

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.

Vol. 8.—No. 21.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

REV. JOHN D. H. BROWNE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, LOCK DRAWER 29, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is said that annually more than a thousand Jews are converted to Christianity.

THE people on Norfolk Island have requested Bishop Selwyn to add 'Norfolk Island' to his title of 'Bishop of Melanesia.'

M. DE LESSERS has come to the conclusion that the scheme of creating a vast inland sea to the south of Tunis and Algeria is quite practicable.

THE Rector of Trinity parish, New York, has sixteen assistants. The income of the parish is understood to be \$500,000, so that it can afford to deal generously by its clergy, as it has the reputation of doing.

A MAP has been discovered at Lyons, France, by an English antiquarian, bearing the date 1514, with the name America printed on it. This is probably the earliest map that gives that name to the newly-discovered continent.

IN a lecture on the Covenanters, delivered by Professor Blackie of Edinburgh, at Oban, and reported in the *Oban Times*, the Professor acknowledged that the literature of Scotland was principally in the hands of the "Episcopalians."

SINCE 1834, according to the *Belfast Witness*, the Roman Catholic population in Ireland has declined nearly two and a-half millions; Episcopalians have lost 216,394; whilst Presbyterians are 156,853 less numerous than they were 47 years ago.

A DIAMOND which has arrived in London from the Cape of Good Hope, is attracting much attention. It weighs an ounce, and is superior in water to the Kohinoor; \$750,000 has been offered for a half share in it, uncut as it is, and has been refused by the lucky owner.

THE growth of the American Church is indicated by the fact that the number of Bishops is twice as great now as it was in 1864. This increase is greater than it has been in any previous period. It is comparatively greater than the remarkable increase in the population of the country; and the number of the Clergy and of the Communicants in the Churches, is not less.

A FESTIVAL was recently given in Paris in aid of the persecuted Russian Jews. A number of distinguished personages took part in it, among them ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, Count Beust, of Austria, and many artists, actresses, and musicians. The great composer, Gounod, led the orchestra. Much interest was manifested in the entertainment, and it realized \$18,000 for the benefit of the suffering Hebrews.

THERE are five cities in the world having each a population of over 1,000,000 inhabitants; one each in Britain, United States, Germany, France, and Austria. There are nine having more than 500,000 inhabitants—three in Great Britain, three in the United States, two in Russia, and one in Turkey. Of cities having between 200,000 and 500,000 inhabitants there are 29—six in the United States, five in Great Britain, four in Germany and in Italy, three in France, two in Spain, and one in Russia, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal.

AT the Wesleyan Conference, at Liverpool, attention was drawn to the overcrowded state of the ministry, there being now on the list a number of ministers for whom no circuits can be found. A resolution was carried that the Conference should receive no candidates for the ministry this year. The result of this decision is that no applications will be entertained until the next Conference, although seventy-two students have passed the district meetings, and are eligible for the pastorate. Such an important step has only been taken twice in the last forty years.

A DEPUTY writing to the *Lega della Democrazia*, says the taking of the Vatican must become a national *fete* for the Italians as the taking of the Bastille is for the French. Their triple aim must be to expunge the first article of the Constitution, abolish the law of Papal guarantees, and drive the Pope from the Vatican. The Italian colony at Marseilles have issued the programme of a newspaper, to be entitled the *Latin League*. Their alleged object is to unite France and Italy in a common love of liberty and hatred of the Vatican. There are other symptoms of a recrudescence of the hostility to the Papacy.

A NEW See is contemplated at Wagga-wagga, New South Wales; a donation towards it of £10,000 has been given by the Hon. John Campbell, M. L. C.

THE total number of negroes in the Northern States and Territories, according to the last census, 470,670, and in the old slave States, 6,097,481. That is to say, about thirteen-fourteenths of the whole number of coloured people in the Union, remain in the States where slavery prevailed till sixteen or seventeen years ago, and only one fourteenth is found in the rest of the Union.

PALESTINE is feeling the impulse of modern progress. A new city is going up on the west side of Jerusalem, outside of the gates. Along the turnpike to Jaffa runs the telegraph wire; and on the plains of Sharon stands the large "Jewish Agricultural College," surrounded by a model farm and thrifty nurseries. Bethlehem is a thriving town—largely, it is nominally Christian—and it carries on extensive manufactures in mother-of-pearl.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT is trying to buy the land on the east side of Fifth Avenue, N. Y., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, just opposite his new mansion. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum occupies the ground now, and he has offered \$500,000 for the property. His intention is, if he buys it, to remove the building and lay out an extensive garden on its site. It is said that the officers of the institution are willing to sell.

AT the Wesleyan Conference at Liverpool, the Rev. H. W. Holland gave notice of a motion to the effect that the President be respectfully requested to publish the letter to young ministers on the importance of studying the writings of John Wesley. This is very good advice. A careful study of some of his sermons (that on the ministry, for instance) might do something towards bringing them to a sense of the sin of schism.

THE *Barbados Globe* states that Bishop Mitchinson received a farewell address from the Moravians, with whom he has always been on friendly terms. He was also presented with valedictory address by the Church Councils of Antigua and St. Vincent. The address from the latter body speaks of his Lordship's generosity in declining any remuneration for his services, of his gift of 500*l.* to the Cathedral of St. George, and other acts of self-sacrifice, and rejoices that his connection with the diocese will not be finally severed until the appointment of his successor.

THE *World* says:—The very little quarrel which has broken out between the Upper Ten of the English Catholics and Cardinal Manning is not likely, I am confidentially told, to abate very quickly. Lord Bray, who has been among the first to protest against the Catholic Metropolitan of England being taken as the representative of English Catholic politics, is himself a Liberal; but he is a Liberal of the Kenmare type. It is whispered that the Cardinal's latitudinarianism in politics has long been a grievance among the aristocratic members of his communion, who look to the Duke of Norfolk as their lay, and Cardinal Manning as their ecclesiastical, leader in matters political. The consummation for which they devoutly wish is that Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, may, when the time comes, be the successor of the Cardinal in Westminster, for Dr. Vaughan is regarded as a thorough Conservative.

FROM Montreal an Oxford B. A. writes to a contemporary:—"In our North-West territory, 3,000,000 square miles, capable of supporting 100,000,000 souls, are being rapidly occupied by an English-speaking population. Families once there, as experience shows, bid fair to increase in four-fold geometrical progression. A few pounds a year will secure numbers of clergymen to travel the length and breadth of this "Greater Britain," and establish a Prayer-book service, read by a layman or deaconess, within reach of Englishman's home. Every such clergyman will get 160 acres of land given him as a settler. The English Church service is read each winter's morning in every non-Roman household along many a score of miles of the Labrador coast. It will be the fault of English Churchmen (who have many a fatal sin of omission to atone for on this continent) if it is not read every Sunday at least within reach of every prosperous yeoman who owns the British flag, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a stretch of country as Europe, and nearly twice as fertile and well watered."

PEOPLE should not stay at home from Church on account of company. Take the company with you. The Fourth Commandment has an expression about "the stranger that is within thy gates."

IT is stated that the Pope, responding to the repeated requests of the Emperor William, has permitted a Roman Catholic Priest to confirm the previous marriage according to Protestant rites between the Protestant Duke Paul of Mecklenburg and his cousin, the Princess Mary of Windischgratz, who is a Roman Catholic. The offspring are to be educated according to the desires of the parents. Thus, temporal policy overrules all things in that Church whose boast is *semper idem*.

THE NEWLY-OPENED PYRAMIDS.

Five thousand years ago there was a busy scene on the banks of the Sacred Nile, near to the holy city of Memphis. Men were hurrying to and fro with stones and building materials, and on the broad river were the great barges and floats which bore the stone hewn in the distant quarries to construct the pyramid, or last resting-place of the newly-crowned Pharaoh, Merira Pepi. By that strange mingling of present and future—that union of life and death which was ever before the ancient Egyptian, be he god-like Pharaoh or the poor peasant—the great work of life was the preparation of the abode of death. Simultaneously, as the costly fabric of the palace rose above the walls of the holy city of Mennefer, "the good-land," there rose above the tombs in the land of the departed—"the good abode" or resting-place of the king when life was o'er. Pepi, the third monarch of the sixth of Egypt's dynasties, ascended the throne of Egypt 3230 years before the Christian era; and no sooner had the decree gone forth that he was king, than there was issued also the order to begin the life-work of the erection of the royal tomb. For more than five thousand years has that tomb and pyramid withstood the ravages of time, and now the spade of the explorer has removed the cloak of sand and debris which covered its entrance, and the walls and corridors are found covered with texts, which will reveal to us the pious prayers to be offered to the gods for the spirit of the departed king. Side by side with the tomb of this monarch rose that of his son, Merenra, or Horemsaf, and the house of death, which bore the name of the Kha-nefer, or "fair arising," has guarded more zealously the treasure committed to its keeping thousands of years ago. The spoiler had entered the house of the departed, and stripped the bodies of the jewels, and the talismanic ornaments. The sarcophagus of Pepi was empty, but that of his son still contained the body which, so many years ago, was assigned to its keeping.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

BRITISH GUIANA.

IN looking at a map of South America, the colony of British Guiana is seen at its N. E. corner, not far from the great river Orinoco. A line of sugar plantations extends along its shores. Cultivating the bright green cane-fields are seen negroes, with some Portuguese, and many Asiatic immigrants, Hindoo and Chinese. Churches, chapels, and schools stud the line of coast.

FROM that narrow strip of cultivation dense tropical forests stretch over many thousands of square miles, intersected by fine rivers, and broken here and there by mountains and savannah lands. This wild interior is very thinly inhabited by aboriginal tribes, who speak various languages, but are alike in their copper-coloured skins, and straight black hair.

THE Arawaks, near the coast, are the only known representatives of the gentle (and once numerous) race found by Columbus in the larger West Indian Islands, and exterminated there by the Spaniards. Their neighbours, the Caribs, are the continental remnant of that fierce race which once spread terror by sea and land.

THE Waraus inhabit the swamp-lands around the mouths of the Orinoco.—Acawoios, Macusis, Arecunas, and many others, dwell in the distant interior.

UNDER the Dutch rule, the Moravians planted a Mission amongst the Arawaks on the Berbice, in 1738. It was destroyed during the negro insurrection in 1763.

THE Church of England made her first effort in 1829, at Bartica on the Essequibo. Her next Mission was at Pirara, far in the interior. From this, and from another station, the Rev. Mr. Youd was

driven by the Brazilians in 1839. With unabated zeal he then attempted a third, but died soon after, having been poisoned by an old Acawoio sorcerer.

MEANWHILE the work had been commenced at Iuribisi, and the first Mission of the S. P. C. had been established on the River Pomeroon. From the Arawaks and Caribs, who dwell there, its influence spread to the Waraus. We then formed a separate Mission for their benefit, at Warauri, on the Moruca. A large mound or "kitchen-midden" of ancient days,—composed mainly of fish-shells, but containing also broken human bones, the unmistakable relics of cannibal feasts,—gives an antiquarian interest to the site of what is now the largest Mission in British Guiana.

WITH these three races we had, after some years' struggle, a degree of success: the opposition of their sorcerers, their differing languages, and the frequent sicknesses of the Missionaries being our chief impediments.

WE come next to the Acawoios, a people much dreaded, from their system of secret murder, called "Kanaima." In this the assassin, bound by horrid vows to the vengeful spirit of that name, and undergoing all privations, follows his victim relentlessly, and slays him when off his guard. Held by their sorcerers in such dark superstitions, none of them dared listen to the Gospel of Christ.

STILL their minds were unsettled by the invitations we had given them. Taking advantage of this, an impostor arose in the year 1845, who called them all to a spot in the far distant interior, promising, among other signs and wonders, that they should see God. Led by Capui (the moon), one of their chiefs, they went in such numbers that food could not be got, and so the imposture collapsed under the weight of too abundant success. It was followed by great disturbances.

RELYING on a false promise of miraculous support, they had neglected their fields; and after their return were led by hunger to commit depredations on those of other tribes. This led to bloodshed and feuds, in which the Kanaima system had full scope. So daring were they that they followed a young Carib (whose father they had previously slain), and struck him down one evening within the precincts of the Pomeroon Mission. We heard their signal cries resounding through the dark forest, but our people were well armed, and they retired before morning.

AFTER this hostile demonstration they held aloof entirely until the year 1853; when, to our great surprise, the family of Capui came to us as catechumens. They made their little village under an immense silk-cotton tree, which grows on the present site of that Mission, and lived there secluded for ten years. From that spot they then sent amongst their wild countrymen copies of the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c., in their own tongue, which they had aided the writer in preparing.

THE wild hordes, to whom they were sent, could not, of course, read a single word. But marginal illustrations, found serviceable with the other three races, had been added, and by these their savage clans were powerfully drawn—especially by that of the Crucifixion. So, in parties of from thirty to seventy souls, the Acawoios, about the year 1863, began to come to us from regions to which no white man had yet penetrated. They were followed by Arecunas and others.

CROSSING the Cuyuni River, they came over the Imatica hills to the head-waters of the Waini. There they cut down huge "mariwaiyani" (or purple-heart) trees, and converting their bark into "wood-skin" canoes, came with their families down the Waini, and through the network of swamps and streams to our Missions.

TO those who knew the dark antecedents of their nation, and the power of their superstitions, it was touching to witness, during those years, their anxious *groping*, as it were, after God—their long journeys to and fro—first to "see Him," and afterwards to hear the words of Christ concerning the Father in heaven.

THOSE who had become Christians, for three years supplied each party with food. But in the year 1866 their cassava crops were destroyed by heavy rains. They could not then feed the wild strangers, being in want themselves.

THAT want of food turned the stream of migration eastward, towards the Essequibo and Demerara. On them, and on all the chief streams, from the Corentyn to the Waini, Missions are now planted. Nearly all the clergy in the colony (parochial as well as missionary) have aided their Bishop—personally, and as a labour of love,—in their establishment. And we rejoice to say that no red man can now come from the distant wilds of the interior without passing one or more of those Mission chapels, and being invited to hear of the Saviour Christ.