

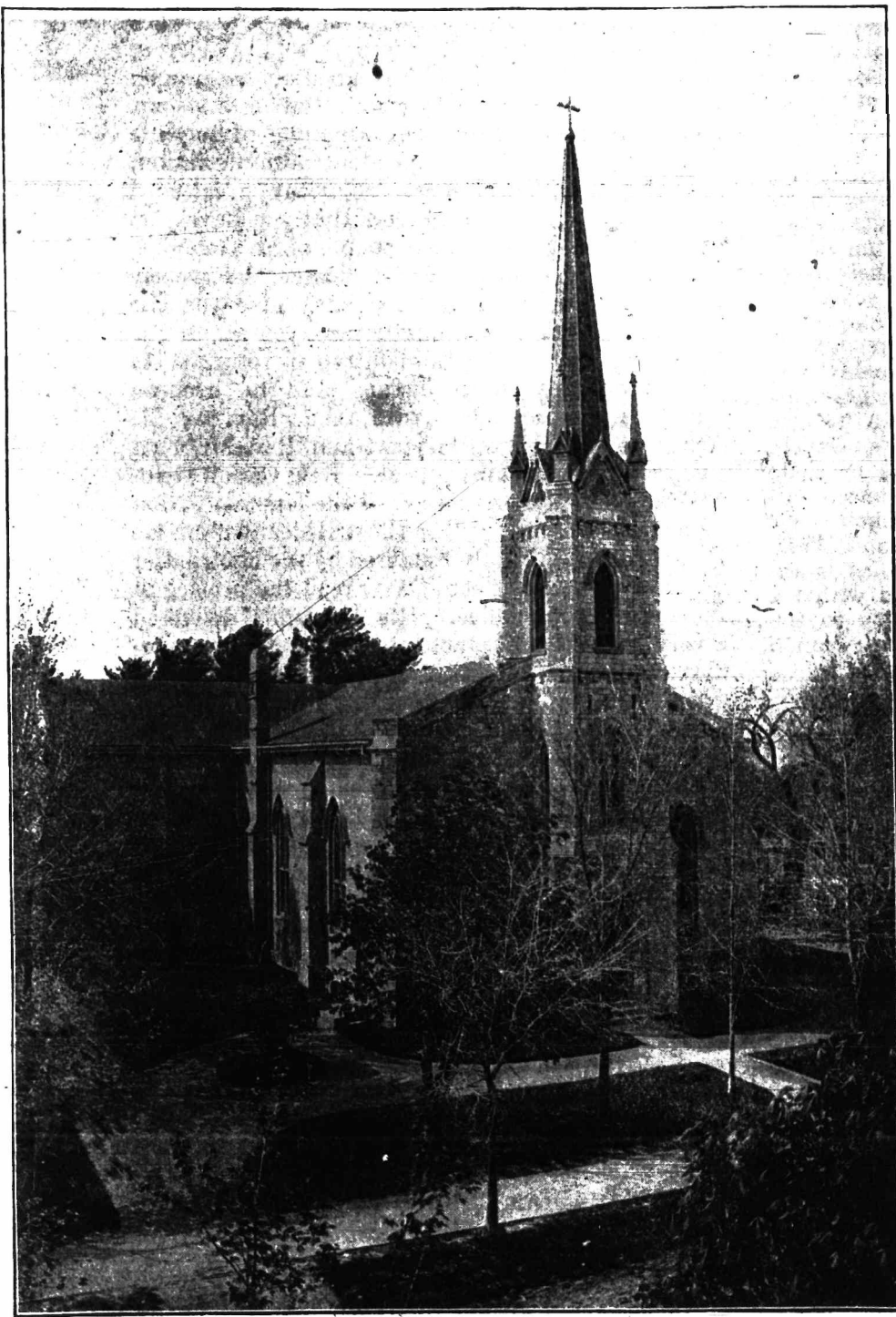
from which, in 1865, he was chosen to be Bishop of Western New York, a position which he has occupied with consummate ability. His publications have been numerous. In 1840, when only 22, he put forth his "Christian Ballads." In 1842, "Athanasius and other poems." In 1844, "Saul, a Mystery, and other poems." In 1856 he published a very remarkable volume, "Impressions of England"—which would give to most Englishmen a great deal of information respecting their own country. It is said that the learned gentleman was so well up in the history and architecture of the localities which he visited, that he had nothing to learn from the guides who professed to instruct him, but frequently corrected them in details. Among his later publications are "Criterion," 1866, "Moral Reforms suggested in a Pastoral Letter," 1869; "Apollos," 1873. He contributed articles of great value to various volumes, among others, to the second volume of the "Church of the Age," edited by the present Archbishop of York and the late Dr. Weir. When the late Governor Baldwin of Michigan and his wife founded the series of lectures bearing their name in the University of Michigan, Bishop Cleveland Coxe was the first lecturer appointed on that foundation; and he has delivered several other series of lectures of a similar character, all of them reflecting the learning, the deep thought, and the oratorical power of the lecturer. Bishop Coxe was a theologian of the Anglican type, but of its finest kind. He was a lineal and loyal descendant of the school of Hooker, Andrews, Taylor and Beveridge. While cherishing the deepest sympathy with the positive teaching of the Evangelicals, he yet regarded their theory as incomplete, holding views of the sacraments and the ministry to which they had not attained. The ritualists and the broad Church party he regarded with tolerance—perhaps not quite spontaneous. But he was a man so noble, so generous, so loving, so Christian, that he found it difficult to censure, whilst he did most strenuously contend for the truths which he held and confessed. Even if we cannot say, "we ne'er shall look upon his like again," we shall at least allow that few like him, if any, have been given to the Church in these days.

BISHOP DUMOULIN'S FIRST EPISCOPAL VISIT.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

As our readers are aware, Bishop DuMoulin was consecrated on the 24th June, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the following day he made his first Episcopal visit to the city and parish of St. Catharines, and his first official act was a Confirmation in St. George's parish church. The reception accorded to the bishop and Mrs. DuMoulin at the rectory was of the most enthusiastic and loyal description, and will be long remembered in the history of a parish which many circumstances have contributed to make unusually interesting. Some three or four years ago St.

George's Church had a jubilee celebration, and in connection with that event the present rector (Rev. Robt. Ker) published a history of the parish, which at the time attracted a great deal of literary attention, and no small amount of praise. We believe that the book is now out of print, but as it is to be found in our chief libraries, it will always be available for reference, and in the meantime St. George's Church, St. Catharines, has the honour of being one of the very few Canadian churches whose history has been published in permanent form, as well as being fortunate in having had the work done by one with the large literary experience of the present rector. We are enabled in this issue to give a cut of St. George's Church as it exists at present, and also of the five rectors who have guided its destinies



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ST. CATHARINES.

since it was constituted a crown rectory by Royal Letters Patent in 1835. Let us glance briefly at what had taken place previously. The Rev. Mr. Addison reached the Niagara district in 1792, but evidently the services of the English Church had been kept up by private families even before his arrival. At any rate, on the 17th February, 1796, a subscription was opened to secure "an appointment to the Church at St. Catharines." Two years later, 1798, the churchwardens, John Gould and Abel Letten, received a grant of land from the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, in the Home District of Upper Canada. In 1813-14 the church in the village of St. Catharines was used by the British troops as an hospital and damaged to the extent of £100. It was not until 1829 or thereabouts that a rectory was thought of for a "resident minister." The

original church was burnt and the corner stone of the present edifice was laid with Masonic honours on 20th July, 1835, the Rev. James Clark, M.A., T.C.D., being then incumbent. Five years later, namely, on Sunday, the 14th July, 1840 Mr. Clark, on his way to hold service at Port Dalhousie, was thrown from his buggy and killed. Bishop Strachan felt much difficulty in supplying his place, as St. Catharines was then rapidly growing into importance and required a man of undoubted ability. The bishop's choice ultimately fell upon Dr. Atkinson, and a better choice it would have been impossible to have made. Dr. Atkinson's eloquence and learning were of a very high order, while his genial disposition and godly life won all hearts, and to-day his memory is still green in the old parish of St. Catharines. Dr.

Atkinson resigned the charge in 1864, and two years later the reverend gentleman entered upon his "exceeding great reward." On the 12th July, 1864, the Rev. Henry Holland was duly inducted as Dr. Atkinson's successor, and he held the rectory until the month of January in the year 1888, when he too passed away from the field of his faithful labours "to the rest that remaineth for the people of God." The Rev. E. M. Bland succeeded Mr. Holland, but having been called to the Cathedral in Hamilton, he only held the rectorship for a little better than a year. The vacancy created by Mr. Bland's removal was the occasion of a good deal of difficulty. In the month of July, immediately after Mr. Bland's resignation, the Rev. Mr. Ker, then rector of St. James' Church, Ingersoll, was approached, but declined to entertain the matter; then followed a long contest over the non-appointment of Dr. Roy, and ultimately the present rector was again pressed to re-consider the proposal, and finally accepted; and for some seven years he has guided the parish with prudence and good judgment. The fierce controversies that raged before his arrival have disappeared, and the parish is at peace. The work of the parish goes on in a dignified and Church-like manner, and under the present regime the popular and too frequently discreditable money-raising methods have been entirely abandoned. Mrs. Ker is a very zealous worker in the interests of the W. A. M. A., and as a conse-

quence the rectory has for the past six or seven years been the hospitable centre of parish life. When it became definitely known that the bishop and Mrs. DuMoulin were coming, Mrs. Ker and the ladies associated with her left nothing undone to make the reception at the rectory, as indeed it turned out to be, a very great success. Not alone were the Anglican clergy of the city and neighbourhood invited, but all the clergy of every denomination were cordially asked to be present, and all gladly accepted the opportunity of paying their respects to the new bishop. A pleasant incident in connection with the reception was the presence of the daughters of the late Dr. Atkinson. A visit under such circumstances to the rectory, which had been for so many years their home, revived not a few memories. The reception lasted from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. After the re-