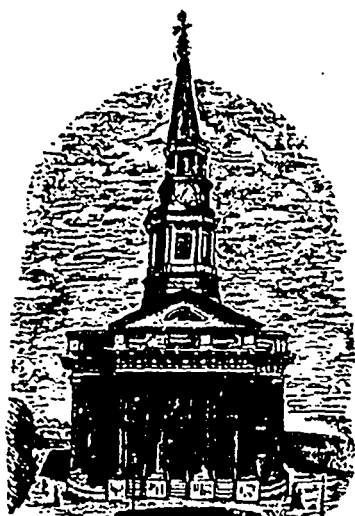




TRINITY CHURCH, ENLAKED 1856.

ing four lots, and measuring 400 feet in length, and 100 feet in width. The corner stone was laid on August 20, 1788, by the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, the first colonial bishop, and the first service was held in it on Christmas day, 1791. It was subsequently consecrated by Bishop Inglis, and given the name of Trinity Church. To this church a new front, with tower and steeple, was built in 1856. The object of greatest historical interest in it was the Royal Arms—the emblem of British Sovereignty—which hung on the north wall of the church. It appears that they hung originally in the Council Chamber of the old Town House in Boston, and were taken to Halifax, N. S., when the troops evacuated that city in 1776, and were subsequently forwarded to St. John, when they were set up in the building first used as a church, and afterwards removed to Trinity Church by order of the vestry.

For eighty-six years "Old Trinity" occupied its commanding site, and was justly held in high estimation, not only as a monument of true patriotism, and unswerving loyalty to high principles, but as the spiritual home of nearly three generations. It was not, however, to continue. On June 20th, 1877, a most disastrous fire swept over the city, and carried away with it Trinity Church. The noble edifice became in a few hours a heap of ashes—nothing now remaining of it but a few charred timbers and heaps of stones. The work of rebuilding was taken in hand without delay, but from unavoidable circumstances the corner stone was not laid till May 19th, 1879. From that time the work went rapidly forward, so that by December 9th, 1880, not only was a very handsome church built, but also a very commodious school building. The principal dimensions of the church are the following: Extreme length, 176 feet; width 62 feet; height from floor to ridge of roof, 64 feet. The height of tower and spire is 210 feet. The cost of the building amounted to 80,000 dollars. Through the liberality of many friends the church is adorned with many costly and beautiful gifts. Of these mention must be made of the east window, which is a large window with seven lights, fifteen feet in height, surmounted by much elaborate tracery; the whole of which is filled with stained glass of exquisite workmanship, and was presented by Lewis Bliss, Esq., Inner Temple, London. The west window, which comprises three

large lights, is filled with handsome stained glass, as a gift from three members of the congregation. The thirteen windows around the floor of the side aisles are filled with representations of the Apostles, and other windows are equally handsome. The pulpit—also a gift—is of carved stone, and the Brass Eagle Lectern—another gift—is also of exquisite workmanship. The organ was put in at a cost of 5,000 dollars, and was dedicated on January 22, 1882; and subsequently a splendid clock, which strikes the hours and quarters, and a peal of nine bells were placed in the tower, as a memorial of the loyalists.

Thus while many deplored the loss of the church which was destroyed by fire, yet it is a matter of congratulation that so handsome a structure occupies the same site. Trinity Church has been successively under the charge of eight rectors, many of whom were distinguished for their ability and learning. The present rector is the Rev. Canon Brigstocke, M. A., who entered upon the work in September 1873.

The following is a list of the rectors of Trinity Church from the beginning: 1, Rev. George Bisset, 1783-1788. 2, Rev. Matthew Byles, 1788-1814. 3, Rev. George Pidgeon, 1814-1818. 4, Rev. Robert Willis, D. D., 1818-1825. 5, Rev. Benjamin Gerrish Gray, D. D., 1825-1840. 6, Rev. John William D. Gray, D. D., 1840-1867. 7, Rev. James J. Hill, M. A., 1867-1873. 8, Rev. Frederick H. J. Brigstocke, M. A., 1873.

MISSIONARY WORK IN COLD REGIONS.

By REV. FRED. E. J. LLOYD, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

(Concluded.)

THE work of the Moravian missionaries in Labrador and Greenland has not changed in any material degree since its inception, which we endeavored to describe in our last and few preceding articles. Heroism, of the noblest and most exalted type, true bravery and admirable perseverance have always been the most prominent features in the character and lives of these brave men. Moravian missions of to-day in Labrador and Greenland are full of life, but not growth; inasmuch as the Eskimo people, to whom their spiritual ministrations are confined, are a rapidly diminishing race. Again the writer has a suspicion, founded on no flimsy grounds, that the present Moravian missionaries, although lacking in no way those sterling virtues which we found in the lives of the pioneer missionaries, have not that intense spirituality which characterised them. This is owing, I daresay, to the increase of trade and commerce which now characterise the relations subsisting between pastors and people to so large an extent. They are nevertheless still deserving a share in the prayers of all Christian people.

This series of articles we now draw to a close.