

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, JANUARY 27, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

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EDITORS.

It is announced that Jerusalem, not to be behind the times, is to have gas, passenger elevators, and a telephone exchange.

LORD RIXON has declined to preside at the annual meeting of the Devon College, a Protestant institution in Calcutta.

THE Island of Rotumah, in the Western Pacific Ocean, has been annexed to her Majesty's dominions as part of the colony of Fiji.

THE executive committee of the "World's Fair," New York, have adopted Inwood Hall as the site for the Exhibition building.

Six different companies are now introducing the electric light in New York, viz., the Brush, Maxim, Edison, Jablochkoff, Sawyer, and Gramme.

AN influential international committee has been formed for the purpose of endeavouring to effect the suppression of the gaming tables which disgrace the tiny principality of Monaco.

THE Rev. Y. Peyton Morgan, for two years rector of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Brooklyn, has resigned, and will enter the Episcopal Church. Mr. Morgan was formerly a Methodist minister.

WHEN the St. Gotthard Pass is impassible during this winter, the letter-carriers are to pass through the tunnel, and passengers are to be allowed to do the same at their own risk. In this manner there will henceforth be no interruption of communications.

ON the Third Sunday in Advent. December 12th, ordination services were held in the various dioceses throughout England and two hundred and thirty-eight candidates were admitted to the diaconate, and two hundred and sixty were advanced to the priesthood.

THE *Churchman* contrasts the collections on Hospital Sunday at New York of the congregations of our sister Church and of the Methodists. The latter, though sometimes called the "Church of the Poor," contributed barely \$1,000, while our own brethren gave over \$11,000.

THE committee for the erection of a new American Church in Paris have purchased a site in the Avenue de l'Alma, close to the Rue Pierre Charron (formerly named the Rue de Morny). This Church will therefore stand in a thoroughfare near the Avenue des Champs Elysees, in the centre of the best quarter of the city.

A GREAT development of the iron mining industries of this Province is looked for consequent on the building of the Pacific Railway. The mineral resources of Nova Scotia are immense, and its position on the seaboard is very favorable to the development of an export trade. There are fine openings here for English capital.—*The Colonies and India.*

L'Impartial des Alps tells a St. Bernard dog story. Father Nicholas, a monk of the Grande-Chartreuse, once side-camp to the Czar, was returning from Fourvoirie to his monastery, followed by a fine St. Bernard, to which he was greatly attached. As he walked on reading his breviary, he fell down a precipice. The dog presented himself at the monastery, and by plaintful barking and gestures did his best to tell the monks that something was wrong. In the end some of them decided to follow him, and the dog, with many manifestations of delight, led the way to the place where he had left his master. Father Nicholas was found, much hurt, but alive.

Of the 3,674 churches reported to the national council of the Congregationalists, only 868 are supplied by installed pastors, and 883 are neither entirely vacant or else supplied by ministers of other denominations.

THE *Times* this morning hints that the Marquis of Ripon will resign the Vice-Royalty of India, owing to his inability to stand the climate, and recommends the immediate appointment of his successor, and suggests Lord Dufferin for the position.

THE house of refuge on Mount St. Gotthard, which was founded in the fourteenth century, is to be permanently closed at the end of two years, owing to the tunnel through the Alps. The twenty thousand travellers who annually found an asylum at the house now go through and not over the Alps.

A TABLE prepared by Mr. Frederick Young shows that the annual consumption of English merchandise per head is represented by the following figures:—United States, 7 s.; Germany 9 s. 2 d.; France, 7 s. 8 d.; North America Colonies, 2 l. 2 s. 9 d.; Australia, 8 l. 10 s. 8 d. A more elaborate analysis by Dr. Forbes Watson shows that Australia actually consumes, in proportion to its population, a larger quantity of English manufactures than we require ourselves.—*Colonies and India.*

It was a great blessing to the press and to literary men when the postage law required the prepayment of postage. On one occasion Sir Walter Scott received from America a play, called "The Cherokee Lovers," from a lady who asked him to read and correct it. In a few weeks after a duplicate of it was received on account of the possible loss of the first copy. The postage, which of course was not prepaid on the two, amounted to £10 sterling, or \$50.

THE *Colonies and India* says A very interesting experiment has been made in Nova Scotia, which illustrates most forcibly the relative merits of Canada and the States as places for getting on. It appears from carefully kept records that, out of 17 families resident in Nova Scotia, 23 boys went to the States. Out of these, 15 came to ruin and premature death. Of 33 young men belonging to these families who remained in Canada, 5 are dead, 2 in difficulties, and the remaining 26 in good circumstances.

From the data at hand we may safely say that the Irish population of New York is not far from 300,000. The German population approximates 250,000. There are only two or three cities in Germany whose population exceeds this. So that we may say that New York is the third or fourth German city in the world. This city has more Irish than Belfast, and has five times as many Jews as the whole land of Palestine. Fifty languages and dialects are spoken in our streets.—*N. Y. Observer.*

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN has published a pamphlet against the Anti-Jewish Agitation. According to the celebrated historian, "The Jews are a highly developed race, with their good as well as their bad qualities most prominently expressed. The history of the Rothschild family, he says, is more important than that of the electorate and kingdom of Saxony, and though Heine is repulsive in many respects, he was yet the greatest poet of the country. The noblest and deepest metaphysician that ever breathed was a Jew, and Jewish charity has never been surpassed anywhere. If they contributed towards obliterating certain old traits in the German national character, it should be recognized that such obliteration was imperatively required at a time when the various provincial features had to be blended into a common nationality."

By appointment of the Bishop, the Eucharist was to be celebrated daily at All Saints' Cathedral, Wisconsin, from the beginning of Advent.

On the 14th ult. Mr. Bernard Harding, who had joined the Church of Rome, and had been for two years a monk of the Cassinese congregation of the Order of St. Benedict, was received back into the communion of the American Church at the Cathedral of North Texas.

THE Mayor of Athou telegraphs to the Lord Mayor of London the discovery of a "magnificent and complete statue, *chef d'oeuvre* of Phidias, Minerva Victorious." It is thought not improbable that it is the bronze one that was erected on the Acropolis in honor of the victory of Marathon.

STATISTICS show that St. Luke's Hospital, New York, an Episcopal institution, has cared for over 4,000 Roman Catholics, 68 Jews, 1,305 Presbyterians, 982 Lutherans, 833 Methodists, 412 Baptists, and 1,370 of no special denominations, while only 7,173 out of the aggregate of 17,000 cases were Episcopalians.

"DISTINGUISH between the fact of peace and the sense of peace. All true sense of peace rises from the fact of peace. It is not the sense of peace which causes you to be at peace; but the fact of peace which bestows that sense when it is deep and real. The eternal peace made with God is the star; the inner peace its reflection."—*From a sermon of Bishop Alexander at the opening of Worcester Cathedral, 1874.*

THE approximate value of vessels of all nationalities, with their cargoes, lost during the year 1880 was not less than £68,327,000, including British property worth £405,000. The total number of wrecks reported was 1,680, which compared with the total at the end of 1879, showed a decrease of eight. British owned ships numbered 613, and those of all flags wrecked on the coasts of the British Isles were 480. The registered tonnage aggregated upwards 900,000 tons, inclusive of 160 steam vessels, mostly owned in the United Kingdom. About 4,000 lives perished, and about 200 vessels were lost through collision. During the past week 34 British and foreign wrecks were reported, of which 14 were British, the estimated value being £3,100,000, including British £1,600,000.

THE OFFERTORY.

"Men are to be taught that giving to the Lord is an essential part of Christian worship, quite as essential as singing and praying! They are to be instructed in plain truth that words must go out in deeds! They must recognize the Alms-basin as an essential part of the Church furniture, the putting of money into it as a devotional act. Their special attention must be called to the name by which their contributions, given in Church, are called in the plain English of the Prayer Book, 'The devotions of the people.'"—*Hugh W. Thompson.*

"You have given your tears, said the preacher, Heart alms we should never despise; But the open palm, my children, Is more than the weeping eye!"—*Paul H. Hayne.*

Foreign Missions.

INDIA.

THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.—VIII.

TRICHINOPOLY.

We have furnished our readers with a somewhat exhaustive account of the work carried on in Tinnevely under the auspices of our two leading Missionary Societies, and we would now turn to an-

other part of this same great diocese of Madras and speak of two other fields of labour.—Trichinopoly, and the Telugu Mission. The former is in charge of the S. P. G. Society, the latter is worked by the Church Missionary Society.

Bishop Caldwell's son-in-law, the Rev. J. L. Fryatt, has written an interesting paper on Trichinopoly (Mission Life June 1880) from which we make the following extracts:—

"Trichinopoly is both the name of a district or Collectorate, and is also the name of its principal town. The District is cut in two by the river Cauvery. This water-way has a large branch which separates from it eleven miles above the town of Trichinopoly. For a considerable distance after their severance the younger runs nearly parallel with the older stream and then almost rejoins it.

The island—for such it practically is—enclosed by the two rivers, is exceedingly rich. It is full of coca palms, and these, with their beautiful feathery fronds give it a most bower-like and picturesque appearance. In the midst of all lies nestled the holy town of Sirangham, with a population of about 11,000, a number of very large and richly endowed temples, dedicated to Vishnu, and considered one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage in the whole of South India. It is about three miles from the town of Trichinopoly.

The Collectorate of Trichinopoly is very fertile in the river valleys, but poor in other parts, and generally flat. Here and there, however, great bosses of bare rock rise up almost perpendicularly, some of them to the height of 50, 100, or even 200 feet. The only hills of any importance are on the western boundary, about 2500 feet high, but they are too feverish to be used by Europeans as a sanitarium, or to be cultivated by natives. The S. P. G. is the only Church of England Society that has any Mission here. To the north of the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon there is only one European Missionary—Mr. Kohlhoff—with an assistant recently appointed—Mr. Taylor—in an area of about 2300 square miles, and a population of about 820,000. In the south of the Coleroon the only representative of the Society is myself, in an area which, though not so large as that of Mr. Kohlhoff, is still more than sufficient for the energy of any one person. My district contains 200 square miles, and a population of more than 370,000.

The Mission of the S. P. G. to the south of the Cauvery which has now been placed under my charge was begun by Swartz in 1792. He and Klein another Missionary were invited over to Trichinopoly where an English garrison was then stationed. His own letter to the Danish Mission College is so interesting that I give it here:—

At the beginning of my residence here (Trichinopoly,) I preached before a small native and Portuguese congregation. On week-days I tried to instruct Hindus and Mohomedans. Not long after the English Commandant requested me to conduct public worship for the English on Sundays. A few months after a sorrowful event led to the erection of an English school. The powder manufactory here blew up, robbing many soldiers of their lives and many children of their fathers. The Commandant, Major Preston, set a collection on foot for the orphans, which amounted to 300 pagodas; this he gave into my hands, asking me to select a schoolmaster from amongst the old soldiers. I found one who had ability, but not sufficient perseverance, and I therefore determined to send the money and the children to Fabricius, in Madras. "The English now marched upon Madras to take the place from the rebels. The siege lasted long; the number of the sick and wounded increased, and Major Preston often begged me to come to him for a time for the sake of the sick. All the brethren gave their consent, and I therefore went to the camp, and remained

there for two months. When Madras was given up to the English, the Nabob made a present to the army, of which (without any request on my part) 600 pagodas were given to me, which I dedicated to Tamil congregation and school. A pious soldier had been wounded in the hand before Madras, which made him unfit for service. When I had left the army and returned to Trichinopoly, this man, whom I did not know before, was brought to me and recommended as a schoolmaster. I engaged him. Not long after, the Nabob gave 800 pagodas for the orphans, so that I now had 600 pagodas for them, with which I supported the schoolmaster and four children. The other children only received instruction books and paper. After the taking of Madras, the army returned and remained for some weeks in Trichinopoly. Some of the officers remarked that the place where Divine worship was performed for the English was most unsuitable. This evoked a desire of building a church here, and a subscription was opened, which soon amounted to 2,000 pagodas. The church was also to be used for the Tamil and Portuguese congregations. The Governor of Madras helped both by advice and deed. The Nabob, when his permission was asked, declared that he had nothing to say against the building of the church, but only wished that it should be outside the fort, in which case he would give a good stone bungalow for it, but as the Commandant feeling that such a plan would make it almost useless to the garrison, determined on building it within the fort. The foundation was laid on the 13th of March last year. It was finished in May and consecrated at Whitsun-tide.

This year I have prepared two little bands of heathens for baptism, and have instructed two Portuguese women who voluntarily left the Romish Church to join ours."

Swartz remained here till 1760. His successor was Mr. Pohle, who laboured here for 41 years. Then followed Mr. Rosen. After him came Mr. Schreivogel, who began as a Lutheran, but was admitted by ordination into the Church, and was employed here by the S. P. G. when they took over the Mission in 1826. He died in 1840. Since that time, others have laboured here, but at no time does the Mission appear to have been in a prosperous condition. But it is not to be wondered at. It has always been sadly deficient as regards the number of European Missionaries employed.

At present the one great feature of the Mission here is the great S. P. G. High School, in the town of Trichinopoly. It is a grand institution, the largest school in the whole of the Mofussil (the country as contrasted with the Presidency town). It has 196 boys on the register. Mr. Pearce, a layman, is the Principal, and there are 27 native assistants with him, but about one-half of them are non-Christians. Scriptural instruction is given for one hour daily by the Christian teachers. Besides this there is the church alluded to in the letter above, built by Swartz in 1767, called Christ Church, a large substantial building used now only by the Tamil congregation. This is almost all there is of a Missionary character.

You will see that there is a large field to be undertaken, and a great work to be done, and to be done under adverse circumstances.

The Church of England at home has been gladdened by hearing of the harvest of souls gathered in Tinnevely; but it is well that people should bear in mind how this harvest became possible. Humanly speaking, it has been owing to the vigorous way in which the Mission has been worked. If the Church of England would only take up each district in India as it has done Tinnevely we should not, I venture to think, hear any more of failure of Missions in India, or of the small number of converts in different parts.