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# 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. 8.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

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 trustees of the General Convention Relief Fund for Disabled Clergymen and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, have received \$25,135 from the royalty on the sale of Church Hymnals.

AMONG the candidates who received deacon's orders at the Trinity ordination by the Bishop of St. Alban's was Mr. Stanway Jackson, a well-known Congregational minister, who lately resigned the pastorate of Baldow-road Chapel, Chelmsford.

SIR JOHN Goss, Mus. D., composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and late organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, died on Monday, after a long illness, at Brixton-Rise, in his eightieth year. When about eleven years old he was a chorister at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

A ROMAN Catholic merchant in Australia died some time ago, leaving seven thousand dollars to the Church "to deliver his soul from purgatory." The executor refuses to pay the legacy until proof shall be furnished that the soul of the dead really has been delivered.

Mrs. HAMILTON, widow of the late Dean of Salisbury, has just announced her intention to restore the north porch of the cathedral, the complete restoration of which, at an entire cost of £60,000 or £70,000 will thus soon be accomplished. The late dean has left to the cathedral 1,000 volumes of books.

THE report of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year states that the gifts by the benefactors towards the improvement of poor benefices slightly decreased during the year, but the auditors' statement shows that the trusts of the corporation on Dec 31, 1878, amounted to £3,845,556, against £3,814,920 on Jan. 1 of the same year.

THE *Record* announces that, as thank-offerings to God for the appointment of Dean Ryle to the bishopric of Liverpool; Mr. William Atkinson, of Clarendon, Southampton, and Mr. Edwin Fletcher, of Kingswood, Kirkdale, Southampton, have forwarded to the Bishop-designate cheques, the former for £1,000 and the latter for £100 to meet the heavy expenses attendant upon taking possession of the see.

ON Thursday the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the Mansion-house for the purpose of relieving the distress arising from the famine in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Western Persia. In a letter regretting inability to attend, the Premier spoke of the urgency of the case, and sent a donation of £50. It was announced that £3,000 had already been contributed, but that the sufferers could be counted by tens of thousands, if not by millions. It was resolved to start a public subscription.

QUITE a little crisis is imminent in the history of Protestant missions in Spain. Cabrera, formerly a priest, embraced Protestantism in 1861 at Gibraltar, and was one year later installed as pastor, under the auspices of the Scotch Presbyterian Society. In 1868 he was called to Seville, and in 1874 to Madrid, to succeed the lamented Carrasco. Last year Cabrera determined to relieve his church from the patronage of the Scotch society. Last February he published a pamphlet, proposing to the young Spanish churches that they organize on the model of the Episcopal churches of the United States; and in March he met at Seville the four Spanish pastors who depend on the Episcopal Committee, and also Bishop Riley, the American Bishop of the Mexican Episcopal Church, and was by them elected "the first bishop" of Spain. He now proposes to erect in Madrid a beautiful cathedral, and to organize his diocese under the patronage of the Anglican Church.

LAST week Earl Nelson delivered a lecture at Bideford on "Home Reunion." The Bishop of Exeter presided. The subject of the lecture was suggested by a long discussion between the rector of Bideford and the Wesleyans, and pointed out how Dissenters might be brought back to the Established Church. Many Dissenting ministers attended by invitation to take part in the discussion which followed. The Bishop invited all Dissenting ministers to the platform, and they complied, amid loud applause.

## PROGRESSIVE WORK.

WE gather from our English exchanges that the following new and restored Churches had been projected or consecrated during the week. This is but a repetition of the weekly lists (sometimes larger, sometimes smaller) which regularly appear in the English papers. Nothing could more strongly and convincingly attest to the life being everywhere displayed in our mother Church than such a record of work, which entails, as many of our readers well know, the expenditure of so much time and care besides money upon all concerned.

The Bishop of Exeter has reopened the pretty church of St. Swithun's, Shrobbrooke, near Crediton, which has been restored at a cost of \$12,500.

The parish church of Overbury, which has undergone restoration, was reopened by the Bishop of Worcester on the 29th of April.

The Bishop of Ely on the 4th inst., consecrated the new Church of St. Barnabas, Mill-road, Cambridge, which has been built in a new district, at a cost of \$18,000. It will accommodate about 480 worshippers, and the seats are free.

The widow of Mr. W. W. Hall, of the Faversham Gunpowder Works, has laid the foundation stone of a new church, which she is having erected at Preston-nox-Faversham at her own cost as a memorial to her late husband.

ON 4th inst., the Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church at Wilden, near Stourport. The site was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but the whole cost of the structure, with furniture, organ, and other matters, has been defrayed by Mr. Baldwin, the outlay, being upwards of \$10,000.

ON 28th April, the Bishop of Exeter consecrated a new church which has been built at Dartington, near Totnes, from plans of Mr. J. L. Pearson, A. R. A., upon a site which has been given by the patron, Mr. Champenowne. The work has cost \$60,000.

ON 29th April, the Bishop of Oxford reopened the parish church of Hampstead Norris, near Newbury, after restoration by Mr. Silver, of Maidenhead. The architect was Mr. Baker, Adelphi-street, London. The funds were raised by the Vicar, the Rev. H. Grantham.

ON the 1st inst., the Bishop of Bath and Wells laid the foundation stone of a church in the district of Rowbarton, Somerset. The cost will be defrayed out of a fund of \$25,000.00, towards which the Rev. F. J. Smith, of Taunton, contributed \$15,000 as a thank-offering for the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey.

ON the 8th inst., the new church of St. John the Evangelist Bromley, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It takes the place of an iron church which has been in use for the last eight years as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church; and it is built of Kentish rag stone and Bath stone, from the designs of Mr. Geo. Turefitt. It consists of chancel, nave, with north and south aisle, the latter including a quasi-transsept. The cost has been about \$25,750 and as the site has been purchased, and the church when seated throughout will accommodate 700 persons, exclusive of the choir, the work

is considered to have been most economically executed. At the consecration services on the Sunday following the offertories amounted to \$505 in aid of the building fund.

ON Ascension Day, a new Mission-house was opened in the large and increasing parish of *St. James-the-Greater, Derby*. This parish now comprises a population of more than 10,000; and the vicar, the Rev. C. H. Molinoux, who has filled the parish church to overflowing, is now very desirous to make some increased provision for the spiritual wants of the parish. In this desire he is greatly assisted by the Rev. Alfred Olivier, who has already rendered great service to the neighbourhood. The proposal is that this Mission-house shall become the nucleus of a new conventional district, to have ultimately its own church, and to be formed into a legally constituted ecclesiastical parish, of which it is much to be hoped that, if it please God to bless him with health and strength for the work, Mr. Olivier may become the incumbent. The new district will be called that of St. Thomas.

*St. Andrew's Butterwick*, near Freiston, has been re-opened by the Bishop of Lincoln, after a thorough restoration under the care of Mr. Fowler, of Louth. The church has an arcade of about the year 1200, with aisles of the middle of the fourteenth, chancel of the fifteenth, and a tower of the eighteenth centuries. The fifteenth century work, it should be added, is almost entirely of brick. The building had fallen into a ruinous condition, and its restoration was contemplated by the late vicar on the completion of his church at Freiston. On the death of Mr. Collier, the present incumbent of the united benefice, the Rev. S. Staffurth took the work in hand, and has carried it to a successful issue, at a cost of about \$6,500. At the luncheon the Bishop said it was now 240 years since the opening of the Long Parliament which that just elected in some respects resembled. We might very well consider what took place between 1640 and 1648, and during the twelve years of a Republican Government which came to an end in 1660. He had heard it said in the House of Lords that it did not signify so long as the dead received a religious burial whether the service was performed by a minister of the Church of England or by one of any other denomination; but we had only to look back at the state of things which existed between 1640 and 1660 for an answer to this kind of talk. The church and churchyards then were given up to Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, and Fifth Monarchy men. That was precisely what was about to be attempted in the country at the present time. If we allowed the churchyards to be surrendered in this way we should open the floodgates of heresy and blasphemy.

## Foreign Missions.

### INDIA.

#### THE DELHI MISSION.—I.

THE imperial city of Delhi, with its grand historic associations—the mountain homes of the poor Kols! What a contrast? Yet they are linked together by our subject, *Foreign Missionary Work*, for it carries its blessings alike to the humble cabins of the despised "Pigs," and to the educated inhabitants of the dome-crowned "city of the Great Mogul."

Delhi has been often described. Its wide streets, shaded by tall tropical trees, thronged with a motley crowd of rich-robed, turbaned Orientals. Here and there prodigious elephants are seen carrying their huge burthens, and native princes, blazing with jewels, move along in their carriages drawn by gaily-harnessed oxen. There are ample bazaars, rich shops. Minarets rise in every direc-

tion, but high above all tower the three white marble domes of the celebrated Jumma Masjid, the largest and most magnificent place of Mussulman worship in India.

Delhi had belonged to England for more than 30 years before a Christian church was seen raising its silent witness among the numerous idolatrous shrines. But in 1836 Bishop Wilson consecrated St. James' Church, which had been built at a cost of \$50,000 by Col. Skinner, who, on entering Delhi twenty years before with a conquering army, and gazing on its countless domes and minarets, had made a vow that if ever he was able he would erect an English Church which should uplift the Cross among them. If England has sometimes been neglectful of her Indian responsibilities, truly there have been many instances of individual generosity and devotion.

The Christians at this time numbered but 130 among the 130,000 inhabitants of Delhi. Not much was accomplished in the way of Missionary work until 1850. In that year a few earnest civilians, two or three officers, and several ladies, began to meet at the house of Mr. Jennings, the chaplain of the station, for prayer and reading the Bible. Living in this great city, seeing the people on all sides wholly given up, either to idolatry or to the corrupting influences of Islam, with one or two noble minds here and there trying to grope their way towards the light, they felt their spirits stirred within them, and they resolved, by the grace of God, to do what they could.

They began their work in 1850, and in the following year they received substantial aid from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. This Society in 1851 celebrated its third Jubilee. In response to its appeal for increase of funds, large gifts were received, out of which \$4,000 were appropriated to a Mission to Delhi, and the Rev. J. Stuart Jackson and his friend, the Rev. R. Hubbard, were sent from Cambridge University to head the Mission. Before they reached their field of labour, two remarkable conversions encouraged and cheered Mr. Jennings and his fellow-workers.

In 1852 two native Hindoos, well-educated men, holding high positions in the city, were publicly baptized in the station Church. The name of one was Ram Chandra, Professor of Mathematics in the Government College; the other was Chimmum Lall, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Delhi. Both had received an English education, and partly through books, partly from instruction given by Mr. Jennings and others, they had been led to embrace the Faith of Christ. Mr. Jennings wrote an account of their baptism, from which the following is an extract:—

"After their minds were fully made up, there appeared no necessity for much delay before their baptism, and so Sunday, July 11th, was selected as the day on which to administer the sacrament to them. Many of the congregation felt it to be a very solemn event, especially as connected in their thoughts with the Mission to the heathen which it has been so long in contemplation to plant in this city. It was as if God gave these men, to their faith and prayers, as the first-fruits of a future abundant harvest. On the Friday and Saturday preceding the Sunday, prayers were offered by many, by mutual understanding, both at Church and at home, in their behalf."

"In the evening, after the Second Lesson, the converts were baptized and received into the Church. The announcement of their intention to become Christians caused an excitement throughout the city of Delhi greater than it is possible to imagine, and at the time of the baptism the Church of St. James was literally surrounded by natives, and the vacant spaces inside were filled by them; there was also a full congregation; the sight was a moving one. After the

Second Lesson, and during the time of going to the font, Rev. iv. 11 was sung as an intreat; after the baptism the Doxology. The chosen witnesses were some of the principal members of the congregation. The behaviour of the converts was such as we should have anticipated from men who had embraced Christianity upon full conviction, and had deeply considered the importance of the step they had taken."

This letter acquires a yet deeper interest when we remember that before five years had passed away, the writer, many of the congregation, and one of the newly baptized, had died the death of martyrs.

In the meantime, however, the Delhi Mission was founded. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hubbard set to work immediately after their arrival to establish schools. In less than three years they succeeded in gathering a large number of pupils. A few baptisms had taken place, a little Christian congregation was growing up, and all seemed full of hope and promise, when suddenly a terrible storm burst upon them. In a moment the Mission was destroyed, the Missionaries killed, and the work, as it seemed, wholly blotted out.

In 1857 the meeting broke out at Delhi. It was distinctly a religious rising and so Christians, both English and native, as representatives of the hated creed, was especially sought out and fell as their first victims. Mr. Jennings, the devoted Chaplain, to whom the Mission owed so much, his daughter, and Capt. Douglas were almost the first persons killed. All the Missionaries—Mr. Hubbard, Messrs. Sandys and Lewis Keet were massacred immediately. Dr. Chimmum Lall and a converted Mahometan, a Baptist Christian were seized by the infuriated insurgents. They were offered their choice to deny Christ and live, or to confess Him and die. In that hour of trial their faith did not fail, and they won the crown of martyrdom—the other convert whose baptism we have mentioned, Ram Chandra, was concealed for some time by his heathen relatives and then after many hairbreadth risks he managed to escape out of the city alive.

The following sad letter from Dr. Kay the Principal of Bishop's College Calcutta communicated the fatal news to the Society at home.

CALCUTTA, June 5th 1857.

"My last hasty note will have prepared you for my present sad tidings. The Delhi Mission has been completely swept away. Rumors to this effect were current from the beginning of the outbreak, but we kept on hoping that some of the members of the Mission might have escaped.

It is not indeed absolutely certain what has occurred, but the most sanguine are compelled to believe that the Rev. Mr. Jennings and his daughter, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Sandys and Chimmum Lall were all killed. Two native Christians succeeded in escaping to Agra. One of them says that he saw Mr. Hubbard fall, the other that he saw Mr. Sandys' dead body. It must have been a fearful trial to encounter the wild unrelenting bigotry of the Mussulman crowd. But our assured hope is that our dear brethren were supported by the power of Him, whom the first martyr saw "standing at the right hand of God."

When this letter was read by the Committee of the S. P. G., undismayed by its sad contents, they passed the following memorable resolution:—

"That although the Delhi Mission, so blessed of God in its commencement, seems to be annihilated for the present by the death and dispersion of its Missionaries, the Society is resolved—God being its helper—to plant again the Cross of Christ in that city, and to look in faith for more abundant fruits of the Gospel from the ground which has been watered by the blood of those devoted servants of Christ."

(To be Continued.)

## News from the Home Field.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

**HOME MISSIONS DEFICIENCY FUND.**—The Treasurer of the Diocesan Church Society begs to acknowledge the following contributions to the Deficiency Fund for Home Missions:—

The Honorable R. D. Wilmot, Lieut-Governor, \$50. The Rev. Geo. Schofield, from the Parish of Simond; Rev. Canon Scovil, \$20.00; Samuel Schofield, 5.00; Richd. Evans, 1.00; R. A. Moore, 1.00; W. Dalry, 1.00; J. G. Watson, 1.00, = \$29.00. The Rev. H. S. Wainwright, collection at Kingston, 8.00; Mr. D. Wetmore, 2.00, = \$11.00. The Rev. F. Alexander, collection at New Maryland, 2.00; per the Rev. S. G. Handford, 10.00. Total, \$101.00. To date, \$23.4.

[Our sole object in suggesting that amounts be sent to the Editor at Montreal, was to provide some place where the practical suggestions, made from time to time, might take shape in the form of money to meet the Deficiency. It makes no difference to us where the money is sent, as long as it is sent. We feel that the agitation on this subject in our columns has stirred up the people, and we are sure that the amount will be made up. But to effect this, there is much to be done yet. Chatham and Woodstock have done well, let others follow their example.]

**PARISH OF ST. MARTIN.**—On Monday evening, May 24th, a meeting in connection with the present distress of the Society was held in the Parish Church. After evening service, the meeting was addressed plainly and forcibly by the Rev. G. Schofield, Rector of Simonds, and by the Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, who kindly acted as a deputation to explain the position of the Society. They were rewarded by an offering of more than \$18. Those who are most conversant with the business and financial condition of this Parish, best know what such an offering at the present time means.

**THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**—Copies (in large or small quantities) of "Occasional Paper, No. I.—a few facts relating to the Diocesan Church Society of New Brunswick"—may be obtained direct from the Reverend T. E. Dowling, Carleton, St. John.

Occasional Paper, No. II., containing "a sketch of the work of the Church in the Diocese of Fredericton, A. D. 1845-1870," is at present out of print.

**PRINCE WILLIAM.**—The Ladies of the Church in Prince William are making up a Box for the D. C. S. Deficiency. They hope to have it ready to send to St. John in the latter part of June.

**DORCHESTER.**—A meeting, to lay before the people the position of the D. C. S., was held in Trinity Church, Dorchester, on May 26th, at 7 p. m. After Evening Prayer, said by the Rector, addresses were delivered by Rev. Canon Medley and the Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath. Canon Medley made a forcible speech on the causes of the Deficiency, due simply to the growth of the Church, and increased work undertaken, and pointed out the different courses that might be adopted.

Mr. James Simonds, son of the Rector, will leave for Windsor this fall, and intends to study for the Ministry.

**CANDIDATES FOR ORDERS.**—There are now five Candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese, (four New Brunswickers and one Nova Scotian). The names are: Clarence P. Harrington, of Shediac, in the Senior Class at the University of N. B.; H. E. Montgomery, of Richmond, in the Junior Class, and J. R. Cowie, of the Freshman Class; Mr. F. W. Vroom, of St. Stephen, in the Graduated Class at Windsor; and Mr. H. T. Parlos, of Woodstock. New Brunswick has the honour of having more natives in the ranks of her Ministry, in proportion to numbers, than any other Diocese in the Dominion. When the Bishop came to the Diocese it was just the reverse.

**CHATHAM.**—We have word from Chatham, since our last issue, that further contributions have been made to the Deficiency Fund, making the amount from this Parish \$166.64.

**ST. JOHN.**—Anniversary Services.—The anniversary of St. John's and St.

Mary's schools was observed on Sunday week in St. John's (Stone) Church, by a special service. Appropriate hymns were sung by the children. Mr. Almon addressed the congregation from the first book of Samuel, iii. 9: Speak Lord, for Thy Servant heareth. In the course of his remarks Mr. Almon showed the importance of Sunday school work, and impressed upon the parents of the scholars the necessity of taking more interest in the work, as through this medium the children were educated to a life of Christian happiness. He favored the use of the Bible in the day school, and hoped that the time would come when the land of Hope would form a prominent part of Sunday school work.

**HAMPTON.**—We learn that Rev. A. Hoadley, of Aberdeen, will be the Curate to Canon Walker, instead of Mr. Vroom. Mr. Vroom, on his ordination, will become Curate in Trinity Church, St. John.

**BURTON.**—Induction of the Rev. W. Greer.—The Rev. W. Greer who has been Deacon, in charge of the Parish of Burton since July last, and who was ordained Priest on Trinity Sunday, was inducted into the Rectory of that Parish on Tuesday May 25th. The ceremony of induction took place at the Parish Church (St. John's Oromocto), at 3 o'clock p.m. The Rev. T. E. Dowling, Rector of St. George's Carleton, the Rev. Finlay Alexander, Sub. Dean of the Cathedral, and the Rev. W. Greer, were met at the Church door by the Church wardens, the Hon. R. D. Wilmot Lieut-Governor of the Province, and Charles Clowes, Esq. The Lieut-Governor having read the Bishop's mandate, handed the Key of the Church to the Rev. W. Greer. The Rector having tolled the bell of the Church, the Clergy proceeded to their respective places in the Chancel.

The Service consisted of a shortened form of Evening Prayer, and began with the hymn *Veni Creator*. The special Psalms were cxxii. cxxiii. and cxxviii, and the Lesson was I Thess. chap. ii, which was read by the Rev. T. E. Dowling. After the prayers, the hymn, "Lord pour Thy Spirit from on high," was sung by the Choir and congregation, after which the Rector of St. George's delivered a very earnest and impressive address, suitable to the occasion. At its conclusion, the hymn, "Lord Jesus think on me," was sung, after which the new Rector read two special prayers, and gave the blessing.

**FLORENCEVILLE.**—On the evening of May 13th, Rev. H. H. Neales delivered an admirable address on Confirmation in St. Barnabe's Church Mission, of Wicklow, from Scripture History, writings of fathers, &c. He showed that Confirmation was right, because Scriptural and custom of the Church in every age since the time of Christ.

Again, on the evening of May 19th, Rev. Thomas Neales delivered an interesting and instructive address on the Seven-fold Gift of the Holy Spirit.

On the evening of May 26th, Mr. Hoyt preached an able sermon, from the Text, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

## DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

**CHURCH WOMAN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.**—The eleventh annual meeting of the Church Woman's Missionary Association was held in the room under the Chancel of St. Luke's Cathedral on the morning of Wednesday, May 26th.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Bishop, who afterwards took the Chair, and called upon the Secretary for the report of the past year. This record of the work of the Society since its last assembling was read, and although there was no very great progress to note, still there was an improvement in the financial result, and the outlook more hopeful than in the past. The grant of four hundred dollars, voted to the Bishop in May, 1879, for the Missions of Wilmot, Mahone Bay and Cape Breton, had been paid in, while the balance to credit of new account, was considerably larger than at the beginning of the previous year. The Mite Boxes had proved a valuable auxiliary to the receipts, one hundred and twenty-three dollars having been realized from their contents. Removal of members, and

shrinkage of subscriptions from business depression, had retarded the action of the Society, but the difficulties were lessening, and the Secretary urged on all by individual and mutual efforts, to make the Association what it should be, a steady tributary to Mission work in the destitute places of the Province.

The Treasurer's statement was then laid on the table, (we give the figures below), and the Bishop addressed those present on the great importance of the work and the necessity for its extension. For several years three Missions had been materially aided by the grant from this Association. As the Church prospered in each, and fulfilled the requirements of the Board of Home Missions, the grant was transferred to low and more destitute places, gathering in this way the scattered and untaught to the fold. This year the grant must be lessened to each of the Missions now assisted by it, and the Bishop trusted this state of things would not long continue. The work was the Lord's, and if every member would only work as in His sight, there would be no fear for the result.

The first resolution was then moved, acknowledging the blessing of Almighty God upon the operations of the Society, and passed unanimously.

The second resolution, pledging the Association to renewed effort in the coming year, was moved by Mrs. Henry Pryor and seconded by Mrs. Slayter. The latter, in a few earnest words, urged upon each member the importance of individual action and responsibility, while we might rejoice in the efforts of others, and in the success of the Society generally, each separate person should resolve, with God's help, to work more earnestly and energetically than in the past. The responsible I standing boldly out from the irresponsible wo. The Bishop warmly endorsed this wise counsel, and asked all to remember that the Saviour's highest commendation to her "who loved much and to whom much was forgiven," was "She hath done what she could." If each member, in proportion to means and ability, could honestly say this at the end of each year, there need be no fear for the prosperity of the Society.

The third resolution, promising four hundred dollars to the Bishop for Missionary work in the ensuing year, was put and carried unanimously.

A letter was then read from a member of the Society, now absent in England, Miss Head. Though far away from the scene of her past labours and usefulness, her sympathy was still with her old comrades, and her interest unabated in their work. Her letter was full of good counsel and encouragement. As a pioneer, and one of the most active members of the Association, whose words and deeds were always at its service, her greeting from beyond the sea was received with great pleasure, and a unanimous vote of thanks, the whole assembly rising to endorse it, was passed to Miss Head for her kindly memory of, and undiminished interest in, the Church Woman's Missionary Association.

A few remarks were then made by the Treasurer, taking a hopeful view of the future, and appealing to the younger members of the Church for assistance and co-operation.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Rector of St. Luke's for the use of the room, to the Bishop for his kindness in taking the Chair, to the ladies, (Mrs. Henry Pryor and Miss Brown), who perform the important duty of cutting and preparing the work, and to the officers of the Association; the Bishop closing the meeting with the benediction.

Mrs. J. D. H. Browne and Mrs. Charles J. Stewart were added to the Committee of Management; the names of a few new members were enrolled, and Mite Boxes

entrusted to several additional collectors.

The meeting was more largely attended than usual, and the whole proceedings were characterized by greater cheerfulness and hope than in the past.

Will not every true Churchwoman in the Diocese give this good work her hearty support? Help can be extended through so many channels, by annual subscriptions and donations, by sewing and other work, by weekly gatherings for sewing, by mite collections, by judicious use of time and money, by good example and loving interest—above all, by individual responsibility and sacred obligation to the Great Head of the Church, who, by His own life of labour and sacrifice, laid this injunction upon His servants, "Feed my sheep."

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1880.		
May 25.	To Amount paid the Lord Bishop.....	\$400 60
	Balance in hand.....	53 76
		\$453 76
1879.		
May 8.	By Balance per statement.....	25 56
June 30.	Interest Savings Bank.....	11 19
1880.		
May 25.	Subscription and work.....	283 63
	Offerory on Feast of the Annunciation.....	5 00
	Amount collected in Mite Boxes.....	123 38
		\$453 76
	Balance.....	\$53 76

**HALIFAX—St. Luke's.**—We are glad to be informed that the Entertainment at St. Luke's Hall, in aid of the choir realized \$45 clear of expenses.

**PARRSBORO.**—On Friday morning last His Lordship the Bishop held a Confirmation Service in this Parish, when twenty-one candidates (10 males and 11 females) were presented by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Bowman, for the "Laying on of Hands." There were present besides the Rector and his assistant, the Rev. J. D. Harris, the Rev. Canon Townshend, A. M., Rural Dean, Rector of Amherst.

The Church building has been much improved by an addition to the nave, which increases the size of the Church to make room for the increasing congregations; while the work of the Church in the outlying districts has been greatly extended during the past two years.

**YARMOUTH.**—In addition to the usual services on Whitsunday, a special service was held in the Church at 3 p. m. for the children of the Sunday Schools, instead of the usual S. S. The service began with Evening Prayers, Ps. 8 and 23 being read, then a Lesson from St. Matthew xxi, catechizing by the curate; Nunc Dimittis was then chanted; after the Collect, Hymn 341 A. and M. was sung, then a short address to the children by the Curate, standing at the entrance to the chancel, from St. Mark xviii, 34, the Hymn 207 was sung, and the Rector dismissed the congregation with the usual blessing. Quite a large congregation was present, and the service was a very encouraging one to all who attended, the pupils showing by their answers that they were well instructed in the Church's teaching, and thoroughly at home in the Catechism and the address by the Curate was well calculated to increase their interest in all church work.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Revd. R. D. Cambrick, has returned to his work again. He received the sympathy of his many friends here, in his bereavement. The School was, during his absence, carried on as usual by the Priest-Incumbent of St. Peter's, and the Assistant Master.

The respected Rector of Georgetown, and his family were in Charlottetown last week. The friends of this gentleman will be pleased to hear that he is doing a good work in his several parishes, and is much esteemed by his parishioners.

The special services for Missions were held in St. Peter's on the Sunday after Ascension Day. The sermons were preached by the Revd. G. M. Hodgson, who gave a very exhaustive account of the spread of mission work; and also of the special need of real earnest lovers of souls for the work of the Master. Ap-

propriate missionary hymns were used at the services.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

**BEAUFORD.**—The Bishop was presented on the 20th with a large class of candidates for Confirmation; numbering over 20, all of whom partook of their first Communion, and which we have every reason, considering the instruction they must have received, to believe, will not be their last. This is a pleasing evidence that the new Rector, H. W. Nye, E. A., has taken up the work of this fast growing and most important Parish in the right spirit. May he be largely blessed in his labors.

**STANBRIDGE EAST.**—This Parish, of which the Rev. J. J. Constantine is Incumbent, was visited about the same date as Beauford. What was done there, however, we have not learnt. This is one of the very few Parishes where daily the Morning and Evening Service of the Church is duly rendered, and where even more than the promised realization number is often to be found at these Services. And it is one of the few country Parishes in this Diocese, where a Church built with attention to Architectural rules and Ecclesiastical requirements is to be found. It has its Sanctuary, Chancel, Nave, Transepts. Its Altar is of selected woods, polished and otherwise beautified. The floor of its chancel is inlaid with woods of various kinds. It has three windows filled with pictured glass, and in one of the transepts there stands a neat pipe organ.

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

**QUEBEC.**—His Lordship Bishop Williams, with his family, has arrived home from Europe greatly improved in health.

## DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

**OTTAWA.**—St. John's Church.—The Annual Confirmation was held on the morning of Whitsun-Day, by the Lord Bishop of Ontario. The Rector presented thirty-four candidates, many of whom were middle-aged, and two had been baptized a short time before. All remained to receive the Holy Communion, together with a large number of the congregation. The Bishop's address specially urged the use of the appointed means of grace, and regular prayerful reading of the Bible.

## DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

**THE HOME FOR INDIAN CHILDREN, ALGOMA.**—We have been asked to publish the accompanying communication, forwarded by the Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in the Diocese of Fredericton, for general information:—

Sault Ste. Marie, May 15, 1880.

My Dear Mr. Dowling,—Mr. Wilson (D. V.) intends enlarging the Shingwauk Home, and will therefore require funds for that purpose. He will require \$1500 to complete the east wing, which has been already begun. \$1,600.00 is wanted for the west wing; and there was a deficit of \$800.00 when the books were handed over to Mr. Simpson, who has been appointed by Mr. Wilson, Treasurer pro tem.

The above additions to the Shingwauk Home are considered absolutely necessary for the efficient carrying on of this branch of the work among the Indians.

The Wawanesh Home for Girls will be carried on as heretofore, and we shall require increased subscriptions and donations, as we expect an addition of five or six new girls to our existing number of fifteen.

With kindest regards,  
I remain, yours very truly,  
THOS. H. APPLEBY.

## DIOCESE OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Bishop of New Westminster before leaving England for Canada, accepted the service of two laymen of Manchester to work under him, one of them volunteering to give his services gratuitously for the present. Bishop Sillitoe takes with him two other helpers, one of whom is a student from Westminster, and also a lady, who is to start a middle class school for girls. He hopes to start a cottage hospital, schools, and orphanage, in connection with Mr. Good's work among the "Indians" in his diocese. Mr. Good's mission now comprises twenty native Christian villages.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Public interest in politics is utterly exhausted; and if it were not, there would be no politics for the public to be interested in.

ENTER HALL is to be saved from desecration. Its metamorphosis into a theatre was found to be impracticable, and no one would take it for any other purpose, so that it will, therefore, continue to be the home of the May Meetings and Sacred Concerts.

There is unfortunately another side to the May Meetings. They are apt to open the flood-gates of cant, ignorance and bigotry, as well as to admit the clearing influences of charity and common sense.

new Arnold, who is a philosophical Romanist. But he points to the reply from Birmingham which is in contemplation, and, if it comes, it will be received with all the interest now attaching to whatever Cardinal Newman writes.

The Queen has more difficulties to contend with than politics. She has offended nearly the whole of her family by the energy with which she pressed on the marriage of the Princess Frederica, and the ostentation with which she has given it her approval.

Now another Princess is going to marry beneath her. One of the royalties of the house of Wurtemberg wants to follow the example of the Princess Frederica, only more so.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

RECEIVED, May 20, from Rev. John Abbott, \$19.34, collection at St. Luke's Day of Intercession, for B. F. M.

Wanted!

A Missionary for Lake Nepegon, for those poor Pagan Indians, who, for 32 years, have been crying in vain for a teacher.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals), and endorsed "Tender for Works, Grenville Canal" will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of two Lift Locks and other works at Greece's Point, or lower entrance of the Grenville Canal.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms except those who are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on terms stated in the offer submitted.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3rd of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:— Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next.

PURE SPICES BROWN & WEBB, (LATE AVERY, BROWN & CO.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Spice Merchants, HALIFAX, Invite the attention of readers of the Church Guardian to the

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE

of the Spices ground and sold by them. For more than Twenty-Five years, our House has made PURE SPICES A specialty.

Having been Pioneers in introducing and advocating their use in place of the MISERABLE TRASH very commonly sold in these Provinces as Ground Spices. We were the FIRST, and for many years the ONLY packers of really Genuine Ground Spices in Halifax, and with little or no advertising

UNAULTERATED GROUND SPICES have come to be recognized in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST.

The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

Absolutely Pure Spice. The only excuse for the adulteration of Spices is that the price is thus reduced; but this really only benefits the dealer at the expense of the consumer.

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

Our sale of Pure Spices has increased to a very gratifying extent, and as we purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands.

Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, on Our Own Premises, packed in tin-foil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labelled with OUR NAME. They may be had at all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces.

- Ground Allspice. Ground Cinnamon. Ground Cloves. Ground Ginger. Ground Pepper. Mixed Spices.

Brown & Webb, WHOLESALE DRUG AND SPICE MERCHANTS, Halifax.

British American Book & Tract Depository, 133 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Society keep constantly on hand a large assortment of BIBLES, RELIGIOUS BOOKS, SCHOOL LIBRARIES, COMMENTARIES, and other helps for S. S. Teachers; HYMN BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, TRACTS, ETC., ETC.

THE GIRLS' OWN PAPER, a new illustrated magazine for girls.

Worcester's THE STANDARD. The best English writer and the most particular American writer use WORCESTER as their authority.

Worcester's POCKET DICTIONARY. Profusely Illustrated. With Valuable Tables and Rules. 310 pages. 24mo. Cloth. 53 cents.

Worcester's COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY. Profusely Illustrated. With Valuable Appendices. 608 pages. 12mo. Half Bound. \$1.75.

Worcester's QUARTO DICTIONARY. Fully Illustrated and Unabridged. 1654 pages. Library Sheep, Marbled Edges. \$10.00.

Rector Wanted. Parish of Wilmot, Annapolis Co., N.S.

WANTED. BY a Clergyman's daughter, a Situation as GOVERNESS to children under 12 years.

New Drug Store, Kentville, N.S. WEBSTER ST., Near the Railway Station.

CHAS. F. COCHRAN, Druggist and Apothecary. A Complete Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Perfumery, at reasonable prices.

PRIVATE TUITION. A CLERGYMAN WHO IS EDUCATING HIS OWN SONS, is prepared to receive two other boys as pupils.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA. President, - - - THE LORD BISHOP.

Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company, SUCCESSORS TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y., U.S.A.

WELLAND CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3rd of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:— Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next.

Worcester's THE STANDARD. The best English writer and the most particular American writer use WORCESTER as their authority.

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General Metal MERCHANTS,

ST. JOHN, N. B. SPRING!

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273 & 275 BARRINGTON ST. CORNER JACOB STREET.

DRESS GOODS.

JUST OPENED, a large Stock, comprising Pompadour Figures and Checks, Fleur de Lys, Brocades, Striped and Figured Satin Cloths, Japanese and Persian Figures, Mohair, Moutons, DeBeiges, Grey and Brown Mixtures, Cordes, Lustrés, &c., &c.

POMPADOUR DE LAINES, at 18 cts. per yard. New Spring Prints, Pompadour Prints, Oriental Cambrics, all colors!

KID GLOVES.

2-Button Colored Kid at 45 cents per pair, the best Gloves in the City at the price. Super quality French Kid, Black, Colored, Drabs and Light Shades, 2 and 4 Buttons, from 70c. to \$1.00.

STRAW GOODS.

LONDON & NEW YORK SYLES. Ladies' Missees' and Children's STRAW AND CHIP HATS AND BONNETS.

Monday, April 5th. FIRST SHOW DAY OF THE SEASON FOR LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES, TRIMMED MILLINERY.

A Choice Selection of Rich and Elegant Hats and Bonnets, at very moderate prices.

McMURRAY & CO.

Agent for the New York Bazar Patterns. Catalogues and Fashion Papers sent Free by Mail. SPRING CATALOGUES now ready.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, ROLLESTON HOUSE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Principal, MR. NEVILLE, Sister and Successor to Miss Stubbs, (now Mrs. Dashwood, of Halifax.)

The above School has been established 13 years, and is now in full operation, offering undeniable educational advantages, combined with the comfort of a refined home.

**The Church Guardian,**  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

IT IS NON-PARTIZAN.  
IT IS INDEPENDENT.

It will be fearless and outspoken on all subjects, but its effort will always be to speak what it holds to be the truth in love.

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Lock Drawer 29, Halifax, N.S.

The Halifax Editor can be found between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., and 2 and 6 p. m., at his office, No. 52 Granville Street, (up-stairs), directly over the Church of England Institute, and next door to the office of the Clerical Secretary.

**ST. MARGARET'S HALL.**

It is with great pleasure that we learn the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of Canada has become Patron of this, our Diocesan School for girls, a most useful and successful institution. It is now nearly five years since the school was first opened, with the Bishop of the Diocese as Visitor, and under the guiding hand of its Principal and founder, it has grown in size, and won the confidence and patronage of the leading educationalists, and most influential men in the community. This establishment deserves all possible support and encouragement, not merely because it is the only Church School for girls in the Maritime Provinces, but because of the position it takes as an Educational Institution. It is the only School that really gives a high class education, and submits its pupils to the test of University Examinations.

The subject of the Higher Education of Women occupies a prominent position among the questions of the day; and although we cannot boast ourselves of being at the front in all these leading topics, still we are awaking to the fact that our daughters have minds and intellects to be cultivated and trained as well as our sons. It must of necessity be a work of time, and an up-hill and arduous struggle for whoever undertakes it, to work up a high standard of female education; and in a small Colony like this, it must be infinitely more difficult than in the Mother Country, for here we lack all these inducements to effort, all those associations which call forth the spirit of emulation, which exist in an older and more highly cultivated country.

Already a number of the pupils have passed the Local Examinations held by the University of King's College, Windsor, and in a few days an additional number will present themselves, some of them going up for the degree of "Associate in Arts." If the University of Halifax concludes to admit females to its examinations and degrees, Mr. Padfield informs us that he will be ready to receive and prepare pupils for said examinations. In addition to what may be termed the more masculine studies, the peculiarly feminine ones also receive a due amount of attention; and as soon as circumstances will permit, it is intended to establish a School of Cookery in connection with the School.

When we think of the position of Girls' Schools in other Dioceses, Schools which have had a large amount of money spent upon them; and then look upon this which has been established, grown into importance, and done good work, receiving merely the tuition fees, we feel this fact alone, speaks volumes for the

way in which it has been conducted. Such an existence for an Institution belonging to any particular denomination, must of necessity always be a precarious one, and necessitates great anxiety for whosever assumes the responsibility of such an undertaking; and we cannot but feel that this burden, in a measure, ought to be assumed by the Diocese at large. The School building at present, as far as day pupils are concerned, is inconveniently crowded, in fact some change or addition must of necessity soon be made. Why cannot the Diocese erect a new School building suitable for the requirements of such an Institution, and thus in a measure subsidize this work, doing for the girls, what they have already done for the boys. It could easily be done, if all were united; and if the School is to continue its progressive career, something of the kind must be done at no distant date.

**THE CENTENARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**

Just one hundred years ago, Robert Raikes, the Philanthropist, editor of the Gloucester Journal, and the Rev. Thomas Stock, of Gloucester, gathered the first Sunday School in Gloucester, England. There may have been attempts to do something of the same kind before this in other places, but this was apparently the first organized effort of the kind. It is only a century ago, and what a mighty power has the Sunday School become. It has not yet reached perfection, far from it, but no one can deny that it supplies instruction which otherwise would not be obtained. The Church of England S. S. Institute which is doing a noble work in England, recommends the observance of the week, beginning June 27th, as a commemoration of this event, and suggests that on the Sunday a special sermon be preached, and a children's service be held in the afternoon, and that each day of the week be marked by a meeting of some kind. We hope that this will be generally observed in Canada. Let the day be given up to the children, let their voices be heard in the choir, instead of the regular singers, and let our Church-people understand the place they occupy as members of the Church, entitled to care and training, and instruction from the congregation. If there will only be faithful work with the generation now growing up, we shall see a mighty change for the better in our Church in the Dominion. We already see signs of this change. The clergy are devoting attention to the Sunday School, and it well repay them. We hope all our young readers will interest themselves to make this commemoration hearty and universal. Let us show that we in Canada appreciate the blessings of religious instruction provided for us in our Bible, Prayer-Book and Catechism. The S. School should be the nursery of the Church. By giving up the choir seats to the children occasionally, they are made familiar with the Services, and learn to take an interest in the proper celebration of the worship of God.

**THE CONFIRMATION SERVICE AS CONDUCTED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF TRURO.**

A CORRESPONDENT of the Standard of the Cross describes a recent Confirmation Service in Cornwall, England, by Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro. There are some admirable features about it, especially the Address after the Preface, stating the nature of the Rite, most valuable in this country, where our congregations on that occasion are mixed; and the individual calling of the names, so that each one could answer separately. It appears to us that the way in which this Service was conducted, brought out the spirit and intention of the Rite in a most forcible way. Dr. Benson is one of the most practical and earnest of the English

Prelates, and we would most respectfully commend the general outline of his mode of confirming to the attention of our venerable chief Pastors in the Dominion:

The service began by the singing of a hymn, led by a large choir but participated in by the whole congregation. Then followed a lesson, consisting of several passages of the New Testament, bearing on the subject of Confirmation. The rural Dean having read the Preface, the Bishop, standing under the chancel-arch, delivered an excellent extempore address to the class, setting forth the nature of the act which they were about to perform. He then asked of them, together, the question as it is in the Prayer Book, having, however, admonished them not to answer it at that time, but, taking a list of their names into his hands, he proceeded to call out each of them separately, putting the inquiry to them all individually, e.g., "N. or M. do you?" each one as addressed answering "I do." If the reply were indistinct, he repeated the inquiry, "Do you?" This plan (adopted also, I am informed, in the Diocese of Salisbury) certainly aided to bring the reality of the act home all the more directly, to those especially interested.

After all had been duly interrogated, his lordship asked the candidates to kneel, and pray that they might have the help of the Holy Spirit in keeping the vows which they had thus renewed. The Suffrages and the first Collect were said, the Bishop having in the meantime returned to the Holy Table. The Veni Creator was then sung, the candidates still kneeling, the people standing; after which, the Bishop took a seat immediately in front of the Holy Table, and the candidates were brought up to him, by their several pastors, in groups of 5 or 6, one verse of a hymn being sung as they came forward. Each one was confirmed separately, kneeling before him; the remainder of the set kneeling on his right, and passing on, after receiving the laying on of Hands, to kneel on the left. When they were returning to their places, and the candidates next in order were coming up, the next verse of the same hymn followed; and so until all had been confirmed. On going to their places, each one at once knelt in prayer; and when all had been confirmed, the Bishop again came forward, and, with unction, addressed them in a most fatherly way, urging them to constancy, and progress; and especially exhorting them to the frequent reception of the Lord's Supper. Then he asked the congregation to join him in silent prayer in their behalf; another hymn followed, and the Bishop, returning to the Holy Table, concluded a service which every one, I am sure, felt it a privilege to have had the opportunity of attending.

**WHAT IS THE REASON?**

A CORRESPONDENT of a newspaper, published in Newcastle-on-Tyne, says of that town: "The Chapel in Hanover Square, formerly belonging to the Unitarians, is now a tobacco factory.

Those in Clavering Place and Great Market, belonging to the Presbyterians, are bacon warehouses.

Tathill Stairs (Baptist) is converted into tenements.

The old Postern Chapel, which belonged to the Independents, was pulled down in 1847 for railway improvements.

New Bridge Chapel is a furniture sale room.

New Court Chapel (Wesleyan) a brewery.

High Bridge Chapel (Presbyterian) pulled down to build a public-house on the site."

There are 15 Churches belonging to the Church of England in the town, and 5 across in Gateshead.

**DRESS IN CHURCH.**

In connection with the letter of our correspondent, "Burnet Redivivus," we submit the following from an exchange:

We suggest to those who can rightfully afford to dress richly and sumptuously, that they endeavour to avoid the evil of unnecessary display in church. As a mere evidence of wealth, lavishness in dress is vulgar. Why should not our rich people have their dresses for church,

as for other occasions, the church dress being plain and simple? This would go far to remedy an evil that is becoming more pronounced every day; would remove a temptation from some less fortunate brethren, and would silence the carping of many worldlings and Pharisees.

**ON THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.**

Paper read before the Rural Deanery of Kingston, Diocese of Fredericton, by the Rev. Francis Partridge, M.A., B. D., Rector of Rothesay, N. B. and Canon of the Cathedral.

(Concluded.)

There are two considerations which ought to have much weight in balancing the authority of the late Cursives as compared with the earlier Uncials. The first is, that a copy of even a late period may have passed through fewer transcriptions than one of an earlier century, and hence may really have greater authority. The second is, on a directly opposite principle, that a MS. may be the gainer by transcription. A careful copyist, who might have two or three copies before him, would remove obvious words. For instance, he might leave out glosses, or marginal notes, evidently added by a later hand than that of the original scribe, and which too often have, through carelessness or ignorance, crept into the text itself; and by this means his copy might be nearer the truth than this MS. he copied from. Mr. Birks appears (I have not seen his book) to have worked out this question mathematically, with this result, that instead of the five earliest MSS. being of such pre-eminent weight as to carry all before them, the 240, now extant of the 11th and 12th centuries, ought, at the lowest estimate, to be reckoned of 9 or 10 times greater weight. Of the value of internal evidence in determining a reading, various opinions have been formed. Many critics entirely exclude it, choosing rather to settle the matter, not by their own common sense, but by some preconceived theory.

Griesbach's rule, "*Brevior lectio, si simul durior, obscurior, ambigua, aut soluta est, preferenda est verbosiori*," may be a very good one, and useful and necessary in many cases. But when the one makes nonsense, and the other is agreeable to the context, surely respect for the author should guide the choice. Taking into consideration the various causes of degradation to which MSS. are liable, weighed against other facts which tend to their preservation, Mr. Birks, after certain complex calculations, comes to the final conclusion: "That with a mean or probable rate of error of 2 1/2 per cent a century, the Cursives exceed the collective weight of the Fathers, Versions, and Uncials rather more than in the proportion of 4 to 1. With a 4 per cent rate or error, their excess is just 3 to 1; and even with the double or highly exceptional rate of 5 per cent, their excess of authority is still almost exactly as 2 to 1."

Whether the matter can be brought to so exact a measurement as this, may be a little doubtful. But at all events, I think, we shall possibly find that as research goes on, (for textual criticism is by no means yet fully developed) critics will be constrained to restore many readings of the Textus Receptus, which, under the modern reliance on the *Codex Sinaiticus* have been ignominiously expunged. Indeed, I am informed, that in his Seventh Edition, which is much larger and more elaborate than former ones, Tischendorf himself restored many readings which he had struck out before. This edition I have not had the privilege of seeing.

Let me take two passages of Scripture as examples, and I have done.

A. St. Matthew i. 25. Here the Receptus gives "brought forth her first born son." Now, Lachmann, Tisch., Trog., Alf., Westcott, Green, all modern and renowned editors, read simply "a son." But on what ground? Is the evidence in its favour overwhelming? You can judge. For the reading "a son," there are three Uncials (Sin. B. and Z.), two Cursives, 5 Versions (including 4 previous to Jerome's Vulgate, and the Syriac, one of Cureton, mentioned as eldest), and four fathers: (i. e., the passage read thus is found in four quotations in the writings of the fathers.) The rest of the evidence, which is nineteen-twentieths of the whole, is in favour of the received reading, "her first born son." And can it be right to surrender this, which is not only supported by an

enormous preponderance of authority, but has in its favour consistency and typical signification, for a reading bald, meagre, and unmeaning?

Take one more instance. We have become accustomed to regard the Doxology at the end of the Lord's Prayer in St. Matthew vi. 13, as an interpolation derived, as it has been suggested, from some Early Servian Book. Editors, ancient and modern, Erasmus, Grotius, Tischendorf, Lachmann, Tregelles, have vied with each other in boldly asserting the spuriousness of the clause. Even Wordsworth omits it, though he confesses he does so with hesitation. Yet how stands the evidence? For the omission, there are, of the Uncial MSS., 24; Cursives, 23; for the retention, Uncials, 56; of the Cursives, almost all. Thus, even of the Uncials, the evidence is 5 to 2 in its favour, and the total MSS. evidence more than 2 to 1 in its favour, including the Cureton-Syriac, the Peshito-Syriac, (both of 2nd century), Coptic, Gothic, Armenian; of the Fathers the balance is slightly against the clause; but this does not tell much either way, as their not quoting it does not prove that they had not the words in their copies.\* Out of 500 MSS., all but nine give the Doxology. Is it sound criticism to reject a paragraph with such immense weight of authority in its favour? It has been rejected because the Sinaitic, B. D. Z. do not show it. But I maintain that it is unfair to let three or four Uncial MSS., even though they be among the oldest, reject a passage which the balance of Uncials, and all the Cursives retain.

Of course, as further historical evidence is forthcoming, these views may have to be modified. But my object will have been attained, if I have directed your intelligent attention to the principles on which the modern criticism of the Sacred Text is conducted. We ought, as Biblical students, to beware of excessive subservience to some few ancient documents, which has led to much unnecessary alteration, and has shaken confidence in older Texts, very often on the slenderest and most insufficient evidence. You will observe, however, that I am not arguing for the Textus Receptus as such; but simply, which is quite a different matter, for a just estimate of the Cursive MSS. on which that Text is founded.

And now I have only to ask your pardon for having detained you so long upon a matter which may appear to be of less practical importance than others which might profitably engage our thoughts. But I cannot forget, that while we are pastors, we are, by our ordination vows, also scholars and diligent students of God's Holy Word. No subject, therefore, which bears on these essential duties of our sacred calling can be entirely out of place in these our Deanery meetings.

\*This authority is taken from Alford, who nevertheless rejects the passage.

**LETTER FROM CHICAGO.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, ILL., 19th May, 1880.

A glance at the map of the United States shows the favorable situation of this Western city, and would seem to point out how it is destined to become, in a short time, in many respects, the great metropolis of this country. The head of a great lake, the centre from which vast railways radiate in every direction like the spokes of a wheel, it is also the great granary of the continent. The completion of the Welland Canal will soon make it a more prominent port of entry than it has been; and instead of paying tribute to New York importers, as has long been the case, our merchants will be able to import their own goods directly from Europe. An extensive harbor is being constructed along the lake shore to accommodate a vast amount of shipping; the facilities for wharfage, landing of cargoes and lading of ships will, when this harbor is completed, be almost unlimited, accommodating vessels of the largest tonnage. The great disadvantage under which they have labored hitherto, has been the want of such a haven,—the river, to be sure, can accommodate the lake craft, but not large ships or ocean steamers, such as we are in the habit of seeing in our seaport cities, or on the broad St. Lawrence; and Chicago, situated as it is, directly facing the broad expanses of the lake, is unprotected from the gales which often sweep over it, and are as violent as those experienced on the broad Atlantic. Perhaps, not many of your readers have any idea of the

number of vessels that enter this port in the course of a year. Last year they averaged 50 a day throughout the twelve months, most of them are two and three masted schooners; they also include a large number of lake steamers which ply between here and Detroit, Milwaukee, Buffalo, &c.

Business has fairly revived here this Spring, and new factories, rolling mills and commercial houses, are starting up in various parts of the city. Many of the large commercial houses of New York are establishing branches in order to keep their Western trade, finding it necessary, in fact, as the volume of business increases with the increase of the population, and the demand for goods becomes greater than ever. The Real Estate Market has not been slow to feel the advent of better times; property has advanced in value, and rents in proportion have gone up from 20 to 25 per cent in all parts of the city; and those who have long been waiting for such a rise, are now beginning to have hopes that they will make something after all by their investments in Chicago lots. Many, of course, in those years of waiting, have been obliged to sell, and were sold a year ago; and those who have been enabled to hold their property, now see the certain prospect for a large advance. It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 people have taken up their residence here within the last month; this, of course, creates a large demand for houses of all kinds, and helps more than anything else to keep rents up.

I do not know that I have anything specially new to relate in regard to Church affairs. Our Church is, I think, making fair progress here, considering the difficulties it has to contend with, and is steadily growing, not so rapidly as we might wish, considering the rapid growth of the city, but encouraging when it is a known fact that in some of the denominations there are a less number of Churches than there were some years ago. Professor Swing's severance from the Presbyterians has taken a large number from that body; he has now an independent Church, with a congregation of 2,000 people, a great portion of whom are from the Presbyterians. I mentioned in a former letter the advance made by some of the Churches here towards a Liturgical Service, and I have since learned that the one spoken of has the largest membership of any Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and what with the chants, responsive readings, the Ten Commandments, Creed and Lord's Prayer, one might almost imagine themselves in an Episcopal Church though of a very "Low Church" type. Easter was very generally observed here, the day was a magnificent one, the Churches thronged to the doors, and a very noticeable feature was, that the Churches of all denominations were decorated with flowers, many of them quite as elaborately as our own. I am aware that some of our own Churches at home in Nova Scotia will not have flowers on any occasion, but such prejudices are fast dying out, especially when they see them, as they are now to be seen, among all sects and kinds. Another thing I have not seen here, is the black gown in the pulpit, and I have been in nearly every Episcopal Church in the city. Bishop McLaren held Confirmation in many of the Churches during Lent, and the result was seen at Easter when some of them had a much larger number at Communion than ever before. At the Cathedral, 40 candidates were Confirmed, all of whom took their first Communion the Sunday after. On Sunday before last, Mr. Courtney, the new Rector of St. James', and an Englishman, preached an extempore discourse before the St. George's Society of Chicago. There was full Choral Service at half-past 4 p. m., the Church being densely crowded, and the prayers for the Queen, Prince of Wales, &c., sounded very much like home. Mr. Courtney is a fine looking man, and a very earnest speaker; few, indeed, I think, could hear him without being impressed, and he is not afraid to speak plain truths in a plain manner, which, indeed, is necessary in a vast city like this, where there is such a tide of vice and immorality to be stemmed, and where the Sunday is more like the Continental European Sunday than in almost any other city in the United States. Saloon and gambling places are open by the hundred, and quite as much frequented on Sunday as any other day. It is estimated that there are 100,000 young men in Chicago, and a noted preacher recently stated that not more than 2500 of them ever attend Church, and as many as 1500

have been seen by actual count to enter a gambling saloon in one day. Here, then, is an ample field for Missionary work, and a young and earnest clergyman may help to draw in many of those wanderers into the fold. The Guilds in connection with the several parishes, the Y. M. C. A., and many other Institutions, are doing a great work in that respect, but the magnitude of what is to be done, is almost discouraging, did we not know that all things are possible with the help of God.

We are now in the full tide of summer, already the heat has been as great as it often is in July. People are sitting out of doors in the squares and verandas late in the evening, and strawberries are plentiful and cheap, one or two strawberry trains of eight and ten cars have come in so that this luscious fruit is seen in every direction. However, I do not want to make the mouths of the good people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick water with this description, your good time is coming and I much prefer the wild Nova Scotia fruit to the cultivated berry.

And now Messrs editors I must say Good Night as it is growing late. Hoping you will find this letter worthy of a place in your Paper, which I receive regularly, and value highly.

I am, in the fold of Christ's Church,  
Yours, &c., S.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

It is asserted so very repeatedly by the enemies of our Church that she owes her origin to Popery, that I feel constrained to make a few observations upon the subject, with the hope that what I say, may, with God's blessing, set the minds of some at rest. And although I have neither ability nor the intention to enter very deeply into the matter, yet I hope to lay before your numerous readers such facts and arguments as will be quite sufficient to establish our position, and to satisfy their minds.

We contend that our Church is more ancient than Popery itself, and that she is entirely independent of the Church of Rome, and that she always had a right to be so. We also contend that at the Reformation the Church of England did not then begin to exist, but that she merely shook off the usurped authority of the Pope of Rome, and resumed her ancient and rightful independence; that independence of which the Pope had unjustly robbed her. In supporting these opinions, we have two kinds of enemies to deal with; Romanists on the one hand and the Dissenters on the other; although the better informed of both parties ought to know perfectly well, that such our opinions are strictly true.

The Romanists say that they first introduced Christianity into England, and that therefore we ought still to be under their dominion. But as the first assertion is false, the second as a consequence falls to the ground; for Christianity existed in England hundreds of years before Augustine, the Roman Monk, set foot on her shores. And the Dissenters say that at the Reformation we dissented and separated from the Church of Rome; and that they have, therefore, just as good a right to dissent and separate from the Church of England. But all this also is quite as false, because the Church of Rome never was the Church of England, consequently at the Reformation we did not either dissent or separate from the Church of the land at all, but only rejected Rome's usurped authority, and became, as we had been before, an entirely independent Church—the original and only Church of England. In short, the opinions of the Romanists and Dissenters on this subject are very nearly, if not quite alike, only they each make a different use of them, but both in opposition to the Church.

To support their erroneous views, they will have it that Christianity was first introduced into England by Augustine and forty other Romish Monks, about the year six hundred, that is, about twelve hundred and sixty years ago. But then this must be and is all entirely wrong, and they ought to know that it is well enough; because when Augustine first landed in Britain, he found a Christian church at Canterbury, and preached in it. That church is now standing—or at least one in the place of it—and is called St. Martin's. And besides this one, there was another in the same city called Christ Church; and there were also, or had been, great numbers of others in different parts of the

country; and hundreds of clergymen with their Bishops. Indeed Augustine, soon after his arrival from Rome, desired to have a conference with the British Bishops, to consult about spiritual matters; and they met him in Worcester-shire, when he, in the name of the Church of Rome, required them to submit to him as their Archbishop, and to the Bishop of Rome as their spiritual head; which they at once refused to do disowning his authority, and asserting their own independence. Blackstone tells us (book iv. ch. 8.) that "The ancient British Church, by whomsoever planted, was a stranger to the Bishop of Rome, and his pretended authority." And Gildas, our most ancient historian, who was himself an eloquent British Clergyman, who died sometime before the coming of Augustine, says: That the gospel was preached in Britain before the defeat of Boadicea, the brave and valiant Queen of the Iceni, who inhabited the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and as some think, Essex.

Her defeat took place in the year sixty-one, that is, about twenty-eight years after the Resurrection and Ascension of Our Lord; and Eusebius, an old historian, says that the Gospel was preached in the British Isles by some of the Apostles; and Clement, who is mentioned by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Philippians, as his fellow-labourer, tells us that St. Paul himself, in preaching the Gospel, went to the utmost bounds of the West; and this he could not possibly do without coming into Britain; for as it regards Rome, of which place Clement was bishop, the British Isles are the utmost bounds of the West.

(To be Continued.)

Correspondence.

The columns of THE CHURCH GUARDIAN will be freely open to all who may wish to use them, no matter what the writer's views or opinions may be; but objectionable personal language, or doctrines contrary to the well understood teaching of the Church will not be admitted.

"THEREIN" AND "THERewith."

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

Sirs,—That your correspondent "P" in this matter is a man of wonderful research, any person reading his able elucidation of the meaning of the very obscure words "affundo" and "offundo," must readily acknowledge.

If, however, he "rushes into print," in the vain attempt to frown down every "puerile controversy," the ignorant "opollor" will cry out as Festus did upon a certain occasion, "much learning doth make thee mad." Even now, this mighty effort on the part of "B"—this clumping of his lexicon has apparently so clouded his intellect, that he has entirely misunderstood the issue between Mr. How and myself, if there be any.

Mr. How, if I remember correctly—for I have mislaid the paper containing his letter—objected to the use of the word "therein" in the prayer of consecration in the Baptismal Services, in Baptism by sprinkling, or as "B" would say, affusion, as ungrammatical; and the evident meaning of his letter, to my mind, was, that the Church leaned towards this form rather than Immersion; and he asserted that he had deliberately substituted "therewith" in two cases of his own.

"In my communication, confining myself solely to the Rubrics in the several Baptismal Services, I endeavored to show that the Anglican Church, while admitting both forms as valid, in her ritual, in the first instance prescribes Immersion; and further, that Mr. How had unadvisedly as I thought, stirred up this question of form about which I have always been taught to believe, the Church was indifferent, thereby giving the sect who hold exclusively to Immersion as essential another vital point of difference between it and ourselves, which, Messrs. Editors, you will, I am sure agree with me, is not to be desired.

I said, and I say now, there could be no possible harm in Mr. How, in his administrations, changing the word if he pleased; my cause of complaint was his drawing public attention to it; because he must surely have known that the Canadian Church would

not venture on such delicate ground as a revision of the Book of Common Prayer for a mere grammatical error. If not, then what had he to gain? I did not say the term "sprinkling" was used as indicating a mode of baptism in the Anglican Church, neither did Mr. How. I may have used the word sprinkling, as though, perhaps, not strictly correct, it is the common manner of speaking of "affusion" in baptism; but if "B." will condescend to glance at Webster's definition of "sprinkle," he will find that that great lexicographer, and the authority he there cites as to the use of this term as indicative of a mode of baptism, are equally ignorant with Mr. How and myself, a circumstance which I trust may raise us in the estimation of this prodigy of learning. Webster, after defining the word "sprinkle," cites the following authority as to one of the meanings of the word: "Baptism may well enough be performed by sprinkling or effusion of water"—Aylife.

I never said effusion was correct "as indicating the action of pouring water upon the person baptized"; but I used the terms effusion and sprinkling as synonymous; perhaps, I was wrong, but if I erred I did so in good company, as the above quotation from Webster proves.

Now that "B." has kindly informed us that "affundo" is to pour upon, and "offundo" is to pour out, perhaps he will follow his evident desire and retire from this controversy.

HIGH PEWS.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

Sirs:—It is said that Bishop Burnet, complained that the ladies of the Princess Anne's establishment did not look at him while preaching what Queen Mary called his "thundering long sermons," but were looking at other objects. He therefore after much remonstrance on this impropriety prevailed on the Queen to order all the pews in St. James's chapel to be raised so high that the "fair delinquents could see nothing but himself" when he was in the pulpit. The Princess laughed at the complaint; but she complied when Burnet told her that the interests of the Church were in danger. The whim of Bishop Burnet was imitated and then High Pews grew to be common.

We, Sirs, don't want high pews back again—indeed most of us, I think, would be glad to have no pews at all—but really we may gravely ask "is there not a cause" now as well as in the days of the old Divine of the xxxix articles.

Catechize some of the congregations—on the sermon preached, and also on the fashions displayed, and see on which subject the most would be likely to be "plucked" or "ploughed"! It may come to the choice "attention" or "high backed pews."

BURNET REDIVIVUS.

C. E. F.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

Sirs,—One thing I would like to know, and that is with reference to a paragraph which some time ago you published in substance—that through the legal acumen of Rev. J. J. Ritchie, the provisions of the Society were extended to the older parishes.

It is rumored that some of the more wealthy parishes are enjoying a Grant from this source, while certain destitute places cannot even get a lay reader for a few months. Please inform us, if not taxing your time and patience, what parishes are benefited by M. Ritchie's legal knowledge and to what extent, as I think the claims of the weaker and more needy sections might be benefited by, in this way, bringing their claims to the front.

J. M.

WHAT WESLEY DID.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

Sirs,—In the notice of the pamphlet "Wesley not a Wesleyan" which you published in your last issue, from "Church Bells" my attention was attracted to the fourth point, viz.: "That Wesley's act in consecrating Dr. Coke was wholly invalid, and, indeed, absurd, and was bitterly regretted and ridiculed by his brother Charles Wesley."

If you think it worth a place in the columns of the GUARDIAN, the following extract on the same subject, taken from a volume of sermons on "The Ministry, Worship, and Doctrines of the Church first published in the United States in

1828, may not be uninteresting to those of your readers who are not in a position to obtain the pamphlet referred to.

After speaking of the Wesleys and the sect they founded the author refers to the society in the United States as follows:

"In relation to his (Wesley's) disciples in North America, he however thought himself justified in appointing two gentlemen 'joint superintendents' over them. To one of these, he gave, preceded by a suitable preamble, this testimony under his hand and seal. I have this day set apart as a superintendent by the imposition of my hands and prayers (being assisted by other ordained ministers), Thomas Coke, Doctor of Civil Laws, a presbyter of the Church of England, and a man whom I judge to be well qualified for that great work. And I do hereby recommend him to all whom it may concern as a fit person to preside over the flock of Christ. But if by this imposition of hands, anything more was intended, than the blessing of a good old man upon his fellow laborer in the ministry, or if the word superintendent was designed to be used synonymous with bishop; then are we called upon to believe the strange anomaly, that one presbyter, as Mr. Wesley styles himself in the instrument, can advance another to a higher order in the priesthood than he himself possessed; then is the established order of things completely reversed, and inferiors in office are rendered capable of creating and commissioning superiors.

But the truth is, no such power was claimed and no such promotion was intended. Soon after the ceremony had been performed Dr. Coke left England, and, arriving in America, forthwith laid his hands upon Mr. Asbury, who was to be united with him in the proposed superintendence. For some time they contented themselves with their original title; but at length, sensible perhaps of its ambiguous character, they concluded upon a change, and announced themselves to the public, in an address to the father of his country, a 'bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church'.

With what propriety, let the benevolent founder of the sect himself attest. In a letter to Mr. Asbury, he thus expostulates with him and his colleague, 'In one point, my dear brother, I am a little afraid, both the Doctor and you differ from me. I study to be little, you study to be great; I creep, you strut along; I found a school, you a college. Nay, and call it after your own names! O beware! Do not seek to be something! Let me be nothing, and Christ be all in all. One instance of this your greatness, has given me great concern. How can you, how dare you suffer yourself to be called a bishop? I shudder. I start at the very thought. Men may call me a knave, or a fool, a rascal, a scoundrel, and I am content; but they shall never, by my consent call me a bishop. For my sake, for God's sake, for Christ's sake, put an end to this! Let the Presbyterians do what they please but let the Methodists know their calling better.'

It is also necessary to advert to one other circumstance. Coke came to this country as superintendent, in seventeen hundred and eighty-four; but after having exercised the power of ordination for about six years, he appears to have become extremely dissatisfied with himself and to have been fully convinced of the invalidity of his supposed Episcopacy. In this state of mind he wrote to Bishop White of our (the American) Church proposing a re-union of their respective churches, and expressing this opinion, of the ministers already ordained by Asbury and himself; 'I don't think that the generality of them, perhaps none of them will refuse to submit to a reordination.'

From these extracts it is evident that Mr. Wesley at the time he laid hands on Mr. Coke had not the idea in his mind that he was advancing him to a higher order in the ministry, on the contrary it was only an invocation in a solemn manner that the Divine blessing might rest on him and follow him merely as superintendent of the society in this country, consequently that this was not episcopal ordination. Did time and space permit I could show that neither the ordination performed by Dr. Coke nor Mr. Asbury was, nor is that now performed by the British Methodists, Presbyterian ordination. I will merely at this time state what is not generally known, that the British societies did not ordain by laying on of hands till 1837.

Yours, etc.

CHURCHMAN.

## Literary Department.

## THE CHURCH SWALLOWS.

BY F. C. ARMSTRONG.

Where did you spend the winter, Swallow,  
When all the hills were piled with snow,  
And the cruel winds, with shout and hallo,  
Came and beat at my window so?

The trees were wrecked, for the fierce winds  
Caught them,  
And wrestled with them the live-long day;  
Now they are budding; for spring has sought  
Them;  
Winter is over and gone away.

Back you come, you faithless rover!  
To your cozy nook in the church-roof high,  
Just when the snow and the rain are over,  
And the angry wind and frost gone by.

The poor little sparrows forgot to be merry,  
And fluttered around us all forlorn,  
For the frost ne'er left them a single berry  
On holly-bush, rowan-tree, or thorn.

And gay Cock-robin was doleful and dreary,  
With feathers stuck out in a brown puff-ball;  
And the thrushes forgot their carol cheery;  
The blackbirds sang never a song at all.

But you flew away, when winter came near you,  
To some bright country over the sea,  
Where golden fruit and gay flowers cheer you.  
Swallow! Swallow! what say you to me?

Yours is a merry life, new-comer,  
Never a snow-shower troubleth you;  
Your years are all one perpetual summer,  
The skies above you are always blue.

Answer me Swallow! flitting and flying  
Hither and thither all the long day—  
Why do you go when summer is dying?  
Where do you fly to? why don't you stay?

Child, we fly as our instinct leads us;  
Whither, we dare not answer to-day;  
Why, we know not; some strong Power speeds  
Us.

We question not, reason not—only obey.

Not at our will is our journey taken;  
Not at our pleasure we cross the sea;  
'Tis the instincts within which ever awaken  
The restless longing, whither it be.

It leads us on—we follow, follow,  
O'er wastes of waters, o'er deserts bare.  
Oh, human child! said the litting swallow,  
We travel beneath the Father's care!  
—From Sunday.

## FROM SHADE INTO SUNSHINE.

(Continued).

"Stay here," she gasped, "don't follow me," and giving the frightened boy one convulsive clasp, she turned and began to descend the steps. How slowly, ah! how slowly! though she strained every nerve, and bruised her feet and hands against the rock—was she under a dreadful spell?—Wore the moments turned into years until she reached the bottom?—And then—there would be none remaining to save him. At last! her feet were on the sands, already moist and heavy with the approaching water. It was some distance—ah! if her strength could but hold out to reach it. A passionate, voiceless prayer went up from her pale lips—"Christ, help me to save him!" She was beside him on her knees, he lying with his rosy face resting on his arm, and a little heap of shells and seaweed beside him. Already, the sea was dashing against the rocks a few yards further. "Come, Frankie, quick—this instant." The child rubbed his eyes, and looked sleepily, half frightened into her face. "What's the matter, Lottie? You frighten me—why do you want to carry me?" "Run, then run, the waves are close—God help us!" Roused now, and understanding it all, Frankie caught her hand, and keeping close to the foot of the cliffs they fled with all the speed they could in the direction of the steps.

On came the waves triumphantly, rolling their masses nearer and nearer, filling the air with snowy showers of spray, and with the tumult of their voices. On came one, like the leader of the rest, greater than any that had gone before, rising into an awful curve of darkness, edged with dazzling white, swelling more and more, and then breaking into sullen thunder. They were wet to the skin with the heavy spray and knee-deep in water, but it had fallen short of them. A few yards more; Frankie's strength was gone; Charlotte seized him in her arms, struggled forward, and reached the foot of the steps just as another great wave gathered, and was about to discharge itself against the rocks. With one last effort, she pushed the child before her, and, still

holding fast, grasped the iron rail which was at her side, and fell forward while the water broke over her. It drew back to collect its strength for another onslaught, and Charlotte struggled to her feet, and, almost fainting from prostration, surmounted four or five steps more, dragging Frankie after her. Here Charlotte met them, wild with excitement and alarm. Charlotte clasped the children to her breast, and kneeling down, strove to utter in broken words her thankfulness. When they had gained the little platform they rested for a while, and then again set forward. It was past sunset when they reached the cottage, Charlotte utterly exhausted, with aching limbs and throbbing head, and shivering with cold. Not even her anxiety not to alarm her mother could enable her to utter more than a few faint words in explanation of their late arrival, and for the first time for years she suffered Mrs. Power to put her in bed like a child.

The next morning Frankie was almost himself, but Charlotte's lustreless eyes and flushed cheeks alarmed her mother. As the day wore on, her lassitude increased, struggle as she would against it, and, on the following day she was unable to rise. Charlie was sent to Bayonne, for the doctor, who pronounced that nervous fever had set in, and that a nurse must be procured immediately. He would himself send a sister of charity from the city. It is needless to dwell upon the distress of the poor mother, distressed which did not vent itself in tears, of incapacity to her, delicate as she was, from doing all that could be done for her child, for she was very strong in her love and endurance. The nurse came, and all was hushed at the cottage. Their kind old friend, the curé, had insisted upon the boys accompanying him to his house, where they should remain, he said, until Charlotte was up again, and where Mrs. Power knew they would be well cared for, and happy. The old man said he would himself come each day to enquire for *cette chère et bonne fille*, and would always have a messenger at hand to send to Bayonne, if needful. Mrs. Power's eyes thanked him more than words could have done, and he brushed a tear from his own as he left her. He was a simple old man, a kindly soul, and "heretics or not, he loved them."

The fever continued its course. Weary days and nights followed with a terrible unreality about them which made them appear like an oppressive dream. Who has not passed through such? when excessive anxiety brings its own antidote and seems to blunt the watcher's consciousness of him or herself. Terrible they are to remember even though the watching has not been in vain, and the loved patient has lived to make up for them by his presence. It was hard for the mother to see her child's strength failing day by day under the hold of the fever; or to see the fictitious strength which came in its place, brightening the eyes, dying the cheek crimson, making the pulse fly, putting strange words upon the tongue. Hardest of all to see that she did not know her, that she had passed into a strange land of dreams and fancies and had lost consciousness of the love that watched beside her pillow.

Yet the doctor told Mrs. Power that, at her daughter's age and with her constitution there was good hope of her recovery. The strength did not fail too rapidly, and he had no fear but that the crisis would bring a favorable turn. She would of course be terribly prostrated and need great care for some time, but he had no fear as to the result. And so indeed it came to pass. Three dreadful weeks went by; the crisis was over and Charlotte after a deep sleep which had lasted for hours awoke to the consciousness of her mother's presence. The last flush of sunset rested on Mrs. Power's face as she sat near the window beside the bed; her hands were clasped, her lips moving in prayer. "Mother," said a soft, faint voice in a tone the mother's ear had not heard for weeks, "have I been very ill?" and Mrs. Power sank on her knees beside her child in speechless gratitude. The doctor had prophesied rightly. Charlotte's strength was terribly prostrated and for many weeks she was quite unequal to the smallest exertion. She could scarcely recognize her own white face, so delicate in outline and with such dark shadows round the hollow eyes when she first saw its reflection after her illness, and could have almost doubted her own identity when she compared her present helplessness with the strength and energy which she had possessed a couple of months before. Then, long before she was equal to it, came the

feverish longing to be at work again. How were the expenses of her illness to be met? How were they to live if she did not work? She told the doctor that he must give her leave to recommence her lessons. He replied that if she wanted to be a confirmed invalid for the rest of the winter she might attempt it, to which Charlotte in an unnerved state replied by a flood of tears. These were indeed dark days, days of the heaviest trial which Charlotte had ever known, for to have lost the power of exerting herself on her mother's behalf, was to be poor indeed. But it was now that Mrs. Power's gentle fortitude and unwavering trust wore of such infinite service to them both, for Charlotte could not suffer herself to repine when that serene face rebuked her for so doing, and during her tedious convalescence she learnt a lesson of the truest and highest patience and "how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong."

At length with early Spring Charlotte was able to resume her lessons, but, alas, many of her pupils had deserted her for a new master who had settled in the town. This was bad news indeed, but, though with a sense of deep discouragement, she set to work once more and found some compensation in the warm reception which she met with from some of her old pupils who thought there was no one to equal *cette chère demoiselle* who had always been so unwearied in her endeavors to improve them. It must not be supposed that Charlotte had forgotten her manuscript. One of her first inquiries after her illness had been whether there were no letters for her. But none had come and as time went on she felt that it was hoping against hope to suppose that the editor had accepted it. Surely she would have heard long since to that effect. Yet whenever a letter from England chanced to come, which was not of frequent occurrence, her heart beat quick with a vague expectation which was destined again and again to disappointment.

(To be Continued).

## TO TEACHERS.

Do you appreciate the fact that men and women frequently have their whole lives moulded in childhood?

Do you know that possibly all the religious instruction a child gets he receives from you?

Do you know that most children believe what their teacher says as much as what their parents say, and that, therefore, you are having a very large share in moulding the religious and moral character of even those children who enjoy pious surroundings at home?

Do you know that none of us are sufficient to perform the office of a teacher without Divine help?

Do you consider these matters while preparing your instruction?

Do you care as much as you ought for the salvation of the souls of the children committed to your care?

Do you know whether they all have been baptized?

What are you doing to bring the unbaptized to receive that sacrament?

What are you doing to induce the children to attend the services of the Church?

How often do you remember that the Church requires that children hear sermons, as well as learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments?

What are you doing to induce the children to live soberly, honestly and purely?

What are you doing to bring the children to Confirmation and the Lord's Supper?—Exchange.

## AN EXAMPLE.

WHEN Vidal, now one of the most distinguished sculptors of France, became suddenly blind, he refused to credit the assertion of his physician that the terrible affliction must be a permanent one. For awhile he fought the disease and the doubt with the most heroic determination; and when at last he was obliged to accept the medical diagnosis as correct, he gave in like a brave man.

"You will find," said the doctor, "that your other senses will gradually become more acute, especially the sense of feeling. If you persist in your art with half the courage and resolution that you have shown in fighting me, you will become as famous without your eyes as you would have been with them."

So Vidal, gratified and soothed, went to work, and kept to work. The educa-

tion of the sense of feeling, even quickened as it was by the destruction of the optic nerve, was a most difficult undertaking and to a man of less patience and courage would have been impossible. When after considerable practice he found that he could "see a little with his fingers," his delight was unbounded.

"Perhaps," he said, "the good God is to give me ten eyes instead of two, and if this is so, what will I not do to deserve them?"

Time that tries all things, and settles all things, proved that this hope was not unfounded, and it came to pass that Vidal could not only do better work than he ever did, but was a more competent critic of his neighbor's work than when he could use his eyes.

"Keep still, now," the artists say, "Vidal is about to feel of my statue," and this means to bring them everything that is correct in art judgment.

Vidal's favorite subjects are animals, and since his blindness he has received more than one medal from the Salon for his wonderful power and skill in modeling.

Vidal's labors and experience should be a comfort to his blind brothers and sisters all over the world. Like him they should say thankfully, "Perhaps the good God will give me ten eyes instead of two."—Selected.

## DISCIPLINE OF THE YOUNG.

The oldest son of President Edwards, congratulating a friend for having a family of sons, said to him with much earnestness, "Remember, there is but one mode of family government. I have brought up and educated fourteen boys, two of whom I brought up, or rather suffered to grow up, without the rod. One of these was my youngest brother, and the other Aaron Burr, my sister's only son, both of whom had lost their parents in their childhood; and from both my observation and experience, I tell you, sir, a maple sugar government will never answer. Beware how you let the first act of disobedience in your little boys go unnoticed, and, unless evidence of repentance be manifest, unpanished."

Of all the sermons I have ever heard long or short, this has been the most useful, so far as the world is concerned. It is a salutary lesson, to be prayerfully pondered by all parents and guardians. The Bible lays down four great rules, involving the four great elements of the successful training of children—prayer, instruction, example, and restraint. And it is doubted if a solitary case can be found where the child has not followed in the footsteps of the pious parent, when these rules have been adopted; on the other hand, if but only one has been neglected, it may have been the ruin of the child.

Remember, Christian parents, it is not enough to pray for, or even with your children, if you do not also instruct them, if your own example contradicts your teaching; and in vain will be the prayer, the instruction, the example, if, like Eli, when your children do wrong, you "restrain them not." But let all be found united, and you may trust in God that He will fulfil His promise, and that your children will grow up to serve Him, and to bless you for your fidelity to their highest interests.

HE that repents every day for the sins of every day, when he comes to die will have the sin but of one day to repent of. Even reckonings make long friends.—J. H. Evans.

IF one is far behind his work the thing to do is, not to worry or to wait longer, but coolly and resolutely to push ahead.

THE greatest enemy of religion is a cold heart in the man who professes it. And the greatest cause of a cold heart is a narrow head.

## Children's Department.

## TRUST AND WAIT.

"WHY was I ever brought here?" cried a wild rose stock, as it stood bare and leafless among a dozen or more beautiful trees of the same species, whose flowers, of every size and hue, breathed fragrance on the air of the bright summer morning. "Why was I ever taken from my native hedge row, where the bees sipped honey from my blossoms,

and the butterflies sunned themselves among my branches?"

"And who are you?" said a beautiful white rose, as she bent gracefully forward.

"I am now a dried up, useless stick," replied the stock; "I was the beauty and pride of a country lane, my flowers the delight of the village children, and many a tired traveller as he passed by was refreshed by my soft fragrance. These happy days are over forever; my leaves, my flowers, my branches, all are torn from me; and to aggravate my troubles, I am placed here to be reminded by your life and beauty of what I was, and what I am."

After the stock ceased speaking, there was a sorrowful pause among her hearers; then the white rose said:

"Do not be cast down, my poor friend, you are not the only one thus afflicted. Look at me; I was once as you are: I am what you may be."

The stock only answered sadly: "It is impossible that your sorrows can have been as great as mine; I cannot think that my troubles make me any better, but worse."

"Then trust," said her companion: "trust and wait."

"Trust and wait!" echoed they all, and richer perfume seemed breathed from their many colored flowers; and the breeze caught up the sound, and bore it over hill and dale to a lovely wood, where a nightingale sat silent; and so seatiful seemed the words to the bird, that, springing upward to the loftiest bough of a stately elm, he turned them into music, and the sounds floated back again to the garden, and were echoed in the songs of thrush and the linnet, till "Trust and wait!" seemed whispered and warbled all round the stock.

"Do they all say so?" thought she; "then I will try to do it." By and by a tiny graft was inserted by the gardener into her stem; but she scarcely noticed it.

"It makes little difference what they do with me now," she thought; "the old days can never return. Still, I will trust and wait."

And so she did, till summer faded into autumn, and the winter laid his icy hand upon the garden. The flowers hung their heads when they felt his cold breath, and the leaves fell sadly from the trees as the autumn wind warned them of his approach; the thrush and the nightingale were heard no more; but from the bare branches where they used to sing, the same words of hope came to the rose stock in the shrill tones of the robin; for "Trust and wait!" was the burden of its song also.

At last winter's icy reign was over, from the hard ground the snowdrop raised its modest head, and the pale, sweet faces of the primroses smiled among their broad leaves. To the stock, too, a change came; leaves decked her once bare stem, and new life seemed to thrill through every fibre.

"But my sweet blossoms are gone for ever!" she thought.

Still the returning swallows brought the same message as the nightingale and robin had before, for they twittered "Trust and wait!" as they sported in the sunshine above her. All her companions sprang into flower at the musical call of June, but no bud appeared among her leaves; yet the stock was content, for she had almost learnt her lesson; and once more summer was succeeded by autumn, and autumn by winter. Winter fled at approach of spring, and again all things were awaking into life. The rose stock was covered with large, beautiful leaves, and among them unknown to any but the dew drops and the sunbeams, a tiny bud was growing. Each day it became larger and stronger, and yet so gradual was its growth, that the stock hardly knew of its existence. But one morning when the sun was taking his first peep through the parted curtains of the east, she awoke, and there, among her leaves, rested a lovely flower of deepest crimson, bathed in dew drops, which the morning sunbeams were turning into a cluster of gems. For some minutes the tree (a wild rose stock no longer) gazed in wondering delight at her beautiful offspring; then she turned towards her friend, the white rose, and whispered softly:

"Look at the end of my waiting, the reward of all my trust!"—Early Days.

A SCHOLAR's comment on an irregular teacher:—"I ain't a comin' no more after to-day; I ain't a goin' to be larned over to my fellow as turns up. I like to have a teacher as belongs to you."

The Week.

The citizens of Toronto have decided to erect a statue of Hon. George Brown, to cost \$25,000.

The employees at the G. W. R. car shops in London have formed a Co-operative Society for the purchase of provisions at wholesale.

At Metapedia a party of wealthy American gentlemen have purchased a hotel with fishing privileges, at a cost of some \$40,000, and will establish a club house there during the summer.

On Friday last over 300 barrels of mackerel were stopped in a trap at Blanche near Cape Negro, Shelburne County. Most of the fish will make large No. 3's and the stop will prove a big prize for the owners of the trap.

Owen Sound, Ont., May 27.—A number of well-to-do immigrants, of the English tenant farm class, left here for Manitoba, yesterday. They intend to settle near Emerson, and took with them in all \$75,000.

Niagara Falls, May 31.—Wm. and Richard Hefferon, of New York, last night accidentally fell over a bank near the New suspension bridge on the Canadian side; William was killed and Richard badly injured, but may recover.

The Canada Temperance Act is going to be voted upon in Yarmouth County in the course of a few weeks. The largest Temperance Convention ever held in the County, on Wednesday week, resolved unanimously to take immediate steps to circulate petitions and have the matter submitted at the polls.

Ottawa, May 30.—Col. Farjana, of the Public Works Department, has patented a new light for marine purposes. Through some chemical process, he produces "an everlasting light," which shines as many hours at night as it is exposed to the light in day time.

Ottawa, May 29.—Prince Leopold and suite left at 10.45 last night en route for Toronto. The Prince will be joined at Prescott by the Princess Louise who will accompany the party to Chicago.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, May 27.—There were ten sunstrokes here and in Brooklyn yesterday.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—All of the recent Nihilist sentences have been considerably modified.

M. Waddington, ex-Premier of France, has been appointed French Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

The creation of Prince Leopold as Duke of Albany makes the sixth Royal Peer of the House of Brunswick.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.—The suspension of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has created great excitement.

Paris, May 28.—The receipts for the Suez Canal last year were 30,949,148 francs, leaving a net profit of 2,744,880 francs, after paying a dividend of 5 per cent.

Cabul, May 27.—According to unofficial but trustworthy advices an unfettered offer of the Amership has been made to Abdurrahman Khan by the British Mission. Abdurrahman wishes to consult the chiefs before deciding.

New York, May 30.—S. C. Carril was arrested to-day on a charge of obtaining \$40,000 from the Bank of the Metropolis on stolen registered United States bonds, from which the names of the real owners were erased, Carril's name being skilfully substituted.

New York, May 30.—The "Herald's" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that by order of the Czar the sentence of condemned Nihilists has been commuted. The commutation was settled at an interview between the Emperor and General Louis Melikoff, on the recommendation of the latter.

Paris May 29.—A portion of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, where the formation is of porous white stone, have several times collapsed, the close lime crushing through

six feet of granite wall. It is feared that the tunnel must take a wide course in order to avoid the white stone formation, and a long delay is threatened.

The France, for the instruction of French readers, classifies the new English Ministry in the following terms:—Gladstone, Harcourt, Hartington, Childers, Forster, Republican Left; Selborne, Spencer, Argyll, Granville, Kimberley, Northbrook, Left Centre; Bright, Dalton, Republican Union; and Chamberlain and Dilke, Extreme Left.

Constantinople, May 31.—The Great Council of Ulemas decided that Colonel Commoreff's assassin shall not be executed, and that European's intervention with the administration of Turkey will not be accepted. Sheik ul Islam refused to sign the order for the execution of the assassin. Grand Vizier and other Ministers are preparing to resist European demands.

The Rev. Francis King writes to the Guardian:—"The Bishop of Nassau is unexpectedly returning to England in circumstances which will, we learn, evoke general sympathy. In February his second and youngest son was taken from him by an unusually insidious and awful form of yellow fever which is at present visiting Nassau. Last month his wife was attacked, and, after a week's illness, succumbed to the fatal malady. Most unwilling from any reason to be absent from his post, the Bishop has, I am informed, yielded to the advice and representations of his clergy and people, and retires to England with his two surviving children, to spend the hotter months of the summer in this country."

We have been shown some samples of crest and monogram printing, performed by Mr. Thos. P. Connolly, stationer, of this city, and can say that it is as finely executed as the same kind of work done in England.

Marriages.

JENNINGS. JENNINGS.—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. the Rector of Hubbard's Cove, James Jennings, to Dorcas Matilda Jennings, both of Mill Cove, Co. Lunenburg.

Deaths.

JONES.—At Weymouth, on the 23rd inst., after a brief illness, Cereus P. Jones, Esq., aged 79 years.



GOOD NEWS TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

The HOLMAN PAD COMPANY to the Front!!

Victoriaville, Province of Quebec, January 30, 1880.

To the Holman Pad Company: GENTLEMEN.—Several of my patients, as well as myself, having heard of the wonderful effects of your Pads, I am desirous of getting some, if you will let me know the rate at which you can supply them. I shall only begin with half a dozen, but if they are a success, you may rest assured I shall cause you to sell quite a number. Please also let me know at what rate you will supply the Plasters and Absorption Salts. Yours, &c., &c.

A. F. PAULIN, M. D. L. Prices, \$2.50 and \$3.50. ABSORPTIVE PLASTERS, 50 cents. ABSORPTION SALTS for Foot Baths, 25 cents.

Parties so desiring will be called on at their residences, and consultation free, by dropping a line to the Office.

119 Hollis Street, Halifax. All correspondence strictly confidential. Say you saw this in the Church Guardian.

KEEP COOL! Refrigerators!

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, WATER FILTERS, WATER DISH COVERS, MEAT SAFES, FLY TRAPS, WATERING POTS, WATERING POTS, RUBBER ROSE, CHURNS, &c., &c.

RENT'S Stove and Kitchen Furnishing Depot.

31 BARRINGTON STREET.

Extra Discount allowed to Clergymen purchasing at this Establishment. GEORGE RENT, Proprietor.

Weekly Markets.

FISH. There are no hard fish offering from vessel except two cargoes from St. John's Nfld., which was sold for \$3.75. The under prices are from store.

Table with columns for fish types (Large Cod, Small Shore, Arichat, Bank, Labrador, Hake, Haddock, Arichat, Western Shore, Pollock) and prices.

Table for Herring (Store) with prices for various types like Labrador, Shore Split, No. 1 Fat Shore, etc.

Table for Mackerel (Store) with prices for No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, large, medium, and small.

Table for Flour with prices for Canada Sup. Extra, Extra, Strong Bakers, Spring Extra, Extra State, and Rye Flour.

Table for Cornmeal with prices for Kin Dried choice and Fresh Ground.

Table for Oatmeal with prices for Nova Scotian and Canada.

Table for Oats with prices for P.E.I. Black, Canadian Mixed, N.S. and N.B., and Bran.

Table for Beans, Peas, and Peas split with prices per bush and per barrel.

Table for Provisions with prices for Beef, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Eggs, and various oils.

Table for Soap, Candles, &c. with prices for Domestic Brown, Pale, Family, Extra, B. Mottled, Crown, and Laundry.

Table for Canada Laundry with prices for Candles, 6's and 8's.

Table for Molasses with prices for Demerara, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad.

Table for Sugars with prices for Porto Rico, Vac. Pan, Yellow, Extra, Scotch refined, Crushed, Granulated, and Porto Rico.

Table for Country Produce with prices for Butter, Cheese, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Partridges, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Hay, and Apples.

BRADBURY PIANOS

LEAD THE WORLD.

Received SEVEN PREMIUMS and GOLD MEDALS in Four Weeks.

Over 16,000 in Use.

Dr. C. H. Fowler, Editor of The Christian Advocate, says: "In preference to any Piano made, we bought and use the Bradbury in my family. We all vote solid that it has no equal in workmanship, sweet tone, and every thing desired. May you always win!"

The peculiar charm of this Piano is its adaptation to the human voice as an accompaniment, owing to its sympathetic, mellow, yet rich and powerful singing tones.

From personal acquaintance with this firm, we can endorse them as worthy of the fullest confidence of the public. We are using the Bradbury Pianos in our families, and they give entire satisfaction.

- List of names of people who own Bradbury pianos, including Bishop Peck, Bishop Ames, Bishop James, Bishop Foster, Bishop Harris, Bishop Wiley, Bishop Haven, Bishop Merrill, Rev. G. H. Whitney, D.D., Mrs. U. S. Grant, Admiral D. D. Porter, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, Grand Central Hotel, N. Y., St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y., Rev. John F. Hurst, D.D., Gen. O. O. Howard, Oregon, Dr. Joseph Cummings, U.S.A., T. S. Arthur, Phila., Rev. J. M. Walden, Cin., O., Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Phila., Dr. J. M. Reid, New York, Dr. C. N. Sims, Brooklyn, Dr. H. B. Ridgway, Cin. O., W. G. Fischer, Phila., Chaplain McCabe, Phila., Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., Rev. Daniel Curry, D.D., Rev. W. H. De Puy, D.D., Dr. Daniel Wise, N. J., Sands St. Church, Brklyn., Rev. J. S. Huskiss, Phila., Rev. J. Hitchcock, Chicago.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage: "Friend Smith is a Methodist, but his pianos are all orthodox; you ought to hear mine talk and sing. It is adapted to family prayers and the gayest parties who visit my home."

Dr. E. O. Haven says: "My Bradbury Piano continues to grow better every day, and myself and family more and more in love with it. All our friends admire it."

Bishop Simpson says: "After a trial in my family for years, for beauty of finish and workmanship, and splendid quality of tone, your Bradbury Piano cannot be equalled."

Dr. J. H. Vincent says: "For family worship, social gatherings, the Sabbath-schools, and all kinds of musical entertainments, give me, in preference to all others, the sweet toned Bradbury Piano. It excels in singing qualities."

The best manufactured; warranted for six years. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased, monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from \$50 to \$200. Pianos tuned and repaired. Organs and Melodeons to Sabbath-schools and Churches supplied at a liberal discount. Send for illustrated price list.

FREEBORN GARRETSON SMITH, Late Supt. for and Successor to Wm. B. Bradbury

WAREHOOMS.

New York: No. 14 E. 14th Street, bet. Broadway and 5th Av. Brooklyn: Music Hall, Junction of Fulton & Flatbush Aves. Brooklyn: 338 Fulton Street, near City Hall. Jersey City: Montgomery Street, Cor. Greene. Washington, D. C.: 1108 Pennsylvania Avenue. FACTORY: Raymond St., corner Willoughby, Brooklyn. 84

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Big to tender their sincere thanks to those who have favored them with their patronage in the past.

They are gratified to find that their endeavors to give satisfaction, by dispensing the best Medicine in the best manner, have been highly successful. The Chemicals kept in stock are the best the London Market affords.

Physicians

We wish to use the best quality of DRUGS, will find it to their advantage to apply to BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Families

residing in Town or Country, who have not the advantage of being supplied by them, would do well to give them a trial, as every care is taken to secure accuracy, and only experienced hands are entrusted with the compounding and dispensing of Medicines. The whole business is under the charge of

Mr. W. H. SIMSON, who is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and who is assisted by a staff of competent Clerks.

St. Margaret's Hall, HALIFAX, N. S.

DIOCESAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

VISITOR.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. John Padfield.

This School will Re-Open January 11. Classes will be formed at once for the University Examination. The title "Associate in Arts," can now be obtained from King's College, Windsor.

Pupils not desiring to pursue the higher Studies, as prescribed by the University, can make a specialty of Arts and Belles-Lettres. Unusual facilities are provided for the acquiring of a thorough and correct knowledge of the French Language.

There is a Preparatory Department for young Pupils.

STAFF.

THE REV. J. PADFIELD, MISS WATKINS, MADAME DELAMARE, MISS COCHRAN, Mlle. MARIE-PAULE PAROT, VISITING MISTRESS.

For Terms, &c., apply to the President. 1880

SUMMER BOARD!

Parties desirous of obtaining board in the country for the summer months may be pleasantly situated on College Hill, Wolfville, by applying at once to

P. O. BOX 12, Wolfville, Kings Co. May 4th, 1880.



LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

THE construction of Lock Gate advertised to be let on the 3rd of JUNE, is unavoidably postponed until

Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

Tuesday, the 8th day of June. By order, P. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 13th May, 1880. 417

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. Advertising Bureau (49 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.



Mail Contract.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, the 31 MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week each way

Between Princeport and Truro Under a proposed contract for Four years, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Truro and Princeport, or at the office of the Subscriber.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 7th April, 1880.

Shingwank and Wawanosh Homes SAULT STE. MARIE.

In consequence of the illness of the Rev. E. F. Wilson, and his having been ordered by his Medical adviser to take a year's entire rest, it is requested that all remittances for either Home may for the present be made to WEMYSS-SIMPSON, Esq., Sault Ste. Marie.

The Boy's Home is to be closed for the present, but it is hoped that the supporters of the boys will kindly continue their contributions as usual and they will be applied for the present towards the erection of the new building.

The Girl's Home will be continued as usual. Miss Sherring, the Matron of the Shingwank will acknowledge all parcels and sales sent to the Home.





**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—  
 20 Locomotive Engines,  
 10 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers),  
 20 Second-class Cars, do.  
 3 Express and Baggage Cars, do.  
 3 Postal and Smoking Cars,  
 240 Box Freight Cars,  
 100 Flat Cars,  
 Wing Ploughs,  
 2 Snow Ploughs,  
 2 Flangers,  
 40 Hand Cars.  
 THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Port William, or in the Province of Manitoba.  
 Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.  
 Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.  
 By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, Ottawa, 7th February, 1880.

**1870 1879**  
**Army and Navy HAT STORE.**  
THOMAS & CO.

Hats, Caps and Furs, Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, Trunks, Valises, Satchels and Carpet Bags, Sleigh Robes, Horse Clothing, Gents' and Ladies' Fur Coats, and Mantles.

Civic and Military Fur Glove Manufacturers, **MASONIC OUTFITS**. Always on hand.  
 OUR SILK AND FUR HATS are from the Best Makers in England, viz: Christy, Woodrow, Bennett, Carrington, and Luck. \* \* \* To Clergymen, on all purchases we allow 10 per cent. Please give us a call.

44 to 48 Barrington St. CORNER OF SACKVILLE.

**Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.**

Cambridge House, 25 and 27 Tobin Street, Halifax, N. S.

**Principal, MRS. DASHWOOD**

(Formerly Miss STUBBS, for Ten Years Principal of Rolleston House, Toronto,) assisted by Dr. Dashwood, Two Resident Governesses, and a Complete Staff of Daily Visiting Masters.  
 Terms begin September 3rd, November 10th, February 9th, April 20th.

**HIGHEST HONORS** **WORLD'S EXHIBITION**  
  
**MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.**

**NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES**

Now ready, at Reduced Prices.  
 ONE TO TWENTY-ONE STOPS, \$34, \$44, \$75, \$84, \$99, \$110 to \$200 and upward. Before purchasing or hiring any organ, send for our latest ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE LIST, and CIRCULARS with useful INFORMATION FOR PURCHASERS. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

**BOOKS**

**LATELY RECEIVED,**  
 Hodge's Manuals for the People—Morning and Evening Prayer,  
 Plain Teaching on Church Principles,  
 The Church and the Bible in their relation to each other,  
 Manual of Christian Doctrine for Confirmation Candidates,  
 Sacramental Teaching,  
 Goldie's Life of Christ, one large 8vo. vol., 2 00  
 Farrar's Life of Christ, 1 15  
 The Narrow Way, 20  
 The approaching end of the age viewed in the Light of Prophecy and Science, by H. Grattan Guinness, 2 75  
 What is Confirmation? by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Canada, 1

When the price is remitted, books are mailed free of charge.  
**J. & A. McMILLAN,**  
 98 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. S.

**PUTTNER'S EMULSION COD LIVER OIL,**

With Iron, Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Pancreatic Juice, &c.  
 Is acknowledged by the Highest Medical Authorities to be a most valuable combination. The unpleasant taste and smell is completely removed, and by the scientific process of the inventor, the Oil is *partially digested* before taken into the Stomach, and thus rendered more nutritious.  
**For Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cough, Nervous Prostration, Mental Anxiety, Impoverished Blood, Anæmia,** (due to the insufficiency of Iron in the Blood,) **Wasting and Children's Diseases,** it has no equal.  
**CAUTION:**—See that you get **PUTTNER'S EMULSION,** and that the Inventor's signature is on each bottle, and do not be put off with other makers, which are only imitations.  
**For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers, at 50 cents per Bottle.**  
**P. S.—The Nutritive Value of each Bottle of Puttner's Emulsion exceeds ten times the sum of bulk of Pure Oil.** *Kidde Puttner's Emulsion.*

**BRYAN'S ELECTRIC BELT.**



**THE ONLY GENUINE.**  
**A SELF CURE WITHOUT MEDICINES**  
**A Marvellous Remedy**  
**Intelligently Applied.**  
**A POSITIVE CURE FOR**

**Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Kidney Complaints, Impotency, Weakness, and Physical Prostration.**  
 It Gives New Life and Strength to the Waning Organism.  
**READ THE TESTIMONY**  
 DWIGHT KING, Esq., Albany, N. Y., says:—"I feel that it has saved my life." GEO. A. PRESTON, Esq., Birmingham, says:—"It has stopped the principal trouble." EDW. WILKINS, Esq., Newark, N. J., says:—"It acted soothingly, and removed the doleful." WM. S. GIBBON, Esq., Union, N. Y., says:—"It has made a new man of me." MRS. M. J. PARKER, Oswego, New York, says:—"It has done me a great deal of good, and carried me through another year, and I have gained eight pounds of flesh, and my dyspepsia is removed." Any one needing further information is requested to address the office of this paper, or to H. M. MALOY, 147 E. 15th St., New York City.

**THE MANHATTAN FEED,**

**A NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT FOR**  
 Horses, Cattle, Milch Cows, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry.

The object of this FEED is to prevent disease, to put and maintain animals in a healthy condition, and to economize feed.  
 All the ingredients composing this FEED are certain health-giving Herbs, Seeds and Roots, which cannot be obtained by animals that are stall-fed. A varied diet is as necessary to the horse or any other animal as it is to man.

**DIRECTIONS FOR FEEDING.**

**Horses.**—At each time of feeding mix half pint of the Feed with the usual quantity of corn or oats. In a short time your horse will be in perfect condition, when you can deduct one-fourth part of the usual grain feed. Discard all bran when using MANHATTAN FEED.  
**Cows.**—At each time of feeding mix at the rate of six pints for every dozen cows, with their usual feed, and in two weeks you will be surprised at the large increase of milk and butter.  
**Bullheads.**—Mix same as for Cows.  
**Calves and Lambs.**—At each time of feeding mix half pint of the Feed with the usual quantity of milk or oatmeal for every four animals.  
**Pigs.**—At each time of feeding mix half pint of the Feed with the usual swill or meal for each hog.  
**Poultry.**—Mix half a pint of the Feed in a peck of their usual food.  
 A measure holding exact amount of one feed is enclosed in every bag.

**PRICES.**  
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 The Building possesses great advantages in size and situation, the arrangements for the health and comfort of the inmates are perfect, and the grounds spacious and secluded.  
 The Lady Principal and her assistants earnestly desire the happiness and well-being of their pupils, and strive to keep constantly before them the highest motives for exertion and self-discipline, being anxious to make them not only educated and refined, but conscientious and Christian women.  
 The Scholastic year is divided into four Terms of ten weeks each. Michaelmas Term begins **SEPTEMBER 22nd**. Easter Term begins **MARCH 22nd**. Fees per Term, \$4 to \$18. Additional for board, \$42.  
 Apply for admission or information to **MISS GRIBB, Lady Principal,** Wykeham Hall, Toronto.

**LACHINE CANAL.**

**Notice to Machinist-Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gatz, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal.  
 Plans, Specifications, and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.  
 Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the rates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into the contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.  
 The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.  
 For the due fulfilment of the contract the parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.  
 Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.  
 This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.  
 By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

**WELLAND CANAL.**

**Notice to Machinist-Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gatz, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.  
 Plans and Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the 20th day of May, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.  
 Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the rates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into the contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.  
 The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.  
 For the due fulfilment of the contract the parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.  
 Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.  
 This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.  
 By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

**WELLAND CANAL.**

**Notice to Bridge-Builders.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 16th DAY OF JUNE next, for construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal, where for highways are to be a combination of iron, timber, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.  
 Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into the contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.  
 The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.  
 For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.  
 Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.  
 This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.  
 By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

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