

The Church Guardian.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi. 24.
"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude: 3.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880.

One Dollar a Year.

REV. JOHN D. H. BROWNE,
REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH,

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MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

EDITORS.

Advertisers should note that
our circulation is now

4,500

Weekly, being larger than that
of any other paper, secular or
religious, in the Maritime Pro-
vinces.

Without meaning to be boastful, and
more as a matter of business than of
pride, we have to draw our readers' at-
tention to the very large circulation of
THE CHURCH GUARDIAN.

We have no less than 4500 bona fide
subscribers on our books, representing all
classes of our people. We believe we are
correct in claiming a circulation nearly
double that of any other Church paper
in Canada, and very much larger than
that of any other religious paper in the
Maritime Provinces.

Let some may feel disposed to grow
careless in their payments, we are forced
to confess that even with this large num-
ber of names, at the low price of a dollar
a year, we are very little more than able
to pay expenses, and consequently, need
all subscriptions promptly paid.

Being so widely and largely circulated,
we offer peculiar advantages to adver-
tisers; and we would be glad if our
readers and well-wishers will make the
extent of our circulation known to the
business men of their several communi-
ties.

As we are striving to educate our
people in everything which concerns the
interests of the Church, we ask for the
continued and increased support of
Clergy and Laity.

REV. WILLIAM H. OSBORN, late a Metho-
dist minister, has become a candidate for
Orders in Michigan.

Two deaf mutes were Confirmed in
Monroe, Michigan, Sept. 19th., part of
Rev. A. W. Mann's congregation who is
also a deaf mute.

MR. HERBERT GRANTHAM, formerly a
Methodist Minister, was ordained Deacon,
September 12th, at Sewanee, Tenn., by
the Bishop of Tennessee.

THE new Communion Service for St.
Michael and All Angel's Church, Balti-
more, U. S., is made of silver and jewelry
contributed by the congregation.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES TILLEY, formerly
a Methodist Minister, was ordained
Deacon, September 8th, by the Bishop of
Vermont, in St. Stephen's Church, Mid-
dlobury.

It is expected at next year's Synod of
the English Presbyterian Church a pro-
posal will be made to sanction the
optional use of a liturgy, together with
forms for dispensing baptism and the
Lord's Supper, and for conducting mar-
riages and burials. An overture on the
subject has been submitted to the Bir-
mingham Presbytery by the Rev. J. W.
Rodger.

FRANCESCO RIZZOLI, professor of sur-
gery at the University of Bologna, who
died recently, has bequeathed his vast
wealth, estimated at nearly 6,000,000f.,
to the Municipality of Bologna, with the
stipulation that it should be devoted to
the completion and maintenance of the
Model Orthopedic Hospital on his estate
at San Michele, in Bosco, an institution
on which he had during his lifetime ex-
pended a sum of 2,000,000f.

THERE have been observed no less
than sixteen shocks of earthquake this
year in Switzerland.

MR. W. S. TUCKER, late a Baptist
Preacher, was ordained Deacon recently
at Wolfboro, New Hampshire.

A FRENCH exploring expedition to
Upper Senegal and the Niger, to con-
sist of 700 men especially trained for
their work, has gone out under M.
Borgnis Desbordes. It includes 250
troops, and an auxiliary company of
sappers and miners, with labourers to
construct three military stations.

At Paris, France, recently, fire-
men who had descended to clear the
main drain at the Boulevard Rochechouart
were dragged out, four being dead,
one supposed to be dying, though he has
since recovered. The brazen helmets of
the firemen who courageously went down
to look after the men were black when
they came up.

LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, who
last week arrived in Liverpool by the
screw-steamer Peruvian, has published
an account of a gigantic fight of which
he and his fellow-passengers were wit-
nesses off Belleisle Island, between a
monster sword-fish about thirty feet long
and a large whale. When the combat
faded away from the sight of those on
board the Peruvian, the whale was get-
ting the worst of the encounter.

In a recent speech Earl Granville said
he believed that during the last fifty
years a great movement had been taking
place in the Church of England—much
more action and much more energy, some-
times accompanied by defects in religious
action; but, on the whole, there was
immense vitality in the Established
Church. He believed there was no
greater test of this than Church extension,
when that was done not merely out of a
feeling, as it were, of ostentatious piety,
but with a view to meet the religious re-
quirements of the population.

A MEETING was held at the Chapter-
house of St. Paul's Cathedral, on Mon-
day, 27th ult., to consider the desir-
ability of raising a memorial to the late
Rev. C. F. Lowder. Canon Liddon, and
afterwards Lord Nelson, presided. The
following resolution was passed, and a
committee was formed for carrying it
out:—"That a sum of £10,000 be raised as
a memorial to the late Rev. C. F. Low-
der, to be expended in completing the
works which he began in connection
with St. George's Mission, and in clear-
ing off any existing liabilities." A
"Lowder Memorial Fund" account has
been opened at Messrs. Barnett and Co's.,
Lombard-street. Mr. Lister Beck was
appointed treasurer. Letters of sympathy
were read from Dr. Pusey, the Dean of
St. Paul's, Canon Courtenay, Dr.
West, &c.

SPEAKING of the diocesan synods, the
Church correspondent of the *Waterford
Mirror* remarks that, notwithstanding
the depression which prevailed so gen-
erally during the past twelve months,
the Irish Bishops have been enabled to
speak thankfully of the past and encour-
agingly of the future:—"Every year
older the Church Act becomes there
is an increase of vitality and energy
recorded in the annals of our
Church. The number of churches that
have been built, restored, or renewed in
Ireland during the past ten years is an
omen of success and prosperity in the
years that are coming on. Our people
are gradually recognizing that the tem-
poralities of the Church are to be sup-
plied by its members, and they are learn-
ing to contribute their quota to the com-
mon exchequer. It is also pleasant to
notice how universal the practice has
become of having a Board of Education
for each diocese."

THE Territory of Dakota is now under
the charge of the Bishop of Nebraska.
At the recent convocation in Yankton,
it was decided to form into a Diocese,
and raise an Endowment of \$25,000.
A Bishop will probably be elected as
soon as the Diocese is admitted into
union with the General Convention.

At the Leicester Church Congress the
Rev. Prebendary Meyrick said, speaking
of the Old Catholics. "In Germany
there is a Church consisting of one
Bishop, 53 priests, and 45,000 lay mem-
bers. In Austria four priests and 10,000
lay members. In France two priests
and 1,000 lay members. Total, two
Bishops, 120 priests, and 106,000 lay
members, together with an entourage of
an additional 300,000 or so of adherents
who have not yet formally declared
themselves members. All these were
formerly Romanists."

THE American Association for the Ad-
vancement of Science is about to take
steps for the protection of the forests in
the United States and for the protection
from waste of timber generally. The
purpose has been proposed for the
purpose of promoting these objects. The
attention of Congress and State Legisla-
tures is to be called to the great and in-
creasing importance of providing by ad-
equate legislation for the protection of the
woodlands of the country against need-
less waste, and for the encouragement of
measures tending to a more economical
use and proper maintenance of the timber
supply.

Foreign Missions.

INDIA.

SKETCHES OF THE PUNJAB MISSION.

By the Author of "Morian Life in the
Black Forest," &c.

IX.—THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR.

HERE every prospect pleases, and only
man is vile." It is a lovely place, that
Valley of Kashmir. Many a traveller,
many a poet, has celebrated its beauties,
as it basked in the warm rays of the set-
ting sun, while in the far distance rise
the snowy peaks of the Pir Punjab, tinted
with the rosy light of evening, and
between it and them stretches a vast
expanse of undulating plain, bearing on
its broad bosom cities, lakes, and gardens.
The Valley of Kashmir was the favourite
residence of the great Mogul Emperors.
The traces of their luxury and magnifi-
cence are still to be seen in the dilapi-
dated remains of mosques, garden
palaces, marble fountains, and sculptured
pillars, and in the richest of all their
gifts, the stately and beautiful chunar
tree, which they caused to be transplanted
hither for the embellishment of this
lovely land.

The city of Srinugger, the capital, is
built on the banks of the Jhelum; the
houses on either side stand close to the
water's edge, some of them, supported on
piles, projecting far over it. Seen dimly
through the delicately carved wood-work
of the half-open lattice, you will now
and then catch a glimpse of the graceful
form and face of some fair Kashmir girl
with braided tresses and dark bright
eyes, shyly peeping out on the crowded
river below. Near the city the water
expands into a silvery lake, dotted with
islands and floating gardens of melons
and cucumbers. Above its clustered
houses rises the hill Hari Parhit, with
an ancient fortress on its summit, and
beyond, across the plain of green mosaic
forming a beautiful background to the
whole, rearing their peaks out of the
midst of a dark belt of pine and cedar
forests, appear the white heights of the
lofty Pir Punjab, which separates Kash-
mir from the Punjab. Two wild and
lofty passes, lead from the one territory

to the other, at an altitude of from 900
to 1100 feet above the sea-level.

Amidst all the advantages of fertility,
delightful scenery, and salubrious climate,
what is the character of the inhabitants
of the favoured land? The people have
been described as being "dishonest and
mendacious, vicious and untrustworthy,
sullen and disobliging, thieves and ex-
tortioners, no word too bad for them!"
The English visitor to the valley, the
natives of the surrounding countries,
their own rulers, and they themselves,
seem to have agreed in this verdict. The
Maharajah Gulab Singh, to whom the
country had only recently been made
over by the English, after the annihila-
tion of the Sikh principality in the Pun-
jab, allowed the first missionaries who
visited his capital to preach freely in
the bazaars, remarking that "his subjects
were so bad already that he was certain
no one could do them any harm, and he
was curious to see if the *Padres* could
do them any good!" This was in the
year 1854, and these missionary pioneers
were Colonel Martin and the Rev.
Robert Clark. Bona were distributed,
inquiry was awakened, and friendly in-
tercourse was begun. A promising
beginning was made, but the
circumstances of the Punjab Mission were
not then such as to render the prosecu-
tion of the work in Kashmir practicable,
and it was temporarily abandoned.

In 1862 the plan was revived, in
response to an application to the C.M.S.
drawn up and signed "by every member
of the Punjab Government, and by
almost every Christian officer in the coun-
try." A local committee was formed,
and large subscriptions collected. The
Punjab missionaries felt that they were
sufficiently strong to justify a forward
movement, and in the autumn of 1862 a
second tentative visit was paid to Kash-
mir by Mr. Clark. As before, preach-
ing was freely carried on in the bazaars,
and nothing marred the peace of the
missionary's labors. The Kashmir Gov-
ernment had not yet begun to fear or to
hate the Christian religion.

The needed permission to remain
throughout the year was granted, so far
as the English Government was concerned,
and preparations for a permanent resi-
dence were at once made. But the
Maharajah had by treaty the right to
insist on the withdrawal of Europeans
from the valley during the winter season,
and he claimed to exercise it in relation
to Mr. Clark, who was thus compelled to
return to the Punjab. This refusal on
the part of the Maharajah to allow
foreigners to settle in the country resulted
from a sort of Chinese jealousy of intru-
sion, and he had already begun to dread
the influence of the missionaries too
much to be induced to waive it in their
favor. In the following spring, how-
ever, Mr. Clark re-entered the valley,
accompanied by Mrs. Clark, and some
Native assistants.

Numbers gathered round in the bazaars
to listen, and inquirers presented them-
selves for further instruction, braving
threats of condign punishment. Some
were imprisoned and beaten. One of
them was found in a dungeon fettered to
a ponderous log of wood, which preven-
ted his rising from the ground. It was
the second time that he had been placed
in confinement for the Gospel's sake.
Through the influence of the British
Resident he was released, and he became
the first convert of the Kashmir Mission,
baptized by the Rev. Robert Clark on
July 30th, 1864. Mrs. Clark, in the
meanwhile, had opened a dispensary for
the sick, which soon became very popu-
lar, as many as 150 coming in a single
day for medicines and treatment. Both
Mr. and Mrs. Clark wished to remain in
the country during the winter, and were
prepared, for the sake of the work, to
bear any privations, but the Maharajah
remained inexorable.

It had become evident that, although
the rulers were opposed, the people were
not, and the C.M.S., had no intention of
abandoning their Christian enterprises.

They determined to try the experiment
of re-organising the Mission on a differ-
ent basis. The Kashmiris needed medi-
cine for the body and Gospel truth for
the soul. They were willing to receive
the one, nor did they seem indisposed to
the communication of the other. The
Committee therefore resolved on the
appointment of a medical missionary; one
who, while he alleviated the sufferings of
the body might minister to the maladies
of the soul, and make known to the
people the true Physician. Dr. Elmalié
accepted the post, and reached Srinugger
in the spring of 1865, accompanied by
two youths from the Amritsar School as
assistants, and by an old Native catechist,
a Kashmiri by birth.

Dr. Elmalié did not confine his labors
to Srinugger, but went through the
villages also, carrying help wherever he
could, and many a graphic picture might
be drawn of the surroundings of the
little mission encampment on such
occasions. Sometimes the tents were
pitched in a grove of fruit-trees, some-
times beneath the shade of a spreading
walnut, sometimes amongst a clump of
willows on the river's bank. Here sick
and maimed would surround them, and
here advice and medicines were freely
given, whilst Qadir, the good catechist,
full of Jesus and His love, spoke and
preached and read with all comers.

For several seasons Dr. Elmalié re-
turned to his work as the spring came
round. One year it was his lot to mini-
ster to the panic-stricken population dur-
ing a severe visitation of cholera. In 1870
he came to England on leave for two years.
Having married in Edinburgh early in
1872, Dr. Elmalié was on his way back to
India with his wife shortly after that
event. Even then anxious friends noticed
in his manner the signs of weakness and
fatigue. Landing in Bombay, the doctor
and his wife proceeded at once to Kash-
mir, and entered upon a season of labor
pleasant, though more laborious, than
any which had preceded it. It proved to
be his last. He died at Gujrat on the
18th of November. The next day Mrs.
Elmalié received a letter from the Indian
Government, informing her that they
might remain in Kashmir all the year.
It was what Dr. Elmalié longed, labored,
and prayed for, but he died without the
sight.

The Rev. T. R. Wade and the Rev.
T. V. French of Lahore, with Benjamin,
Dr. Elmalié's Native assistant, filled up
the gap during the following summer.
They itinerated through the valley, ac-
companied by old Qadir Bakhsh, the
catechist. The people followed them
from place to place, parents bringing
their sick children, little and big, upon
their backs and in their arms, children
their parents, husbands their wives, and
friends their neighbours, the utterly
helpless sometimes carried on charpoys—
small bedsteads—while the blind would
be led by a little boy or girl. Often as
many as 300 would be assembled under
the cherry and walnut trees when halt
was made. Before medicines were dis-
tributed a portion of Scripture was al-
ways read, and an address given to the
people assembled. The people would
join with sobs and sighs, and ejaculations
to God for mercy.

The latest report of this Mission is
from the pen of Dr. Downes, the present
medical missionary in the valley. The
total number of visits to the hospital in
the four summer months of 1877 were
10,490. These were each morning ad-
dressed by the old catechist, Qadir
Bakhsh.

There have not been a great number
of baptisms in connection with the Mis-
sion. Men who have lived long in thick
darkness, when light is brought to them,
do not see all things clearly at once. Bigotry
and superstition are being removed, and
the few bright spirits that appear are
of a day of liberty and gladness. A
store of truth and wisdom is being
deposited in the hearts of the people,
and they are beginning to see the
light of the Gospel.