

BISHOP THOMAS HUBAND GREGG, D.D.

The new Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, consecrated for the Realm of Great Britain and Ireland, is a son of the Rev. Francis Thornton Gregg (B.A., M.A., B.D., and D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin), for nearly forty years a Rector in the Church of England.

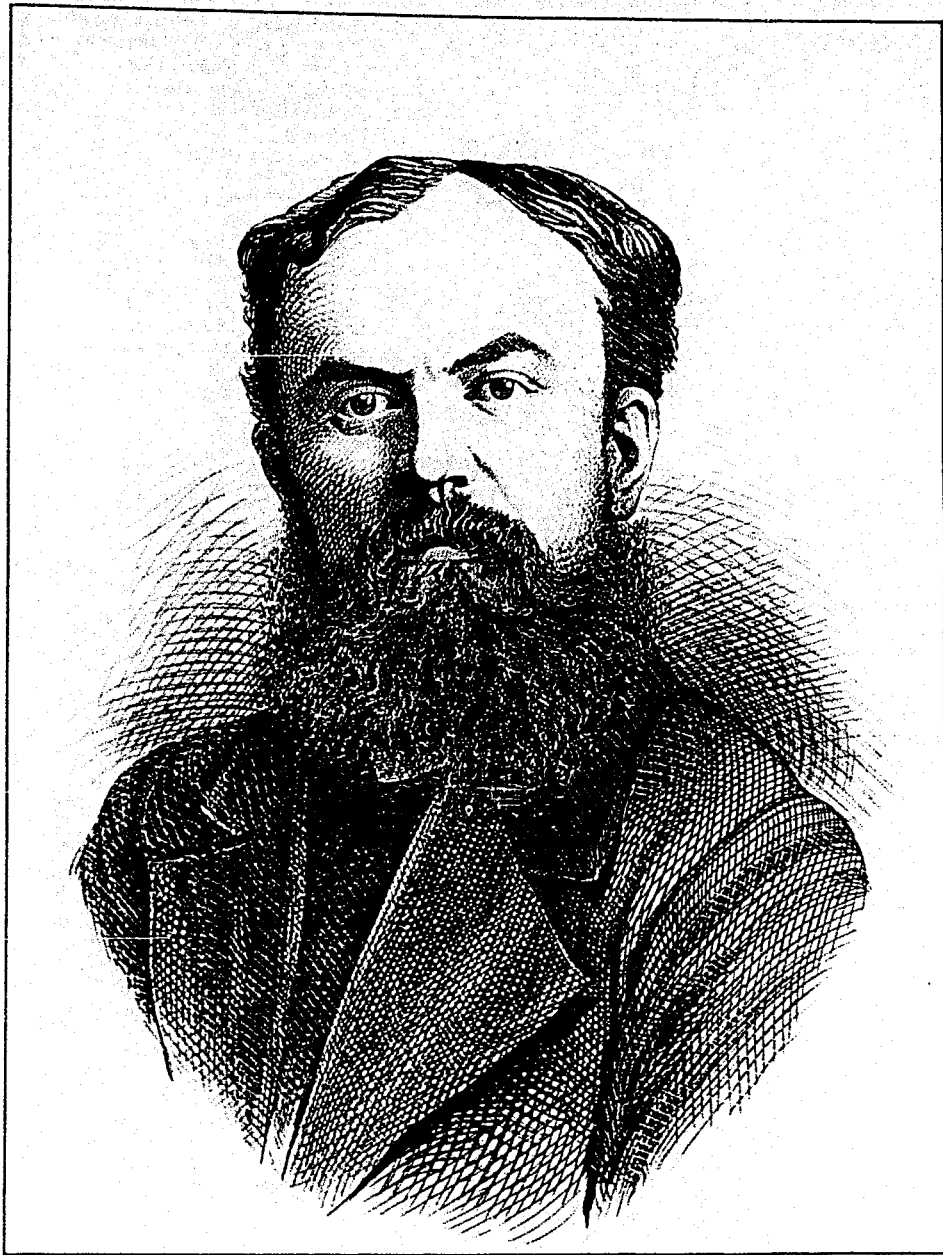
He was born March 1, 1840; baptized March 8, 1840; confirmed June 23rd, 1856, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Whateley; and has taken all his degrees, after pursuing the regular curriculum (in Arts B.A., and M.A.; in Medicine M.B., and M.D.; in Divinity, B.D., and D.D.), in Trinity College, in the University of Dublin. He also holds the special Divinity Testimonial of the University of Dublin, and is a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He was ordained "Deacon" September, 1863, and "Priest" September, 1864, in Salisbury Cathedral, by the Right Rev. W. K. Hamilton, D.D., then Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Presbyters who assisted in the imposition of hands being the Very Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester; the Ven. Archdeacon Harris, afterwards Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. H. P. Liddon, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, London, and Professor in the University of Oxford, and others.

On the 15th of December, 1869, he was preferred to the Vicarage of East Harborne, near Birmingham, in the Diocese of Lichfield, England, and was Vicar of that Parish at the time of his admission to the Reformed Episcopal Church in May, 1877.

His publications on Medical, Protestant, and Temperance subjects have been widely circulated through the British Empire, more than a quarter of a million of copies of tracts from his pen having been sold and distributed. One of his brothers has been High Sheriff of the County of Longford, Ireland, and another is a high science honour-man and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He is a brother-in-law of Sir Charles Leslie, Bart., the murder of whose father in the Indian Mutiny is historic.

He was elected a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church at the fifth General Council held in Philadelphia in May, 1877, and was consecrated a Bishop in the first Reformed Episcopal Church, New York City, on Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

The Consecrators were Bishops Samuel Fallows, D.D.; Charles Edward Cheney, D.D.; and William R. Nicholson, D.D., assisted by a number of Presbyters; Bishop Cheney preaching the sermon and Bishop Fallows, presiding Bishop, presiding. Bishop Gregg returned to England,

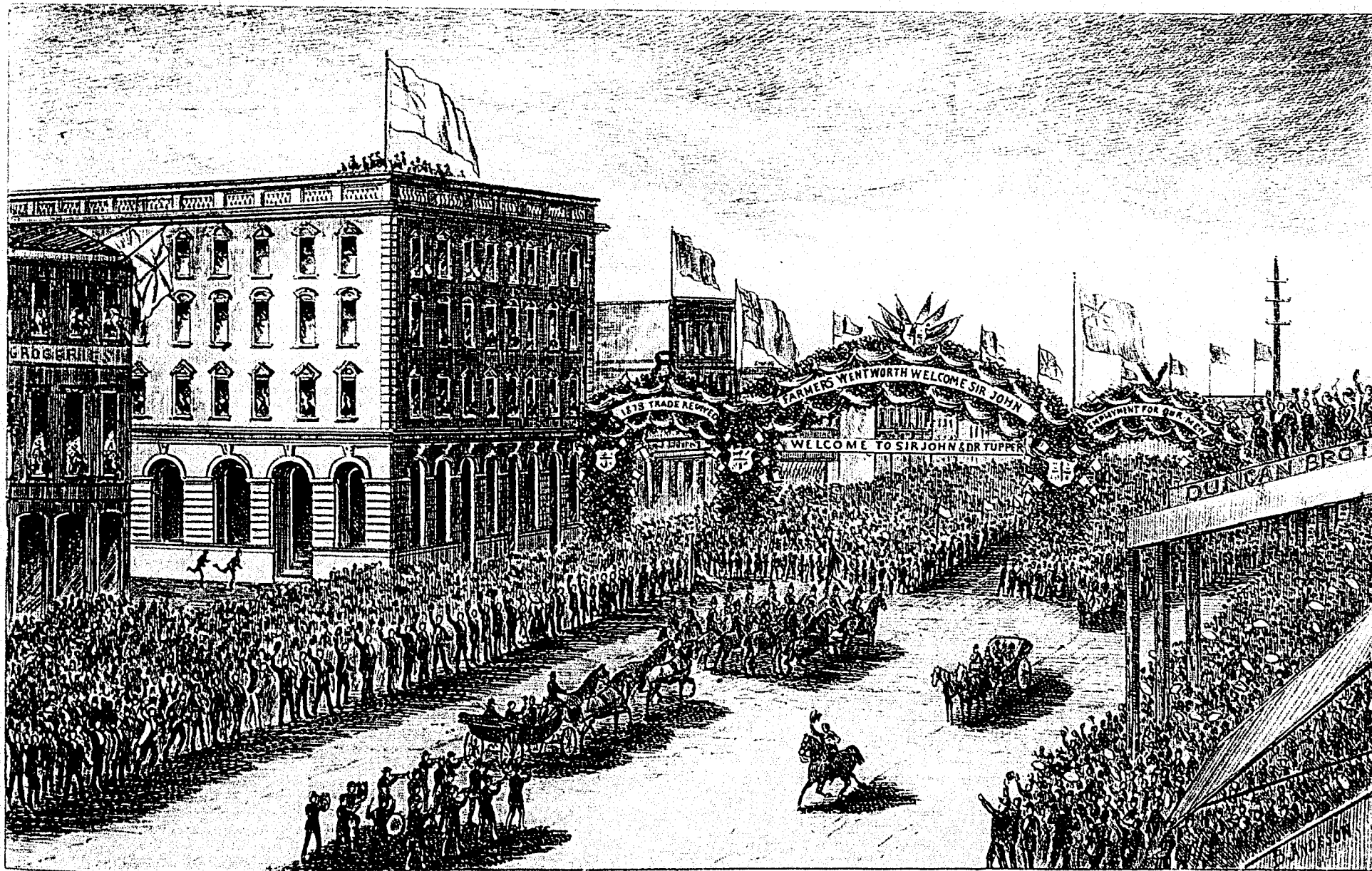


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accompanied by Bishop Fallows, on June 23rd, and arrived at Liverpool, July 4th, 1877. In addition to his Episcopal work Bishop Gregg will have charge of a church at Southend, Essex, near London. This church is composed of persons formerly in the Church of England.

SLEEP.—Sleep, Dr. W. A. Hammond says, may be defined as general repose. Almost all the organs rest during sleep. The heart rests six hours out of the twenty-four. The brain is constantly employed during wakefulness. It is true that sleep does not obtain the brain a total recess from labour; imagination and memory are often vividly active during sleep, and unconscious cerebration likewise takes place, but enough rest is obtained for the renovation of the brain, and that which has been used during wakefulness is to a certain extent reformed. Sleep is a most wonderful power—often stronger than the will, as in the case of the sleeping soldier—and more mighty than pain, as when sick persons and tortured prisoners sleep in the midst of their suffering. No torture, it is said, has been found equal to the prevention of sleep. The amount of sleep needed differs according to the constitution and habits. Big brains and persons who perform much brain labour need a large amount of sleep. Children need more sleep than grown people, because construction is more active than decay in their brains.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS ON TURKEY.—The following extracts from the "Table Talk of Napoleon the First" are extremely interesting at the present moment. "One day," Napoleon said, "I could have shared the Turkish empire with Russia; we had discussed the question more than once. Constantinople always saved it. This capital was the great embarrassment, the true stumbling-block. Russia wanted it, and I could not grant it. It is too precious a key; it alone is worth an empire; whoever possesses it can govern the world." "All the Emperor Alexander's thoughts," said Napoleon at St. Helena, "are directed to the conquest of Turkey. We have had many discussions about it. At first his proposals pleased me, because I thought it would enlighten the world to drive those brutes, the Turks, out of Europe. But when I reflected upon its consequences, and saw what a tremendous weight of power it would give to Russia, on account of the number of Greeks in the Turkish dominion who would naturally join the Russians, I refused to consent to it, especially as Alexander wanted Constantinople, which I could not consent to, as it would destroy the equilibrium of power in Europe."



HAMILTON.—RECEPTION OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD. ARCHES ON KING STREET,—FROM A SKETCH BY J. B. ANDERSON.