

The Church Guardian.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi. 21.
"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude: 3.

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One Dollar a Year.

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It costs about \$5,000,000 to sustain the 489 churches and chapels in New York City, and \$60,000,000 to sustain the 10,000 liquor shops.

One hundred and thirty Indians were confirmed by Bishop Hare, of Nebraska, during the past year, and seventy-three Indian adults were baptized.

The Council of Melbourne University have decided to admit ladies as students, except as regards the classes for medicine. Three ladies have already enrolled themselves as students, and at the matriculation examinations in December, no fewer than 140 females went up.

The date of the Old Catholic Congress in Baden Baden is changed to the 11th—13th September. Bishop Reinens spent three days there last week arranging preliminaries. The Congress promises to be well attended, and every care is being taken to make it a great success.

In an address before an Anglican Conference, in Madras, last February, Bishop Sargent gave some facts about the progress of the Episcopal Missions in India during the past few years. The number of converts connected with the Propagation Society is 44,083; and those in connection with the Church Missionary Society, 69,114.

JUDGE NOAH DAVIS, of New York, says: "An experience now of more than twenty years of judicial life has taught me that more than seven-eighths of the crimes committed in the country, which involve personal violence, are traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors, and besides that a very large percentage of every other class of crime."

HERR ANTHONY Csengery, one of the most prominent and influential public men of Hungary, died last week. He belonged to Deak's most intimate friends, and took an active part in drawing up the Compromise Laws between Austria and Hungary in 1867. Macaulay's History of England was translated by him into Magyar.

THREE Congregational ministers were ordained at the Trinity ordinations. Mr. Stanway Jackson, a well-known Congregational minister, who lately resigned the pastorate of the Baddow-road Chapel, Chelmsford, was ordained by the Bishop of St. Albans; the Rev. Robert Vaughan, late minister of Queen's-road Congregational Church, Forest Hill, was admitted to deacons' orders by the Bishop of Durham, and licensed to the curacy of Ryhope; and the Rev. H. J. Martyn, who succeeded from the Congregationalists at Preston about twelve months since, was among those ordained at Lichfield. He was licensed to a curacy under the Ven. Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, Bart., Prebendary of Lichfield.

MISSIONARY work in Japan by the Russians of the Greek Church has proved much more successful than that of the Roman Catholic Propaganda. The venerable Nicholas Kassakine, who has recently been consecrated to the Episcopal dignity, nineteen years ago devoted himself to the conversion of the Japanese; and the Warsaw Gazette gives an account of his operations. Eight years were devoted to preparation, studying the language and manners of the country, and translating into Japanese several of the sacred books of the Russian Church. In 1869 he had converted but three persons, but he did not lose confidence in the success of his work. He returned to Russia to procure means for the establishment of a Mission, and for ten years his labors have been most encouraging. In 1875 there were in Japan 500 Orthodox Greek Christians. The number has continued to increase, and now there are over 6000. In 1878 there were 6 priests and 88 consecrated Japanese preachers of the Orthodox Greek faith.

THE Rev. Hieronymus Myrianthus, Hellenic chaplain in London, who was a short time ago elected Metropolitan of Cyprus, being a native of that Island, has declined the honour.

THE great increase in the number of surpliced choirs, which has been evidenced of late years by the statistics of the London and suburban churches, is proved, by the Diocesan choral festivals now being held, to have been almost as general in the country as in the metropolis. At the festival of the choirs of the Archdeaconry of Worcester, held in the Cathedral on Thursday in last week, out of the sixty choirs present fifty-two were surpliced, although no restriction was placed upon the attendance of unsurpliced choristers.

THE Church Times understands that the action of the Bishop of London's officer in issuing the writ of sequestration against Mr. Mackonochie was a purely formal act, to complete the terms of Lord Penzance's judgment of 1878, now under appeal to the House of Lords, and had no reference to any ulterior measures of persecution, to which it was at one time feared that the Bishop had, under pressure from the Church Association, lent himself. It is announced that a subscription will be set on foot for the purpose of recouping Mr. Mackonochie.

A sad and strange occurrence is reported in a telegram to the Times, dated Sunday 10th July. The despatch says:—"Madame Skobelev, the mother of the young General Skobelev who distinguished himself during the war, left here (Philippopolis) last night in a carriage for Tchirpan, with money and medical supplies for the hospital of that town. When she had proceeded about half-way on the road the party was attacked by armed men; Madame Skobelev was killed, and her servant and steward dangerously wounded. A considerable sum of money was stolen. A Russian captain, named Oussouf, the author of the crime, was captured last night. Oussouf, when arrested, shot himself with a revolver, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The steward and coachman have since died of their wounds."

In its accounts of the trial of the pyx, or annual test of the currency, the Times says that not a year goes by without some scientific facts being elucidated and brought to bear upon the work of his department by Professor Roberts, the able chemist to the Mint. Not the least interesting is one he has been working at recently with a view to introducing a speedy and effectual mode of detecting base or light coin by means of electricity. It appears that equal and similar volumes of various metals and alloys have each a different effect on an electric current flowing round a coil of wire. As might be inferred, if two equally strong, rapidly intermittent currents are flowing in two coils connected by a wire, their balance may be upset by putting a bit of metal in one of the coils, and a telephone can easily be made to indicate the disturbance thus created by the intruder. But if an exact duplicate of the piece of metal be put into the other coil, the balance of the currents will be restored and the tell-tale telephone silenced. The practical application of this experiment in connection with coin-testing is plain and simple. Let a newly minted sovereign be always kept at hand for testing purposes. If this is placed within one of the coils and the suspected coin inserted within the other, one of two things will at once occur—either the telephone will cease to "speak" if the last inserted coin is perfectly correct as to weight and fineness, and therefore good, or it will continue to sound, in which case it is clear the coin cannot be in composition and weight the same as the test coin, as it proves itself incapable of balancing it as a disturber of the induction currents.

THE Standing Committee of the Diocese of Nebraska have recommended to the Bishop for ordination to the Diaconate, Rev. John Knox Morrison, formerly a minister of the Methodist denomination.

A GENTLEMAN who has already subscribed liberally to the St. Albans Cathedral Fund has promised another donation of £500 if three or four more will give a like sum, and after that a further sum of £500 on the same condition.

MR. F. GRAYES, formerly the Baptist minister at Sufferns, New York, was ordained to the Diaconate by Bishop Potter, on the Fifth Sunday after Trinity (June 27th), in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City.

BISHOP KELLY, late of Newfoundland, held Confirmations recently at Liverpool for the Bishop of Chester. The new diocese over which Dr. Rylo has been called to preside contains 180 separate parochial charges, with an average population of 6,000 to each Incumbency.

THE Rt. Rev. the Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina held an ordination in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Tuesday, July 20th, when he admitted Mr. Beverly Waugh Daugherty to Deacon's Orders. Mr. Daugherty has been for nearly twenty-five years a minister of the Methodist Church.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH ON EDUCATION.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury said he was sure the country generally was in favor of religious instruction, and it was a fact that, where board schools had been adopted in preference to Church schools, it had been done mainly through pecuniary difficulties. The Earl of Carnarvon said if the religious instruction, such as it was, was withdrawn, the board schools would suffer enormous deterioration. He looked with hope, mingled with anxiety, to what Parliament and Government might do during the next ten years.

Foreign Missions.

INDIA.

THE DIOCESE OF BOMBAY.

(Continued)

"Other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours," may be written over many Missionary records, but especially over those of the Diocese of Bombay, for it was not until 1878 that the great awakening took place, during which so many poor heathen were gathered into the fold of Christ. On the 9th of July in that year, Bishop Mylne wrote thus, respecting the movement in the Ahmednagar Mission:—

"Three years before his death, Bishop Douglas established a Mission of the Church of England in and around Ahmednagar on one of the centres of the old Mussulman government in Deccan. Its efforts have been mainly directed to the conversion of the Mahars, an outcast class, of whom there are large numbers in the district. The results came slowly, and when I was obliged last year to remove the Missionary to another station, and to leave our 500 poor converts for many months without an ordained clergyman, it seemed as if much ground was lost.

"The Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic made a raid upon the Mission last February, and tried to sweep our people en masse into the Roman fold. This led to our sending into the district the Rev. J. Taylor, of Kohlapur, an admirable clergyman, supported by the S. P. G. He not only succeeded in steady the

wavering allegiance of our people, but also found that numbers of the surrounding heathen were prepared to accept the Gospel. Since he went into the district in March, he has baptized over 1,300 persons, and he believes, that with sufficient help, he would add largely to this number.

"Mr. Taylor is a man of mature experience, and I can entirely trust him not to baptize any one of whose fitness he is not well assured. Many of these people have been acquainted with the main outlines of Christianity for years, through the preaching of the American Presbyterians. On the whole, therefore, I am well satisfied that these baptisms represent really solid results of Christian teaching."

A few months later, Mr. Taylor himself writes the following report of his interesting and important work:—

"I had not been long in the district when I found out what the late Bishop of the Diocese discovered in his visits to Nagar, that there are numbers of people here ripe for Christianity, and only waiting for some one to gather them into the Church. They have long had the Gospel preached to them by different Missionaries, and their faith in Hinduism has been shaken. They have been accustomed to visit the town of Ahmednagar, and to go to Poona, Bombay, Nasik, and Aurangabad, where Missionaries and Christians live, and where they have seen and heard more. Many of their relatives have there embraced the Faith of Christ, and in turn have come back and told them about Him, His sufferings, and power to save. Hence, they too have come to speak of Him with respect, and have formed a desire to be His. They began to come to see me from places forty, fifty, sixty, and more miles off. They met me by the way, and invited me to their villages. They begged me to send them teachers; they expressed a hearty determination to be Christians, and gave me their names as candidates for baptism by hundreds and fifties. It was they who, in their eagerness to be Christians, were received by the Roman Catholics, and were in danger of drifting into Romanism if not restrained. What was I to do? Could I refuse to receive them? Could I refuse to baptize them on their confession of faith in Christ? No, surely. And so in the name of God, and in humble dependence on Him, I resolved to go forward. I began to baptise them, and have continued doing so until now.

"The result is that 1,927 have been baptized since March, and 1,500 more are under instruction for Baptism. They live in 162 villages, scattered over an area of about 3,500 square miles, and belong chiefly to the Mahar and Mang races, which are reckoned as outcasts by the Hindus. The strength of the Mission is now 3,911: the Staff of Agents number 124. Our village schools have multiplied to fifty, and have an average attendance of 828. In addition, sixty-seven young men and boys, and twenty-two young women and girls are being educated in a Training School and Orphanage opened at Ahmednagar.

"The villages and towns we have occupied lie adjacent to each other, either along the main roads which branch north-east, north, and north-west, from Nagar, or along the banks of the rivers which help to swell the Gwalenry, our boundary line at present. The converts are thus easily accessible to us and each other, and by their proximity are likely to be a strength to one another, points which I have kept before me, and tried to secure by taking up groups of villages in our lines of march to the most distant stations we have as yet reached, viz. Seogao, Toké, Panlambé, Kopargo, and Sangamuan. Compactness and arrangement have thus been so far secured, and some of the dangers are likely to arise from over-extension and diffusiveness avoided."

Since this report was written in Nov.

1878 the work at Ahmednagar has been progressing quietly and steadily, and in the last accounts from the Rev. T. Williams he says "In this Mission we have baptisms every Sunday, Yesterday Aug 6 (1879) there were six. I might baptize any number but refuse to do so except where I am satisfied as to the motive, and also as to the knowledge."

At Borna which is the second largest city in the Bombay diocese, an interesting work is carried on by the Wantago sisters who have established a girls school. It will be remembered that several English ladies went out to India in 1875 to work in the Missionary field. They went in answer to Bishop Douglas' appeal for unmarried men and women to carry on the pioneer work of the Gospel in India. The Bishop says "We need soldiers who have no ties but those which bind them to the work of the Church for in case of one who is married there must often if necessity arise a conflict of duties, and the work of God must give way to the nearer and more impetive calls which family life by God's ordinances imposes." Such were Bishop Douglas' opinions as regards the necessity of Brotherhood's and Sisterhood's to do the pioneer work of Missions, but it would not be doing justice to his calm clear judgment did we not also quote the following passage from the Bishop's same appeal "There are many places in the great field of Missions, in which the work of the first pioneers is over; where much more good is undoubtedly effected by married men. The assistance of a Missionary's wife in intercourse with women, and in the education of children, is an inestimable use. Moreover the living pattern of Christian family life has a powerful Missionary influence in helping the heathen to perceive the beneficial effects of Christianity in influence extending to cases which are not touched by the valuable results of Christian Brotherhood's and Sisterhood's (Bishop Douglas' Appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Wantago sisters conduct and orphanage of 33 scholars and a day school for native girls. There is also a girl's school with 12 boarders and 60 day scholars under their control. We read in the last Mission Field.

"In one part of the city we have a Mission among some very low-caste people called Manges. Some of them know something of Christianity, and applied to us for instruction and baptism. We have admitted them as catechumens, and have established a school amongst them. The Sisters from Wantago take a special interest in this Mission, and one of them especially, who devotes herself to native work, has made a wonderful conquest of them. Every afternoon you may find her with about thirty little dusky children in one room, who are being taught the ordinary school course; and with a mothers' meeting in another, where the women come daily and learn to sew her about religion. All the natives are amazed to see how this fair European lady can take up a little black baby of the lowest Hindu caste, and kiss it as if it were her own! and she becomes a 'living Epistle' to these poor women who could not understand any other, and whom I sometimes have to reprove for saying they will not come to our Mission Church unless 'the Sister' is there. We hope to baptize many of these people, but they will require much patient instruction and a long probation."

Some future time a fuller account of this interesting work will be given. In the diocese of Bombay there are 59 clergy of whom 30 are chaplains supported by Government.

The next numbers of Foreign Missions will be devoted to an account of the Sikhs taken from the pages of the Church Missionary Gleamer. After this summer we hope to turn our attention to Southern India and the wonderful awakening which has lately taken place there.