

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.

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THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

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REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

ALL Shakespeare's English historical plays are to be performed at Munich in the autumn.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN BARRETT KERFOOT, D. D., L.L.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, Penn., died on Sunday, July 10th, at Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pa., after a prolonged illness, the result of a complication of diseases, at the age of sixty-four years.

The oldest timber in the world used by man is supposed to be the dowl pins in the ancient temples of Egypt. They are known to be 4,000 years old. They are made of tamarisk or shittim wood, of which the ark was made, and which is now rarely found in Egypt.

A METHOD of lighting buoys by gas has been discovered and reduced to practice in England. The cost is inconsiderable, and it is found they will burn from six to twelve weeks without refilling. To vessels entering harbours at night the discovery will prove to be a great benefit.

THE origin of the familiar tune, "God Save the Queen," is again the subject of discussion. It is sometimes attributed to Handel and sometimes to Sully. It was composed by Dr. John Bull, organist to James I., as a thanksgiving for the escape of the king from the gunpowder plot.

THE Church Temperance Society of the United States has made progress in eleven Dioceses, and thirty of the Bishops have consented to act as vice-presidents. In other Dioceses the subject has been discussed, and committees have the subject of organization under consideration.

THE inscription recently discovered in the aqueduct at the Pool of Siloam came to light by an accident. A boy fell into the pool, and upon rising to the surface saw characters cut in the side of the rock. He mentioned the fact, and upon examination the inscription, which is not yet satisfactorily translated, was revealed.

EIGHTEEN miles south of St. Augustine, Fla., a fountain of fresh water pours up through the surrounding salt water with sufficient force to move large vessels out of their course. The bubbling water extends over an area of about half an acre. In the vicinity the salt water is six fathoms deep, but no bottom has been found to the fountain.

THE Baptist papers are quite exercised about a Dr. Kendrick of their persuasion, one of the American revisers of the New Testament, who gave co-operation, endorsement, and moral support to the new translation of Rev. xix. 13, where it reads of Christ that He is arrayed in a garment sprinkled with blood. They would have it read "dipped," as in the Authorized Version.

PROFESSOR SEMITELLO, of Athens, has composed an inscription in hexameters for the marble statue of Byron about to be erected at Missolonghi. It is to this effect:—"Traveller, stop and regard Byron, the glory of England and the boast of the daughters of Mnemosyne, who loved him so dearly. In memory of his services the Greeks of our day have united in erecting this marble to him. He it was who, when Greece was in the anguish of conflict, came to her aid and encouraged her heroes."

THE Bishop of Newfoundland held an ordination in his cathedral on Trinity Sunday. The Rev. Wm. How, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel missionary at Greenspond, and the Rev. C. L. Payne, chaplain at St. Pierre, Miquelon, were ordained priests, and Mr. C. W. Hollands, of the Mission House, Warminster, and the Theological College, St. John's, was admitted to the diaconate. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Ambrose Heygate, M. A., and the candidates were presented by the Rev. W. Pilot, B. D. The biennial session of the Diocesan Synod was to commence on St. Peter's Day.

THE new English church at Avranches, Normandy, was opened last week with a service conducted by the Rev. John H. Milne, chaplain, assisted by the Rev. A. Thompson, of Dinard, who preached; the Rev. J. Orger, of Dinan; and the Rev. E. Davidson, of St. Malo. The church is built in a plain and simple style of the stone of the country, with granite facings. The windows on the south side are of stained glass, representing the four Evangelists; a handsome velvet altar-cloth, beautifully embroidered with lilies, has been presented by a lady member of the congregation, and a brass Cross and pair of vases have been promised by other kind friends.

THE Scottish Episcopal Church undertook, four years ago, to raise \$100,000 a year for the augmentation of the livings of its ministers. It has now reached about \$60,000.

THE average expenses of each member of the graduating class at Yale College for the four years' course was \$3,825. A Chinese student, Mac Yew Chung, received the first prize at Yale this year for excellence in declamation.

WHEN the Royal Courts of Justice are completed the building will contain upwards of 700 rooms and twenty-one courts. There will be forty-two staircases and twenty-eight entrances, and the corridors will extend to the length of 3,600 yards, or over two miles.—*Solicitors' Journal*.

TWO Italian girl students, Carolina Magistrelli, of Mantua, and Evangelina Bottero, of Acqui, who had previously passed with great distinction examinations in Greek, Latin, and Italian literature in the Roman University, last week took doctor's degrees in natural sciences. The *Opinione* says that as far as it knows no woman has until now taken a degree in the Roman University since its foundation by Innocent IV. in the thirteenth century.

A DESPATCH from Geneva says the destruction by fire of Israelie is so complete that the only building left is the church. Three hundred houses and chalets, which were built tier above tier on a steep mountain-side were destroyed. Israelie, although unknown to the tourist, was one of the most interesting places in Switzerland. Its inhabitants, like those of two or three villages on the Val d'Anniviers, in the same neighbourhood, are a people apart, and are believed to be descended from Hune, who deserted from Attila's army when it passed through the valley of the Upper Rhone in the fifth century.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the Bishops' banquet, given by the Lord Mayor of London, said—"It is not for want of good advice that we fail (a laugh), we have abundance of it (laughter), and I am not a little surprised at times that so much wisdom should be found amongst those who criticize us. I know that the capacity of the clergy as preachers is often subjected to a good deal of criticism on the part of the laity. We remember the story of a chief justice who once said of a preacher, 'The man has no one to reply to him; he has the first and last word; he has no cross-examination to undergo, and yet what work he makes of it' (laughter.) Now, I never heard a chief justice preach, but I believe that if a chief justice were to get into a pulpit he would find that what is so easy to criticize is not so easy to perform (hear! hear!), and I am also heterodox enough to fancy that if our pulpits were filled by laymen the preaching would not be much better than it is now." (Cheers and laughter.)

THE ROSETTA STONE.—In August, 1879, Mons. Bouchard, a French officer of artillery, in digging the foundation of a redoubt at Rosetta, which stands at the mouth of the western branch of the Nile, found a curious stone inscribed with various characters, which proved to be in three different languages; that is, the one legend is inscribed three times—once in the old hieroglyphics, again in demotic characters, and the third time in Greek. This stone, which is now held as a priceless treasure in the British Museum, is of a kind known by the learned as black compact basalt. It is four feet long by three feet broad, with one corner broken off, so that no one of the inscriptions is entire, although the larger part of all remains. Scholars saw at once its importance as a probable key to the reading of hieroglyphics, and the Antiquarian Society caused the inscriptions to be engraved and copies generally circulated among the learned men of Europe. Their attention was, of course, first turned to the Greek, which was found to be a recognition of the royal honours conferred on Ptolemy Epiphanes by the Egyptian Priesthood assembled at Memphis; and the concluding sentence directed that the decree should be engraven on a table of hard stone in three ways—in the hieroglyphics, in demotic, or ordinary characters of the country, and in Greek. So with this key, coupled with an untold amount of study, the inscriptions on those old tombs and monuments have become intelligible, and we may now learn the names, ages, conditions, and frequently something of the history, of these shrivelled old mummies that are exhumed and placed before us after their burial for thousands of years.

DEAN STANLEY of Westminster Abbey, and the celebrated Dr. Cumming, are dead.

No opium smoker is admitted to church membership by any Christian mission working in China. The estimated deaths from the use of opium in China are 160,000 annually.

ON St. Peter's Day, the Commemoration of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was observed, by special celebration of the Holy Eucharist, at St. Paul's, and nearly a hundred and forty other London Churches, as well as in many other places in the country.

A STATUE of Mr. Gladstone, executed by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, will shortly be sent to the foundry at Thames Ditton, and, when cast in bronze, will be set up in the East-end of London. It is presented to the citizens of London by Mr. Theodore Bryant, of the firm of Bryant and May.

MANY of the glass works of Europe have made plain white and silvered plates varying in weight from 500 to 1,600 pounds, and some of the mirrors of the Grand Opera House of Paris are forty-five by fifty-two feet. Pressed tiles of glass for roofing and glass flooring in slab and pavements for carriage ways are also produced.

A LARGE majority of the Common Council of London opposes the opening of the Guild Hall Library and Museum on Sundays. On the 16th ult., the vote on the motion of Mr. Thompson, in favor of the opening, was taken, when it was found that but 25 desired its adoption, while 97 opposed it.

THE Dutch East India Company recently purchased of one of the native kings a lump of ambergris, which weighed 182 pounds. Another lump, weighing 130 pounds, was found inside of a whale near the Windward Islands, and was sold for \$2,500. True ambergris is a morbid secretion of the spermaceti whale, and would seem to be the product of a diseased liver.

It is evident that a large part of the constituents, represented by Mr. Bradlaugh in Parliament, do not approve his course, and do not sanction the atheistic views which he puts forth. Sir Stafford Northcote recently presented a petition in the House of Commons, signed by eight thousand inhabitants of Northampton, praying that Mr. Bradlaugh shall not be admitted to the House. Northampton is the borough which elected him.

WE hear that a Conference of Ritualistic Clergymen will take place in London during the present month, at which, amongst other matters, the advisability of adopting a uniform standard of ritual will be discussed. There is at present the widest divergence as to the colour and form of vestments, the use of altar lights, the position of the officiating priest, &c., even in churches where the closest study has been devoted to such questions for many years. Until recently the prevailing idea among expert ritualists was that where the Church of England had not provided special rubrics, the services, as well as the "ornaments of the Church and the minister thereof," should be assimilated to the modern use of the Western Church. A small minority contended, on the other hand, that the revisers of the Prayer-book in 1662 contemplated the continuation of the use of Sarum as being most generally adopted at the time of the first reformed Prayer-book. Since the Rev. Berdmore Compton, of All Saints', Margaret Street, announced his adhesion to this view, the number of its supporters has greatly increased, and it is hoped by a full discussion of the matter to secure general uniformity by the adoption of what may be called a purely Anglican ritual.—*Morning Post*.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

PAPER No. II.

ZANZIBAR.

THE Central African Mission began with the feelings excited in this country by Dr. Livingstone in 1857. His remarkable achievements as a traveller, a geographical explorer, and as a missionary, led many to sympathize with him when he said "I regard the geographical feat as the beginning of the missionary enterprise."

Charles Frederick Mackenzie was consecrated Bishop January 1, 1861; he sank under fever at Magomero, on the River Shire, January 31, 1862.

William George Tozer was consecrated Bishop, February 2, 1863. He fixed the head-quarters of the Mission at Zanzibar. His health hopelessly broke down July, 1872.

Edward Steere, the present Bishop, first engaged as a clergyman under Bishop Tozer, was consecrated August 24, 1874.

The Mission House at Zanzibar was purchased for something under £2,000 at the close of 1868. Nearly half the money was the gift of Bishop Tozer. It was opened as a hospital December, 1875. For the first year the inmates were chiefly sick released slave children; about twelve at a time could be accommodated with comfort. During the first twelve months, fifty-five, out of the hundred and thirty released slave children under the charge of the Mission, were received into the hospital; of these fifty-five, two died from incurable diseases, three left, nine at the end of the year were still under charge, the rest were cured. Of the twenty of the European staff, nine were, in the same period, nursed at the Mission House, through illnesses of varying severity. During the twelve months before the opening of the hospital, out of the European staff there were three deaths and three invalided home; during the first year after the opening of the hospital, not one of the Europeans died, and only one invalided home.

The slave-market at Zanzibar was closed in consequence of Sir B. Frere's Mission, 1873; its site was purchased by the liberality of the Rev. A. N. West, who died in charge of the Mission December 25, 1874. On that site a noble church nearly complete has now been built. It is of a sort of concrete formed of rough coral, with mortar filling the interstices.

At Kijungani, nearly two miles from the Mission House, is a large boys' industrial school, a carpenters' shop, which in 1876 earned for the Mission £168, a tailors' shop, and a printing press, which, in April, 1876, printed for the Sultan his proclamation forbidding the conveyance of slaves along the coast.

At Mbwani, four miles from the Mission House, there is a farm purchased for the Mission of about 130 acres, for £300. Here, there is a model village, and some of the rescued slaves are trained in agriculture.

Besides these stations on the Island of Zanzibar, Bishop Steere has two important stations on the continent of Africa—at Magila and at Masasi.

Magila, north of Zanzibar, put, early in 1875, under the care of the Rev. J. P. Farler, who has a good knowledge of medicine; he writes October 12, 1876, "We all find plenty to do, and often wish the days were longer. We rise every morning with the sun; every day at half-past six we have the Holy Communion. From half-past eight to half-past nine I take our native candidates for Holy Orders in the study of the New Testament. I then see patients till twelve. At half-past twelve, mid-day prayers. In the afternoon some of the elder boys read with me, and I look after the outdoor work. From half-past four to half-past six, as often as I can, I go to the neighbouring villages preaching; at half-past six we dine; we have evening prayers at eight."

Masasi, south of Zanzibar, more than 100 miles inland, has a Christian village laid out in front of the Mission House. The inhabitants of this village have been for some time under Christian instruction at Zanzibar before they were settled at Masasi under the Rev. C. Maples. He writes February 28, 1877, "Our people now have food raised by themselves from their land. I am glad to say their attendance in church on Sunday and three times during the week is regular; I think all begin to recognize the obligations of religion if not to prize the blessings of Christianity."

Dr. Kirk, the English Consul at Zanzibar, has been most energetic and zealous in encouraging the Sultan in his efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. Dr. Kirk does all in his power to help the Mission. Dr. Robb, a medical man, though a Presbyterian, gives to the hospital all the drugs needed there, and helps the Mission liberally with his purse. In 1877 Captain Sullivan, of H. M. S. *London*, got up a subscription of £120, from people of all classes and nationalities in Zanzibar, to provide the European staff of the Mission with some of the little comforts essential to health in that climate. The Sultan, a man of great intelligence, though a Mahomedan, liberally helps the Mission. December, 1878, the Sultan sent four goats as a present to the Mission—two of these were to be killed at Christmas. The Mission is greatly in need of funds. The S. P. G. has this year granted £300. The Bishop writes: "I am almost ashamed to say we want food to eat and proper houses to lodge in."