


Windsor, was born at Windsor in 1798. He became rector of Lunenburg in 1825, and labored most successfully for twenty-eight years, when he removed to Halifax. The Rev. Henry L. Owen, M.A., was appointed as rector in 1852. He did a grand work in the parish, and will long be remembered by those amongst whom he faithfully ministered. He died in 1884. Dr. Owen was succeeded by the Rev. Robert C. Caswall, M.A., who resigned in 1886. The present rector is the Rev. George Haslam, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Trinity College, Toronto. He is lecturer in apologetics in King's College, Windsor, as also a governor of that institution.

Amongst those who were curates may be mentioned Revs. Dr. Drum, George Hodgson, J. Ellis, and G. D. Harris (now rector of La Have).

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

BY THE EDITOR.

REIGN OF CHARLES I. (a)

N the death of King James, Archbishop Abbot felt he had lost a true friend, and that his own position could never be again what it had been under him. And in this he was right. For some years he was conscious of having a rival in ecclesiastical matters in William Laud, who had been advanced to the bishopric of St. David's, and under the new king he feared that that rival would be accorded privileges superior to his own. And in this, too, he was right. The puritanical theology of Abbot did not suit the young monarch, and still less did it suit his wife, fresh from the gaities and frivolities of the French court.

As a Roman Catholic, Henrietta Maria was married to Charles I., King of England, by proxy at Paris, in Notre Dame Cathedral. After the ceremony she proceeded to join her husband in England. She seemed to be possessed of very little desire to please the people among whom she had come to live, for she did not even take part in her husband's coronation. She viewed the ceremony from afar, and showed what little regard she had for its solemnity by joining in a frivolous dance in a room over the palace yard. There came a day when this thoughtless conduct on her part was regretted.

The ceremony of coronation was conducted by the Archbishop, but it had all been arranged by the Bishop of St. David's (Laud), who introduced some new features (such as a crucifix and other matters of ritual), for which, in after years, he was called to a strict and bloody account. For dark days were coming for unhappy England; but of these it will suffice to speak later on.

But a gloomy forecast seemed to show itself

in the plague which broke out in England at the time of the coronation, and which reigned with such terror as to threaten its destruction. By command of the king the Archbishop proclaimed a fast, and issued special prayers for the averting of the plague.

At the court Laud was the favorite, and Abbot, with a mistaken policy, opposed him, and slighted him whenever any opportunity for doing so presented itself. In fact, Abbot's real enemy at court was the Duke of Buckingham, whose object seemed to be to injure him in the eyes of the king. The Archbishop was no coward, for when ordered to endorse some books and pamphlets pleasing to the king, but distasteful to himself, he positively refused to do so, for which piece of contumacy he was for a time virtually suspended. The Bishop of London performed the required endorsement of the books, and a commission of bishops administered the ecclesiastical affairs of the realm.

But in a short time the king, who was naturally kind-hearted, reinstated him and received him kindly at court. For the remainder of his time, however, he did not take much interest in public affairs, and at length, bodily weak through disease, he died in the seventy-second year of his age, having been Archbishop for twenty-two years. His death occurred on the 4th of August, 1633. He was buried, at his own request, in the Lady Chapel of Trinity Church, Guildford, where a handsome monument still marks the spot of his interment.

Laud, as every one expected, was appointed to succeed him. At his very first appearance at court, after the death of Abbot, the king saluted him as "My Lord's Grace of Canterbury."

William Laud was the son of a clothier, of a large and respectable business in Reading. He was born on the 7th of October, 1573, and received his school education in Reading. At sixteen he was admitted a commoner at St. John's College, Oxford. He was ordained to the priesthood in the year 1601, and soon became a man of note in his university.

In 1605, however, he performed an act which he bitterly regretted through the whole of the remainder of his life. Lady Rich, daughter of the Earl of Essex, had been divorced from her husband, the "co-respondent" or participator in the crime for which the divorce had been procured being the Earl of Devonshire. The Earl thought he ought to have the privilege of repairing as far as possible the wrong that he had done to the lady in question, and therefore proposed to marry her. Laud, who was applied to to perform the ceremony, took a favorable view of the matter, and married the repentant couple. Many are the reproaches which he afterwards heaped upon himself for performing this act, which was contrary to the law of the Church.