

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, APRIL 14, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

REV. JOHN D. H. BROWNE,
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EDITORS.

THE Woman's Medical College of Chicago has graduated seventeen young women as physicians this year.

THE Common Council of St. Petersburg have accepted a proposal made by General Loris Melikoff for building a church on the spot where the late Emperor was assassinated.

THE *City Press* states that Serjeants' inn hall and chapel has been purchased by the Church of England Sunday-School Institute, who will in future make it the centre of their operations.

ON Friday the Princess Louise, who is travelling in Italy as Lady Sundridge, attained her thirty-third year. She was married to the Marquis of Lorne on the 21st of March, 1871.—*Guardian*.

FIVE thousand five hundred and twenty-two emigrants arrived in New York the week before last, all in German steamers, which are crowded, notwithstanding Prince Bismarck's policy of discouraging emigration.

THE town of Ineboli, on the South coast of the Black Sea, has been completely destroyed by fire. Three hundred and fifteen houses, including the Custom-house, the Consulates, and the steamboat agencies are a mass of ruins.

THE laying of the corner-stone of an *American* Episcopal Church in Paris, which took place on March 24th, will mark one of the most interesting events in the Church's history. The total cost of the Church will be \$500,000.

BUDDHISM is rapidly losing its hold in Japan. Since 1873, in a single district seventy-one temples have been diverted to secular uses. It is estimated that in the empire more than 700 temples have been thus secularized within the past nine years.

A VERY remarkable deposit of petroleum is described as existing between the Rio Tara and Zulia. Near the former, there rises a sand-bank about thirty-five yards in extent and some ten yards in height. On its surface is visible a collection of cylindrical holes, through which streams of petroleum, mixed with boiling water, gush out with great violence.

THE Old Catholic body, which has existed in Europe ten years under the leadership of Dr. Dollinger, has grown from the fourteen who met at Nuremberg in 1870 to protest against the latest Papal innovation upon the Catholic faith, to a Church consisting of two bishops, 120 priests, and upward of 100,000 enrolled lay members, with adherents more or less closely attached amounting to three times that number.

OUT of 1,000 published books, 600 never pay the cost of printing; 200 just pay expenses; 100 return a slight profit, and a few still show a substantial gain. Of these 1,000 books, 650 are forgotten by the end of the year, and 150 more at the end of three years; only 50 survive seven years' publicity. Men have been writing books the last three thousand years, and there are scarcely 500 that have survived the forgetfulness of man; and not 50 of the 500 are known to the mass of ordinary intelligent readers in any one country of the Globe. "But the *Word of God* liveth and abideth forever."

ON Sunday a sermon on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Society was preached at St. Peter's Cornhill, by the *Rev. H. Pahtahquahong Chase*, hereditary chief of the Ojibway tribe, president of the Grand Council of Indians, and the society's missionary at Munceytown, Canada. The preacher wore two medals, one given to his grandfather by George III., the other presented to himself on behalf of Queen Victoria by the Prince of Wales during his visit to Canada in 1860, when the rev. gentleman was selected by the Indian tribes to present an address to his Royal Highness. In early life Mr. Chase was employed in the Indian department of the Canadian Government, displaying great prudence and skill in the performance of the difficult and useful duties intrusted to him. His conversion arose from an attendance on divine service, at which he was deeply impressed with the solemnity of Christian worship. Having been ordained as a minister by an English Bishop in Canada, he has for about eighteen years been employed as a missionary. Mr. Chase, who is about sixty years of age, and of middle height, took for his text Ps. xxxiii. 11, and his English did not present any very marked peculiarities.—*Guardian*.

AN anonymous donor has offered 1,000*l.*, or one third of the amount required, to abolish the pew-rents and to reseat Christ Church, Warminster.

ON Tuesday, 22d ult., the Bishop of Missouri held an ordination at the Church of the Holy Communion, and admitted to the diaconate Mr. Gardiner C. Tucker, formerly a Baptist minister.

OUR Easter elections should be conducted in a Christian way. There may sometimes be the need of discussing questions upon which men may feel warmly, but they who vote, and do their voting, too, in God's House or in its precincts, should do it in the fear of God and in love for the brethren.

THE Queen has conferred a medal on the troops, European and native, who were employed in field service in the recent campaigns in Afghanistan, with clasps for several actions. A bronze decoration will also be given to those who accompanied Sir F. Roberts on his march from Cabul to Candahar.

ANCIENT NAZARETH is now the site of an orphanage under the supervision of the Education Society of England. It has been opened four years, and there are in it now thirty-six girls of ages varying from four to fifteen. Whether of Greek or Latin, Moslem or Jewish parentage, they are all taught to love the one true God and Jesus Christ, Whom He has sent. They have a beautiful home, built by the generosity of English travellers.

HENRY S. HUNTINGTON was recently recommended to the Bishop of Western New York to be admitted a candidate for Holy Orders. Mr. Huntington has been a minister of the Presbyterians at Lake George, N. Y., where he has resided until recently. He is a graduate of Princeton College and Seminary, and after some years of work in the Presbyterian Communion, varied by travel abroad, he comes to the Church to accept her ministry and take his place in her ranks.

AN Italian gentleman says that, after Rome and Genoa, Venice is probably the richest city in Italy. Venice is almost free from debt. This gentleman says that three Venetians are each worth more than \$40,000,000. About two hundred families own more than \$200,000 each. Three thousand Venetians are employed in the making of glass beads. There is a handsome trade in combing or sorting hemp. Travellers who go to Venice look at the gondolas and feed the pigeons, and fancy that because the bells of horses are not ringing, and the drivers are not quarrelling, there is much less trade there than there is.

THE Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, which has received information "from a person closely connected with the Russian Court," says the Empress, who is very clever, has great influence over the new Czar: "He is thoroughly Russian. He had a strong disinclination for the study of foreign languages. With great difficulty he managed to acquire a little French and less German. He is every inch a soldier. He strongly disapproved of the private lives of his father and uncle Nicholas. His most confidential friends are writers who aim at a reconciliation with Poland. His favourite paper is the *Golos*."

A COPY of the oldest newspaper known was recently found in the library of the University of Heidelberg. John Carolus, of Strasburg, is thought to have printed this copy, which is in the form of a quarto volume. Much of the contents is extremely interesting, and consists principally of letters written by correspondents. These letters, when coming from Rome, were twenty-one days on the route; from Venice, fourteen to seventeen days; and from Vienna, about eight days. When there was not sufficient matter to fill out the sheets blank spaces were left. One of the incidents mentioned was the manufacture of a telescope in Galileo.

THE REV. DR. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn, a Presbyterian clergyman, has been severely rebuked for preaching a sermon in favour of the observance of the season of Lent. How much consistency there is in such a censure will readily be perceived when it is known that those who utter it advocate secular laws to compel the observance of the "First day of the week." They declare that Lenten abstinence and services are "un-Scriptural," but it would trouble them to find in the Scriptures any commandment requiring Christians and unbelievers to abstain from work on Sunday, of greater validity than the custom of respecting a period in each year in commemoration of the passion of Christ.

A TOTAL of 1382 ordinations took place in England in 1880: the Priests numbering 679, and the Deacons 703.

HARPER'S BAZAR says: Mr. and Mrs. Ashmead Bartlett sent a slice of their wedding cake to Bishop F. D. Huntington, who was a college classmate of Mr. Bartlett's father.

THE approach to unity is pleasantly indicated by the following: Rev. L. W. Bacon, of the Park Congregational Church in New Haven suggests that the last week in Lent be observed by the Churches of his denomination, after the manner of the week of prayer. The proposition is said to meet with favor, and will doubtless be carried into effect.

THE Rev. Dr. Hale, of Baltimore, thus speaks of his experience in a late visit to Europe: "In five consecutive Sundays I used five different liturgies. At Baden-Baden, with Bishop Reinkens, an Old Catholic German Liturgy; at Paris, with Pere Hyacinthe, a French Liturgy; at Resholme and Lincoln, the Liturgy of the Church of England; at Inverness, the beautiful Liturgy of the Scottish Church, to which our Prayer Book owes so much; at Queenstown, that of the Church of Ireland. Thus, in a little over six weeks, I was welcomed as a brother Churchman by representatives of six Churches besides our own, with all of whom we are in communion."

THE BOERS—WHO ARE THEY?

THE Boers of South Africa are just now attracting considerable attention, and the question is frequently asked, who are they? The *Contemporary Review* gives the following account of them:—

"Two hundred years ago, four ships sailed from Holland, carrying to regions that then lay at the uttermost bounds of the known world certain French Huguenots exiled by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Those vessels carried altogether about one hundred and fifty men, women and children, all French citizens. Among them were many old names, names which a little more than a century later were figuring high in that long roll of marshals and generals of France which the Revolution and its great soldier gave to fame. Hugo, Joubert, Jourdain, Retief, Arnold, deVilliers, Bertrand, Fouché, du Plessy, Mounicy, Serrurier, Victor, and many other names, appeared in the list of those who selected the distant Dutch colony of South Africa as their future home. These exiles brought to the little colony strength and mental power of a new kind. Fifty years later the French language had died out, the second and third generation had intermarried among the Dutch, and the all-conquering mother tongue had had its usual triumph. But these 150 French Huguenots made a mark upon the colonial community that has never been effaced from the national character. It was a Retief who led the 'Great Trek' into the northern wilds. It was a de Marias who headed a few hundred followers against the host of the Matabele king in 1837. It was a Cellier who read the service in the laager on the Black Umvolosi, and to-day another Joubert is the moving spirit in the Transvaal revolt. These French Huguenots and the much larger number of Dutch employees of the old East India Company were the ancestors of the people whom to-day we call Boers.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

INDIA.

THE DIOCESE OF COLOMBO.—IV.

The principal work of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon is carried on in the south of the Island. They make but one station, Jaffna in the extreme north. From the latest report of the "South Ceylon Mission" we make the following extracts:

The Sub-Committee appointed to draw up a general statement of the progress of the South Ceylon Mission have heard the reports presented by the missionaries in charge of the various stations, and are thankful to record that, under the Divine blessing, there has been progress in every branch of the work. The total number of baptisms during the year was 407. Of this number 181 were adult converts from Hinduism and Buddhism. The names of a large number of candidates for baptism are still on the lists, and many of these will, we trust, be received into the visible Church after receiving further instruction. A few converts from Romanism were also received into the Church. There has also been a marked increase in the average attendance at public worship.

The Candian Itinerancy, under the superintendence of Mr. Coles, has prospered, and the Gospel has been preached to upwards of 100,000 persons in the villages of the Central, North Central, and North-Western Provinces. Talampitia continues to be the brightest spot in this portion of the Mission. A new church was built at Hewadiwela, mainly by the efforts of the people in supplying materials and personal labor.

The Famil Cooly Mission has suffered from the want of funds, consequent upon the general depression in the island. Notwithstanding, the work has progressed, and has been accompanied by many tokens of God's blessing. There were eighty-six baptisms during the period under review, of which forty-one were those of adults, chiefly of the Cooly class. There are 202 candidates for baptism under instruction. Services are held on Sundays in sixty-eight places, and, considering the distance which the people have often to walk, the attendance has been very good.

Trinity College, Kandy, has maintained its position under Mr. T. Dunn, and the number of pupils in the Upper School has increased. The College is now affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard for the B. A. degree.

The Colombo Tamil Mission has been encouraging. There were thirty-nine baptisms during the year, of whom twenty-two were adults. The Native Christians have subscribed more largely to the Native Church and other funds, and show other signs of vitality.

In the Cotta district the schools have been increasingly successful. In forty-six schools instruction has been given to 2577 pupils, being an increase of 188 pupils on the preceding year. The Girls' Boarding-school continues to flourish, and it is an interesting fact that one-fifth of the girls who have passed through this school are now engaged as schoolmistresses in Mission and Government schools. We notice, in a letter to the missionaries of the station, the Director of Public Instruction offered his "sincere congratulation at the results achieved" at the Cotta Boys' English School. From a missionary point of view, it is a matter for deep thankfulness that the schools in this district yielded twenty-four converts to Christianity during the year.

The students of the Preparandi Class under Mr. Jones's care passed a satisfactory examination. Three of them have since been appointed as catechists or readers.

The good hand of the Lord has been upon the laborers in the Badagama district. Twenty-seven adults and twenty-three children have been baptized, and the Gospel message has been carried to every part of the district.

There have been some bright examples of Christian life among the converts. On the testimony of a Christian Mistress we give a proof of the power of faith to make a servant honest. A good many masters know what unscrupulous rogues the men-servants are, as a rule, in this country. She says, "When my Christian servant goes into the village to buy the fowls, and to the bazaars to buy the meat, curry-stuff, and vegetables, they are much cheaper." The heathen servants put on a percentage on the cost price, because they are not afraid to steal; but since the Gospel came to this man's conscience, not only in word but in power, the Apostolic exhortation, "Let him that stole steal no more; but rather let him labour, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth" has been recognized.

Mr. Alcock closes his report with the following account of a recent convert:—

"We have to record the conversion of another leading character of Baddegama, commonly known as *Sinhaley Appuhamy*. He is about fifty years of age, and had for a long time been the diligent and mighty agent of the great adversary. When strong men fall on their knees, and by promises, professions of faith, and the reception of the heavenly sacrament, put on the Lord Jesus Christ, we do and ought to rejoice and be glad. His little boy, of about six years of age, knelt on his left side, and entered into the same covenant relationship with God. One present well observed that the event would make a good picture. He was not so much moved by the preaching of the Gospel as by the fruits of faith and the grace of God which he had observed in some Christians. He said that the charity, humility, spirituality, happiness, and zeal, and activity of some Christians whom he knew intimately, won his heart to the Gospel. He added, 'Not one true Buddhist priest or a layman have I found, but I have found a few true Christians.' Buddhists,' says he, 'are envious and jealous when their neighbour gets something to eat. I perceive that the really pure people and well-wishers of the world are the true Christians.'"