

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 47.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

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

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

EDITORS.

THE Bishop of Lichfield's quinquennial appeal for the Church Extension Society has produced £13,000

REV. Preston J. Nash, formerly a Methodist minister, has been recommended for orders by the standing committee of the Diocese of Virginia.

AN Amsterdam paper states that a letter has been sent to Menotti Garibaldi requesting him to accept the command of a corps of volunteers for the Transvaal.

THE Tristan d'Acunha fishermen have at last received a missionary; all honour to the Rev. E. H. Dodgson for volunteering for such a lonely and uninviting island post.

MR. W. W. Concoran, of Washington, 81 years of age, has given three millions of dollars to public benevolences. He has given very largely to the Church of the Ascension where he attends.

THE Rev. Ernest E. Wood, late of the Diocese of Quebec, was ordained Priest in St. Ann's Church, New York, Feb. 7th, by the Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, and will soon go out to that field.

It had been reported that the figure-head of the *Atalanta* has been picked up at sea, but on examination it was found that the piece of timber had never formed part of the ill-fated training-ship in question.

IN the last Mathematical Tripos, Girtton was represented by four candidates. Miss Palthorpe came just below the twenty-third Wrangler, Miss Sheldon would have been a Senior Optima, and Miss Marks and Miss Gale Junior Optimes.

THE heaviest rain storm that has occurred in California since 1861 fell lately, and has caused an immense amount of damage all along the Pacific coast from British Columbia to the southern part of California. A number of towns have been submerged and many miles of railroad carried away by the floods.

THE Bishop of Saskatchewan's work is progressing. Emmanuel College at Prince Albert Settlement is formally opened. The *Colonies and India* ob serves:—"The Church of England is doing a good work in the North-west, and promises to be the church of the future in that region. Dr. McLean has raised £10,000 sterling to endow the bishopric of Saskatchewan, and hopes to raise an endowment sufficient to make the college independent. He deserves well of his Church and country, not only advancing the interests of the fir t, but having been instrumental in civilizing hundreds of Indians, who have become good, peaceable citizens. There are now twelve clergymen labouring in his vast diocese and more are wanted."

THE Bishop of Maryland seems determined to be among the leading missionaries of his own diocese. Not only is he indefatigable in his strictly Episcopal duties, but, at such times and places as his engagements allow, organizes "Episcopal Missions," lasting through several days, with from one to three Services, sermons or addresses each day. He selects the clergy for the occasions, and assigns them their duties, and the intention is always to make the Services as effective as the combined effort will allow. This is as it should be. The Bishop is pre-eminently the missionary; his Order is the Order of the Ministry. It was so of old; and the example of St. Paul is a standing lesson to the Church. The next Mission to be conducted by the Bishop and his helpers will be, from January 12th to 15th, in Baltimore.

ENGLAND'S total imports for 1880 were £409,980,000, an increase of about £40,000,000 over 1879.

AN iron span, two hundred feet long and weighing four hundred tons, from the Pennsylvania railway bridge at Toledo has been thrown by the ice into the channel of the Maunee river.

A BEAUTIFUL Altar has recently been erected in Canterbury Cathedral. The marbles used in its construction were furnished by the Cathedral, and are exceeding curious, but such as are only now found in Africa. It is thought that they were originally taken to Rome, and were imported thence by one of the early Roman Arch-bishops of Canterbury.

ACCESSIONS FROM "REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS."—We mentioned last week that Mr. Budge of Farmersville Ont., with his congregation had come into the Church of England, and that he would soon be ordained Deacon by Bishop Lewis. We learn now that the Rev. Y. Peyton Morgan, for some time pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Brooklyn, has just resigned, and, it is understood, intends entering the Church in the United States.

THE Rev. Dr. Washburn, of Calvary Church, New York, one of the most prominent of the N. Y. Clergy, has just died. He was one of the American Bible Revision Company, one of the Translators of Lange's Commentaries, and the author of several works. He was once a Congregationalist Minister, and was a room-mate in the Theological Seminary of the Congregationalists at Andover, Mass., of Rev. Dr. C. H. Hull the distinguished Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. The present Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, then a Boston clergyman, induced them to enter the Church.

THE following facts will gratify the curious:—1881 reads both ways the same. 18 divided by 9 goes 2, and 81 divided by 9 goes 9. Divide 1881 by 209 and 9 is the quotient. If divided by 9 there is a 9 in the quotient, if multiplied by 9 there are two 9's in the product, the sum of 1 and 8 is 9 and 8 and 1 are 9. Add 18 to 81 and you have 99, by adding, dividing and multiplying nineteen 9's are produced, one for each year to complete the century. As 9 is considered an unlucky number, it is no wonder people prophesy innumerable evils this year.

THE *Lancet* regards it as a fact of some significance that, in the list of Wranglers of the recent mathematical tripos, among the first six there was not a single representative of the richly endowed scholastic establishments of Eton, Winchester, or Westminster, or of the old-established Public Schools like Rugby or Harrow. "Is it not improbable," it adds, "that the premature forcing and severe training which a successful competitor for an Eton or Winchester scholarship has to undergo takes too much out of a lad at first, and places him in later years at a disadvantage with competitors who have matured slowly, when the struggle at the University commences?"

THE summary of the work of the Thames Church Mission for the year 1880 included: Visits to ships and steamers 15,620; ditto fishing vessels, barges, &c., 12,542 ditto foreign shipping, 3,877; attendants at 3,215 services 90,123. English Bibles sold, 2,454; English Testaments, ditto, 1,613; foreign Bibles, ditto, 732; foreign Testaments, ditto, 277; Prayer Books, ditto, 839; Testaments given to emigrants, 795; English portions of the New Testament given away, 2,984; foreign ditto, 1,902; English tracts distributed, 95,152; foreign ditto, 20,739. On board 45 emigrant vessels, 2,145 adult packets, and 804 children's, were given away.

HARVARD College Library contains 500,000 books, and has a fund of \$175,000 to buy new books. Charles Sumner gave it 1,300 volumes, and nearly 20,000 pamphlets. It is the largest and best library in America.

A COMPANY has been organized to introduce steamboats in the place of the gondolas which have so long held sway in the streets of Venice; a railway has been built up Vesuvius; steam launches have been put upon the Nile; and the next thing will be an elevator for the pyramids. So doth utilitarianism crowd out romance.

BISHOP TUTTLE has four schools in Utah, in which seven hundred youths are educated, mostly from Mormon families. The expenses of these schools are largely paid by scholarship funds contributed by Church people of the older dioceses. The Bishop has confirmed two hundred from these schools, and one of the most promising clergy is a young man rescued from Mormonism by his influence.

ON a recent night there was what is described as a tremendous landslip in the neighbourhood of Blackgang, in the Isle of Wight. Immense masses of cliff have broken away, carrying down trees and crashing into gardens, blocking highways, sweeping away familiar landmarks, and completely changing the face of this popular holiday resort. Some houses have been brought within a very few feet of the edge of the cliff.

AN interesting archaeological discovery has lately been made at Liverpool. In the course of the excavations for the extensive steam docks at the north end of the city, the workmen discovered the half of a ship at a great depth from the surface. The beams to which the stays were fixed are of elm, fixed with oak pins and the planking also appears to be of elm. The stays are about six inches square and a foot apart. The build of the vessel is of a very old type.

THE MINISTRY OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

Critics in oratory have counted it one of the sublimest conceptions of a modern master of their art, that he pictured, at a single stroke, the world-encompassing energy of the Empire of Great Britain, "whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." But how much loftier in sublimity, and how much grander a monument of national greatness than any military signal of the power which destroys men's lives, is this simple fact: as the earth's shadow has kept sweeping slowly round the globe, along two advancing lines of daylight and dawn, wherever the English tongue is spoken, the daily sacrifices of our morning and evening prayer has "bowed down the successive crowds of worshippers upon their knees;" so that perhaps there has not been an hour of day or night since that month of May, in the second year of Edward's reign, when, from some high temple, or lowly chapel, or family group, or chamber of sickness, or dying bed, or closet whose door was shut, the immortal confessions, supplications, and praises have not been ascending!

In troublous times of war and famine, when the trumpet of fasting was blown in Zion, because the day of gloominess lay thick upon the land, like a spiritual priest this volume has stood "between the porch and the altar," crying "Spare Thy people, and give not Thine heritage to reproach." In festivals of peace and prosperity, it has sent up spiritual incense for the joy of all the sons and daughters of the Church; for her manservants and maid-servants, and even for the stranger and the fatherless within her gates.—*Bishop Huntingdon.*

THE HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

THE report of the Committee which has just been issued communicates to the world some rather interesting facts. Thus we learn that the collection this year is the largest that has ever been made. This will be seen by comparing the following totals:

1873—	£27,700	8	1
1874—	£29,936	17	10
1875—	£26,396	2	0
1876—	£27,042	11	4
1877—	£26,082	19	1
1878—	£24,904	19	6
1879—	£26,501	4	1
1880—	£34,218	18	10

The following table, which contains the aggregate contributions of every denomination which collected as much as a hundred pounds will be found tolerably correct:—

Congrns.	Denominations.	Total.
724	Church of England,	£21,944 9 4
100	Independent.....	1,125 15 11
75	Baptist.....	1,134 19 6
28	Jew.....	967 14 7
79	Wesleyans.....	893 9 1
30	Presbyterian.....	574 6 10
77	Roman Catholic....	531 15 8
12	Quaker.....	126 2 10
1	Greek.....	109 15 0
8	Unitarian.....	100 9 6
84	Miscellaneous.....	493 0 0
		£28,802 4 3

It will thus be seen that the Church congregations which contributed to the fund are nearly half as many again as all the rest put together. It will also be found that the Church furnished more than three-fourths of the whole amount.

Foreign Missions.

INDIA.

THE DIOCESE OF TRAVANCORE.—III.

During the past year we celebrated the Sunday School Centenary. One hundred years ago the first Sunday School was opened, and now this wide spread institution forms one of the most important features in the work of the Church among the young Sunday Schools have been much criticized, and their work depreciated, by those who seem to expect perfect work, complete results in this poor world of incompleteness and imperfections. Notwithstanding all that has been said, Sunday Schools still remain a powerful agent for good among the lambs of the flock. Most important are they in the hands of the Missionary. Wherever he goes his first endeavour is to gather the little ones around him and to sow in their hearts the good seed of the Kingdom. Let us follow one of these Missionaries into his Sunday School in Travancore. The Rev. F. W. Aible tells us: We are early risers in India, and our first Sunday school meets soon after seven in the morning. Let me describe it to you.

An oblong room with the windows both on the same side (no glass in them) but shutters to keep out the sun and rain, and two doors one at each end, white walls glazed with chunam (a kind of lime) and for the rest a sanded floor and a black-board on tressels. Nothing else, until a little boy of nine or thereabouts (with very thin legs and arms, and very black all over, for he works all day in the hot sun, wearing scarcely any clothes and getting little to eat) comes in and sits cross-legged on the floor; then another, a year older or younger, enters and sits by his side, and so on, till a group of seven or eight sit in a line, smoothing the sand on the floor with the palms of their hands, to make it ready for their lesson in the alphabet.

At the other end of the room is a different group. There you may see, Sunday after Sunday, an old man, perhaps sixty years old, and his son, with three or four others, all of a low caste, who have got in their hard hands copies of the Gospel of St. Mark in the Malay-

alam language, and are learning a verse or two, chanting it in a monotonous, until the two teachers who conduct this school arrive. They presently come in, fresh from their morning bath in the river, nicely dressed in white linen coat and trousers, looking ready for work. They are sons of some of our native clergy, and are being educated during the week for some profession, but are glad to work for Christ's sake on Sunday.

Then the school begins. They can't sing. Most of them can't read, but are able to understand a simple prayer, and to join in the Lord's prayer very heartily. One of the teachers then takes a piece of chalk and writes on the black-board a letter of the alphabet in the Malayalam character, and the scholars try to trace the letter with the finger in the sand on the floor, repeating the letter aloud until it is learnt, and so at one time learning to read and write. Meanwhile, the rest, who have already gone through all this, and are now able to read, are standing round their teacher and reading verse by verse a chapter of the Gospel. These are afterwards baptized and prepared for confirmation, and several have become regular communicants. This school goes on for about an hour, after which the children are given a good meal and dismissed.

We close our account of this diocese by a short sketch (from the *Church Missionary Gazette*) of the Rev. Benjamin Bailey, one of the first missionaries in Travancore. This remarkable man went out in 1816 and laboured for 34 years. He began by clearing the jungle at Cottayam, building a house, planting a garden, and, as soon as he had mastered the language, translating the Bible. Then he wanted to begin printing his translations; but there was no press; and after waiting for two or three years, he set to work and constructed a wooden one himself, which is still preserved. But where was the type to print from? None of the Malayalam character existed, and when the Government foundry at Madras cast some for him, the letters were so badly formed as to be almost useless; so he determined to provide this want also with his own hands. He had never seen a type foundry or its apparatus; but he obtained an old cyclopaedia and a small book on printing, and, with the help of a common Native carpenter and two Native silversmiths, he set to work again; and so complete was his success, that the print was pronounced by the British Resident at the Maharajah's court to be "extremely beautiful and correct."

From that press and those types were produced, within a few years, complete editions of the Bible, the Prayer-book, and two Dictionaries, translated and compiled from beginning to end by Mr. Bailey alone, and printed under his superintendance. One of the most interesting conversions in the history of the Mission resulted from the reading of one of these Prayer-books by a Nair—one of the most influential castes in Travancore.

The Cottayam Press is now an important institution. It employs forty persons, and is quite self-supporting. It prints and binds for the Bible Society, the Maharajah's Government, and Travancore Public Works Department, &c.

After the separation of the Mission from the Syrian Church, Mr. Bailey threw himself into another work, the building of a church. The first stone was laid November 21st, 1839, and "Christ Church," was dedicated to the service of God on July 19th, 1842. Soon afterwards Bishop Daniel Wilson, of Calcutta, visited Travancore, and spoke of this church as "the glory of Southern India"; but it has since been excelled by others in Tinnevely. Within its walls most, if not all, of the Travancore ordinations have taken place, and several confirmations. On the last occasion, in November, 1875, the Bishop of Madras confirmed 551 candidates, and on the following Sunday ordained three Native presbyters and a deacon.