

—in fact, so much so, that he once delivered a lecture in this city in favour of simplicity of language, and against the too common use of ornament, citing for illustration the couplet—

“Ornament his sword had none,
Save the notches on the blade.”

His argument being that ornament in speech or writing should always be useful or a mark of service. But not to digress. He came to this new country from the old land where he had left behind him a long line of ancestors and the graves of many kindred. Who and what these were anybody may learn from “Burke’s Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain.” His Lordship, though not noble, belonged emphatically to the class of country gentlemen in England—a class in which we find so many men of the very highest character. The family is of Saxon origin and held “Folefort,” (as written in the Domesday Book) from which place the name is derived, in which the family was seated at the time of Richard the First, and it has continued in possession of the same name and place, now written Fulford, for six hundred years without interruption. Bishop Fulford was the son of the late Baldwin Fulford, Esq., of Great Fulford, Devon. His mother was the daughter of William Adams, Esq., M. P., of Bowden, near Totness. The family is descended from William de Fulford, who, as we have said, held Fulford (Folefort) at the time of Richard I. Bishop Fulford was born at Sidmouth in 1803. He has consequently died in his 66th year. It is all too early an age for such a man to die. It is probable that the pressure of many cares upon him has worn his life away faster than the ordinary course might have done. He married in 1830, the eldest daughter of Andrew Berkley Drummond, Esq., of Cudlands, Hants, the grand daughter of the second Earl of Egmont. His son and daughter (married to Archdeacon Lower) are both in England. A telegram was sent on Tuesday, we understand, for his son to come, but he will come too late to see his father’s face again. Bishop Fulford went to the Grammar School at Tiverton; whence he went to Oxford, and entered Exeter College, where he graduated B. A. in 1824; he was elected a Fellow in 1825; he received the degree of D. D. in 1830; was Rector of Trowbridge from 1832 to 1842; Rector of Croyden from 1842 to 1845; Minister of Curzon Chapel, Hanover Square, London, from 1845, until his appointment to the office of Bishop of Montreal in 1850, and in 1859 by letters patent, he was appointed the Metropolitan Bishop of Canada.

He has seen the Diocese of Montreal greatly grow, and the Church of England greatly prosper during the eighteen years of his stewardship in the office of Bishop in Canada. He saw the great political movement in Canada which ended in the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and also that the evils which some apprehended would flow from that act never came. But that, on the contrary, the Church of England has, from that time, had an increase of peace and prosperity. This fact made an impression on his mind, and forced the conviction that the removal of a political bone of contention would be likely to advance the real interest of the Church of England in Ireland. His Lordship, accordingly, recently caused to be reprinted a section of the Canadian Clergy Reserves Secularization Act, and the figures of the scheme of commutation which took place under it. These facts have already excited great interest in England; and likely will excite much more before the question of disestablishment is finally settled. In fact, so strong were his Lordship’s convictions on this subject, that he made, much nearer than was his wont, a political allusion to it at the Diocesan Synod in June last, to which we have already referred. As the subject is still so fresh, we think it better to quote an extract or two :—