

shares has been a great success. There were 176,602 shares bought by the British Government in 1875 for £4,000,000. They are now said to be worth £20,500,000. Some peculiarity about the matter might reduce the actual selling price, but it is stated, that there would be no difficulty in realizing about eighteen millions.

In Brecon Priory church a stained glass window, which has cost more than £700, has recently been dedicated to the memory of the officers and men of the 24th regiment, now the South Wales Borderers, who fell in the South African campaign. The offerings made at the dedication were to be devoted to the erection of a church on or near the spot where one of the great actions took place in Isandula. The Bishop of St. David's preached an eloquent sermon on the words, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." A tablet bears an inscription in memory of the twenty-two officers and 655 non-commissioned officers and privates lost in the South African campaigns of 1877-9.

Rome has just added another "Saint" to her cathedral—St. Labre, who was chiefly known by his devotion to filth. The French organ of Ultramontanism, the *Univers*, thus expresses its admiration of him:—"Even when covering himself for the sake of decency, he yet did nothing to make himself comfortable, he never washed, but protected the vermin which swarmed upon him. It was an edifying example to others (!) Carezani, a pious priest, had observed them, formidable in size and marching in troops over the clothes of this servant of God." This apostle of dirt is also thus eulogized by others of his admirers:—"A nook of the Coliseum afforded him his retreat, and there he passed whole nights in making genuflexions. He could not be induced to quit his tatters, save as a sense of shame required him to be less exposed; he gathered his food from the dung heap, wresting his morsel from the dogs, or sharing it with the swine." And this is the latest example given by Rome for the imitation of her votaries.

#### CHURCH COURTS.

As we state in another column of this issue, the Dean of Wells, Dr. PLUMTRE, purposes to bring before the next meeting of Convocation, a series of resolutions which, if carried into effect, would modify the Ornaments Rubric, or at least would define its precise meaning and application. But any number of steps taken in this direction will be very far from meeting the difficulty. It was not because Mr. Toorn was determined to adopt a certain kind and amount of ritual, whatever authority might forbid it, that he was cast into prison; nor is it for any such reason that Mr. GREEN, to the eternal disgrace of both Church and State in England, has been incarcerated in Lancaster jail for more than a year; nor that a few other zealous priests are threatened with the same fate by the "Persecution Company." It is because the Court which has condemned them is, openly or tacitly, acknowledged by all to possess a very doubtful character in a constitutional point of view. Its lack of constitutional authority is clearly made out from the very circumstance of the institution of the Commission of inquiry now sitting. Nothing else is required to establish the fact.

Now, inasmuch as all laws, ecclesiastical as well as civil, are very much modified, extended, or limited by the decisions of the courts having

authority to apply them to special cases; and where these decisions are contradictory, the latest judgment delivered is accepted as "the law," the importance of the question as to the authority of the court is evident. The Bishop of Winchester has recently given a lecture upon the subject, which is well worth attention. He says the existing Church courts resolve themselves into three: the court of the first instance, or the Bishop's court; the court of appeal, or the Archbishop's court; and the final court of appeal, which is at present the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. By the Clergy Discipline Act, the Bishop's court is of this nature. In all cases of delinquency the Bishop can issue a commission to inquire whether there is a *prima facie* case. If the commission finds there is one, the clerk may submit himself to the judgment of the Bishop, or the case may be tried in the Bishop's court; or the clerk might pass over the bishop's court and have his case heard in the Archbishop's court. In that court the Archbishop does not sit in person, but in the Province of Canterbury by the Dean of Arches; in the Province of York, by the Chancellor of York. Beyond this there is an appeal to the QUEEN, who during the present century has sat advised by her Privy Council. The Public Worship Regulation Act made further changes; and now instead of issuing a commission the Bishop has to hear the complaints made, and if he considers them frivolous can veto them; or if they consent to abide by his judgment, he can settle the matter; but if not, the Bishop can send the case to the court of the Province, which is now Lord PENZANCE'S court, from which there is an appeal to the Privy Council as before. The great objection to that court is that the Archbishops were supposed not to have appointed Lord PENZANCE of their own free will, because he really took office before the Arches court was vacant. And so Mr. GREEN objects to yield to Lord PENZANCE, not because of the injustice of his sentence, but because of the unconstitutional character of the court which tried him. In a somewhat similar way the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is also considered unconstitutional; and as we have already remarked, the issuing of a Royal Commission to inquire into this matter, and to consider the formation of ecclesiastical courts from the Reformation settlement down to the present day, shows that the Bishops and the late Government thought so too. There are, of course, many difficulties in the way of settling the question. Some desire that the Crown should in cases of doctrine and ritual consult with the Bishops or with a body of ecclesiastical experts; while others desire that there should be a mixed court of lawyers and ecclesiastics, while others again wish for a purely lay court, so that it shall give a purely legal opinion, and that the Church shall not be in any way involved by having any of her officers sitting upon it. There is also another suggestion, and it appears to deserve the greatest consideration—that the Archbishop's court should be the final ecclesiastical court, but that the Archbishop should not sit alone but be assisted by his com-provincial Bishops. That would certainly be a court of the most primitive and practical character; and then the appeal would be from that court to the QUEEN in a secular court if there was any wrong done to the civil rights or temporalities of her subjects. It would also be better if the Judges were to give their decisions *seriatim*, with the reasons which led them to give those decisions; and the Privy Council ought not to be asked to lay down what is the doctrine of the Church; that should be left to the Archbishop's court.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER in the course of remarks he made after the conclusion of his lecture said that the law was not sufficiently stringent as to neglect of duty. As a matter of fact, there are certain definite acts which can be charged against a man, but it is not so easy to charge a man with neglect of duty, and the charge of unfairness, on the ground that prosecutions are all on one side, ought to be laid against the "aggrieved parishioners," or his lordship might have added, "and against the Persecution Company." Whatever is the meaning of the Ornaments Rubric, and supposing the decisions of the Privy Council to be altogether wrong, the Bishop thought there was no doubt it was meant that the vestments should be "retained and be in use," but that their use should not be obligatory. He did not, therefore, think it necessary, under these circumstances, that any clergyman should, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his Bishop and the Archbishop, say he must still continue to use those things which were only permissible and not obligatory. He could not help thinking, therefore, that—though he sympathized with him as suffering for conscience sake—Mr. GREEN was mistaken.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

SATISFACTORY progress is being made with the Supplemental Endowment Fund, which will, it is hoped, soon reach \$80,000 from Toronto and its neighbourhood. In response to an invitation from the Bishop of ONTARIO, the Provost will bring the claims of the University before the clergy and laity of that diocese on June 6th, during the session of the Synod at Kingston. Arrangements are also being made for a visit to Hamilton at an early date. The fund has already become sufficiently large to warrant the Corporation in authorising the Provost to secure the services of a second Professor in Theology. This post has been accepted by a distinguished Cambridge graduate, G. A. S. SCHNEIDER, B.A., of Caius College. Mr. SCHNEIDER, whose brilliant degree was Second Class Classical Tripos, and First Class Theological Tripos, will commence residence (D.V.) in October. This, the first fruits of the new Endowment Fund, is a great encouragement to the friends of the College to carry out the whole of the work at present proposed by the Corporation, including the endowment of a chair of Physical Science, the erection of a chapel worthy of a great Church University, which is so greatly needed, and improvements urgently required to the existing buildings. The whole sum asked for is \$100,000. The prospects for the next season are very encouraging.

#### "THE LABARUM."

COUNT CAMPELLO'S ESSAY IN THE WORK OF ITALY'S REGENERATION. A NEW LITERARY VENTURE.

(From a private letter from Rome.)

THE secession of Count Enrico Campello, Canon of St. Peter's in Rome, last September, from the ranks of the Roman Church, created no little excitement, and gave rise to many speculations as to his future career. The ex-Canon has, it is believed, determined to submit himself to the Church of England or one of the churches in communion with her. Meanwhile, recognizing the power of the press as a material factor in the regeneration of a people, he has started a newspaper under the significant title of *The Labarum*, which

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