

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. 2.—No. 26.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880.

One Dollar a Year.

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

LOCK DRAWER 29, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

EDITORS.

CONSIDERABLE deposits of tin have been discovered near Gladstone, in Queensland.

A LETTER from Anney narrates the ascent of Mont Blanc by a blind Englishman, Mr. J. Campbell, accompanied by his son and three guides.

DURING a thunderstorm last Wednesday fortnight, the Cathedral of Notre Dame was struck, and some stones fell in the Archbishop's garden. A boy was killed in the Rue du Foin.

It is announced in the Gazette that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed for the annexation to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope of the British possessions or territories in the Transkei known as Tembuland, Emigrant Tamkookieland, Bomvanaland, and Galkaland.

The French, who have held a protectorate over the island of Tahiti since the year 1842, concluded on June 29 last an agreement with King Pomare, by which Tahiti and the neighbouring islands under his rule were annexed to France. The King is to retain his titular privileges.

On St. Barnabas' Day the Bishop of New Hampshire held an Ordination Service in the Church of St. John the Baptist, and admitted to the Diaconate Mr. W. S. Tucker. The Rev. Mr. Tucker was formerly a Missionary among the Baptists, more recently he has served acceptably as a Lay Reader at this place where he is still to remain.

The French expedition up the Niger river, in Africa, met with a repulse, on May 11th, near the village of Die, in Barbary. Capt. Gallieni's force was attacked by a thousand force natives, and, after several hours' hard fighting, the French retreated with a loss of fourteen killed, eleven wounded, and all their baggage captured. They returned to the coast, refitted, and have started by another route to try their fortune once more.

GREAT excitement has been caused throughout Australia by the discovery of the Temora goldfield near Sydney. The rush of people into the township, says the Sydney Morning Herald, increases daily, men arriving even from Victoria. The great drawback to the development of the field is want of water for puddling purposes. Gold is being struck very freely. Pegging out and sinking are rapidly going on, and bark huts and tents are rapidly springing up everywhere along the road.

DETAILS are given in the American papers with respect to the famous Dalrymple farm, twenty-five miles west of Fargo, Dakota, which is the largest cultivated farm on the Western Continent. It contains 36,000 acres of arable land, 24,000 of which are now under wheat and 12,000 under oats; 125 reaping machines were set to work last month to cut the wheat. Mr. Dalrymple manages his farm on strict business principles, his harvest work being performed on a forty days' contract with each workman at \$1.75 cents per day, he boarding them. The harvesters all board at large dining-halls prepared expressly for the Dalrymple family. Each reaper is operated by three horses or mules. There are 375 of them on these reapers. When shocked and sufficiently dried both wheat and oats are thrashed from the stubble and without stacking. The estimated yield by harvesters and proprietors is about eighteen bushels of wheat per acre and ninety of oats. The wheat product of this one farm amounts to 430,000 bushels—about 900 car-loads, or 45 train-loads of 20 cars. This immense crop will go to the seaboard by way of the lakes, through Canada and the Erie Canal, and is expected to net 60 cents per bushel at the farm.

THE Belknap (N. H.) Congregational Association has issued a declaration against divorce, "except for the single valid Scriptural cause," and has called upon the ministers and associations to take a stand on the subject.

A TREATY of Peace has been projected between Chili and Peru, whereby the former Power becomes master of all the territory of Bolivia on the Pacific. The cost of the war, \$40,000,000, it is stipulated shall be borne by Peru.

THE General Convention of the Church in the United States, which meets every three years, was to have been opened yesterday in New York city. We shall give our readers a full digest of the proceedings of this important body.

A PORTUGUESE steamer has penetrated further up the Congo than had been done before by a ship from that country, and the captain has had an interview with Mr. H. M. Stanley, who told him that his object was to open a path for future traders.

MONSIGNOR ELIOT Cost, Bishop in partibus infidelium at Chang-tong in China, has invented a new alphabet, composed of thirty-three letters, with which all sounds of the Chinese tongue can be clearly expressed: until now 30,000 were requisite.

A UNITARIAN newspaper, noticing with regret the reception of Mr. Santley the vocalist, into the Church of Rome, mentions that for some years Mr. Santley has been connected with the Unitarian Church at Notting-hill, and was one of the teachers in its Sabbath School.

ON the occasion of his marriage, the crown prince of Austria will receive from the aristocracy of Vienna, a present of a magnificent album, each leaf of which will contain drawings and water-color copies of the most celebrated and best-known paintings. About \$75,000 have been subscribed toward the purchase of this present.

THE recent mining disasters in England have led to the publication of some accident statistics: Ten thousand English miners are annually injured by accident, and 850 of these die. In Prussia, the mortality is much higher, a life being sacrificed for every 70,551 tons of coal raised, while in England the proportion is only one in every 29,419.

THE society for the diffusion of Jewish knowledge among the Jews of Russia supplied last year various schools, libraries, societies, rabbis, and writers with Jewish literature. Twenty-five schools were supported, at an expense of 3,180 roubles, and poor students were aided to the extent of 1,716 roubles. The society has 349 members, Suron Sunzberg is president of it.

THE fifteenth annual anniversary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science met at Swansea on August 25th. Dr. Andrew Crombie Ramsay, the President, confined himself in his inaugural address to showing that whatever may have been the state of the world long before geological history began, as now written in the rocks, all known formations are comparatively so recent in geographical time that there is no reason to believe that they were produced under circumstances differing either in kind or degree from those with which we are now more or less familiar. There is nothing very startling in the arguments by which he supports the main proposition; but the address, which, as a whole, will not, perhaps, be considered so eloquent as some of the introductory discourses delivered by several of his predecessors, is a model of simplicity and directness of statement.

Few things in the history of the Church, in the U. S., within the last twenty-five years have seemed to me so remarkable as the rapid progress of opinion among her members. That progress has been neither toward Romanism nor toward sectarianism. It has been a rapid progress toward a clearer comprehension, a more distinct assertion, and a more general reception of her own proper principles—her principles as Catholic, but not Romish; as evangelical, but not sectarian. It has been a progress, in consequence of which she more correctly understands and teaches the truth of the Gospel and primitive Church.—Bishop Potter.

THE Russian Government, a few months ago, gave orders to a firm at Bristol, R. I., to construct for it a torpedo boat, 69 feet in length, 7 feet in width, and 5 feet in depth; stipulating that she should make eighteen knots per hour, on a trial trip, before she would be accepted. The boat was finished a few weeks ago, and on a six knot run attained a speed of 19.87 knots, or about twenty three statute miles, and she was immediately accepted. An hour later she started for New York, and there was shipped to Europe. She is said to be three and a half knots better than any torpedo boat of her size, built up to the present time.

Foreign Missions.

INDIA.

SKETCHES OF THE PUNJAB MISSION.

By the Author of "Moravian Life in the Black Forest," &c.

VII.—AMRITSAR.—THE WORK ADVANCING.

Since the date of the last visit which our readers made with us to Amritsar many changes have taken place there. Many missionaries have come and gone; some have been called to their heavenly home, some are employed at other stations, some have returned to England. But the early pioneer, the Rev. Robert Clark, still labours there; so also does Mr. Keene, who joined the Mission so soon after him and Mr. Fitzpatrick, that he may be considered as one of its founders. To the former has fallen at intervals the difficult but interesting task of pioneering in other stations; the latter, with the exception of eighteen months spent at Kotghur, has devoted himself entirely to Amritsar. In the course of years the central station has surrounded itself with many off-shoots, and the Christian congregation, including those numbers at the present time 345 members. Several of the converts are men of education and independent circumstances, who display much zeal and activity in their Divine Master's cause. To this number belonged Paulus, Sadiq's father, the head-man of Narowal. He died in 1871. A church now stands where once the good old man sat and smoked alone in his faith, for he was for some years the only one of his family or village who called himself a Christian. The boys' school here numbers sixty-nine pupils, and the Christian head-master has been ordained Native pastor of the flock, which includes several young converts whose story might form a volume in itself. They owe their training and instruction to the Rev. Rowland Bateman, whose head-quarters are at Narowal, although he itinerates so extensively, moving about from place to place on his camel, that no station can claim him. "I have a great deal more room to work in," he writes, "than six men could occupy."

The Narowal out-station was commenced in 1856 in consequence of Paulus's baptism; the out-station of Jandiala existed still earlier. A school-house was

built there by the late Captain Lamb, who desired to erect one at each encamping ground on the road which was in his charge between the Beas and Lahore. He died in 1854, when only this one had been completed. But the Jandiala school has been carried on ever since, and numbers over a hundred scholars. Batala, a city of 24,000 inhabitants, was occupied in 1865 by a catechist from Amritsar. It was Sadiq's first charge after his ordination; and recently Mr. Bentel, the Inspector of Mission-schools formerly of Kotghur, and Miss Tucker (A.L.O.E.), have been devoting their zealous energies to this interesting field. It was here that the Moulvie, Hasan Shah, died with the Prayer-book under his pillow calling on the name of the Lord Jesus, and exhorting his son to be bolder than he himself had been, and to confess Christ openly.

Taran-Taran became an out-station in connection with Amritsar in 1871. It is an important holy place of the Sikhs, and a religious fair is held once a month around its large enclosed tank. Rakh Hindual, or Clark-bud, named after Mr. Clark, is a Christian settlement served by the Rev. David Singh, formerly Native pastor of Amritsar. He possesses the confidence of Native Christians, and has much tact and prudence in advising and instructing them.

Fatehgarh, Majitha, and Uddoki, are out-stations of more recent foundation. The two first were commenced at the request of the respective head-men. In the last, Mrs. Elmstie, the devoted widow of the late Dr. Elmstie, of Cashmere, has been earnestly endeavoring to establish a girls' school. The chief pundit of the place is a Christian, but his wife and little daughters continue heathen. In spite of all these out-stations established as openings have offered; in spite of the systematic itineration of a missionary specially devoted to that work; and in spite of the cold-season evangelistic tours of others, it is greatly to be regretted that no living voice is raised for Christ once a year in as much as a twentieth part of the villages of the Amritsar district.

In Amritsar itself, by the blessing of God, the Christian Church has effected a sure settlement. Mr. Clark first made the attempt at residing within the walls, and since then there have been living in the city, at one time, as many as two or more English clergymen, two Native clergymen, and many catechists and teachers, besides a large number of converts.

This is the heaven which, God grant, may in His good time leave the whole lump. It is not much more than a quarter of a century ago since there were but few schools for boys in the Punjab, and none for girls. The opening of a zenana for Christian teaching was a thing unheard of. Europeans were looked upon with curiosity and fear whenever they appeared in towns or villages. Children fled at their approach, and the little girls were hidden lest they should be carried off and shipped to foreign lands. Now there are 1,300 boys and 800 girls under Christian influence and instruction. There is real life in the schools, and a true work for Christ going on in them. Every day the Bible is taught in each class by Christian teachers, and a knowledge of God's Word is thus spread throughout the country. A Christian shop has been established in the centre of the city, in which a Christian schoolboy is the shopkeeper. "It pays," writes Mr. Bateman, the promoter, "in a missionary as well as a pecuniary point of view. At first the neighbors would not allow even water to be given the Christian shopkeeper, but now they go freely in and out of the store and receive him as one of the trading community in their own shops; and have, in fact, made an unconsciously honorable amende by christening it the Sachchi Dukan (the honest shop)."

From the book-shop \$800 worth of books have been sold by the munshi,

and the colporteurs associated with him, in the course of one year; and Susan, now one of four Bible-women, is permitted to bring the Bible with her into more than forty zenanas. The number of those willing to listen to her is steadily increasing. Sometimes she may be found reading and teaching on the borders of a bathing tank, sometimes in the Mission Hospital; or she has an opportunity of speaking to the women at some domestic festivity; or, again, she takes up her post at the place for the burning of the dead, where females of all ranks congregate on various occasions, and listen to her attentively.

An important agency in the Amritsar Mission is the large mission room in the city, close to the Native pastor's house. It is known as "Shamaun's Flag for Christ." Shamaun was the first fruits of the Amritsar Mission, a Sikh Grunthi, or priest, whom Mr. Fitzpatrick baptized in 1853. In 1858 he died. The Native Christians had just then completed a new burial-ground, which had become necessary, as their numbers increased, and he was the first buried in it. At his death he bequeathed to the Mission all his property in order, as he said, that a flag for Christ might be erected in a city where so many flags are seen in honor of Nanuk and Mohammed, and of the Hindu deities. He referred to the flags which are seen on the tops of the highest trees in the city, marking out the abodes of the fakirs of the Native religions; and he wished that a house might be set apart to represent in Amritsar the Christian faith. His own house had in the course of time to be taken down on account of Government improvements, but with the compensation-money the present mission room was built; and here a Sunday-school, night-school, and Bible-classes are held, and attended, not only by Christians, but by Mohammedans and Hindus. Here, too, there is a Native Christian reading-room and library; and here the Native Church Council holds its meetings.

Amongst the children are reckoned those in the orphanages, or Mission boarding-schools, superintended by Mrs. Elmstie. Some few are the children of Native Christians, but the greater number have been deserted starlings or waifs and strays sent to the missionaries' care by the police or the Magistrates. On one occasion a tiny baby girl was welcomed; she had been found on the cold marble steps of the durbar. A slip of paper was in her mouth, on which was written that she was the child of high-caste parents, but that her mother had died. She was "only a girl," so that it was not thought worth while to rear her in her natural home. Another time a beautiful boy of about five was removed from the dead body of his father, who had fallen prostrate by the wayside, and to whom he clung in an agony of grief. The man had apparently been overtaken by sudden illness on his journey, and had died ere he could seek help. None knew who he was, so the boy found a home in the orphanage. Scarcely a month passes without some child being received; often several at once. Amongst the rest is an Abyssinian boy, a curious contrast to his companions. He was sent by the officer of a passing regiment. He had been found by some English soldiers, when an infant, hidden in a cave at Magdala. Amongst these different elements there is need of constant care and watchfulness. Many of the children have been brought up under the most unfavorable circumstances possible, some in the midst of vice; some have had their constitutions wasted by famine and sickness. The latter become an easy prey to cholera and fever, and it is seldom possible to preserve the lives of the little infants. Still this is a fruitful field, and those who labor in it find happiness and blessing in their self-denying toil. The good seed is sown in many young hearts, and the promise is sure that it shall be found "after many days."