

tobacco, £4,094 from sales of fish, and a grant of £4,200 from the reserve fund. The expenditure, £23,529, included £11,258 for the maintenance of eleven Mission vessels and their crews, over £3,000 written off for depreciation, and £2,959 for salaries. On the motion of the Dean of Norwich, seconded by Dr. Newman Hall, a resolution was passed expressing gratitude for the results of the Mission in the last twelve years, and pledging the meeting to give increased support to the work.

The Bishop of Beverley has consecrated a new church, which has been erected at Hexthorpe, near Doncaster. The structure is built in the late Gothic style of architecture, from the designs of Lord Grimthorpe, at whose expense, jointly with his sister, Miss Beckett Denison, the cost of erection has been defrayed. The church will accommodate some 450 worshippers.

The Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram has built and presented new Church schools to the village of Hoar Cross.

Holy Trinity Church, Oswestry, has been reopened by the Bishop of St. Asaph after extensive alterations and additions, costing nearly £4,000. One of the transepts is the gift of Miss Longueville, of Penylan, in memory of her father.

An anonymous gift of £2,000 has been received by the Additional Curates' Society. The list of special contributions to meet the Society's present needs now reaches £3,444.

Obituary.

LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

ARTHUR CHARLES HERVEY, fourth son of the first Marquis and fifth Earl of Bristol, was born in 1808. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was placed in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1830. In 1832 he was ordained deacon and priest, and was presented by his father to the rectory of Horringer with Ickworth, in Suffolk, the parish in which the family seat is situated. There he remained for thirty-seven years, discharging diligently the duties of a country clergyman, and at the same time taking an active part in the public work of the neighbourhood and diocese. The adjacent town of Bury St. Edmunds often enjoyed the benefit of his literary and musical talents in the way of concerts and lectures at the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was the president. In 1862 he was made Archdeacon of Sudbury; and in 1869 he was recommended by Mr. Gladstone, his old friend and schoolfellow, to the see of Bath and Wells, then vacant by the resignation of Lord Auckland on the ground of failing health. Lord Auckland lived for six months longer, during which time he continued to inhabit the ancient and beautiful palace of Wells. This was in one respect an advantage to the new Bishop, since it induced him to take up his residence in Bath, which, lying in the corner of the diocese, and not in easy communication with Wells, had hitherto seen little of its Bishops, and had accordingly been accustomed to pay little regard to them. A residence of six months in the city made a great change in this respect; and when Lord Arthur Hervey transferred his home to Wells, he did not lose the affection and popularity which he had merited and won in the greatest city of his diocese. These feelings were indeed shared by all, as

was shown by the presentation of a pastoral staff, and subsequently, to mark his eightieth birthday, of an episcopal ring. This latter was presented to him in the name of the clergy by Archdeacon Denison in warm and affectionate language. Sharp differences between the Bishop and Archdeacon on public matters had never been allowed to interrupt their private friendship.

Lord Arthur Hervey was classed as a Low Church Bishop, but his sympathies were wide and his practice tolerant. All good work of every form, if restrained within legal limits, he not only suffered, but encouraged; and his own love of order and appreciation of beauty and music induced him to set a high value on reverent and well-conducted services. No Bishop ever carried out more fully the episcopal virtue of hospitality. The grand old palace and beautiful grounds at Wells were thrown open with the largest liberality to all comers. Sunday-school teachers, lay helpers, choral associations, diocesan societies, were always welcome in any numbers. Visitors on business, lay or clerical, were sure to be invited to a place at his table. On public occasions, such as diocesan conferences or archæological meetings, the palace was filled with guests to its utmost capacity. Wells itself will miss him greatly as a citizen, ready always to aid any useful project with purse and person. To him it owes a valuable cottage hospital and an admirable recreation-ground, which he succeeded through many difficulties in establishing as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee. He was indefatigable to the last in fulfilling all the duties of his office. No parish was too small or too remote, no occasion too insignificant to profit by his presence and assistance, if other engagements allowed. He was continually on the move, and a large part of his time was passed on the railway. Octogenarian Bishops have sometimes come in for some severe criticism, but nobody who saw much of Lord Arthur Hervey ever thought of him, until quite lately, as an old man. His light step, active movements, and youthful elasticity of mind banished all recollection of his years, while the courtly grace of his manner was a perpetual charm.

Without being a striking preacher, Lord Arthur Hervey was impressive by his fatherly style and aspect, by the clearness and sweetness of his voice, and by the sound sense, moderation, and variety of material which pervaded his sermons, as well as by a delicacy and appropriateness of diction which was peculiarly his own. For the Bishop was a cultivated man in many ways. We have already referred to his musical talent and to his facility in the composition of lectures, a gift which he was always ready to exercise, wherever he was asked, for any good work in his diocese. But he was also a considerable author. He contributed articles to Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, as well as to the Speaker's and other commentaries. These were chiefly historical. One particular topic, that of genealogy, he had made his own. His volume on the reconciliation of the two "Genealogies of Christ," in St. Matthew and St. Luke, published in 1853, is still the standard work on the subject; and four sermons on the "Inspiration of Holy Scripture," preached before the University of Cambridge in 1855, show that he had anticipated many thoughts which are now familiar, but which were then new and striking. Latterly, however, he appeared as a strong opponent of the newer Biblical criticism, which he attacked in several charges and addresses to the Diocesan Conference, as well as in some published lectures on St. Luke and Chronicles.

He was held in affectionate esteem throughout the diocese for his piety, his generosity, and his learning, and the announcement of his death caused a feeling of real sorrow to prevail not only among Churchmen, but among Nonconformists also, few of whom failed to recognise the breadth of his sympathies.—From the *Times*.