon was mainly occupied with statements from the Bishop and clergy of the condition and prospects of the work in various parts of the jurisdiction. It may safely be stated as a conclusion from these reports, that the Church in this region is thoroughly alive; that she is served by ministers of character, ability, and earnest zeal, and that in view of the peculiar difficulties of the field, she is making such progress as, while sure and steady, is probably quite as rapid as, under the circumstances, would be either desirable or possible. It is quite evident that in her chief pastor and missionary, are combined a vigorous and determined zeal, and a practical wisdom, which are precisely the qualities needed to carry forward to permanent results the work inaugurated by the heroic devotion of the Apostolic Randall.

In this connection it is well to remark that the young deacon, Mr. James C. Pratt, who is announced as having abandoned the ministry of the Church, and who had been, for a short time, officiating in Boulder, Colorado, had no canonical connection with this jurisdiction, and was not in charge of Trinity church, Boulder, as there neither is now, nor ever has been, an organized parish in that place.

On Wednesday evening the Bishop preached and confirmed a candidate, baptized on the preceding Sunday. Thursday morning, at half-past nine, the Convocation met in the church, and spent an hour or two very pleasantly and profitably in the discussion of questions connected with Sunday-school instruction and worship, a topic suggested by the Bishop. The views agreed upon by all were finally summed up in three brief resolutions, declaring as the sense of the Convocation, first, that training for Confirmation, the Holy Communion, and the Christian life, is the object of Sunday-schools; secondly, that the Prayer Book is amply sufficient for the worship of Sunday-schools; and thirdly, that the means often used to attract children to Sunday-schools are of very doubtful expediency, and should be used, if at all, with very great care. The Bishop expressed much satisfaction with the opinions expressed, and with the manner of their presentation. Morning Prayer was said at 11 o'clock, and a sermon preached by the Rev.

Mr. Allen. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Savage was examined in part for Priests' Orders, the Bishop having appointed the rector of St. Mark's examining chaplain in the place of Mr. Moore, resigned. At 7 P. M., after a short service, missionary addresses, chiefly devoted to a statement of facts, though by no means a dry statement, were made by the Bishop and several of the clergy; and so closed a series of services, reports and discussions, and a brief period of delightful social converse, which it is hoped has helped and cheered all those who had any part in them, whether Bishop, Priest, Deacon, layman, or laywoman, and done as much good to the Parish of St. Mark's, Cheyenne, as it has to its

RECTOR.

ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the Church Journal and Messenger.

The special Convention of this Diocese met in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, on Wednesday, Feb. 3. The sermon was by the Rev. George F. Cushman, D.D., from Philippians i. 26. After the administration of the Holy Communion, the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

On reassembling, the Rev. Samuel Chase, D.D., was called to the chair. He was subsequently made permanent chairman.

At the calling of the roll, Mr. C. S. Abbott, a member of the Standing Committee, asked that the names of the Rev. Messrs. John Johns, Luther Pardee, and Herbert Root be stricken off. The chair considered the discussion out of order. Mr. Abbott thereupon entered his protest, on the ground that the constitution makes a residence in the Diocese of six months immediately preceding the sitting of the Convention, a qualification for voting, and these gentlemen had not complied with this condition.

Mr. Gardner of Epiphany parish offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That No. 3 of the Rules of Order be amended by striking out the words "an equal division of the lay delegates from a congregation shall neutralize the vote of such congregation."

Mr. S. C. Judd thought that it was a monstrous proposition to ask that when a parish was equally divided, that a vote should be counted in the negative. It was a proposition unconstitutional in its nature, and he moved it be laid on the table.

Judge Otis said he was in favor of the motion being laid on the table, because he considered it unnecessary.

The motion to lay on the table was then put and carried.

S. Corning Judd, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese, having offered a vote on a question before the house, Mr. Arnold of St. James' church, Chicago, objected on the ground that Mr. Judd was not a deputy from any parish, and consequently not entitled to a vote in that body. Mr. Judd replied that he had exercised that privilege for years, and that it had never before been called in question; that as Chancellor of the Cathedral, he was by canon entitled *ex officio* to "a seat in the Convention and to all the privileges of lay membership." The subject was laid on the table by the following vote: Clergy, affirmative, 42; negative, 18. Laity, affirmative, 35; negative, 19.

On reassembling on Thursday morning, a telegram was read announcing the destruction by fire of Taylor Hall, the residence of Dr. De Koven at Racine. A resolution of sympathy was thereupon passed.

The Committee to whom was referred the case of the Rev. Messrs. Pardee, Root, and Johns, offered a resolution sustaining the action of the majority of the Standing Committee in retaining the names of those gentlemen.

In opposition to this, Mr. Abbott read Article XV. of the Constitution. Article V., which gives the general qualifications, makes "every clergyman canonically connected with the Diocese, who shall be regularly admitted, and settled in some church," a member of the Convention. But Article XV. on the "Election of a Bishop," contains the following clause:

Provided, That in all cases of the election of a Bishop, no clergyman shall be entitled to vote (Article V. notwithstanding) unless he shall have been at least six months immediately preceding the election, personally and canonically resident in this Diocese, and during that time entitled to a seat in the Convention of the same.

Mr. Judd contended that this was only designed to prevent colonizing when a Bishop was about to be elected; that it was a false construction that they ought to be personally and canonically resident.

Mr. Sleeper said that the construction of Mr. Judd was that the 15th Article of the Constitution had no significance. If it had no meaning, what was it placed there for?

The resolution allowing the Rev. Messrs. Johns, Pardee, and Root to vote, was adopted.

After recess, the hour (2 o'clock) for the order of the day having arrived, the House proceeded to receive nominations for the office of Bishop. Several objected to proceeding at once, on the ground that time had been consumed at the recess, which it was supposed would have been employed in deciding upon the qualifications of members to vote. The roll had not yet been passed upon. Mr. Arnold also had a resolution to offer. But the House decided not to postpone the order of the day.

The Rev. Dr. Corby having nominated the Rev. Dr. Seymour, the Rev. Dr. Cushman read a letter from that gentleman declining a renomination. In doing this, the Rev. Dr. Cushman made the following remarks in reference to the action of the late General Convention:

We believe Dr. Seymour to be a man cruelly wronged. We cannot agree that the House of Deputies in the General Convention were either impartial or judicial, and we feel that the rights of Illinois were grossly violated. Dr. Sey-

mour's non-confirmation was effected, in our judgment, by partisan clamor, by misrepresentation, by letters sprung upon that House at the very moment the vote was to be taken—a party trick so transparent that even the House of Deputies would not tolerate it. We believe in justice, in fair play, and we had hoped Dr. Seymour might again be our standard-bearer, and that the cloud of misrepresentation being dispersed, we might appeal from the House of Deputies, ill-informed and partisan, to the Church, better informed, and freed from partisan influences.

The same gentleman then nominated the Rev. Dr. De Koven. The other nominee was the Rev. Dr. Leeds. The claims of both gentlemen were strongly supported by several of the deputies, clerical and lay.

The result of the first ballot by the clergy was as follows: Votes, 67; necessary to a choice, 34. Dr. De Koven, 37; Leeds, 29; Dr. White, 1. It was announced that Dr. De Koven was nominated by the clergy.

Before proceeding to the lay vote, Mr. Sleeper desired to challenge the votes of Mr. C. S. Judd, Chancellor of the Diocese, and of Mr. W. F. Whitehouse, Chancellor of the Cathedral. The chair refused to accept it.

Canon 4 permits the Chancellor of the Cathedral to sit in the Convention as lay delegate, "with the usual privileges." Canon 5 allows the same privilege to the Chancellor of the Diocese, making him an *ex officio* member. But the difficulty is, that when these canons were passed, Article XV. of the Constitution was not amended to correspond. Consequently, whereas the canon entitles these gentlemen to the privileges of the Convention, the Constitution, the higher authority, excludes them.

The following was the result of the first lay ballot: Votes, 60; necessary to confirm, 31. Ayes, 28; noes, 32. The laity, therefore, did not concur in the nomination of the Rev. Dr. De Koven by the clergy.

Second clerical ballot: Votes, 66; necessary to a choice, 34. Dr. De Koven, 38; Dr. Leeds, 26; Dr. Fulton, 2.

Second lay ballot: Votes, 59; necessary to confirm, 30. Ayes, 29; noes, 30.

Third clerical ballot: Votes, 67; necessary to a choice, 34. Dr. De Koven, 39; Dr. Leeds, 27; Dr. Fulton, 1.

Third lay ballot: Votes, 60; necessary to confirm, 31. Ayes, 31; noes, 28.

The Rev. Dr. De Koven was thereupon declared to be elected.

The signing of credentials immediately followed, during which Mr. S. Corning Judd offered a resolution, which was passed, asking that the correspondence with Dr. Seymour which had been brought before the House, be referred to a committee of seven clergymen and six laymen, to report whether any and what action would be expedient. The ground of this motion was expressed in the second preamble, as follows:

Such correspondence presents grave questions bearing not only upon the course pursued by the House of Deputies of the late General Convention with reference to the case of said Rev. Dr. Seymour as Bishop-elect of Illinois, but also indirectly upon the extent of the authority devolving upon the Standing Committees of the various Dioceses in regard to our present Bishop-elect.

On Friday morning the special Committee made its report. That document maintained—

That inasmuch as the Constitution of the General Convention provides that Bishops shall be chosen by Dioceses according to such rules as they shall prescribe, it is clear that the choice rests with the Convention of the Diocese. That it was not intended by the law-makers that the House of Deputies or the Standing Committees may or may not give their assent as they please. The assent must follow as a matter of course.

After a long discussion of the report, a resolution was at length adopted submitting the report to the judgment of the Church at large, and postponing the further consideration of the same until the next Diocesan Convention.

In the course of the debate upon this subject, Mr. S. Corning Judd used the following language in reference to the refusal of the late General Convention to approve of Dr. Seymour's election:

"The cry has come up that something must be done to save us in our confederate relations. It is therefore our duty to raise a warning voice against the assumption of this sort of authority, and do what we can to save the Church from the threatened and impending dangers. I know of certain Dioceses where Bishops are ready to withdraw from the General Convention if this thing goes on."

It is to be regretted that the result of this Convention is likely again to bring the Diocese of Illinois unfavorably before the Church. It would seem that nothing could possibly be clearer than that the votes cast by Messrs. Johns, Pardee, and Root, are illegal. Article V. of the Constitution makes any settled clergyman in the Diocese a member of the Convention. But Article XV. is a special one providing for the election of a Bishop, and that requires, "Article V. notwithstanding," that in order to vote on that occasion, a clergyman "shall have been at least six months immediately preceding the election, personally and canonically resident in this Diocese." No one for a moment contends that these gentlemen were thus resident, and yet their votes were accepted! They were ordained deacons a little more than five months ago, and the canonical residence as clergymen is claimed on the ground of their being canonically resident as candidates for Orders!

Here is another remarkable fact in this election. According to a rule of order in this Diocese (the same custom is believed to prevail in all Dioceses), when a delegation is divided, the vote counts for nothing. On the first lay ballot there were two divided ballots; on the second, two; and on the third, one. Throwing out the three illegal clerical votes