

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. 3.—No. 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

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

In his visitation charge at Gloucester, the Arch-deacon stated that during the last twenty-three years there had been built in his Diocese 42 Churches, and 300 Churches had been restored.

EIGHTY thousand acres of land have been secured between Jaffa and Jerusalem with the purpose of establishing a colony there, where the Jews who are persecuted in Europe may find a refuge.

THE latest report of the Japanese Minister of Education shows a steady increase of public instruction throughout that Empire; 3,500,000 now attend school, the males unduly preponderating.

THE saving in coal, by recent processes in the manufacture of pig-iron and steel rails, amounts, for England alone, to about 6,000,000 tons per year, or about one ton in five on the annual production.

THE Greek Government has given an order that the Bible shall be read in the public schools in the ancient and not in the modern tongue. This introduces the Greek Testament into 1,200 schools, which contain 80,000 pupils.

PROF. CHARNAY, in Central America, has discovered the ruins of a city that has been buried at least a thousand years. A house with twenty-five rooms and two cisterns attached has been partly uncovered, and utensils of clay, porcelain, and glass have been found.

THE skeleton of a "finer whale" has been brought from the Pacific Ocean for Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia. The size of the huge mammal may be imagined when it is known that the bones weigh over 12,000 pounds. It is intended for the Permanent Exhibition.

THE oldest specimen of glass, probably made 2000 B. C., and bearing the name of an Egyptian king, is found in the British Museum. Ancient Hebrew glass-blowers, with blow-pipes much like those of our own day, are represented on the tomb of Beni Hassan. The principal elements of ordinary glass are silica (sand), soda, and lime.

At the recent Methodist Conferences of Toronto and London, Ontario, three of the ministers formally resigned their connection with that body for the purpose of entering the ministry of the Church. Their names are William Jameson, M. A.; Thos. D. Gilbert, of British Columbia; and John Ridley. They received credentials of standing, Mr. Ridley being granted honourable mention as to high standing.

PROF. ROBERTSON SMITH, who was censured and suspended from his position as teacher in the University of Aberdeen, by the Assembly of the Scottish Church, because of an article he had written for the Encyclopædia Britannica, on the literary character of the books of the Hebrew Bible, has accepted an offer from the publishers of the Encyclopædia to connect himself with the editorial staff of that work.

MR. JOHN H. SWIFT, of Morristown, New Jersey, died recently at his residence in that place. In his will, after making ample provision for the members of his family, he bequeaths to Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, \$3,000, to various religious and charitable institutions in connection with the Church, \$50,000; for the perpetual endowment of Church Missions, \$55,000; and to St. Luke's Hospital (Church), New York City, \$10,000.

THE number of pieces of all classes mailed in 1880, in all the post offices in the United States, was nearly three thousand millions, of which more than a thousand millions consisted of letters; or an average of twenty-one letters for every man, woman and child in the whole country. Nearly a thousand millions consisted of newspapers, and over twenty-one millions consisted of packages of merchandise. There certainly is no lack of letter-writers or newspapers among the American people.

THERE is trouble among the followers of "the Prophet." The holy city, Mecca, is besieged by irreverent Arabs, who demand the release of their Sheiks who are held captives by the Grand Scherif. The neighbourhood of the town has been devastated, and the inhabitants within the walls are making the best efforts they can to defend themselves. The Arabs have no Krupp guns, and their operations are slow. It is evident at Mecca, as it is in Constantinople, that Mahomedanism has not the power it once had.

ACCORDING to the *Nazione*, the Florentine police have discovered among the employes of the Roman railways an extensive association of malefactors to whose operations were due the many serious robberies committed along the railway lines. Twelve men, conductors and guards, have been arrested, together with two of the principal receivers of the stolen goods.

THE Bishop of Worcester has refused to convene a Diocesan Synod. *The Literary Churchman* says:—Anything weaker than the Bishop's arguments against the Diocesan Conference system it has seldom been our lot to read, and his memorialists, who have striven to induce his Lordship to reconsider the matter, have a strong claim upon our sympathy.

DURING the last illness of the late Maharajah of Travancore a ceremony was performed which bears some resemblance to the Jewish institution of the scapegoat. A man was found willing, for a consideration (10,000 rupees), to bear the responsibilities of the Maharajah's sins. He was brought into the royal presence, and after the Brahmins had performed certain ceremonies over him the sick man tenderly embraced him. He was then led out of the country of Travancore into the Tinnevely district, with a charge never to return.

ON Tuesday morning in Whitsun week, at Grace Church, Syracuse, N. Y., the Bishop of the Diocese admitted to the order of Deacons David Pendleton Oakerhater, Cheyenne, and Paul Caryl Zotom, Kiowa, two of the Indian young men who, for the last three years, have been pursuing their studies for the ministry under the tuition of the Rev. J. B. Wicks, at Paris Hill. The ordination service was one of peculiar interest and solemnity. The Church of modern times presents no parallel case of savage men captured in war, fierce and revengeful, returning in a few short years as missionaries of Christ and ministers of His Church to their heathen people.

It is to be feared that despite the influence of the Evangelical Alliance the Christian world is nearly as far from either union or unity as ever. The spirit of schism, when once it has tainted the blood, seems as hard to be repelled as nature or malaria. A Baptist paper in Hartford advises, if their members go to a Congregationalist Church, even in places where they have none of their own, and persist in uniting in their ordinances after being admonished, that they should be dropped from the roll of membership, or, in other words, should be looked upon as heathen men and publicans. They thus unchurch the whole body of Congregationalists, and leave them without any valid sacraments.

THE following statistics for this year may be read with interest by those of the Anglican communion who follow the course of the Old Catholic movement in Germany. The statistics only relate to those congregations which sent in their reports to the Bishop at Bonn in the beginning of this year. So the numerical total is in all probability rather under than over stated. The following places show an increase—Heidelberg, Kappel, Ladenburg, Mannheim, Pforzheim, Singen and Zell; in Prussia, Bielefeld, Bonn, Breslau, Gleiwitz, Konitz and Sagan:—

Prussia.....	17,620 Souls.....	16 Clergy.
Baden.....	16,625 ".....	20 "
Hesse	}.....	1 "
Oldenburg		
Bavaria.....	6,545 ".....	5 "
	41,912	42

In the above list of congregations, where the returns were multiplied by heads of households, they have been multiplied by 5. Presuming that the above returns are in some measure defective, we may probably conclude that the numerical strength of the Old Catholic body in Germany at the present time is one Bishop, forty-five clergy, and 45,000 laity in round numbers. The congregations at Cologne, Munich and Breslau are the largest, and are about 3,000 each. In forming an estimate of the work of the Old Catholic Clergy it must be recollected that, though the congregations do not average more than about 1,000 souls to each priest, yet they are generally scattered about the various towns and villages, and that most of the clergy are immersed in literary undertakings. For instance, in this neighbourhood Professor Michelis is constantly publishing, and Pfarrer Riels is editor of the Old Catholic paper.—*Guardian*.

THE development of Mexico has begun in earnest. There are already twenty lines of railway under construction, and as many more have been projected. Some of these roads, like the Mexican Central and the Laredo lines, are from 800 to 1,200 miles in length. Others are mere branches, some of them but a few miles in length. The government has already paid out for subsidies over \$12,000,000.

IN days gone by we used to hear a good deal of fox-hunting parsons, especially if they hunted in pink. Their place has, it appears, been now taken by Dissenting ministers in fancy dress. At a ball given by the Mayor of Birmingham in Easter week, the local paper reports that "Mr. Crosskey, as Prospero, looked a very passable embodiment of Shakespeare's grand hero of 'The Tempest.'" Mr. Crosskey is the leading Unitarian minister of Birmingham.—*The National Church*.

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the Queen has been graciously pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed granting and declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, of Laws, of Science, and of Music, granted or conferred by the University of Adelaide, South Australia, on any person, male or female, shall be fully recognised as academic distinction and rewards of merit in the United Kingdom and the Colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world.

WHILE the revision of the Bible is making a great stir among the English-speaking people of the world, a new French translation has appeared, which, like some of the early English translations, is largely the work of one diligent scholar. The translator is Dr. Louis Segond, who has given sixteen years of diligent labor to the work. It is designed for the use of the Protestant Churches. The translation is founded on the most modern texts of the great scholars, such as Tischendorf in the New Testament and the Masoretic text of the Old Testament.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A FORBIDDEN LAND.

(Continued.)

THE COREA.—II.

From Mr. Oppert's account of his second visit to this inhospitable country we take the following narration of the escape of the three Missionaries who, as mentioned in our last paper, had succeeded in hiding themselves from the fury of the Regent when Bishop Berneu and his eight friends were beheaded by the tyrant in 1866:—

"The death of the Missionaries did not satisfy Tai-wangoon. A downright hunt commenced for all native Christians which, in cruelty, surpassed all previous persecutions under which they had suffered. Many thousands were put to death, and entire villages were nearly depopulated. Several years later I received from natives in Corea a list containing the names of the places in which these massacres had taken place, and the number of killed in each. Up to that period the number of persons put to death had reached a total of more than 10,000.

Captain James had gone on shore shortly after day-break to take observations, but returned immediately afterwards in a state of great excitement. A Corean had come up to him in a mysterious and secret manner, and had delivered to him a letter for me. The letter written in French I found to be signed by Monsieur Ridet, one of the three French Missionaries who had escaped the fury of the Regent, and who, with his unfortunate companions, had now been hunted for months by his officers all over the country. They had been obliged to hide in the mountains, woods and caverns, and had miserably sustained their lives by the scanty supply of food with which compassionate natives secretly contrived to furnish them. When I looked up after having perused the letter I observed two or three natives, at some distance from each other, walking up and down opposite our anchorage on the shore, who made the sign of the cross when they saw that I had remarked them. I wrote an answer to Mons. Ridet on the spot, promising to render him and his companions any assistance within my power, and offering them a refuge on board our steamer. As soon as my answer was written I set off for the shore, where I was anxiously awaited by the messengers. They were overjoyed at having at last been able to deliver the letter to its address and made themselves known as Corean Christians. Unfortunately, however, my appearance on shore had attracted a

great crowd, whose idle curiosity it was difficult to keep off without creating suspicion against the converts. I managed, with the assistance of the boat's crew, to keep the crowd at a distance while I entered into a short conversation with these men. One of them sat down in a spot sheltered from the looks of the people, and wrote down in Latin "I, Phillipus, a Corean disciple, arrived in this place before midnight yesterday. It would be well if a small boat could come after dark to fetch us." It was certainly a remarkable sight to see this poor, rough-looking and worn-out native sit down and indite Latin sentences. I told him that the ship's boat would be waiting for them at eight o'clock in the evening. Now they were anxious to withdraw from the inquisitive looks of the people round us, so I watched until I saw them off safe before I myself returned to the steamer. Punctually at the hour fixed they were again on the spot, and they were soon safe and sound on board the steamer. There were three of them, a fourth had started back already with my reply to the fugitive Missionaries who were some days journey distant in the interior. It is almost impossible to describe the joy and happiness of these poor people to find themselves surrounded by friendly and sympathizing faces. For forty-eight hours they had not tasted a morsel of food, being strangers they had not dared to ask for anything for fear of being discovered by the authorities. How they did pitch into the viands which were put before them! When their hunger was appeased they found time to give me an account of all that had occurred since my last visit. One of the three Missionaries had contrived to escape safely to China; the other two lived concealed, some three days journey from the coast, in company with some of their catechists, in wild and inaccessible mountain passes. Thither they had fled, travelling by night only. And here they were waiting for a favourable opportunity of escaping. Their position was a very precarious one.

Mons. Jeron told me that on one occasion he and his companions, after a long and wearisome night, march had taken refuge at daybreak in a well-concealed place, where they hoped to find the much-needed repose. To their utmost consternation, however, they soon discovered that they had got into the lair of a tiger—the beast itself was away, probably in search of food, while its numerous growling brood had been left behind in the lair. On receiving these accounts, I seriously considered whether it would not be my duty to try and rescue the unfortunate missionaries in the interior by proceeding there personally. Turning to the Coreans, I asked their advice in the matter. They at once pronounced themselves strongly against my proposal, on the plea that it would be rather an impediment to their rescue than otherwise, as they would find it easier to escape by travelling alone, than in the company of foreign-dressed people. It was decided to abide by the contents of the letter transmitted to the missionaries this morning. This letter duly reached them, and they at once started to join my steamer, the "Empress." Unfortunately, they were mis-directed, and missed the vessel, but reaching the coast safe, they found a native boat to convey them to the China coast in company with several Corean converts, who wished to follow them. The attachment, devotion, and self-sacrifice of the native Christians, dispersed all over the district, who, on the slightest ground for suspicion, exposed themselves to a sure and tormenting death, alone, had rendered possible the escape of the missionaries. And, really, these three rough-looking men, who courageously craved all sorts of danger and death itself, to save their teachers from the fate that threatens them, deserved all praise for their self-devotion. Their plain and unadorned tale, and the description of the sufferings they had undergone to penetrate to us through a country where they had neither friends nor acquaintances, made an impression hardly to be described. Every one of the listeners, and even my Chinese friends and interpreters, got worked into such a pitch of excitement and enthusiasm, that they loudly uttered their admiration of their conduct. They felt and admitted that such self-denial was a thing rare with their own countrymen.

From these natives, I obtained an accurate account of the present state of affairs in the country, and learned something about the terrorism which reigns there."

M. Oppert made a third voyage to the Corea; but did not succeed either in reaching the capital Saoul, or in seeing the Regent, or in persuading the Government to favour such intercourse with other nations as might tend to bring the Kingdom under the softening influence of Christianity and Civilization. So that, up to the present time, this remarkable country still remains a forbidden land to all western nations.