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of any service. The great point in regard to Buddhism just now (we allude, of course, to cultured English students) is to show the real character of the disciplinary laws of Buddha. This was done by Mr. Coles (twenty years Church Missionary Society's Missionary in Ceylon) in a recent CHURCHMAN.

*Letts's Popular County Atlas* is good and cheap; four capital maps for a shilling. Our present notice must be brief.

We have received, too late for notice in the present CHURCHMAN, *The Clergy List for 1884*; apparently excellent (J. Hall, 291, Strand).

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## THE MONTH.

PARLIAMENT met on the 5th. The Queen's Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, was unusually long. Four paragraphs were devoted to the state of affairs in Egypt. Of the measures to be presented, first was mentioned that which "will have for its principal object the enlargement of the Occupation Franchise in Parliamentary elections throughout the United Kingdom." Next was mentioned a measure for the extension and reform of Local Government:

This comprehensive subject embraces all that relates locally to the greater efficiency of administration, to the alleviation of burdens by improved arrangements, and to the enlargement of the powers of ratepayers through the representative system, including among them the regulation of the traffic of intoxicating liquors.

It was known that the disasters in Egypt would be discussed at the earliest possible opportunity. The defeat of Baker Pasha (a disaster similar to that of Hicks Pasha) created a very unfavourable impression; and a notice of vote of censure was given in both Houses:

That this House, having read and considered the correspondence relating to Egypt laid on the table by her Majesty's command, is of opinion that the recent lamentable events in the Soudan are due, in a great measure, to the vacillating and inconsistent policy pursued by her Majesty's Government.

On the 12th this motion was moved, in the Upper House by the Marquis of Salisbury, and in the House of Commons by Sir Stafford Northcote. Before the debate it became known that Sinkat had fallen, and its garrison had been cut to pieces. The noble Marquis, in the course of a remarkably clear and able speech, spoke of "a resolute renunciation of responsibility." When the division was taken, at midnight, the contents were 181, the non-contents 81, being a majority of 100 against the Government.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Lord Cairns, referring to General Gordon, said: "General Gordon was one of our national treasures (cheers), and he did not think that our

In following Sir Stafford Northcote the Prime Minister made an effort not unworthy of the occasion; but to many critics he seemed to pass by the real points of the case.<sup>1</sup>

Even the *Guardian*, one of the trustiest and ablest defenders of Mr. Gladstone, has condemned him.<sup>2</sup> "Though the proposed censure may not be deserved in the letter," says the *Guardian*, "it is amply deserved in the spirit. Ministers might have prevented what has happened in the Soudan, and they have not prevented it."

On the 12th Mr. Richard gave notice of his Disestablishment motion.

Mr. Bradlaugh once more, and again in vain, has gone through a form of administering the oath to himself, and signing a document at the table of the House of Commons. After several short speeches, and much waste of time, Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, similar to that before carried, was supported by 280 votes to 157. Mr. Gladstone, who has evidently in this matter lost control over the House, spoke with less effect than usual. This was on the 11th. Next day, the 12th, Mr. Bradlaugh having applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, motion was made for a new writ for Northampton.

In an article on "the next election" (and it seems to be as if it were agreed that a general election is not far off) the *Record* dwells on the unfairness of Mr. Gladstone's Church appointments.<sup>3</sup>

In the last number of the *British Quarterly Review* the Rev. I. Guinness Rogers, lauding the Prime Minister with un-

national treasures should be uselessly sacrificed. Yet he did not believe that since knights errant went forth to conquer unknown countries with their lances and their shields any such expedition as that of General Gordon had been undertaken."

<sup>1</sup> In the course of his speech before the adjournment of the debate on the 12th, Mr. E. Stanhope said: "He (Mr. Stanhope) was informed that General Gordon in the summer of last year offered to her Majesty's Government to go to the Soudan, and that her Majesty's Government telegraphed to him:—'The Government decides to accept your offer; wait for letter.' General Gordon waited for the letter, and in that letter he was told that the Government declined his services (laughter). Was there no inconsistency there?"

<sup>2</sup> Sinkat has fallen. On Sunday Tewfik Bey blew up the fortifications, spiked the guns, and made a sortie with the garrison. The whole 600 were massacred, and the town is now in possession of the Mahdi. No words of ours can express the shame which this news ought to excite in every Englishman. So long as we are occupying Egypt, even the cowards, who a week ago ran away before inferior numbers, fare better than the brave men whom we might have saved and did not.—*Guardian*, Feb. 13.

<sup>3</sup> "He has swept aside all traditions of impartiality which might be supposed to attach to his office. He has ostentatiously, consistently, persistently advanced extreme High Churchmen to almost every office which has fallen vacant. While men like Dr. Bouitbee have been suffered to

stinted admiration, makes no complaint as regards the appointment of ultra-Churchmen. On the contrary, it is natural that Mr. Gladstone should appoint Ritualists, he seems to say, and (for the comfort of Nonconformists who are both Radical and anti-sacerdotalist) such appointments will only hasten the downfall of the Establishment.

On the 7th, at a "farewell" service held in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, an address was delivered by the Archbishop of York :

His Grace took for his text 2 Cor. v. 14, 15, contrasting the constraining force of the love of Christ to us with the material forces that are known to and can be estimated by modern science. He sketched the wonderful growth of the Australian colony from the year 1795, when there was but one spiritual person there, the convict chaplain, to the present time, when it contains mighty populations, large dioceses, and more than five hundred clergy of the Anglican Church alone. Dwelling in warm terms on the eminent qualifications of him who, at the request of the colonists, had been chosen for them, he affectionately bid Bishop Barry Godspeed in the great work to which he has been called.

Bishop Barry has sailed for Sydney.

In noting the death of Mr. J. H. Parker, the celebrated archaeologist, the Oxford correspondent of the *Record* says: "Mr. Parker and Mr. Green, the historian, have shown themselves remarkable exceptions to the general rule, that Oxford citizens hardly take full advantage of the University and the openings which it affords to them."

On the thirteenth appeared the following announcement :

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant the See of Chester, vacant by the resignation of Bishop Jacobson, to the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, Canon of St. Paul's, and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford; and the new See of Southwell to the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Headmaster of Winchester College.

On the 1st was announced the sudden death of the Rev. Prebendary Boulton, LL.D., the Principal of the London College of Divinity. By all who had the pleasure and the privilege of knowing Dr. Boulton, the announcement was received with very deep regret. On the 7th, at a Memorial Service in the church which the late Principal was wont to attend, the Bishop of Liverpool preached a sermon. His lordship said :

No one could have been asked to fill the pulpit to-night who thought more highly of Dr. Boulton than I did, no one who feels more deeply

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die, worn out by long years of unnoticed, unrequited work for the Church of England, Ritualistic clergymen like Canon Knox-Little have been preferred to places of honour and emolument, under circumstances which, to say the least, suggest that the encouragement thus given to lawbreaking and superstition was not undesigned. We do not recall any period during the present generation in which the Church patronage of the Government has been exercised, not only so entirely to the exclusion of Evangelicals, but also in a manner so directly inimical to the principles which Evangelicals profess. The result has been most untoward."—*Record*, Feb. 8.

this day what a heavy loss he is to his many friends, to the Church of Christ at large, to the Church of England in particular, and above all to the Theological College, over which he presided with such masterly ability and for so many years. I knew him from the beginning of his career at Highbury, and have watched his course with unflagging interest as one who was occupying a very trying position, and carrying out with singular success a great experiment. I never changed the opinion that I formed of him from the very first, that he was the right man in the right place. What shall I say of him? On this occasion a man must speak as he found him, and I will speak with boldness of what I saw in him. I always found him sound in the faith, grasping firmly the grand doctrines of the Gospel with an unwavering hand—not putting the first things second and the second things first, not exaggerating single points at the expense of others, but a well-balanced, well-proportioned theologian, drawing all his creed from the Scriptures. I always found him a man of a holy and consistent life, who seemed to be always about his Master's business with a single eye, a kind of "one thing I do" about all his demeanour.

For ourselves, we had a very high respect for Dr. Boulton. He was a warm-hearted friend, a theologian of great ability, a hard-worker, courteous and unassuming, a counsellor of great judgment and discretion. There was about him a refreshing breadth and catholicity of temper; but in regard to leading principles, his grip and grasp were unmistakable. His book on the Articles is an excellent one. His historical work ("History of the Church of England, Pre-Reformation Period") we strongly recommended when it was published. To *THE CHURCHMAN* he contributed three very readable papers, fresh and full, on St. Augustine and the study of the Bible.

Mr. McCormick, Vicar of Hull, we gladly note, has been made a Prebendary of York, and Dr. Blakeney, Vicar of Sheffield, is now Archdeacon.

Dr. Henderson has been appointed to the Deanery of Carlisle.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in his annual Pastoral Letter, said:

The sum that has resulted from that Meeting, in Bristol, concerning the restoration of the See, amounting to nearly £15,000, clearly shows that the city is in earnest, and that if an Act of Parliament is secured, the remaining sum will in due time be forthcoming. There seems reason to hope that a measure will be introduced this session by the Government, and that whatever other Church legislation may be proposed, there will be at least one Bill which Churchmen of all shades of opinion may regard with satisfaction. Whether there will be any other measures that will secure a similar approval may now be considered as particularly doubtful.

When we wrote in the last *CHURCHMAN*, touching St. Peter's, London Docks, that no intimation had been made as to the Bishop's intentions, we supposed that his lordship would wait a day or two until the judgment in the Miles Platting case had been pronounced. Mr. Wainwright, however, was instituted, and the illegal ritual, it is said, still remains.

In the suit *Heywood v. Bishop of Manchester*, an important point of Ecclesiastical Law has been happily settled. The Bishop refused to institute Mr. Cowgill; and Sir Percival Heywood's action (or that of the E. C. U.) has been dismissed with costs.<sup>1</sup> This is, perhaps, the heaviest blow which the Ritualist party has received for twenty years. It places the Bishop of London apparently in a painful position.

The Bishop of Manchester has presented to the Rectory of St. John's, Miles Platting,<sup>2</sup> void by the deprivation of the Rev. F. S. Green, the Rev. T. T. Evans, who is described as a moderate High Churchman.

In a sermon at Oldham, Bishop Fraser said that if he were to briefly summarize the perils which seemed especially to beset Christianity and the National Church of this land at the present time, he should class them into three, namely:—(1) Perils from the spread of scepticism and infidelity; (2) perils from externalism supplanting true spiritual religion; (3) perils from lawlessness and divisions within the Church.

The death of Mr. Thomas Chenery, after a short illness, has

<sup>1</sup> The concluding paragraphs of Mr. Baron Pollock's judgment ran thus:—"It is impossible to arrive at this conclusion without noticing that it leads to the result that a bishop may refuse a clerk presented to him upon grounds relating to acts of ritual, which, had they arisen in the case of a beneficed clergyman, according at least to modern practice, would have been dealt with in the first instance by motion and not by deprivation. This, however, cannot affect the jurisdiction of the Bishop, although it is an argument for the exercise by him of due caution; whereas, to hold that the Bishop had no jurisdiction would be to decide that, however extreme in form or determined in purpose past offences against ritual might be, the Bishop could not refuse, but must admit, although it might be obvious that in accordance with the solemnly expressed intention of the clerk, he would probably, if not certainly, continue a course which must lead to deprivation—a decision which, in my judgment, would be repugnant to reason and unfair alike to the patron, the presentee, and the parishioners.

"I have certainly abstained from saying anything that may be supposed to express an opinion as to the views entertained by Mr. Cowgill or as to his conduct in carrying them out; but I would add, in conclusion, what is strictly pertinent to the legal question before me, that however much a difference of opinion upon matters of mere ritual is to be regretted, and however much it might be thought desirable that the rules by which the discipline of the Church in such matters is governed should be wider and more elastic, still, while they exist it is of the highest importance that they should be dealt with fairly, that the proper rules of construction should be applied to them, and finally that the logical results should be loyally carried out. The verdict and judgment will be therefore for the defendant (the Bishop) with costs."

<sup>2</sup> Manchester Clerical Society, which numbers over a hundred members, at its Annual Meeting, recently, passed a Resolution congratulating the Bishop upon the issue of the Miles Platting trial, and directed a copy of the Resolution to be forwarded to his lordship.

been announced. From the time of taking his degree, Mr. Cherrery has been engaged on the *Times*. A judicious and very able editor, he was not a Delane; but he was a ripe scholar, a man of flexible and versatile capacity.

The death of Cetewayo relieves the Government of one South African difficulty.

The anniversary meetings of the Church Missionary Society, at Oxford, have been of a most encouraging character. An interesting meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Fund has been held at Liverpool.

The Dean of Canterbury has written in the *Record* concerning the South Eastern College, Ramsgate. Generous gifts are much needed. £7,000 are needed at once. We earnestly trust the honoured Dean's appeal will speedily prove successful.

The Bishop of Liverpool's able article in the *Contemporary* on the Report of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission will have weight with many. His lordship's speech at the Liverpool Diocesan Conference was imperfectly reported in the newspapers. The learned article in the *Edinburgh Review* is "dead against" the Report. A second edition of Sir E. Beckett's pamphlet is now being circulated.

The reports of the proceedings of the Convocation of Canterbury are not before us in time for notice in the present CHURCHMAN. We notice, however, with great regret, that the Report of the Joint Committee suggests Readers; while the question of the Diaconate has been shelved entirely. To permit lay-readers to officiate in the parish church, as said the Bishop of Winchester, requires grave consideration. The remarks of the Bishops of Chichester, St. Asaph, and London, were wisely conservative. A Committee to consider the subject of A Provincial House of Laymen has been appointed. The Lower House has been requested to take into consideration the Report on the Ecclesiastical Courts. There is no intention of introducing a measure into Parliament this session; the Prelates have decided, as we expected, to wait. A most unfortunate point, in regard to the Recommendations of the Blue-book, is this: the Lower House of Convocation (of Canterbury), which really has had a large share in shaping, or, at least, in laying down the principles for them, is the weakest portion of the Church's machinery, and has no influence over the great body of loyal, practical, and thoughtful Churchmen.