

# 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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One Dollar a Year

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EDITORS.

A Paris dispatch says: "Three Catholic priests have, within the last few weeks, joined Pere Hyacinthe."

The Rev. Augusto Laine, a Priest of the Church of Rome, was recently married to Madame Lochez in Paris

THERE are now thirty-three Volunteer Corps in India, with a total enrolled strength of upwards of eight thousand men.

The consumption of mulo and horse-flesh is steadily increasing in France. The weight has risen from 171,300 pounds in 1866 to 1,982,620 pounds in 1879.

It has been estimated that there are now no fewer than 148,000,000 copies of the Bible, as against only 5,000,000 copies in circulation at the commencement of the present century.

The comet observed by Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N.Y. on the 11th ult. is likely to prove a notable one. It is very large, with a slow rate of motion and its movement is in a direct line toward the earth

The death is announced of Said El Bakri, the Sheikh of all the Derwish orders who played an important part in the religious movement that preceded the deposition of ex-Khêivo Ismail Pasha.

At a recent heathen festival in India, the offerings, chiefly from the poor, amounted to £1,000,000. Now let the Christians of this land, rich and poor together, show that they are equally zealous in their faith.

The long lost Chronicle of Philip of Navarre, which gives the history of the island of Cyprus from 1131 to 1309 has been discovered by LeComte Riant. The MS. was finished by a prisoner, Jehan Le Mege, in 1343.

A snowstorm occurred in the province of Buenos Ayres by which 70,000 cows, 500,000 sheep, and 250,000 mares are estimated to have perished. The storm raged with more or less violence during three days and three nights.

CONSIDERABLE activity prevails in the phosphate "mines" in the Ottawa Valley, Canada, and large quantities of phosphate of lime are being worked and sent to Quebec and Montreal. Some of the land containing deposits is selling at \$1,000 an acre.

The sarcophagus of Roger of Tuscany, Bishop of Lausanne, who was buried in Lausanne cathedral in 1220, was opened a few days ago. The body was almost intact, and the six and a half centuries had not sufficed to destroy the texture of the Episcopal robes.

At Berlin an old trunk full of papers, which had not been touched for seventy years has been discovered to contain, among documents of Marshal Berthier different papers in the handwriting of Napoleon. One of them is his appeal to the Saxons, in August, 1806.

We understand that the sale of the Penny Testament, cheapest edition ever published, has already reached nearly 400,000, and that the publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock, confidently expects that a million copies will be disseminated in the course of twelve months. *London Record.*

On 17th Oct. a fire, which broke out in a hotel at Christiansen, in Norway, was carried by a strong west wind over the town, a large part of which was before the morning completely reduced to ashes. The cathedral and the post-office, among other buildings, were both destroyed.

The Church of England has 872 parishes or churches in London again 1620 ten years ago. Of these churches 409 have weekly and 43 daily communion. The latter item show an increase of 30 in ten years. Some 417 have Saints' Day service; 245 daily service; 875 surpliced choirs, a gain of 261 since 169; 210 free seats, a gain of 121 in ten years.

The Barrow Ship-Building Company on Oct 19th launched from their yard the steam-ship *Furnessia*, which is the largest vessel, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, ever built in England. Her length is 445 ft. her gross tonnage 5500 tons, and her engines of 60 nominal horse-power, and 3800 indicated horse-power. She is intended to form one of the Anchor Line fleet sailing from the Clyde to New York.

"THE OLD CHURCH PATH," a valuable little monthly magazine, conducted by Rev. G. H. Hunt, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., has been merged in the *Living Church*. It is another example of the indifference of clergy and laity to the Church press as a power for good. The editor says:

Our opinion as to the great need and possible usefulness of such a publication is in no wise changed but we are utterly discouraged by the general indifference which we have encountered, especially among the Clergy and on the part of those too who have freely expressed most favorable opinions as to the worth and value of what we were able to present.

It is now certain that the harvest of this year is the largest ever reaped in Manitoba. For wheat an average of thirty bushels to the acre is claimed, with an immense area sown; barley forty bushels; and oats for y to forty-five bushels. This large yield will not only put the majority of the settlers in easy circumstances, but will also be a strong encouragement to new settlers coming in. Only the other day a large party said to be composed of the very best class of immigrants, left Winnipeg for the Little Saskatchewan and Bird Tail Creek districts, with eleven waggons and seven carts loaded with their effect.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews was held in New York, October 24th. The Annual Report indicated that the Society had accomplished a good deal since the last meeting. The attendance at the Jewish School conducted by the Society in New York has been brought up to eighty-five—thirty three boys and fifty two girls; in the Industrial School there are forty-six pupils and in the Sunday school sixty. Lecturers have been delivered at frequent intervals by various ministers, the average Jewish attendance at which has been about two hundred. A number of conversions and baptisms of Jews were reported from that city. From some interior points ministers reported there were many secret believers in Christianity among the Jews.

An answer that is frequently made by so called Churchmen, whenever they are solicited to subscribe for a Church paper, is that they can't take so many papers; "We get all the Church News in daily papers." Yes, and you get the sermons too, and many of you don't go to Church. But what reliance can you place on Church news as interpreted by the average reporter? Even the editor of the daily paper isn't always a safe teacher of Church History and Church Principles. The following is a specimen from the *New York Times*, "This ecclesiastic body claims to be an offshoot from the Church of England, which dates properly from Henry VIII's quarrel with Clement VII. on account of the Pontiff's unwillingness to sanction his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn." That is the kind of "Church news" that nine-tenths of our Church families are reading to-day.—*Living Church.*

The two new bishoprics in China to which the Rev. C. F. Scott, and the Rev. Geo. E. Moule, were consecrated Bishops on St. Simon and St. Jude's Day, are to be designated North China and Mid China respectively.

## NEW MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

CLOSE upon the appointment in England of Missionary Bishops of North China and Mid-China, comes the action of the General Convention in the United States nominating three more Missionary Bishops for the Home field. Rev. Geo. K. Dunlop, of Missouri, was nominated by the Bishops, and elected by the House of Deputies, Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona; Rev. Leigh R. Brewer, Bishop of Montana; and Rev. Dr. J. A. Padlock, Bishop of Washington Territory. These Bishops are supported by the Board of Domestic Missions, until their jurisdiction become regular Dioceses with an Endowment for the Episcopate.

## CATHOLIC.

"Words are things" the misuse of the word Catholic, through ignorance or inattention, favors and helps those who so use it by design. "That is the Catholic Church," "that is the Catholic Cemetery," from the average Protestant, is a concession that gives aid and comfort to the follower of the Bishop of Rome, that he is not slow to avail himself of.

The fact is, the official name in the Creed of Pius IV and in the atelchism of Trent is not Catholic but "the Holy Roman Church." There may be a question about the holiness but there can be no just ground of offense in using the title which the standards authorize and the facts of history justify. But to confess in the Apostles' Creed our belief in the Holy Catholic Church, and then apply the term to that which is merely Roman is a glaring inconsistency. It is an offense against truth that a Churchman should not be guilty of.

As a mere sect, with a handful of notions that constitute our peculiarities, the sooner the better we get out of the way and make one less amid a chaos of denominations that divide and weaken our popular Christianity.

But if we float the same old banner which once marshalled a united and triumphant Church, we must stand by our colors, and labor and wait for God's own time when what has been shall be again: "One fold and one Shepherd."—*Pacific Churchman.*

## Foreign Missions.

### INDIA.

THE LATE REV. GEORGE MAXWELL GORDON.

The death of this self-denying and devoted Missionary at the sortie from Candahar Aug. 16th, was mentioned in a paragraph of THE CHURCH GUARDIAN Sep. 30th. Gen. MacLagan has since written a sketch of his life in the *Intel ligencer*, part of which we copy:

Far from home and country, and amid the noise of battle, fell at the early age of 40 George Maxwell Gordon, the faithful messenger of the gospel of peace, sharing an enterprise of peril with those among whom he was ministering, and sharing, with those who fell around him in the strife, a soldier's grave. This is all we yet know.

He was the son of a naval officer belonging to a northern Scottish family, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and after paying a visit of much interest to Palestine he turned his steps toward India. Taking duty at first in the Southern Presidency, his field of Mission labor has for some years past

been in the Punjab. He went to the northern frontier provinces on the invitation of his friend the Rev. T. V. French now Bishop of Lahore. Mr. French was at that time head of the Lahore Divinity school, which he had projected and brought into successful working order and here in this work Mr Gordon joined him. Not long before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing his loved friend again when the Bishop paid a short visit to Kandahar a few months ago.

After having been for some time attached to the Divinity School at Lahore, Mr. Gordon went out as an itinerant Missionary into a central part of the Punjab, which had not before been systematically visited in this way, and which was not included within the limits of any of the established local Missions. The tract of country is that between the Indus and Jhelam rivers known by the general name of the Salt Range. It is occupied by a mass of hills containing inexhaustible store of rock-salt, which has been excavated in large quantities for many centuries and at the present day supplies the wants of a great part of the Punjab and neighbouring territories. The chief town of this region is Pind Gordon Khan, on the river Jhelam. This place Mr. Gordon made his head-quarter—if any place could rightly be so called by one whose home was anywhere. His work was to see and know the country and the people, to give them his message and his help; and he made himself thoroughly independent of any local habitation. It was this freedom from the cares belonging to a fixed abode or personal requirement that fitted him to do what he did. That he might move about with the greater facility he accustomed himself to such fare as even the lower classes of natives of the country could ordinary command. He used like wools, like some other Missionaries, to adopt the local native dress when this seemed desirable. He thus had occasion to carry little about with him, and he made small and few demands on the resources of the people and of the places he visited.

Yet his little tower at Pind Dadan Khan it was the corner bastion of an old fort, of which little else remained) was not without comforts for its occupant when he paid it occasional visits. A few well chosen books on the shelves and some good engravings on the walls, sufficed to give it such a home-like aspect as befitted the abode of a man of literary culture and refined taste, and was suitable to the simple character of the building.

Wherever he stayed, and whatever his habits for the time, he gained the respect and the esteem of natives and English alike even of those who did not quite admire his simple mode of life. But it had its uses especially when they who saw it knew that he had means which could have procured him all he could desire. Possessed of private wealth, he used it for others, and denied himself. The manner of his life varied according to the needs of the occasion, but this was its principle at all times—self denied, and labour for the good of others. His influence and his example impressed one among whom he worked, for this principle ruled his action.

But only such a constitution as his could stand what he did.

It was no fanciful experiment on himself, or neglect of duty with respect to his health, that induced him to adopt his simple mode of life among the people of the country for whom he laboured, subsisting as they did, and inured to Native ways. It was a conviction that, for the work he had in hand, and the position in which he was placed, this method best answered his purpose, and that he was able to carry it out. His simple habits did not make him appreciate less, the ordinary social requirement of English life in India. He had equal aptitude for quiet companionship and general society, much readiness in conversation; and enjoyment of music. In camp he was a welcome and valued addition to the mess

of the 32nd Pioneers, of which he was an honorary member on the line of march, and at Quetta.

Having prepared the way for a permanent Mission in the Salt Range district, and having stated a new Missionary in the work, Mr. Gordon proceeded to the Dorajit districts, west of the Indus. For the special Mission to the Baluchas he obtained the services of two more men, one of them a Medical Missionary, who commenced the work under his guidance, and have since carried it on. It was while thus engaged that he saw and took the opportunity of going into Baluchistan as a Missionary pioneer. And thence, as the minister and commander of the British soldier, to Kandahar.

Of this visit to Candahar we give Mr. Gordon's own account he writes.

I am on my way to Dera Ghazi to meet Lewis and Jukes, who are to be there with the Bishop and Clark in the beginning of March. I still always regard my journey to Candahar as very important from a missionary point of view; and although the slow and tedious march there, with its long delays disappointed the hope of an earlier return, yet the time has not been wasted, and I shall henceforth be able to read the Bible to the Afghans in their own language whenever the opportunity presents itself. It was one of those undertakings in which I felt the loadings of God's providence, and when I saw some twenty regiments encamped without a pastor or Scripture-reader, there seemed to me to be an additional inducement to urge me onwards. The generals and officers gladly accepted my services, and I found a missionary sphere in the hospitals and *hospitals*. If in this sphere of faith I have exceeded my duty as a missionary of the C.M.S., the fault is mine, and I hope that your Committee will condone it and not lose confidence in me for the future. One may be said, in common parlance, to have carried one's life in one's hand every day in Candahar, for the place was full of fanatics more fatal in their attacks than the enemy in the field; but my life, thank God, was in better keeping than my own.

I have received great kindness from many officers during this campaign, and all have been cordially friendly. Some have been more like brothers than friends. The Christian intercourse which I have enjoyed with them has been very refreshing.

I am thankful to say that the Gospel in Arabic, Persian, and Pushtu was favorably received by some of the learned and influential Natives of Candahar, whose friendship was shown in frequent visits to my tent and hospitality at their own houses.

General Bidilulph's division is now returning to India, and I have taken advantage of the opportunity to return with them. General Stewart's division remains for the present at Candahar.

I now turn in dependence upon God to the work of the Baluch Mission and the Jhelum Itinerancy. May God in His own time raise up an apostle to the Afghans of Cabul and Candahar!

What one sees to be much needed is the earnest and devoted labor of some one or two men who shall itinerate among the people, and become identified with them.

If it be objected that the European constitution cannot adapt itself to Native habits, I believe that such outer differences as dress and food present no real obstacles if thorough sympathy of heart be established. The lessons of another Epiphany are teaching us this: if Christ be enshrined in the fervent yet unadorned life, as in the manger at Bethlehem, He will surely draw the Gentiles to Himself. As self decreases, He will increase.

And the more this is so, the sooner may that consummation be expected, when, to the touch of His glorious Advent,

"East and West, without a breath  
Mix their dim lights like life and death  
To broaden into boundless day."