

THE CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN reference to the Delagoa Bay Bishopric, the following resolution was passed by the Bishops of the Province of South Africa, in Synod assembled, on the 26th of last November:—"That the Bishops of the Province in Synod, while recognizing with thankfulness the efforts of Bishop Wilkinson in the cause, consider that the present circumstances of the dioceses already constituted, and of the mission work to which the province is already committed, do not justify them in recommending the foundation of this bishopric at an early date." There are however many others who think this "most desirable work," as the Metropolitan of South Africa says it is, should not be suspended for any length of time, because some of the existing South African dioceses are inadequately endowed. The Church at home is therefore asked to make an earnest effort during the coming Intercession-tide to complete the several lacking endowments, in order that the way may be clear to forge this last and important section in the grand chain of dioceses which shall link up our South African organization with the Zambesi itself.

Bishop Wilkinson says:—"We have shed much African blood within the last few years, and spent a good many millions in shedding it. If God's blessing is to rest upon us, as a Church and nation in South Africa, it is time we sheathed the temporal sword and began to draw our spiritual weapons."

THE SUPPORT OF MISSIONS.

ON this subject we referred last week to a proposal made by the Rev. J. T. Wright in reference to the formation of a permanent Mission Fund for the North-West, in which he asked:—"Could not fifty persons be found to contribute one hundred dollars each, payment to be made immediately upon the number being completed?" We unintentionally omitted to state that Mr. Wright offered to become one of the number. When a clergyman in a limited incumbency makes so generous an offer as this, surely our wealthy laity will not be backward in following so worthy an example! There are numbers of our laity in the Dominion who are very well able to second an offer of this kind with much larger amounts than the sum mentioned, and we trust his proposal will be energetically and speedily carried out.

We publish this week another letter from the same clergyman, in which he enters into the subject more at large and mentions one or two points which should be thoroughly discussed, as they are most important. One of them is the utter inadequacy of efforts, which are merely diocesan, to accomplish anything like what ought to be done in pushing missionary operations into the "regions beyond" their present limits. Leaving for the most part out of the question, anything like local jealousies and prejudices which, however, are sure to be felt everywhere, more or less, even in so noble a cause, missionary operations carried on and supported by single dioceses separately must necessarily be comparatively puny in their character, limited in their extent, as well as somewhat rambling, irregular, and wanting in efficient organization, when contrasted with more widely extended combinations. It would be very generally supposed that one of the principal duties of our Provincial Synod would be the formation and superintendence under Episcopal authority of a

grand Provincial Missionary Institution in which every diocese of the Dominion might take its part and feel the deepest interest. The rising generation would grow up with an almost chivalrous attachment to it, as we find in numerous other religious bodies; and its continued progress would be almost guaranteed for all time.

In Mr. Wright's last letter he has somewhat modified his proposal, but its general character is pretty much the same, and we sincerely trust that it will receive immediate attention.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

THE late Earl of Beaconsfield was in many respects so extraordinary a man that he will continue for some time to occupy a considerable portion of public attention. His loss to the so-called conservative party is very great; and how to repair that loss will doubtless tax the brains of the wisest of them. His adoration of woman doubtless led him to an almost servile adulation of the Crown, which would alone entitle him to something approximate to real Toryism. As to churchmanship we cannot say that very much of his conduct is such as we can admire. He evidently considered the Church, her endowments and her ministry, as nothing more than a body and a system subservient to State policy. In accordance with this principle he remarked many years ago that the Church in England formed so powerful a corporation that the State could not afford to give her an independent existence.

We have the authority of the *Jewish Chronicle* to state that he constantly worshipped at the Jewish synagogue. To the very last, he persistently refused to allow a clergyman, or any religious teacher whatever, to visit him. On the Turkish question we have had to differ from him *in toto*: but on this subject it is but fair to add that he has done no worse than his political opponents have ever done before him, and apparently intend to continue to do.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"His death will be an irreparable loss to his followers, and it is very clear that the loss may prove only less serious to the Liberals than to the Conservatives. The profound transformation which Beaconsfield brought in the temper and spirit of English Conservatism, as it was in the days of Peel, seems to us to have been among the most serious political disasters of our era. But in such a system of government as ours we shall long miss the coolness, self-control, experienced good sense, and on some occasions magnanimity, of the great party leader who has gone."

An American contemporary says:—"It is a remarkable career—more remarkable than we on this continent can readily bring ourselves to conceive." The Liberals regard him with a mixture of apprehension for his boundless resources, and of hatred for his keen thrusts at their many inconsistencies. The extreme Tories admire the ability of the man who has so often led them to power, when no one else could have combined the heterogeneous forces needed to accomplish the task. But the country lords and squires, who have obeyed his orders, have about the same feeling towards their all-accomplished chieftain that we might imagine would pervade a lot of rural curates led to victory over the champions of Roman Catholicism by a Spurgeon or a Newman Hall."

The *Toronto Globe* says:—"With Lord Beaconsfield's death the Empire is bereft of one of its two greatest political leaders and statesmen. While he was ever—to his honour be it spoken—a true-hearted friend and defender of his race and people, he was also one of the most loyal of Englishmen. Any unfavourable judgment in regard to his political morality would be harsh and unjust did it fail to take into ac-

count the history of his race, in their long experience of wrong and cruelty at the hands of Christian peoples. For the present the whole nation must mourn the loss of a great genius and a brilliant politician, leaving it for the historian of the future to assign him his true place on the roll of patriots and statesmen."

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWARD BOTTERELL, of Ottawa, born July 12, 1793,
Entered into rest April 26, 1881.

EDWARD BOTTERELL, who entered into rest on the 26th April, was a typical Englishman and deserves some notice. He was born near the town of Coggeshall, in the county of Essex, England, a little less than eighty years ago. About seventy years since, a recruiting sergeant visited Coggeshall, and having met the handsome young peasant, as Botterell unquestionably must have been, and talked to him as we suppose in the style of the period, the peasant lad found himself, with a shilling in his hand and a cockade in his hat, a sworn recruit to serve in the army of King George the Third as a soldier of the Fifteenth Foot. He afterwards sailed for the West Indies, where the head quarters of the regiment was then stationed. At the close of the great war, which ended with the battle of Waterloo, the Fifteenth were ordered to British North America, where it remained in one garrison or another for a great number of years.

Botterell's appearance and manner were much in his favour, and these added to the strict integrity of his character, caused the officers under whom he served to select him for the post of mess waiter in charge of stores. These duties probably gave an inclination to his future way of life; as having served for twenty-four years, and won his good conduct medal, he was honourably discharged with as liberal a pension as his rank warranted. He then lived in York-street, Toronto. On the union of Upper and Lower Canada, he moved to Kingston and lived in a comfortable house built by him on lot twenty-four, which adjoined the city. With the departure of a battalion of the Rifle Brigade from Kingston, among whom were many soldier friends, he relinquished his business. He had previously been appointed one of the messengers of the Legislative Council, for the duties of which he was well qualified by his soldierly habits and his sense of duty and obedience.

His sense of reverence was such as to make him a most inflexible and devout Churchman. The sound of the church bell seldom fell idly on his ear, or appealed vainly to his conscience. He endeavoured to honour his father and his mother by ruling his religious life in the way in which they had taught him. He never despised his spiritual birthright, much less did he think of changing it for a mess of heretical psotage. He was grateful for, as well as contented with, the Christian pastures wherein he had found sustenance; for no sectarian bell-wether, no matter how sleek and well-favoured, could tempt him to jump the fence which enclosed his spiritual heritage and wander in the wilderness of his own imagination, or of other folks whims. His duty was his delight, for however rough the season, or constraining the hindrance, this fine old soldier was rarely missed from his accustomed place in the parish church.

Though his education had been very limited he was richly endowed with common sense. He arrived by a direct and conscientious method of reasoning at conclusions which minds more gifted, but less honest, generally fail to reach in any way. Thus