

The Church Herald.

"PRO DEO, PRO ECCLESIA, PRO HOMINUM SALUTE."

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Calendar.

JANUARY.

24 Septuagesima.
25 The Conversion of St. Paul.
31 Sexagesima.

News of the Week.

The Rev. J. W. Bonham has just closed a mission at Mobile, Ala.—The annual Convention of the Diocese of Albany, met in Troy on the 13th inst.—The Convocation of the First Missionary District of Central New York, met in Watertown on the 5th inst.—The Convocation of Williamsport, Central Pennsylvania, met on the 12th inst.—A series of services was held in Smyrna, Del., on the 13th inst.—We give under the proper head the statistics of the new diocese of Fond du Lac.—A correspondent corrects some inaccuracies in a late communication from Maryland.—The Bishop of Minnesota, under medical advice, suspends his Winter visitation. We learn that he is going to the West Indies.—Our readers will rejoice to learn that the widely-circulated reports in reference to the closing of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., are inaccurate. There is a full corps of teachers, and the work has been continuously carried on with a number of pupils.—The Southern Missionary Convocation of New York was held at Westchester on the 12th inst. The New York City Mission Society made the poor happy in the various departments of its work at Christmas-tide. The Society is to hold a series of meetings (see notice).—The Assistant Bishop of North Carolina has announced his appointments for February.—The monument of the late Bishop of Ohio is to be placed in the cemetery early in the Spring.—It seems that the new Diocese of Southern Ohio (was that name adopted?) went into an open-door discussion of qualifications of "candidates," *nolentes nolentes*, before election.—The Rev. Dr. Hull has been made Dean of the Convocation of Bellows Falls, Vt.

SUMMARY.

A letter from England gives a summary of news gathered on the spot. In these days of stormy seas, we cannot, except by cable, expect news quite so fresh as at other seasons. Our English mails are late and irregular.

The Editor of THE CHURCH HERALD travelled in Nova Scotia last Summer, and has written out notes of his journey. He did not meet the Editor of THE CHURCH JOURNAL, who was also in that region at that time, but it will be seen that they have met since!

The editorial articles this week are Dr. Newman's Answer, Across the Lines, Editorial Notes and Queries, some shorter articles, and Book Notices.

We give a pretty full synopsis of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, in Christ church, last Sunday evening.

The Parish and Family Reading department consists of an English story, Something Beyond a Joke, Notes from a Missionary, The Two Travellers, and Yearnings.

Under the head of The Press will be found a sensible article on The Vice of Reading, and some seasonable information for those who have vague ideas on newspaper publishing.

A. S. C. has some thoughtful words on writing and publishing one's own biography.

There are articles from three different sources, called out by the discussion of the causes of the decrease of the ministry.

A correspondent gives the facts which show how the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania came to be so named.

Clerical Beggary in relation to a General Church-building Society, is another contribution of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins in reference to this important subject.

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury is not to meet until after Easter. This is because this year Lent be-

gins only five days after the opening of Parliament. In reference to this the *John Bull* says:

We have no doubt that many of the members of Convocation, both Bishops who had arranged Confirmation tours, and Proctors with large parishes, will acquiesce in this arrangement. Nevertheless we are convinced that at such a crisis as the present the Primate's first idea of Convocation meeting in Lent, of which we know he spoke to one of his most important suffragans, was the best; and the present proposal may not improbably be construed into a desire to give Convocation very little time for debate. We believe, indeed, that the Government will in no case sanction any further legislation on doctrine, but if Parliament is to be asked to consider any changes in the rubrics, it is most desirable that they should be fully discussed in Convocation.

The *John Bull* thus describes a day of fog in London:

Thursday was, on the whole, the most disagreeable day we remember in London for fourteen years. The thermometer, which marked 10 degrees of frost in the open air, could scarcely be raised above 50 degrees indoors, the streets were as slippery as glass, and there was thin, irritating, slushy snow about. The air was so thick with mist that gas would scarcely burn, and, to crown all, a deep, black bank of fog hung over the city like a pall. The fog did not descend, but the darkness, which in the Strand was too deep to allow any one to read, lasted the whole day—a most unusual event—and the streets looked almost spectral. The effect was not like that of night, but of some new condition of being, in which either the atmosphere had lost its power of transmitting light, or the eye had lost its power of perceiving objects. Few carriages were visible, the cabs crawled, and the pedestrians slunk about as if they were afraid at every turn of being upset.

The *John Bull* says: A rural dean in the diocese of Rochester vouches for the substantial accuracy of the following statement:—An old Mr. Attwood died recently near Cheshunt. He was about eighty years old and a bachelor; rich, but living very quietly. He is discovered to have been the giver of all the anonymous £1,000 cheques. His books show that he gave away £320,000 in this way; £45,000 within the last year. He has left more than a million sterling, and no will. Mr. Attwood is said to have been connected with the Birmingham Attwoods, and to have made his money principally by glass. A thousand pound note was found lying about the room, as if it had been waste paper.

The original of Hogarth's famous picture of "Strolling Players in a Barn," was consumed in the recent fire at the ancestral mansion of the Wood family at Littleton, near Staines.

The Bishops of Norwich, Ripon, Carlisle, and Peterborough ordained Dissenting Ministers on the fourth Sunday in Advent; and the Rev. Henry Griffin Parrish, who was educated as a Wesleyan Methodist in Lincolnshire, and afterwards at the Lancashire Independent College, and ordained in 1870 by the Bishop of Peterborough, has been appointed to the vacant vicarage of the important parish of Leake, near Boston.

Among deaths of celebrities may be mentioned that of an old Chartist, Isaac Jefferson, known during the agitation of 1833-48 as Wat Tyler, who was buried at Bradford on Sunday. He was the Quaker blacksmith who took to pike-making, and had to suffer four months' imprisonment for the amusement. That, and the succeeding prosperous times, converted him. He returned to the non-resistance creed of his fathers before his death, and confessed he had gone the wrong way to work. His son, instead of making pikes, took to making machinery for wool-combing, and is at the head of a prosperous firm. The old man, 63 years of age, was therefore quite satisfied with the times before he died.

We regret to learn, says *John Bull*, of Jan 2, that while Lady Stradbroke was visiting some poor people at Wangford on Monday, she lost her footing and dislocated one of her wrists. Medical men have been in attendance upon her Ladyship, who has suffered acute pain from the dislocation.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—To-day's *Times* in its leading editorial article says:

"In the gloom surrounding us, one thing is perceptible. All men are arming. Germany is arming *en masse*, and the surrounding nations, including the best part of the world, cannot do otherwise. The momentary dreams of peace have fled away. Germany recognizes the stern necessity. What she won by arms she can only hold by arms, and while arms are in her hands."

The *Times* confesses Germany cannot raise a third army. Her hopes are in her navy.

The Marquis of Hertford, the Lord Chamberlain, who is by law the censor of the London stage, has issued a circular addressed to each theatrical manager under his jurisdiction, stating that "a feeling of shame has been aroused in the public mind, that the English stage should have reached its present degraded state by the indecent dances, and the immodest dresses which now form so prominent a part of the entertainments of some theatres." He appeals to the managers to assist him in putting a stop to the growing scandal.

Dr. Massingham of Burslem made a statement in the *Hour*, to the effect that he had seen it stated in a Roman Catholic almanac that the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett of Frome had joined the Roman Church in 1851. Mr. Bennett replies in the *Church Review*, most deliberately and so manly declaring that "Never, at any time or way or place whatsoever, have I been joined to, or received into, the communion of the Church of Rome."

Canon Charles Kingsley, after an illness of several weeks, died in London on Sunday, Jan. 24, at the age of fifty-six years. We hope to give a biographical sketch next week.

It is said that in the Spring the Prime Minister is to be married to the widow of an English peer.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Gladstone has written an article on the speeches of Pope Pius IX., which appears in the *Quarterly Review*. He sketches the history of the Pope's reign, points out the increased subservience of the Roman Catholic clergy, and concludes that the mass of the British nation now repudiates the pretensions of the Papacy more eagerly and resolutely than it has done for many generations.

Prince Leopold is lying very low, with hemorrhage.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. Casseau, the Bonapartist, has been elected to the Assembly in the Hautes-Pyrénées by 6,000 majority. The result of the election makes a great sensation here.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Chancellor has submitted to the Federal Council an ordinance prohibiting the importation into Germany of American potatoes, as a measure of precaution against the introduction of the Colorado beetle and the spread of the potato disease.

The Prussian authorities have closed the Roman Catholic Seminary at Fulda, expelled the head priest from German territory, and sequestered all the property of the Bishop of that diocese.

The Bishop of Paderborn, whose term of imprisonment expires to-morrow, will probably be immediately interned in the Fortress of West.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Prussian Bishops have been asked by the Vatican whether means exist of filling the vacant Dioceses in Prussia without infringing on canonical or Prussian laws. It is supposed this inquiry is made because of the large number of vacant livings which the Church is unable under present circumstances to fill, and the consequent decrease of students in the Theological Seminaries.

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The Pope has asked the Prussian Bishops whether the vacant Dioceses of Prussia can be filled without infringing on the laws of the State. This inquiry is supposed to have been made because of the large number of vacancies, and the consequent decrease of students, in the Theological Seminaries.

In the course of Von Arnim's trial was brought forward Bismarck's circular to the European powers in reference to the successor of Pius IX. After pointing out that, even under the old regime, it was important that the Pope should be recognized by all the Governments having Roman Catholic subjects, the despatch proceeds:

But in consequence of the Concordats concluded in the beginning of this century, the relations between the Pope and the Governments became more direct and in a sense more intimate, and now that the Vatican Council and the two principal votes passed by the same, referring respectively to the infallibility and jurisdiction of the Pope, have entirely changed the relative position of the Pope and the Governments, the latter are all the more interested in the person of a future Pope, and accordingly all the more entitled to insist upon the due and unqualified recognition of the two rights. By the votes just mentioned the Pope is enabled himself to exercise Episcopal jurisdiction in each and every diocese, so as entirely to supersede the authority of any Bishop holding office with the consent of the secular power. In other words, the Episcopal jurisdiction is entirely merged in the Papal. The Pope, no longer content with a few reserved rights, but appropriating to himself the whole Episcopal authority, has in theory superseded the Bishops, and is practically at liberty to enforce his new powers at any moment in the case of any Bishop he chooses. The Bishops are only his tools, his servants, swayed by his dictates, and without any responsibility of their own. In their relations to the secular Government they are now the servants of a foreign Sovereign, and this of a Sovereign who by means of his infallibility has become more absolute than any absolute monarch in the world. Before allowing a new Pope to assume such a position and exercise such rights, Governments must ask themselves whether his election and person offer those guarantees against abuse of power which they have a right to demand. This is the more necessary as it is not to be expected with certainty that even the few guarantees formerly surrounding a conclave party inherent in its composition and partly marking its rules will be granted under present circumstances. The right of excluding candidates possessed by the Roman Emperor, Spain, and France, often enough proved illusory, and the influence the various nations exercise in the conclave through cardinals of their nationality is a mere matter of chance. It is impossible to foresee under what circumstances the next Papal election will be made, and whether it will not perhaps be precipitated in such a way as to imperil even the forms guaranteed in the past. For these reasons, it seems desirable that those Governments concerned in the election of a Pope, for the ecclesiastical interests of their Catholic subjects, and the position of the Catholic Church in their countries, should approach the question in time, and if possible agree upon a common attitude and the conditions on which they will re-