

# 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, AUGUST 28, 1879.

One Dollar a Year.

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MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

EDITORS.

Owing to the prevalence of drought in Northern Texas, the cotton there is maturing earlier than usual. The yield has increased on account of the larger acreage under cultivation, but the staple is shorter.

THE Bishop of Durham will deliver the inaugural address at the next Co-operative Congress, to be held at Newcastle. The Dean, Earl Percy, M.P.; and the Hon. Albert Gray have consented to take a part in the proceedings.

THE fountain of the Ponte Sisto—one of the most picturesque of all Rome's many fountains—is being demolished. Its destruction is owing to its being in the line of the Tiber embankment. It was built by Giovanni Fontana for Pope Paul V. in the year 1613.

VICTOR Hugo, who presided on Monday at a lecture by M. Louis Blanc, said that in the twentieth century war, capital punishment, monarchy, dogmas, and frontiers would all disappear. There would be for all one great country—the earth; and one great hope—heaven.

THE Rev. Edwin Hatch, M. A. Pembroke College, and Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year. Before he was appointed Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Mr. Hatch had been Professor of Classics in Trinity College, Toronto; Rector of the School, Quebec; and Fellow of McGill University, Montreal.

WHATEVER may be the result of the race on Bedford Basin between Smith and Ross, the Christian people of Nova Scotia ought to feel proud of their champion carman, who so far respected the Christian feelings of the community,—and, doubtless, actuated by the same feelings himself, as to prefer to hallow the Lord's Day by omitting his usual practice, even at the risk of losing the race with his less moral antagonist.

THE *Athenaeum* says the New Testament Revision Company have made such progress in their work that the New Testament is likely to be published by the University Presses early next year. It is intended to issue in the first instance two editions—a large handsome octavo, and a small cheaper volume for more general use. The English and American Companies are now busy with the final revision of passages in which the same Greek words are found, so as to bring the translation into greater harmony.

A COMMITTEE, headed by Prince Joachim Murat, has been formed with a view to procuring the funds necessary for the erection of a chapel in memory of the Prince Imperial. It has published an address to the public, which says:—

"A great neighbouring people has jealously performed its duties to our much-beloved Prince, and we can no longer emulate the homage of England, who has marked out his place in Westminster among the illustrious who are her pride. But we have still the means of raising to the Prince's memory the only thing he would have preferred to these honours—that is, a modest monument on the soil of his country to perpetuate our inconsolable grief."

A REPORT from Berlin states that, according to intelligence received at Stockholm, Professor Nordenskjöld, having got clear of the ice, had passed Behring Straits, thus accomplishing the north-east passage.

LIEUT. CAREY, in addition to official notification of the reversal of the sentence of the court martial, received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge reviewing the circumstances of the death of the Prince Imperial, and concluding with the opinion that after the surprise of the reconnoitring party by Zulus resistance was impossible and retreat imperative.

ON Saturday the Earl of Shaftesbury unveiled a monument which has been erected outside St. John's, Broadway, Stratford, Essex, to the martyrs who suffered during the reign of Queen Mary in the neighbourhood, and of whom the number is said to have been eighteen. It has been executed by Mr. Newman, at a cost of £1,000.

THE Duchess of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Duke, presented the new colors to the second battalion of the 12th Regiment at Portsmouth, on the 2nd inst. in the presence of 30,000 spectators. Among those present were the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Louis of Battenburg, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Manchester, etc. The old colors were first drooped, and after the new ones had been consecrated by Bishop Cloughton, Chaplain-General to the forces, the Duchess made the presentation.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK writes to the *Times* that all who have taken any interest in African exploration will learn with deep regret the receipt of a telegram from Dr. Kirk, announcing the death of Mr. Keith Johnston, who died of dysentery on the 28th of June, at Berebero:—

Berebero is about 130 miles in the interior from Dar-es-Salaam, from which Mr. Keith Johnston started on his mission of exploration to the head of Lake Nyassa, on the 14th of May last; and, as Dr. Kirk reported, under the most favourable combination of circumstances "possible." He was selected by the committee of the African Exploration Fund, after long deliberation, as eminently fitted to carry to a successful issue his important mission, if life were spared him. With him was associated as a scientific assistant Mr. Thomson, who now goes on alone, and we must hope with better fortune. The chief object of all African exploration at this time is to connect the great chain of inland lakes, running longitudinally from Lakes Albert and Victoria in the north, down to Nyassa and the Zambesi in the south, with the coast east or west, by some practicable road. The part of task chosen by the committee of the Royal Geographical Society was to open a line across the hitherto unexplored country lying between Dar-es-Salaam, on the coast opposite to Zanzibar, and the northern end of Lake Nyassa. If circumstances had favoured, it was contemplated that Mr. Johnson should have endeavoured to continue his exploration through the equally unknown country dividing Lake Nyassa from Tanganyika, and thus bring in communication these two great inland seas and the eastern coast. This double object we can scarcely hope now to accomplish with diminished strength.

## Foreign Missions.

### AFRICA.

#### BISHOP CROWTHER: HIS LIFE AND WORK.

(From the Church Missionary Gleaner.)

##### I.—THE SLAVE-BOY.

OFTEN as the story of Samuel Crowther has been told at missionary meetings, there must be many thousands who have but very vague ideas respecting it. This story it is now our purpose to relate. Its interest lies not only in its describing the career of a remarkable man—not only in the truly marvellous chain of providential circumstances by which the little Egba slave has become an honoured Missionary Bishop—but still more in the fact that in the history of Samuel Crowther's life is wrapped up the history of three Missions of the Church Missionary Society in Western Africa—Sierra Leone, Yoruba, and the Niger. We cannot better describe the origin and progress of these three missions than by simply passing in review the life and work of the man who has, in the course of fifty-six years, been so closely connected with all three.

When King George III. died in 1820, there existed in the Yoruba country, about 100 miles inland from what is now the port of Lagos, a town called Oshogun, inhabited by the Egba tribe. Early in 1821, the warriors of Eyo, a large Foulah town still further inland, who were Mohammedans and men-stealers, attacked Oshogun, utterly destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants into slavery. Among the captives were the wife of Egba, who (it is supposed) fell fighting in defence of his home, and their three children, a boy of eleven years and two younger girls. That boy, Adjai, was the future bishop of the Niger.

Bound together by cords about their necks, the miserable captives were driven twenty miles to Isehin, passing on the way the smoking ruins of once flourishing towns and villages. There the spoil was divided; and there little Adjai and his mother and sisters had to bear those pangs of separation which so embitter the sufferings of slavery. The mother and the baby were allotted to the warriors who had captured them; the boy and his other sister fell to the share of the principal chief. The same day Adjai was bartered away by the chief for a horse, but after two months, the horse not suiting, he was again exchanged, and taken to a place called Dadda, where he found his mother and infant sister, and was able at times to see them. For three months he was fairly happy even in his bondage; but then he was sent off in chains to the slave-market at Ijaye to be sold.

During the next few months Adjai was the property in succession of four masters, being bartered generally for tobacco and

rum. One dreadful fear haunted him through all these changes, and that was that he would be sold to the "white men"—the Portuguese slave-dealers then on the coast. To avoid this, he at one time purposed to throw himself into the river; and on several occasions he tried to strangle himself with his belt. But an all-seeing Eye was watching over him, and an Almighty Hand protecting him; and the very thing he so much dreaded was ordained to be the means of opening out to him a career of liberty and usefulness far beyond his wildest imaginations.

His fourth master brought him to Eko (now Lagos), and sold him to one of the Portuguese who resorted thither for slaves. In trembling terror did the Negro boy feel for the first time the touch of a white hand; but he soon had to feel something worse than that. Iron fetters were fastened on the necks of the slaves, and a long chain passed through them, securing a whole gang together. For four weary months were the poor creatures thus confined in a stifling barracoon or slave-shed; but the chain not being long enough when some more men were brought in, the boys were released, and to their great relief, corded together by themselves. One night Adjai and his fellow-slaves were taken out, conveyed on board a slave-ship, and stowed in the hold.

A cargo of 187 miserable creatures was soon on its way to cross the Atlantic to Cuba or Brazil. But deliverance was at hand. The British squadron which had not long before been commissioned to cruise off the coast and intercept the slavers, and which, after forty years' vigorous effort, succeeded in putting an end to the sea-going traffic from West Africa altogether, had to be passed; and on the next day after leaving Lagos, the ship that bore little Adjai away was captured by one of the men-of-war, H. M. S. *Myrmidon*.

The story of Adjai's fright on board the *Myrmidon* is a familiar one. He saw, as he thought, to his horror, the flesh of some of his fellow-slaves, whom he missed hanging up in pieces to dry, and their heads lying in order on the deck. They were joints of pork and cannon-balls!

On June 17th, 1822, the rescued Egba boy and his companions were landed at Sierra Leone.

(To be continued.)

#### A WEST AFRICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

MANY of our readers will note with much interest the following account of the Sunday-School at Trinity Church, Kissy Road, Sierra Leone, sent by the Rev. Nicholas J. Cole, Native Curate, in his Annual Letter:—

*Sunday-School.*—This department of work, under its Native superintendent, Mr. Surry T. Cole, is very encouraging. The scholars number 306—101 adults