

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, AUGUST 14, 1879.

One Dollar a Year.

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

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MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

EDITORS.

GADSHILL PLACE, Higham, the residence of the late Charles Dickens, has found a purchaser in Captain Austin Budden, of the 12th Kent Artillery.

THE Rev. John Macnaught has resigned the living of Goring, in Sussex, to which he was presented last Christmas, there being no healthy vicarage-house, nor any adequate funds for building one.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, on the representation of the Bishop of Rangoon, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. J. E. Marks, the principal of St. John's College, Rangoon, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in recognition of his long and valuable services to the cause of Christian education in Burmah.

THE 19th meeting of the Church Congress will be held at Swansea, on Tuesday, the 7th of October, and the three following days, under the presidency of the Bishop of St. David's. The sermon at the opening service will be preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This being the first visit of the Congress to Wales, great interest in it has been felt in the Principality, and a large attendance is expected from all quarters.

FOUR new Bishops were consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on St. James's Day: Canon Walsham How as Suffragan-Bishop of Bedford; Dr. Barclay, a well-known Oriental scholar, as Bishop of Jerusalem; Mr. Ridley, a Church Missionary Society's missionary, as Bishop of Caledonia, a new diocese carved out of British Columbia; and Mr. Speechly, also a Church Missionary Society's missionary, as Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, native Indian States under British protection.

ON Sunday, by the appointment of the United Presbyterian Synod, the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Skelmorlie, presented himself at the U. P. Church, of Gourrock, Glasgow, for the purpose of declaring it vacant, the minister, the Rev. Mr. Macrae, having been deposed from his charge for heresy. The congregation, however, kept the door locked, and refused to give the rev. gentleman admission. A large crowd collected, and Mr. Boyd, after vainly endeavouring to get access to the church, gave intimation of Mr. Macrae's deposition from the doorsteps.

THE Churchmen in England hold their own well against the godless schools which the Education Act has set up. Since 1870, the Church has spent through the National Society \$6,000,000 in building schools, and much more through individuals, of which no account can be given. They have an average attendance of 1,368,029 pupils; while the "Public Schools" have only 559,078. Then these new-fangled Board schools, without any church in them, are so expensive that they are frightening the tax payers dreadfully. At Birmingham, the Board of Schools have been complimented by the Government Inspectors with such phrases as "utterly neglected," "bad," and "disgraceful." After they have paid some pretty long bills, perhaps the English people will find out that just as good reading and spelling, and a great deal cheaper, are given by their old Mother Church, with the decided advantage of "your duty to God and to your neighbor," thrown in.—*Living Church.*

BISHOP RILEY has sailed to England, in the interest of his Mexican Church Mission.

A correspondent writes to the *Guardian*:—"It has been arranged to celebrate on Sunday next, the 27th July, the seventeenth hundredth anniversary of the church of St. Peter's-upon-Cornhill, which is believed traditionally to have been founded as early as A. D. 179. It, therefore, occupies the site of a very early, if not one of the very earliest British churches, and was itself the chief Archbishopial see before its removal to Canterbury. The church of St. Peter's-upon-Cornhill was presided over by Bishops who attended three out of the four of the first Great General Councils of the Church—namely, that of Arles, A. D. 314; that of Sardica, 347; and that of Ariminum, 539.

THE proposed erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey has called forth many expressions of opposition which are far more political in character than the proposal against which they are directed. The Dean of Westminster has defended in an able statement the admission of a memorial of the unfortunate Prince into "the great temple of silence and reconciliation."

THE largest stock-raising farm in the world has just been formed in Colorado, by the amalgamation of the Hermosilla and Huerfano ranches, near Pueblo. The farms together contain nearly 100,000 acres—more than 156 square miles—and have some 10,000 or 15,000 head of cattle on them, mostly short-horn grades, raised from Texas cattle and pure-bred males. The cattle live out in the open air all winter, and get their own living, the only expense being the pay and keep of the herders. A steer can be turned out fat at four years old, at a cost of four dollars.

IN consequence of the dreadful ravages of a corn beetle in Russia, the Government has appointed a committee of landowners, naturalists and officials to report upon the best method of promoting its destruction. In some parts the fields are literally covered with the beetles, which appear to be approaching the Austrian frontier. In the province of Odessa, the sea throws up all masses of them, which rapidly spread over the fields and devour everything in their way. Forced labour against the common enemy has been established. Public trials with a corn-beetle-destroying apparatus are taking place.

CAPT. STRAHAN, R. E., of the Trigonometrical Survey, was surveying lately in the neighbourhood of Gandamak, when a villager presented to him a piece of paper, which proved to be a letter written by Capt. T. A. Souter, dated 30th January, 1842, stating that he was a prisoner, and asking assistance. The villager stated that he, being a boy at the time, picked it up on the Cabul road, where it had been apparently dropped by the man charged to convey it to Jellalabad. It proved to be, in fact, an interesting reminiscence of the sad retreat from Cabul thirty-seven years ago. Capt. Souter's life was spared in the belief that the colour, which he had wrapped round his body in order to save it, indicated an officer of rank and consideration, who might be expected to produce a handsome sum as ransom.

CIRCULATE THE CHURCH NEWS-PAPER.

WE doubt very much whether our people appreciate the value of a good Church newspaper. The laity certainly do not. If they did, few families would be without their Church paper. It is doubtful if our clergy even, have any adequate notion of the real importance of the Church paper. There may be some reason for it, so far as the clergy are concerned. Some of them have come to know how much mischief a paper may make. If it be disloyal to the Church, as some, in time past, have been; if it be a stirrer up of strife, or admit into its columns the contributions of disloyal or foolish men; if it be given over to a blind partisanship or to the advocacy of mere notions and fancies, then the "religious paper," so-called, has a very irreligious influence. Feeling this, more than one clergyman has been tempted to discourage the circulation of the "Church paper" altogether. But if the Church paper be what a family Church paper ought to be, then it is a very important and needful agency for the edification of our people. They cannot have that interest in the Church which they ought to have, unless they know what it is doing; and this they cannot know without the Church newspaper. It imparts a knowledge of a thousand things which can be brought before our people in no other way. It tells what the Church is doing. It defends the faith, explains our customs, observances, ways; justifies our principles, incites to zeal and good works. In a thousand ways it educates our people in Church traditions, life, feeling and sympathy. A good family Church paper is especially needful in our smaller and weaker parishes and missionary stations. Almost invariably, in such parishes, there is but little Church knowledge, and so but little interest and spirit of self-sacrifice in giving, working, and praying for the upbuilding of the Kingdom. Let the clergy of such parishes see to it that their people take a Church paper of the right sort, and they will find it an important aid in the formation of a right knowledge and spirit. The denominations around us make far more use of the press than we do. It is particularly so with the Methodists. Every minister among them reports regularly the number of papers taken, and of new subscriptions received. To every village post office throughout the land goes regularly every week a goodly bundle of Methodist papers; and their preachers are as careful to report the number of papers taken as of converts received. The interest as to their denominational paper is well-nigh as great among the Baptists. Why is it not as great among us? Is it not true that our clergy do not so much appreciate the value of the Church paper? They can do far more than any other class among us in the matter? They can speak about it in Church. In many places they can get subscribers when no one else could. It is safe to say that almost every one of our clergy could, within ten days, get ten or twenty subscribers among his people. If every family among us throughout the land took a Church paper of some sort, it is safe to say, that it would be the beginning of an awakening in all Churchly life and interest among us. . . . Let our Clergy at least awaken to an adequate sense of the good that a Church paper of the right sort will do for their people. *Living Church.*

Foreign Correspondence.

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

[TRANSLATION.]

LEIPSIK, July 15.

SINCE my last letter, a change of most unusual importance has taken place in the internal policy of the Empire. Germany, the only civilized state which still advocated Free Trade, has abandoned a course so prejudicial to our home-industries and agriculture, and in the newly adopted law with regard to frontier duties upon all imported manufactures and other articles of Commerce, has again entered upon the successful and approved policy of the Prussian state up to 1864. The struggle which took place within the walls of our Parliament building was an exciting one, and the Imperial Chancellor made one more of those weighty speeches which set a matter in a clearer light than all the newspaper articles that can be written.

The struggle was not only remarkable in its results; it was still more so, from the fact that the central party, hitherto such constant opponents of Bismarck's policy, were unanimously on Bismarck's side in the decision upon the question alluded to above, and by their votes turned the scale. The press has of course sought the reason of this alliance in concessions said to have been made by the Prussian Government to the "Clerical party" in the so-called cultur-kampf, but this supposition is contradicted, not only by the distinct assertions of Windhorst, the leader of the party, but also by the persistent tone of the Ultramontane press, while the policy, and still more the character of the reigning house of Prussia are a guarantee that no alliance has been formed between the Government and the Ultramontanes. And is it conceivable that the man who stood beside his master in the battle of Sadowa, with the dark determination not to survive that day, should it end disastrously—the man who, by dint of gigantic labour and strength of purpose created the German Empire, should now form a compact with a party, with the purpose of abandoning the hardly-won fruits of a protracted struggle, for the sake of one victory? It is clearly impossible.

The resignation of Dr. Falk, the author of the May laws (Falk-laws), our esteemed Minister of Instruction and Ecclesiastical affairs, with that of Friedenthal and Hobrecht, is much commented upon. Falk, however, did not die of the cultur-kampf, nor yet of the laws on taxation. The supreme direction of the Prussian National Evangelical Church, and more particularly the composition of the Evangelical Church-council made it impossible for him to retain office. The large majority of the council is composed of men who enjoy the Emperor's confidence, but who are at the same time direct op-