

Weekly cottage lectures were established in the outlying districts. He visited unceasingly, and day by day went into the very fields and talked with the teamster as he followed the plough, chiefly on agricultural topics, with which he was quite at home, and mingling with his talk many parables, such as the ploughman would readily understand, ploughmen being not unfrequently close observers of nature. In a short time every man, woman, or child in the parish was acquainted with him. We must bear in mind that such untiring labour was at that time very uncommon. For years he seldom dined out; never in the winter months, when he was engaged in teaching and holding cottage meetings every evening in the week. In four years he had the parish thoroughly in hand, and then his health gave way from hard work and anxiety, and he was obliged to seek the assistance of a curate. After a rest of six weeks he returned, but a great deal of sickness being then in the parish, he so devoted himself to visiting, comforting and advising, that he again broke down and was compelled to take another holiday. And yet he was a very strong man! Some years later he became so impressed with the monotonous life of the English labourer, that he commenced a series of penny readings, being the first to introduce them to that neighbourhood. They were very successful, and greatly increased the strong hold he already possessed upon the affections of his people.

As a preacher, Kingsley was intensely earnest, and spent much time and thought on his sermons, and as a consequence they were original and deep, though couched in simple language, so as to be intelligible to his hearers. In time strangers came to Eversley, particularly officers from Aldershot and Sandhurst. Both as Canon of Chester and Westminster he attracted large congregations. As a lecturer also he was most successful.

His first appointment involving duties of this kind was to the Professorship of English Literature in Queen's College, London, in 1848, where he lectured once a week, going up to town from Eversley for the day. In 1855, during a somewhat lengthy stay at Bideford, he lectured on the Fine Arts, to young men, and in connection therewith, started a drawing class. But in 1860, no less a post than Regius Professor of History at Cambridge was offered and accepted by him, and his inaugural address was listened to by a very large audience, and throughout a Professorship of nine years, his class was one of the best attended in the university. A volume of his lectures was published under the title of "The Roman and the Teuton." In 1866 he delivered two lectures at the Royal Institution on "Science and Superstition," and many others, at various times and places, always attracting large audiences and always satisfying them.

In spite of high literary attainments, he always preferred Science, and in addition to being fellow of the Linnæan Society, he was also elected Fellow of the Geological Society, being proposed by Sir Charles Bun-

bury, and seconded by Sir Charles Lyell. The study of Natural Science seemed to strengthen rather than weaken his faith. He appeared to realize, more and more as his research was extended, the Omnipotent Power, Wisdom, and Love of God.

For several years of his life he was looked upon as an unorthodox and dangerous man, by the clergy generally, but unless a disbelief in everlasting punishment was unorthodoxy, there was little ground for the suspicion. On one occasion he greatly astonished a High Church Congregation with his reverent views of the Holy Eucharist. He early adopted the surplice in the pulpit, the eastward position, and substituted the Invocation to the Holy Trinity in place of the Collect before the sermon.

He was a most enthusiastic admirer of the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and may be said to have followed him closely in his theological views. It should not be omitted in this connection that he held the curious and rare belief in a future state for animals. This of course heightened his love for them, and he had many curious pets, as for example, toads, a pair of sand-wasps, a slow-worm, besides the commoner favorites, birds, dogs, cats, &c. One animal he always disliked and avoided—the spider.

In 1874, shortly after a visit to this continent, he was taken ill, and on the 23rd of January, 1875, peacefully expired. His death was felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. Dean Stanley immediately telegraphed to Eversley, offering a burial place in Westminster Abbey, but the offer was declined. Where he had worked so long and faithfully there would he be buried. No one was invited to the funeral, but very many were there. Said a naval officer present, "I have seen many funerals but never did I see such a sight as Chas. Kingsley's." "Who," says Prof. Max. Muller, "can forget that funeral on the 28th January, 1875, and the large sad throng gathered around the grave. There was the representative of the Prince of Wales, and close by, the gipsies of Eversley Common, who used to call him their Patricio-rai (Priest King). There was the squire of the village, and the laborers young and old, to whom he had been a friend and a father. There were governors of distant colonies, officers and sailors, the Bishop of his Diocese, and the Dean of the Abbey of which he was a Canon. There were the leading non-conformists of the neighbourhood, and his own devoted curates, peers and members of the House of Commons, authors and publishers, the huntsman in pink, and outside the churchyard the horses and hounds, for though as good a clergyman as any, Chas. Kingsley had been a good sportsman, and had taken in his life many a fence, as bravely as he took the last fence of all, without fear or trembling. Charles Kingsley will be missed in England, in the English colonies, in America, aye wherever Saxon speech and Saxon thought is understood. As to myself I feel as if another cable had snapped that tied me to this hospitable shore."

Noble words from a noble spirit and great man. Fitter than these can none be with which to close this little paper.

H. SYMONDS.