

The Church Guardian.

Wm Godfrey

"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, JULY 3, 1879.

One Dollar a Year.

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EDITORS.

At the Commencement Exercises of the Benicia schools, Bishop Wingfield announced that he had declined the Bishopric of Louisiana, and should remain in California.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, on his Western Tour, recently completed, held forty-seven Confirmations, and confirmed one thousand one hundred and three persons.

JUDGE EMERSON has sentenced the Mormon Miles, who married three young women at the same time, with the approval of the Mormon authorities, to five years' imprisonment in the Nebraska penitentiary.

The Synod of the Diocese of Fredericton, under the presidency of the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, is now sitting at Fredericton. There are present nearly seventy of the clergy, and a very large number of lay-delegates.

In South Africa Cetwayo has made further overtures for peace. In answer to an application to General Crealock at Fort Chelmsford, John Dunn was sent to negotiate with the Zulu King; but he returned without any result.

On March 9th, at an ordination held in Edyengudi, Tinnevely, by Bishop Caldwell, twelve S.P.G., and two C.M.S. native candidates were ordained. Bishop Sargent preached the sermon. On the same day a native of Travancore was admitted to deacon's orders by the Bishop of Madras.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, of Berlin, while on a visit to his friend Dr. Schliemann, claims to have ascertained that the soil of the plain of Troy as far as the Dardanelles is an alluvial deposit, at least six thousand years old. This discovery, if substantiated, affords further confirmation of the Huserlike site.

The Encenia of King's College, Windsor, N. S., came off on Thursday of last week, when His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, C. B., received the honorary degree of D. C. L.; the Rev. Francis Partridge, M. A., Secretary of the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton, that of B. D.; and other degrees were conferred. A brilliant assemblage gathered to witness the more than usually interesting ceremonies.

The Treaty of Gandamak is being apparently carried into effect more easily and satisfactorily than could have been hoped. Acting under English advice or pressure, unfriendly chiefs are said to be giving in their adhesion to Yakoub Khan; it will be for the future to show whether an adhesion so accorded will be permanent. Meanwhile such of our troops as can be spared from the passes are on their return. It was to be expected that there should be an interchange of complimentary letters between the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Viceroy, but it is as gratifying as it is surprising to hear that the King of Burmah has sent congratulatory messages by an agent to Lord Lytton at Simla. This news comes to us at the same time that we hear from Burmah itself that the country is quieter, and that the march of troops to the frontier is countermanded. But little reliance can be placed on a King who is a drunkard and a maniac.

BISHOP TUTTLE, of Utah, visited Ogden May 4th, administering the rite of Confirmation. Mr. F. W. Crook, a converted Mormon, and former student of the parish school, was admitted to the diaconate.

The University of Copenhagen has been celebrating its fourth centenary. The Crown Prince and Royal family took part; the King was prevented by indisposition. The Paris University forwarded a friendly message, and the French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour on the rector, M. Madvig.

From an account by our correspondent from Germany of the fifth Synod of the Swiss Christian-Catholic Church, held at Solothurn, it would appear that Dr. Michaud's influence in that quarter is no longer pre-eminant, and that Bishop Herzog is seeking for a closer approximation to the Anglican Church.

The Po burst its embankment last week between Sermide and Revere, near Mantua; and the damage was so serious that the Government despatched engineers. The Minister of Agriculture proceeded at once to the scene of the disaster, and a grant was made by the Chamber in aid of the sufferers. The banks have been since made good.

Dr. RIDLEY, the Bishop of Caledonia British Columbia, is appealing for a steamer. Few bishops can need one more than he will. The communication between all the existing stations is by sea, as well as from them, to Fort Simpson or to Victoria; and the hoped-for extension to the native tribes inland will, in the first instance, be up the Naas and Skeena rivers.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association, which was founded three years ago, and now numbers ninety-four members of the profession among its constituents, was held on June 6th in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. The newly-elected president, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., in his inaugural address, contended that the only reliable and scientific way of using alcohol as a medicine was to administer it as alcohol, and to prescribe it in set form and dose just as other active remedies in the pharmacopoeia. For his own part, he had followed this plan exclusively for some years, and while the results he had obtained as to the value of alcohol were, in consequence, most precise, they did not place it in a very conspicuous or special position as an important aid for the relief of disease, while they gave it no pretension whatever as an actual means of cure. In any case, and at the best, its use was temporary and palliative only, while the craving for itself, which it soon excited, demanded the most watchful care. Dr. Norman Kerr, F. L. S., in proposing a resolution of thanks to Dr. Richardson for his address, with a request for permission to print it and to circulate it among the profession, said that by the magic of their president's name he had himself within the last six months enlisted forty-five medical men as associates. The vote having been seconded by Mr. Henry Dixon, coroner for South Oxfordshire, was carried by acclamation, and Dr. Richardson having acknowledged the compliment and acceded to the request, the meeting closed.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

ADDRESS OF CANON DART.

After calling the meeting to order, the President briefly explained the leading features of the progress of the institution during the past year.

He said that the educational outfit of the College as respects philosophical apparatus, was equal, if not superior, to any similar institution in the Dominion of Canada. Since last meeting of the convocation four members have died—Dr. McCawley, Dr. Stiefelhagen, Mr. Fred. Allison, and a student from P. E. Island. He paid warm tributes to the memory of those "dead upon the field of honor," dwelling particularly on the loss the College had experienced in the death of Dr. McCawley and Mr. Frederick Allison. A number of friends of Dr. Stiefelhagen purpose sending his widow, by the next steamer, a purse to which all are invited to contribute. He announced that the governors had instituted during the year a system of local examinations after the example of the great English Universities.

During the year the health of the students and professors had been good, confirming the report of the Commission charged with investigating the sanitary conditions of the buildings. He then proceeded:

It will be needless now to dwell on the advantages of education, or to speak of the duty in this respect, which devolves upon each generation with regard to the one succeeding it.

I do not know that there is anything new to be said on either of these topics. But it may be well for us occasionally to listen to adverse criticisms, and to ask ourselves whether the education we are fostering is based upon right principles, and is leading to right issues.

What is the object of education? Various answers are given to this question. We may say concisely that the object of education is to develop the faculties of man. But I doubt whether our answer will be complete and guarded against misapprehension, unless we add the further clause—"to the end that he may be enabled to do his duty to God and his neighbor."

The best educated man has been defined to be the man who has the most correct notion of the extent of his own ignorance. Paradoxical as this may appear to be, there is certainly some truth in it. I would, however, prefer to say, that the best educated man amongst a number of men under the same circumstances, is he who has the power of doing the most effective work for God and man.

Modern statesmen foster education, as they understand it, partly on the theory that it leads to diminish crime, and partly on the conviction that, under a system of widely extended suffrage, it will be dangerous to the state to allow the mass of their fellow citizens to grow up in ignorance. They rightly argue that ignorant voters are very likely to become the mere tools of unscrupulous and ambitious men. But it is not so clear that education, as commonly understood by politicians, tends to diminish crime. There is indeed an affinity between departments of truth, which appear to be most diverse in character, and there may be moral discipline imparted even in teaching arithmetic; but it is also true, that the wits

may be sharpened, and knowledge imparted, without touching the moral side of the pupil at all. And if the illiterate pick-pockets become metamorphosed into the skilful forger or embezzler, it is hard to see the benefit of his education either to himself or to the community. But not to put an extreme case, there must be some defect in a system of education, which leads a large number of those trained in it, to dislike or condemn real labor, which creates crowds of disappointed candidates for small literary posts and Government offices. This, we are told, on no mean authority, is the result of education in the United States, and although our circumstances may differ widely from those of the great Republic, yet there is no doubt that in educational matters it is commonly regarded as our model, we gravitate towards it, and we see there, in full blown vigor, for good or for evil, what is amongst us in germ and tendency.

There is a pregnant passage in reference to this subject in the *Atlantic Monthly* for last October. The writer, after pointing out certain tendencies in American life, thus proceeds:

"It is said that our system of popular education provides sufficient safeguards against the dangers here pointed out. But our school system, as it now exists, cannot be depended on to remedy or avert the evils which threaten us. The people from whom these dangers arise are not stupid or ignorant, nor are their minds inactive. They have been through our schools; they edit newspapers, make our political speeches in all the country places, and represent us in Congress. They are not so much uneducated as *miseducated*, their faculties are active, particularly of late years, but they are undisciplined, misdirected and the result of their thinking is largely erroneous. For these difficulties our public school system furnishes no adequate remedy. Two things are especially to be noticed in our popular school education; it usually leads to no interest in literature or acquaintance with it, nor to any sense of the value of history for modern men—a very serious defect—and its most characteristic and general result is a distaste for manual labor. We have some good schools, of course, but great numbers of teachers and principals of our high schools and colleges in country places have, for several years, explicitly taught their pupils and urged upon parents the sentiments that, in this country, education should raise all who obtain it above the necessity of drudgery; that there are better ways of making a living than by manual labor, and that those higher ways will be open to those who "get an education." All this has resulted in a dainty effeminate and false view of the world as a place where only uneducated and inferior people need work hard, or engage in toilsome or unattractive employments."

Perhaps we are not so open, as our neighbours are represented to be, to the reproach of *not* striving to instil an interest in literature, and *not* pointing out the value of the lessons of history as a guide in modern life. We are mindful, I trust, of the truth expressed by Sallust, (*ex alus negotus qua ingenis exercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum*) that amongst other works of the mind the history of past transactions is in a special manner of great benefit; but it is a graver question whether we are not at least equally open