

CALENDAR.

July 30th.—*Seventh Sunday after Trinity.*  
 1 Chron. xxi; Acts xxviii. 17.  
 " xxii. 1-21; St. Matt.  
 xv. 21.  
 " xxviii. 1-21; St. Matt.  
 xv. 21.  
 " 31st. Prov. xxv; Rom. i.  
 " xxvi. 1-21; St. Matt.  
 xvi. 1-24.  
 Aug. 1st.—*Lammas Day.*  
 Prov. xxvii. 1-28; Rom. ii.  
 1-17.  
 " xxviii. 1-15; St. Matt.  
 xvi. 24-xvii. 14.  
 " 2nd " xxx. 1-18; Rom. ii. 17.  
 " xxxi. 10; St. Matt. xvii.  
 14.  
 " 3rd. " Eccles. i; Rom. i. i.  
 " ii. 1-12; St. Matt. xviii.  
 1-21.  
 " 4th. " iii; Rom. iv.  
 " iv; St. Matt. xviii. 21-  
 xix. 8.  
 " 5th. " v; Rom. v.  
 " vi; St. Matt. xix. 8-27.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

On Trinity Sunday, Henry Dunfield, of "St. Augustine's," Canterbury, was admitted to the holy order of the Diaconate by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Kelly, at Bay Roberts, Conception Bay. The Rural Dean, Rev. J. O. Harvey, of Port de Grave, preached on the occasion. The other clergy who were present, and assisted at the ordination were the Revs. W. Shears, (missionary at Bay Roberts), J. Noel, and R. Holland Taylor. The Rev. Henry Dunfield has since been sent to Trinity, in Trinity Bay, to take part of the mission of the Rev. B. Smith. The Rev. Mr. Heygate, (a son of the Rev. W. E. Heygate, the well-known and much respected writer) of Keble College, Oxford, who came into the country a few months ago with Mr. Dunfield, has been appointed to the Vice Principalship of the Theological College, St. John's. This post was vacated by the Rev. Wm. Pilot, about a year since, to enable him to accept that of Government inspector of the Church of England schools. Mr. Pilot, after a very short absence, returns from England this month.

The Rev. Frederick R. Murray, the zealous and very popular priest of Twillingate, has, we regret to say, been completely broken down by his indefatigable and manifold labors, and has gone to England, but only, we hope, to return with renewed health, and unabated, but more tempered energy. He has won for himself, and for God we hope, the affection of his flock, though his work has been carried on under other and more Scriptural and Catholic principles than has in most cases, of late years, been the case in this isolated and religiously stagnated Island, and therefore must to some extent arouse a certain amount of uneasiness if nothing worse.

On the death of the venerable and much lamented Bishop Field, Dr. Kelly (till then the coadjutor Bishop) became the Bishop of Newfoundland according to the act of the Synod, which in 1873 secured to him the right of succession. A special meeting of the Synod, to be holden on the 20th September next, has been announced by his Lordship, for the election of a Coadjutor Bishop. It is understood that the Rev. J. J. Ourling will probably be chosen, and a better appointment could hardly be made. It will be remembered that this is the gentleman, who, when a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, gave himself and his ample means to the service of the Church in consequence of the first day of intercession for missions.

BRIGUS.—In proof of the zeal among Newfoundland Churchmen from the devoted labors of their Clergy, we may note the following incident at the poor Church Mission at Brigus. Two brothers, poor, unlearned fishermen, have conveyed to the Synod a piece of fish-ground for a new church. The inhabitants have spent days in the woods cutting down the framework for it, and over a hundred pieces of timber have been hauled a distance of nine miles by their free-will labor.—*Halifax Church Chronicle.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Rev. C. E. Willets, formerly of Bishop's College, Quebec, has been appointed head master of the Collegiate School, Windsor.

DIGBY.—On the return of the Rector, accompanied by the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, from the Synod to this parish, notice was given at Evensong on Saturday, and also at the Sunday morning's service, that in the evening of Sunday, (9th inst.) an Address would be delivered in the parish church after evening prayer, on the last Session of the Diocesan Synod. Accordingly, on the Sunday evening a very large congregation assembled to hear the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, who gave in his address a summary of the work of the Synod.

The impression made by this address—we are assured—is most salutary, and we cannot but think that information conveyed in this way, at the close of each Session of the Synod, by addresses either on Sunday by the clergyman, or on a week day evening by the clergyman and lay delegates of each parish, would be well received by all persons desirous of such information, and would promote and extend an interest in our Church and her work at home and abroad such as has not yet been felt in our Diocese.

FREDERICTON.

THE second annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in Trinity Church school room, St. John, July 8th, the Lord Bishop in the chair. There was a large attendance, the room being nearly full.

After the opening devotions, His Lordship said that they never met to consider the subject of missions without much encouragement and much discouragement; but this was the case with all spiritual life. None of us have ever been exposed to the degree of discouragement, humanly speaking, to which our Lord was exposed. His mental and bodily sufferings exceeded those of all who have come after him. Every missionary must expect to be subject to many discouragements—must even expect, in some cases, to labour long without procuring any fruits. The heathen are many, and the converts few. What immense discouragements the Apostles met with! And what immense successes they met with! The Gospel has made wonderful successes in our own time. We are to take God's Word as we find it, and go on and labour in his cause without regard to the discouragements met with by the way. After singing a hymn, His Lordship spoke of the recent adhesion of a body of people who do not speak the English language, to the Church of England. He referred to the Danes who have recently settled in New Brunswick. Without the labors of a Missionary who had been among them, they might not have been gathered into the Church of England, but might have been scattered among twenty different sects, or left without any religion at all. A teacher who was laboring among them had been received as a candidate for ordination, and had passed a most successful examina-

tion. He (the Bishop) had been to New Denmark (the name which the settlers preferred to Heller, on account of the manner in which the latter is usually pronounced by the English) and received the people in a body into the Church, and settled the newly ordained pastor over them. He could truly say that never in the whole course of his life had he seen a more apparently devout people. He had no doubt but these people would be a strength to the country and a comfort to the Church.

Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath followed with an address on "A Popular Objection to Foreign Missions." The objection was thus expressed, "Why do we go abroad to convert heathens when we have heathens at home needing conversion?" Where would Christianity have been if the Apostles had not made the places in which they chiefly labored merely the headquarters of widespread labors? Where would Christianity have been in this diocese, if a missionary feeling had not existed in England? What would become of a merchant's business if he sought to confine it to the street in which his shop is located? An old farmer who said, in reply to an application for a subscription to foreign missions, that he was willing to give to his neighbors, but not people in another part of the world, was asked how far down into the earth he owned. The farmer said, "To the centre of of the earth, I suppose." "Then," said the collector, "your land touches that of the Chinese, they are your neighbors; and you must give something for Chinese missions." The farmer contributed liberally. If we have any faith in our religion, if we think it necessary to salvation, can we hesitate about carrying it and sending it abroad to all the earth?

Rev. G. G. Roberts spoke next on "Our Missionary Diocese." He liked the term; it was in itself an inspiration. The work of our Foreign Missionaries is not so much unlike the work in many of our home missions. And yet this work appeals more powerfully to us as Christians and Churchmen. The Bishop of Algoma tells us that many come 100 miles to have their children baptized and to receive the sacrament of the Lord's supper. The cause appeals to us in the name of the aborigines who have been displaced from our soil. People talk of the disappearance of the native races in the presence of our own as if the disappearance were a law of nature and not the result of the vices taught the aborigines by our boasted civilization. What can be given these people to compensate them for the loss of land and health? We must give them Christianity, and this is what our Church offers them. The Bishop of Algoma has many sons and daughters of the forest in training, and it is not too much to hope that many of these may become ordained bearers of Gospel truths to their brethren. The Algoma Mission is our missionary diocese, and appeals strongly to us for aid. We feel that we are bound in honor to support this mission. There had been a Church in this country a hundred years without a mission, but this disgrace attaches to us no longer. But if, through parsimony or indifference, we allow this mission to fail, how can we continue to cherish the hope that our Church may form the basis for the ultimate union of all Christians?

G. R. Parkin, Esq., A.M., spoke on "The highest life of the Church of England dependent upon its faithful support of both Home and Foreign Missions."

Rev. D. B. Parnter spoke on the "Church Missionary Society," and Rev. Mr. Carr, who was on the programme for an address on "Missionary Labours and Successes in India," declined to speak on account of the lateness of the hour.