

able to tell him that he had already appointed the Bishop of Norwich; but, as we learn from Lord Stanhope's "Life of Pitt," Lord Sidmouth told Dean Milman that on this subject language so strong was used as had hardly ever passed between a sovereign and his minister. This Primate is still remembered at Addington by the old people from his habit of throwing shillings to the boys who touched their hats to him as he rode along. He was the first of them who was buried at Addington.

Dr. Manners-Sutton was succeeded by Dr. William Howley, then Bishop of London. Archbishop Howley was a pattern of dignity, meekness, and benevolence; and as, unlike his predecessor, he had a very small family, he was munificent in his expenditure on Lambeth Palace and on Addington. The former he so altered and improved that he may be said almost to have rebuilt it; he was a High Churchman, but not of the Laudian type; amiable and benevolent, he conciliated the affection and regard of all who were brought into contact with him; and the poor people about Shirley and Addington liked nothing better than to receive a few kind words from the dignified and aged Churchman who had placed the crown upon the head of Queen Victoria. He firmly, but strongly, remonstrated against the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the Bishopric of Hereford, and indeed it is always thought that the discharge of this painful duty hastened his end; at all events, he did not long survive it. He was succeeded in the Archiepiscopal dignity by Dr. John Bird Sumner, a patron of the moderate Evangelical party in the Church, and who had gained great popularity in the northern diocese of Chester by the erection of scores of district churches to meet the wants of an increasing population in the manufacturing districts. He was amiable and easy-going, and strongly opposed to the Oxford Tractarians, or Anglo-Catholic School, whose religious views, if followed to their utmost conclusions, he clearly saw led straight into the Roman camp.

He died in 1862, when Dr. C. T. Longley was translated to Canterbury from York, of which he had been for a short time Archbishop, having previously held the sees of Ripon and of Durham. He had before that been head-master of Harrow, and a not very successful one, as we have seen.* In 1867 he convened at Lambeth a Pan-Anglican Synod, including all Bishops of the Protestant and Reformed Churches in all the five quarters of the

globe, but without any results corresponding to the magnitude of the gathering. He died in 1868, after having held the see only six years, when his mantle fell on Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, the first Scotchman who ever became Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Tait had passed a brilliant career at Oxford, being successively scholar, fellow, and tutor of Balliol College. He had been Dr. Arnold's successor in the head mastership of Rugby, and had held the Deanery of Carlisle for some years before his elevation to the Bishopric of London. As Bishop of London, he was as indefatigable as his predecessor, Bishop Blomfield, but much more judicious and popular. He was a great favourite with the Queen, not so much on account of any courtier qualities as for the breadth and liberality of his religious opinions. He contrived to gain the regard and respect of all parties in Church and State, without being at all a time-server, and his death was regretted through the length and breadth of the island. Archbishop Tait was all the more popular owing to his readiness to welcome the co-operation of others who did not belong to his Church as workers in the cause of common Christianity.

He died in December, 1882, and was buried in this quiet country churchyard, by his own desire; but his features and his presence will be lastingly recorded in stone in his own cathedral, and his memory in London, and especially in Lambeth, will be kept ever fresh by a Memorial Mission Fund, which is to be devoted to the support of a missionary for special work among the poor. As Bishop Fraser observed, in his sermon in Westminster Abbey, "If the Church of England is to survive the breaking up of almost every old institution, she must be animated by the same spirit—large, tolerant, reasonable, sympathetic—which guided for fifteen years her destiny with so firm and wise a hand as that of Archbishop Tait."

Dr. Tait's successor as occupant of Addington Palace, and as Primate of England, is Dr. Edward White Benson, who had in the early part of his public career held for some years the head-mastership of Wellington College. He was also for a few years Chancellor of Lincoln and Chaplain to the Queen, and in 1877, on the erection of Truro into a cathedral city, was nominated its first bishop. Dr. Benson showed great ability in organising his new see, and his elevation to the archiepiscopal chair was received with marked approval by the public at large.

* See Vol. I., p. 267.