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

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Calendar.

MARCH.

- 7 Fourth Sunday in Lent.
- 14 Fifth Sunday in Lent.
- 21 Sunday before Easter.
- 22 Monday before Easter.
- 23 Tuesday before Easter.
- 24 Wednesday before Easter.
- 25 Thursday before Easter; and Annunciation Blessed Virgin Mary.
- 31 Good Friday.
- 7 Easter Evon.
- 21 EASTER DAY.
- 29 Monday in Easter Week.
- 30 Tuesday in Easter Week.

News of the Week.

A new church is to be erected for the parish of St. John, London township. The ladies of St. John's, Strathroy, are working to remove a heavy burden of debt. A meeting for the Mission Fund of the Diocese of Huron was held at the Cronyn Memorial church, London.—Sabrevois Mission is the name of an interesting work in the Diocese of Montreal.—Trinity College, Toronto, is the subject of an interesting letter in the Canadian department.

The Bishop-elect of Illinois accepts, provided the Bishops and Standing Committees assent.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Indiana refuses to give its consent to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. DeKoven.—The Standing Committee of Kentucky also declines to consent to Dr. DeKoven's consecration.—The Standing Committee of Long Island signs the Rev. Dr. Gillespie's papers.—Dr. Percival takes the place of Bishop Adams on the Standing Committee of Louisiana.—Aid is asked for the work in Minnesota.—An interesting centre of work is St. Andrew's, Jackson, Miss.—An Association of Clergy in this city has sent a letter of condolence to the widow of the late Samuel A. Clark, D.D., of Elizabeth, N. J.—Coöperation is asked for the labors among the poorest of the poor, on Blackwell's Island. The Rev. P. B. Morgan begins a mission in St. Ann's church, New York, on the 7th inst.—The Bishop of Pennsylvania holds an ordination in St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, on the 20th ult. Reading for the House of Correction, is asked for.—A Pittsburgh clergyman has added his name to the roll of those who have given the lie to the slanders about clerical effeminacy.—The Bishop of Vermont is on his tour of Lenten visitations.—The Bishop of Western New York is to lecture in Christ church, Rochester, in Passion Week. The parish has chosen the Rev. J. L. Tucker rector.

SUMMARY.

One correspondent suggests an effectual way of disposing of the claims of the elect of Southern Ohio and the elect of Illinois.

Bishop Williams offers a few words in behalf of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry.

The Rev. W. B. Bodine, in a manly card, expresses his regret for having signed the Cheney letter.

The Rev. P. B. Morgan writes a card in reference to his personal work in behalf of the Episcopal Evangelization Society.

We give No. 4 of the Rev. Mr. Bonham's Mission Appeals.

The Editorials this week are—Is It Worth While? A Very Late Precedent; A Letter from the Chancellor of the Cathedral, with some comments; Lenten Thoughts; some shorter articles, and Book Notices.

"Not only with our Lips, but in our Lives," and "Mabel's Vocation," will be found not only very good for Lenten reading for our young people, but also for suggesting ideas for some Lenten work.

"How to Pray Rightly" is an extract from Bishop Oxenden's late work on the subject of Prayer. It is most excellent Lenten reading.

The letter of W. H. H. on Southern California, will be found—as all letters from him are—interesting and instructive.

We have another communication on Vestments. "A Reader" very kindly furnishes the "key" to a "sum" recently given in our News and Notes.

A question asked by X. is answered.

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Under "Political and Personal" items the *John Bull* has the following:

The foreign papers are now naming Archbishop—soon to be Cardinal—Manning as one among some four likely successors to the Pope. Who would have supposed some fifty years ago that such a contingency would ever be talked of in connection with the clever, active schoolboy of that time? The Archbishop was great in sports—cricket, football, and rackets—as well as quick at his books. When he went to Oxford he was always up to everything, and had leisure for everything, and no one ever heard him plead want of time when he was asked to join some pastime or expedition. It was in the Oxford Union Debating Society that Archbishop Manning first saw Mr. Gladstone. They met afterwards as friends in the rooms of the present Bishop Wordsworth of St. Andrew's. At the time that Manning joined the Union there was an unusually bright galaxy of debaters there—Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, Roundell Palmer, Milnes Gaskell, Tait, and Cardwell. Mr. Manning was thought by many to be the chief orator of them all, though now it must be confessed that his sermons are often mediocre.

Colonel Forney, the American Commissioner for the Centennial Exhibition, who is now over here, has been paying a visit to Monsignor Capel at his new quarters at Kensington. By the way, it may not be generally known that the house which the principal of the new Roman Catholic College occupies was formerly tenanted by a very different kind of man. The Monsignor's predecessor was Lord Dundroary—Mr. Eothern, to wit.

At St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2d, immediately after Matins, a grandchild of the Archdeacon of London, Bishop Claughton, was christened at the font in the nave near the west entrance. It is more than 170 years since the last christening was solemnized in the Cathedral, the date being 1703 in the register.

By the death of Canon Kingsley a chaplaincy in ordinary to Her Majesty becomes vacant. There are thirty-six royal chaplains in ordinary, who receive from the Crown the annual payment of £30 each, and twelve "honorary chaplains in ordinary," without salaries.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of a lengthened address on the present aspect of educational affairs, has deprecated the transference of any more of the Church schools in his Diocese to School Boards. According to the reporters, his Grace said he was not at all convinced that the new system was much better than the old, and we trust, therefore, that with such support the action of the National Society in this matter will be carried forward more vigorously than ever. It is perfectly true that by allowing his school to be "taken over," a clergyman may relieve himself of much anxiety and perhaps of direct pecuniary responsibility, but we are convinced that no more serious blow can be dealt to the Church in any parish than by the disruption of the time-honored connection between Church and school. The protest of his Grace at the present moment is, therefore, specially valuable, and Churchmen will do well to be on the alert, for there is no way in which the advocates of disestablishment are working more insidiously, or are making more direct advances, than by thus robbing the Church of one of the highest and holiest of her privileges—the instruction of those who, whether they realize it or not, are, by virtue of their baptism, her children.

In presiding at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference on Wednesday, Jan. 20, the Primate endeavored to moderate public expectation as to the ecclesiastical legislation of the coming session. He showed that as the Convocation of the southern province was not to meet till the 13th of April, and its conclusions on the subject of rubrical revision would have to be referred to the Convocation of York, it was not likely that Parliament would this year accomplish much in that direction.

It is stated that Mr. Hyde Clarke has in the press a volume treating of Prehistoric Comparative Philology, the common origin of culture in the old world and America, and the relations of the Aced of Babylonia to the languages of Indo-China and America.

From the same source we learn that Mr. C. G. Leland has written a work entitled "Fu-Sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century." It will be published in London and New York simultaneously.

Mr. Disraeli has granted a pension of £50 a year to the widow of Giovanni Battista Falcioni, the faithful servant of Lord Byron, celebrated in the writings of the great poet, as well as in those of Moore, Rogers, and Shelley, by the name of "Tita."

We understand, says the *London Church Review*, that at the recent conference of the Bishops, held at Lambeth, there was a majority of twelve among their Lordships for maintaining the rubrics of the Prayer Book unaltered.

It is stated that the Rev. M. Popoff, the son of the well-known Russian priest in London, has been appointed chaplain to the Duchess of Edinburgh. The Rev. M. Speransky, liberto of the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in St. Petersburg, is likewise to be attached to the household of the Duchess in the capacity of deacon, under M. Popoff. The Imperial Court of Russia is engaged in selecting a Russian choir to sing in her Royal Highness's private chapel. Each of the choristers is to receive a salary of 1400 roubles a year.

At a recent dinner on the occasion of the reopening of a

parish church, the Bishop of Peterborough was thus severe upon the Member from Birmingham:

He saw in what had taken place in that parish a tolerably fair answer to certain statements that were made recently by a very eminent statesman in the town of Birmingham. He entertained the greatest respect and a feeling of personal kindness for that very eminent man, for whom, however Englishmen might differ from him, there was a kindly feeling throughout the country. Nevertheless that statesman, in a speech hardly worthy of his reputation, and scarcely worthy of the great crisis, the national crisis in which he delivered it, was pleased to say there was no such thing in our Church as promotion by merit, and that all promotion that came in our Church came from interest and importunity. That was a startling charge, a very sweeping one, to bring against the patrons in the Church, public and private. From the most eminent person in the realm to the most obscure patron, all were supposed to be so entirely unconscious, so entirely indifferent to the great solemn trust of their patronage, that they never appointed nor would appoint any person to the cure of souls except for the base motive of interest, or the scarcely less worthy motive of freeing themselves from importunity. It amounted to this, that from the time of the Reformation until now the one halcyon moment of pure patronage in the Church of England consisted in the brief, the too brief, period in which the right hon. gentleman himself was an ecclesiastical patron and held the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Rev. James Bandinel, the founder of the Association for Promoting the Reform of Convocation, now absent in Madeira on account of his health, has written out, in reference to revising the rubrics, some suggestions which he calls peace proposals. In sending these to the *John Bull* for publication, Archer Gurney says there is a limit to the diversity allowed in the Church: "I encountered no little hostility myself in pointing out, some years ago, certain of those excesses which Mgr. Capel has made it his business, so gratuitously, and I must almost add, impertinently, to denounce."

Among the suggestions of Mr. Bandinel, are—1. The permission to read the first five Articles of Religion, or the first, second, and fifth, instead of the Athanasian Creed. 2. The recommending the use of a different dress when administering the Holy Communion. 3. The exclusion of the ceremonies involved in the "ornaments rubric"—incense, lighted candles in the day, &c.—but permitting the erection of extra parochial chapels, where these and other ceremonies not marvellous may be allowed. 4. In reference to the position of the consecrator, revise the rubric thus: "He shall, standing where seemeth to him most convenient, say the prayer of consecration as followeth." 5. Restore the mixing of the Cup. 6. In the Office for the Visitation of the Sick, permit the alternative use of the Absolution in the Communion Office, and declare by rubric that the Absolution is of no avail without sincere repentance and faith. 7. In the Communion of the Sick, recommend, but not require, the participation of more than the celebrant and the sick.

On Friday night, Jan. 29, Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, first Lord St. Leonards, died at his residence, Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, having almost achieved the venerable age of ninety-four. In its biographical notice, the *Hour* says his name must be added to that proud list of Englishmen who from humble birth have reached the highest offices of State. Like Lord Tenterden, he was the son of a hairdresser. Whether Richard Sugden's business was on a small scale or on a large one, we have no means of knowing. The shop, which is said to have been in Burlington street, has of course long ceased to exist. Whatever may have been the precise position in the world of his father, young Sugden was early set to earn his bread in no very dignified capacity. He was employed as errand-boy in the office of Mr. Groom, a conveyancer, in Henrietta street, Cavendish square. The story goes that Mr. Groom was in the habit of consulting Mr. Butler, the learned editor of "Fearn's Contingent Remainders" and "Coke upon Littleton." Butler happened one day to be in Mr. Groom's office, when he was bantered by Mr. Groom about a supposed error in one of his books, which the conveyancer said had been discovered by his office-boy. Butler insisted upon having the office-boy into the room, and Sugden made his appearance. The error into which the great author had fallen, is said to have been so clearly pointed out by the office-boy, that the author gave way, admitted he was wrong, and became his critic's firm friend. Butler went to Sugden's father, and represented that the boy was meant for greater things than running errands and cleaning ink-bottles, and Sugden was eventually entered a student of Lincoln's Inn.

He must have been at this time some twenty years old: for he was born in 1781, and it was not till 1807 that he was called to the Bar. While still a student, he began the work which was to bring him briefs almost before he was ready to receive them. In 1805 was published his "Vendors and Purchasers," which, in a day when law-books were few and meagre, at once made his reputation as an acute real property lawyer, and has since gone through fourteen editions.

He was made King's Counsel in 1822, Member of Parliament in 1826. In 1829 he became Solicitor-General of the Duke of Wellington. He became Chancellor of Ireland in 1835. In 1852 the Great Seal of England, with the customary peerage, was bestowed upon him. It is a remarkable instance of the attainment in England of highest station by one of very lowly birth.

The conversion of the interior of a church into an auction mart is an event of rare occurrence, but a scene of this kind