

ROW'S EMBROCACTION

Price 3s. 6d. a Bottle.

ROW'S Gives instant relief in EMBROCACTION
 ROW'S Cures of Rheumatism and EMBROCACTION
 ROW'S Gout, for healing Cuts, EMBROCACTION
 ROW'S Bruises, Sprains, both in EMBROCACTION
 ROW'S man and beast. It has no EMBROCACTION
 ROW'S equal. Remember the EMBROCACTION
 ROW'S Name. EMBROCACTION

RANDERSON'S LOZENGES.

Price 1s. per Box.

RANDERSON'S are the best remedy LOZENGES
 RANDERSON'S offered to the public for LOZENGES
 RANDERSON'S Biliousness and Liver LOZENGES
 RANDERSON'S Complaints. LOZENGES

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

The Royal Crown Being equal in Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown strength Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown and quality to any Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown imported now com. Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown makes a really safe Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown Ask your Grocer for it Malt Vinegar

**JOSEPHSON'S OINTMENT.**

Price 1s. per pot.

JOSEPHSON'S Speedily cures Old OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S Wounds, Sores, Cuts, OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S blains, Burns, Scalds, OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S Chapped Hands, Soft OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S Corns, relieved Coughs OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S by rubbing it well into OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S the chest. OINTMENT

All the above are extensively sold by all chemists and storekeepers throughout the colony. Be on your guard against counterfeits.

Edward Row & Co.**BABON BERZELSE BICHU BITTERS.**

STOCKHOLM 1880.

These bitters have been manufactured in Stockholm, Sweden for over 50 years, and from the great demand throughout the North of Europe, showed how they were appreciated by the public.

Read Medical Opinions and Testimonials with each bottle.

G. B. WOOD, M.D.—"It is the purest of Bitters, and exerts a peculiar influence over the liver."

None Genuine unless bearing the Signature of

EDWARD ROW and COMPANY.

READ THIS SWORN TESTIMONIAL: I, William Andrews, of Cumberland street do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—That for many years I have been suffering from Bladder and Kidney Diseases. My medical man told me it was brought on by taking too much Spirits. At the time I applied to you I was suffering great agony, and passing almost pure blood whenever I made water. I became much relieved in consequence, when you persuaded me to take BABON BERZELSE'S BICHU BITTERS.

The first glass eased my pain, and before I had taken one bottle my water became bright and free from any discolouring matter. I then, as your recommendation took one glass twice a day of your ROW'S ORIENTAL BITTERS. These soon gave me my usual strength, and for upwards of three years I have not had a return of the complaint. You are at liberty to make this known to the public, that others suffering in like manner may know what will cure them.

Declared at Sydney this 26th day of July, 1882 before me.

FRANK SENIOR, J.P.

A. B. PYKE.

Importer and Manufacturer of High Art Furniture and Appointments, Brass Iron and Nickel-Plated Bedsteads, Woven Wire, and other Mattresses, Velvet, Kidderminster, Tapestry, and Brussels Carpets in Newest Colorings and Designs. Blankets, Quilts, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Dinner Services, Chamber Ware, Kitchen Requisites, &c., &c. The Only Address is—365 & 365A PITT-ST., between Liverpool and Bathurst Streets, Sydney AWARDED 5 PRIZE MEDALS FOR DURABILITY.

STAINED GLASS WORKS

314 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

ASHWIN & FALCONER,

ARTISTS IN

STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS, AND CHURCH DECORATORS.

International Exhibition, London, 1872; Kensington Museum, London; and First-class Medals at International Exhibition, Sydney, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877; and Sydney International Exhibition, 1880.

CHURCH WINDOWS designed, coloured and executed in strict accordance with the Architecture; also, Hall, Vestibule, and Staircase Windows, Portraits and Symbolical Figures, Heraldic Blazonry, Grisaille and Quarry Windows, Monumental Brasses.

Estimates and Designs on application. Architects' designs carried out. London Agent—

MR. W. F. DIXON,
18 UNIVERSITY STREET, W.C.

ROBERT LEE,**Plumber & Gasfitter,**

Galvanized Iron & Zinc Worker,

53 & 55 William Street,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Hot & Cold Water Baths & Cisterns fitted up.

All kinds of Pumps and Patent Water Closets connected.

All kinds of Gas-fittings and Gas Stoves supplied and fitted.

J. R. LOVE & CO.,

Importers and Tea Merchants

88, Bathurst Street,
SYDNEY.

BRAY BROTHERS,
402 & 404
GEORGE STREET,
SYDNEY
Import & have Made to Order
ALL KINDS OF
CUTLERY, GLASS & WAREHOUSE
SETS MATCHED,
MADE COMPLETE
or Repaired.

The GOLD MEDAL of the New Zealand Exhibition was awarded for the Culinary and Pharmaceutical Preparations of Washington H. Soul, 1882.

Send For Price list
And Save Money.

Washington H. Soul and Co.'s

Patent Medicine
Druggists' Sundries
& Perfumery Depot,

268 & 177, PITT STREET.

CORNS CURED IN A FEW DAYS
Without Pain, by Dr. Jones's Magic Corn
Paint, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d. Wholesale
or retail.

PILLS FOR FEMALES.—Dr. Conquest's,
2s., by post 2s. 4d.; Dr. Warner's Steel and
Pennyroyal, 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 10d.; Widow
Welsh's (Kearsley's), 2s. 9d., by post 3s. 3d.
Postage stamps or money orders received.
Pills of all other makers in stock.

INSECT AND VERMIN DESTROYERS

—Krusc's Insecticide, 1s., 1s. 3d., and 2s. 6d.;
Clayton's American Insect Destroyer, 1s., 1s.
3d., 1s. 6d.; Keating's, 1s. and 2s. 6d.;
Clayton's Rat and Native Cat Destroyer, 6d.
and 1s.; Hill's, 3d., 6d., and 1s.; Phosphor
Paste, 4d. and 7d.; Fly Papers, 8 for 6d.;
Crystal Fly Traps, elegant and clean, fit for
the drawing-room or kitchen, 1s. and others.

DR. THOMPSON'S AMERICAN COLTS-
FOOT COUGH LINCTUS, safe and reliable,
1s. The Dr. says—"Cough while you can,
because after taking my Linctus you cannot
cough. It will depart." Sold everywhere.
W. H. SOUL, Sole Agent.

A. SOYERS (Cook of the Reform Club)
BAKING POWDER, free from alum or other
deleterious articles, in tins, 6d. each.

HAIR DYES.—Clayton and Co.'s, free from
lead, black or brown, 2s. 6d. and 4s. each;
Barry's ditto, 3s. 6d.; Batchelor's, 4s. 6d.;
Essence of Tyre, 4s., and all other makers
including Aureoline, or Golden Hair Dye, 4s.
6d., 5s. 6d., and 11s. each.

CLAYTON AND CO'S WELL-KNOWN
FLAVOURING ESSENCES 1s. each, all
kinds; also, their Curative Lozenges (18
cents) 9d. box; Glycerine and Carbolic
Jubbes, 6d. each box, and all their other
goods. See list, page 25.

CUSTARD POWDERS (4 in box), 1s.
Each powder equal to 5 eggs, and with milk
makes one pint of fine Custard.

HAIR RESTORER.—Dr. Richardson's 2s.;
Lockyer's, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Allen's, 5s.; Mexi-
can, 3s., and all others. See list.

For INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and
other complaints of the Liver and Stomach.
—Mother Seagle's Syrup, 2s. 6d.; Cross's
Drops, 2s. 3d.; Acid Phosphates, 2s.; August
Flower, 3s.; Dr. Scott's Kibubarb Pills, 1s.;
Dr. Warner's Dandelion and Quinine, 1s.;
Mineral Waters of all kinds; Holman's
Liver Pads, 10s.; Perry's ditto, 6s., and other
goods. See list, page 37.

RHEUMATIC and GOUT REMEDIES of
all kinds. See list, page 49.

BAT, MICE, and OTHER VERMIN DES-
TROYERS. See list, page 49.

FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
of all kinds. Feeding Bottles, Teats, and
Food Warmers, Medicines for Horses, Dogs,
Birds, together with 1,000 other articles of
useful and every day utility, for which look
through the list, and keep it for reference—
its 60 pages will save your money.

Physicians' Prescriptions
Dispensed

AT REFORMED PRICES. See the List.
For the PICNIC, the KITCHEN, and the
DINNER TABLE.

W. H. Soul's Australian Relish

For Steaks, Chops, Cold Meats, Fish, Game,
Gravies, Soups, &c. 1s. per Bottle. "All
use it!"

Three pounds worth sent free to nearly all parts of
the Colony, and to any port in Queensland, New Zea-
land, Tasmania and Victoria; and Five Pounds worth
to Western Australia or Fiji—Carriage Free.

THE

Church of England Record.

VOL. VI.—No. 98.

SYDNEY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1886.

4s. PER COPY or
7s. 6d. per annum in advance.

OURSELVES.

At the commencement of the New Year we may be permitted to indulge in a few words to our readers regarding ourselves. We have been some years now in existence, and have tried amid much weakness, and some trials, to carry out our work on the lines we prescribed to ourselves at the beginning. And we believe that we have met with appreciation of our labour, and such too, as we value. Not only do we include among our readers and subscribers most of the best and leading members and families of the Church of the colony, but many others in other dioceses of Australia and Tasmania, besides others, too, leaders of thought of other communions. We have tried to point, and keep, to the standard of the Protestant and Evangelical Christianity of the Church of England; and we have every reason to know that our efforts have not been in vain.

We believe we have never given serious offence even to extreme parties. And there is reason for it. We try to carry out the spirit of our motto "speaking the truth in love." We also carry on our work in the spirit of prayer; and in that spirit, our work has further to pass through the ordeal and check of a number of earnest workers—most of them charged with the largest amount of practical duties in the various lines of Church and other good work in the city and in the country. In our brief notices of political and other current events, we do not hold with parties as parties; but look to fact, and righteousness, always regardless of the truth. We may also add that, our advocacy of the principles of Temperance, has secured to us the respect of a large and increasing class of our fellow citizens. Finally, a few months since, on suffering from the dishonesty of a trusted employee we met with much sympathy and some partial and substantial assistance. For all these we have cause to be thankful, and we hope to continue in our good work, and we trust in being further appreciated. In conclusion, we have been repeatedly asked to enlarge our usefulness by a more frequent, that is, a weekly issue, and we are wishful to do it.

The Church of England is not only growing in numbers, but enlarging in, and adding to, her spheres of work, and increasing in her practical earnestness. As a fact we cannot print the half of what we might, and ought to. To meet the growth of the Church and her work, and also to help on to greater efforts, a weekly issue is indeed very much needed. To enable us to do so, we may request our friends and those who take an interest in us and the principles we represent, to each one of them specially to secure a new subscriber during this first quarter of this New Year. The support accorded by the Nonconformists to their journals is one that might serve as an example to the far larger body of the Church of England. A journal does much in these progressive days; and a high-class, efficient Church paper has a great field of usefulness for it. If we had one new

subscriber for each one we have already, there would be no difficulty in our way in starting the weekly issue at once. Let those of our friends, therefore, who wish to see this consummation, stir themselves to each getting us one new subscriber this year and during this the first quarter of it, and with this request we conclude by wishing them all a "Happy New Year!"

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

A curious instance of the slowness of the Church to utilise one of the great powers of the age—the newspaper, came out incidentally during the Portsmouth Church Congress in October last. It had been arranged that one of the morning meetings should be devoted to the consideration of the subject "the Church and the Printing Press."

Now it might have been expected that large members would have flocked to this meeting, but instead of this being the case, it was one of the smallest which assembled during the whole session. It was not for lack of ability in the readers and speakers, for they were all men of experience who had tested and found the value of the press in the dissemination of useful knowledge.

In a paper read by Rev. C. Bullock, a well known writer and editor of church periodicals, it was asserted that the aggregate circulation of all the Church newspapers in England is not equal to that of the single Nonconformist weekly journal "The Christian World." This certainly startled us, but we suppose we must accept it as a correct statement. It shows strange carelessness on the part of churchmen to let such a mighty engine for good as the printing press lie unused. In view of the unbelief and ignorance lying all round about them, and seeing that the newspaper is read by thousands, if not millions, who cannot be reached from the pulpit or platform, one wonders why more energetic endeavours should not be made to send truth to them by this channel. The church dare not in this our day leave to the secular writers alone the task of supplying journalistic literature to the people. Church authors do their work nobly in giving books ranging from the classic and erudite volume to the tale for school libraries, but it is a fast age and the demand is for newspapers and periodicals. The daily or weekly newspaper is a powerful educational agency, and religious people would do well to understand and utilise this unquestionable fact. To the matters continually kept before the reader day by day by the papers, the mind is drawn and their importance felt, while the things which seldom meet our view drop into a lower place in our esteem. The Sunday sermon may be very good, but it is crowded out by Monday's business; while every succeeding day is impressing upon our people the importance of the secular interests to which Monday's paper called their attention. Christian people ought to help every effort

to spread information about the growth and prospects of Christ's kingdom, and to keep themselves posted up in it. Beginning with the doings of their own church, their home church extension, the brave doings and oft-times suffering even to death of her missionaries, the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts by her devoted sons and daughters; then taking a wider sweep and learning how the sowers and reapers in God's field, and the shepherds of Christ's flock fare in all lands, these chronicles of the spiritual kingdom ought to be studied by the loyal subjects of the Divine Master and every means used to pass them on until interest is excited and sympathetic action is evoked on behalf of the best things. This will never be done if the religious newspaper is excluded from the list of helpers in the cause.

CHURCH NEWS.

SYDNEY.

Diocesan.

The following appointments have been made by the Primate, viz.—The Rev. D. E. Evans-Jones to the cure of St. Mark, Granville with Guildford; and Rev. E. G. Cranwick to take charge of Springwood with Lawson, and the Rev. James Clarke to take charge of the new church at Dulwich Hill in the parish of Petersham. The Rev. Henry Tate to be curate at Penrith and South Creek. The Rev. John Morgan to be curate at Newtown and Macdonald Town.

We understand that the Rev. R. W. Young of St. Paul's, Burwood Heights, has obtained leave of absence on account of ill health, and that the Rev. A. R. Bartlett has been nominated to act as his *locum tenens*.

As STATED in our notice of our last issue, the Primate left for Auckland, N.Z., last week. He hopes to be away till the first week of next month. Letters may be addressed as usual to the Diocesan Registry, those of an urgent nature to be marked "immediate" on the cover.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has accepted the office of patron to the Church Society for the Diocese of Sydney, and has become a subscriber of £50 annually.

CATAPULTS?—On Saturday afternoon a confirmation service was held in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Balmain, among the candidates being 23 girls from the Biloela Industrial School, and seven boys from the Vernon. These paid the greatest attention to the Bishop's earnest addresses. After the confirmation the Primate, accompanied by the Rev. E. J. Sturdee and Mr. W. C. Ward, visited the Vernon, where he was received by Captain Neitenstein, and conducted over the vessel. Before leaving, the boys manned the yards in smart, sailor-like fashion. Great satisfaction was expressed by the Primate. He has promised to hold a confirmation service at St. John's Church every year for the benefit of the Vernon boys and the girls of the Biloela Industrial School.

WITH the advice of the Standing Committee, the Primate has made the following changes in respect to the rural deaneries in the diocese of Sydney:—The city parishes heretofore under the Dean of Sydney have been made over to the rural deaneries of East and West Sydney. Christ Church and St. James', Sydney, have been given to the rural deanery of East Sydney. St. Philips, Trinity, St. Luke's, and St. Bartholomew's (Pyrmont) have been allotted to West Sydney. Mulgoa, Liverpool, and Holdsworthy have been transferred from the rural deanery of Parramatta to that of Liverpool and Camden. Pennant Hills and Ermington have been transferred from the rural deanery of Balmain to that of Parramatta. A new rural deanery also has been formed to be called the rural deanery of Penrith. This will include Penrith and South Creek, Eum and Castlereagh, Springwood, Lawson, Katoomba, Blackheath, Mount Victoria, Lithgow, Wallerawang, and Hartley. Rev. J. D. Langley has been appointed rural dean of West Sydney. Rev. C. F. D. Priddle rural dean of Liverpool and Camden. Rev. George Brown rural dean of Penrith, and Rev. A. B. Blacket, B.A., rural dean of Richmond.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Committee met on the 4th inst. The Most Rev. the Primate in the chair. After the routine business, a financial statement was presented, showing that the total receipts for the year had reached £24,592 13s. 6d., of which amount £2,990 0s. 6d. was free income against £5,804 1s. 7d. the previous year, showing an increase in the free income for the year of £175 18s. 10d. It was further reported that the Advent collections, so far as they had been received, had reached £798 19s. 9d., against £204 12s. 10d. from corresponding churches last year. The Committee then considered the grants towards stipends and other objects of the society for the current year, and a sum of £4505 16s. 8d. was voted. The vote included, amongst other grants, those towards the chaplains at the hospitals, the asylums, Parramatta, mission work amongst the navvies and families at Prospect, and the railway works, the Warangoda Mission, and Church of England Seamen's Mission. The following

notices of motion for the meeting in March next were given—(1) By the Rev. E. Symonds, for £10 increased stipend grant, District Blackheath and Katoomba. (2) By the Rev. J. D. Langley, for £45 towards stipend, parish of Leichhardt. (3) By the Rev. J. G. Southby, for £32 10s. increased stipend grant, parish of SS. Simon and Jude. (4) By Mr. James Plummer—(1) "That in the opinion of this Committee it is desirable that a Pension Fund should be established in connection with the Church Society. (2) That with this object in view the legacy money received under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Roberts, together with a sum of £1200, being the amount of other legacy monies held by the Society, should be invested, and form the nucleus of such a Pension Fund." By the Rev. A. Yarnold—"That a grant of £50 be made to the Board of Missions towards the stipend of a clergyman to work amongst the Chinese." For the next meeting. By the Rev. J. D. Langley—"That the Secretaries be instructed to report to this Committee, at the meeting in July next, the names of those parishes in which the reduction in the stipend grant for 1886 had not been made good." By the Rev. J. D. Langley—"To rescind the resolution refusing the use of the Society's room for any purpose purely parochial." The following applications were referred to the Finance Committee for report—(1) £100 towards stipend of a clergyman, district of Dulwich Hill. (2) £50 towards stipend of a clergyman, district of Springwood and Lawson. The following is the list of stipend and other grants for the year 1886, voted at the last meeting of the Committee of the Church Society.—Assistant clergy for the Diocese, £500; Infirmary chaplain, £100; Prince Alfred Hospital, £25; St. Luke's, Sydney (for six months), £27; St. Saviour's, Redfern, £31; Macdonaldtown, £45; St. Stephen's, N. Willoughby, £90; Marrickville, £67 10s.; St. Matthew's, Botany, £90; St. Peter's, Woolloomooloo (for curate), £60; St. Alban's, Five Dock, £98 6s. 8d.; St. John's, Balmain, £45; SS. Simon and Jude, £67 10s.; St. George, £45; Canterbury, £45; Granville and Guildford (for six months), £50; Rookwood and Auburn (for six months), £50; Pennant Hills and Ermington, £30; Strathfield, £90; Asylums, Parramatta, £100; All Saints', Parramatta (for curate for six months), £25; Croydon, £40; St. Barnabas' (for nine months), £37 10s.; St. Mary's, Balmain (for nine months), £75; Appin and Wilton, £100; Wingecarbee, £81; Broughton Creek, £65; Cobbitty, £48; Dapto, £90; Eum and Castlereagh, £58; Hartley, £90; Jamberoo, £72; Mulgoa, £67 10s.; Pictou, £67 10s.; Shoalhaven, £72; Uludauld, £72; Bulli, £90; Wallerawang, £90; Lithgow, £90; Pitt Town, £90; Kurradjong, £65; Penrith (for Curate) £60; Mittagong, £63; Berrima, £45; Campbelltown, £36; Blackheath and Katoomba, £90; Kangaroo Valley, £65; Sutton Forest, £45; Railway Works (for six months), £75; Warangoda Mission, £50; Church of England Seamen's Mission, £50. Catechists—Holy Trinity Church, £25; Christ Church, £50; Windsor, £75; Gordon and Hornsby, £75; Shoalhaven, £75; Illawarra Railway, Sec. No. 2, £100; S. Water Supply Works, £150; Pyrmont and Ultimo, £75; Bankstown, £50. Total, £4505 16s. 8d.

ENMORE.—At a well attended meeting of the parishioners of Christ Church, Enmore, held on Tuesday evening, December 15th (in Christ Church) the Rev. J. L. Taylor in the chair, Messrs. D. M. Maitland and J. J. Kay were elected by a large majority to be the Representatives to the Church of England Synod for the ensuing three years. At this meeting a long discussion ensued and great disappointment was felt by many of the parishioners at the meeting in not being able to elect Nominators for the parish in the event of a vacancy occurring in the cure of the same.

SYNOD REPRESENTATIVES.—St. Michael's, Messrs. Thomas Moore and James Greig. Broughton Creek, Rev. S. T. Tovey, Mr. Thomas Shephard. Pictou, Mr. M. H. Stephen, Q.C., and F. W. Uther. St. Stephen's, North Willoughby, Messrs. G. Whiting and J. Welch. St. Andrew's Cathedral, Messrs. B. Chadwick and J. Kent. For Hunter's Hill, C. E. Jeanneret and Shepherd Smith, Esqs., were elected to Synod, and Messrs. A. C. Garrick, C. J. Manning, and W. Owen, Q.C., parochial nominators. For St. Paul's, Lithgow, Messrs. Clarendon Stuart and Biggins were elected Synod representatives.

A MEETING of the parishioners of the parish of St. George was held in St. Paul's Church, Kogarah, on Wednesday evening last, when Messrs. T. S. Scholesfield and T. H. Walker were elected Synod representatives to the forthcoming Diocesan Synod.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.—On the 30th December last the corner-stone of the Warden's residence, in connection with St. Paul's College, was laid by His Excellency the Governor, in the presence of a distinguished company, and a large concourse of spectators, amongst whom were the following:—The Primate, Sir William Manning (Chancellor of the University), Professor Scott, Professor Anderson Stuart, and Principal Kinross, D.D.

The Rev. Canon Hey Sharp, the Warden of the College, in a preliminary address, stated that in addition to providing for residences for students, and for assistance and supervision, the College routine was intended to bring to bear, so far as they might, the influences of the teaching and of the worship of the Church of England.

His Excellency said,—My Lord, Mr. Warden, and Fellows of St. Paul's College: I have gratefully accepted your invitation to perform this function to-day of laying the corner-stone of your new building for the extension of your college. And here I may take the opportunity of thanking you very much in the name of my wife, as well as my own, for the invitation extended to us. You have spared no cost—the liberality of Parliament has been ably seconded by private enterprise. You have had the assistance of the best men of the mother-country. I may allude to the circumstance, with the deepest regret for the loss that mankind has sustained in his death, that you had for many years the inestimable advantage of the teaching of one of the greatest scholars of the world—I allude to the venerable Professor Bedham. I am too recent an arrival here to assume the res-

ponsibility of speaking on subjects which refer to systems of public instruction, about which great diversities of opinion exist between sections of the public equally intelligent and equally conscientious; but, perhaps, I may be permitted to draw attention to some secular advantages which are obtained by resident students in universities. By their daily intercourse with their fellows they are taught habits of self-respect, self-control, and self-reliance—(hear, hear)—while any tendency to undue self-importance is kept in check by the mental or physical superiority of others; and last, but not least, friendships are often made of great mutual advantage. Individually I have a grateful remembrance of the advantages gained by those who, like myself, received an education in the resident colleges of England. It is pleasing to a new comer to notice the harmony with which all Christian denominations are working here, and it was with the liveliest satisfaction that I read the other day, in one of the country papers, a graceful acknowledgment from the lips of the head master of one of the Church of England Grammar Schools of the work done by the Roman Catholic Church in higher education in this colony. (Hear, hear.) My Lord, Mr. Warden, and gentlemen, in declaring, as I shall do directly, that this stone to be well and truly laid, I humbly venture to express the hope that this college may be in the future, as I believe it has been in the past, a credit to the colony, and also to the great institution of which it forms so important a part, and a dear home to laborious and scholarly youth. (Cheers.)

The Primate next delivered a brief address, and among other things said: Putting the religious question altogether out of their view, if they were to have in their University the higher academic training they must have colleges of that common life which St. Paul's, among others, represented. If he saw even an undenominational or secular college he would wish it well. In England, however, they have no experience of colleges which had not been kept together by the bond of common religious life and common religious worship. He must not end without touching upon the third significance of their act to-day. It was significant that that college was not merely academic, but one for broad and comprehensive religious teaching. He thought it was not known there that it was carrying out distinctly the old charter of that university, the preamble of which contained these remarkable words: "The University is founded for the advancement of religion and morality, as well as for the promotion of useful knowledge." There were reasons which prevented that object being carried on with the simplicity which belonged to the older universities. There was not here a theological faculty which should bring in the best services of the real masters of human thought; there was not here a University Church which should gather an academical audience Sunday after Sunday for the higher religious and doctrinal teaching.

A collection was then taken up towards the building fund of the college, and the funds were enriched by the day's proceedings by upwards of £335.

REV. H. J. ROSE.—An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday last, at St. John's School Church, St. Leonards. The Rev. H. J. Rose, late curate of Christ Church parish, and Church of England chaplain with the Soudan Contingent, was presented by the parishioners with a testimonial in the form of a purse of sovereigns. Mr. J. R. Love, one of the churchwardens, in making the presentation, spoke of the loss the parish had sustained in the removal of Mr. Rose to Redmyre, where he had been appointed incumbent.

ST. JOHN'S, PARRAMATTA.—A very handsome brass eagle lectern has just been presented to St. John's Church, Parramatta, by relatives of an old colonist, the late Mr. John Brown, of Colstoun, on the Paterson River. It bears the inscription, "To the glory of God, and in loving memory of John and Charlotte Brown, of Colstoun." On the book ledge reaching across the wings are the words, "The Lord gave the word. Holding forth the word of life. Many believed because of His own word."

PROSPECT WATERWORKS.—On Friday, the 18th inst., a special service was held in the Mission Church at the Prospect Camp, at which the Primate preached an earnest and practical sermon from 1st Corinthians xv. ver. 58. The Revs. Canon Gunther and John Spooner, and Mr. W. C. Roberts, the catechist engaged in connection with the works, took part in the preliminary service. The congregation was large, and the singing and responses were hearty. The church has recently been much improved, at a cost of over £80, and a bell (which was much needed) has been kindly given by Mr. William Hudson. Two services are held in this church every Sunday, besides a Sunday school, the attendance at which has reached as high as 75 scholars.

SEVEN HILLS.—The usual Christmas examination of the children attending St. Andrew's Sunday School, Seven Hills, and distribution of prizes, took place on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. After the distribution of prizes to the children, the incumbent, on behalf of the parents and a few friends of the school, presented to Mr. D. R. Howard a handsome marble time-piece, as a slight token of their appreciation of his earnest work as Superintendent for several years past.

AMONG other publications received we have room in this issue to acknowledge only Messrs. Joseph Cook & Co.'s *Churchman's Australian Almanack for 1886*. The Messrs. Cook are unusually early this year with this exceedingly valuable and useful Almanack which should be in the hands of every churchman. The price is only 1s. a copy, per post 1s. 1d.

GOULBURN.

TARALGA.—A SALE OF WORK AND LUNCHEON in aid of the Taralga Parsonage Fund took place at Golsip on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1 p.m. About 100 persons sat down to well-supplied tables. After luncheon, various useful and fancy articles were disposed of. The

result of the day's proceedings was £13 10s., which in such a scattered district is very satisfactory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held at the parsonage on Dec. 18. The Society now numbers 7 non-abstainers, 44 total abstainers, and 22 juveniles. Total, 73 members.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23rd, the Rev. W. M. Martyn, incumbent of St. Luke's, was presented with a buggy and set of harness, the cost being provided by members of the Church of England and other denominations throughout his widely-scattered district. The present will prove very valuable to the rev. gentleman, for in his reply thanking the subscribers, he mentioned that to simply supply the regular services in the parts outside Taralga necessitated the riding of at least 2600 miles yearly; while to visit his parishioners entailed an additional amount of over 1500 miles, making a total of over 4000 miles, a great portion of which is over country impassable for any vehicle.

QUEANBEYAN.—The Rev. Thomas Symonds arrived from Bodalla on the 8th to succeed the Rev. Charles Kingsmill in the pastorate of Queanbeyan. The latter gentleman has been removed to Young.

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE

ST. PETER'S, ARMIDALE.—After a week's searching examination, conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Ross, the following gentlemen were ordained in St. Peter's Cathedral, Armidale on Sunday, the 20th December, 1885:—Rev. George Sowler, Qirindi, Priest; Rev. Joseph Lucas Bosworth, South Grafton, Priest; Rev. Francis Witherby, Deacon, who goes to Grafton as assistant curate.

BATHURST.

PARKES.—A Bazaar was held here during the Christmas holidays, in aid of a fund for the building of a new Church. The sum realized was £165, which has been placed in the Bank as a fixed deposit for the present. Considering the depressed state of trades generally, the amount was highly satisfactory. When it can be augmented to about £500, it is intended to proceed with the erection of a new edifice. A gentleman, a stranger to the town, has generously promised a donation of £50, provided the sum of £450 be raised in addition. Having half the necessary funds in hand, before commencing the work, the after liabilities will not be great. The nave only will be built at first—leaving the transept and chancel to be proceeded with at a future date. The present structure is of wood, and is both small and inconvenient. The new church will be of brick, or stone.

COBAR.—The Rev. T. Dunstan, having resigned the incumbency of the Church of England here, a meeting of the parishioners is to be held to decide as to whether it is desirable to secure another clergyman.

SPICER'S CREEK, WELLINGTON-ROAD.—Mr. Stanley S. Lowe, of Springdale, has offered two acres of land as a site for a church, and a meeting of the residents was held on December 12, to take steps towards the erection of a suitable building. Mr. S. S. Lowe was voted to the chair. It was resolved to build a church for the use of the Protestant denominations, and £35 was promised in the room. Mr. S. S. Lowe was appointed secretary, and Mr. Jas. McDonald treasurer to the movement. At another meeting held on January 9, Mr. F. G. Lowe in the chair, the following conditions with regard to the land given by Mr. S. S. Lowe were agreed to by the meeting:—1. That the land and church be vested in five trustees. 2. That the building be open to the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, and to the authorised ministers of other Protestant denominations at the discretion of the trustees. 3. That in the event of a separation the land and building revert to the Church of England. Five trustees—namely, Messrs. F. G. Lowe, S. S. Lowe, A. Campbell, and J. Blackall, were appointed, as well as a building committee, to superintend the building. £85 has been promised, and the committee feel justified in beginning the building at once.

BLAYNEY.—An interesting service took place on New Year's Eve at Christ Church, Blayney, during which the Rev. F. G. Neild was inducted into the incumbency by the Vicar-General. The new incumbent had previously been an earnest labourer in two other parishes of the diocese, those of Cudal and Guyong, and it is confidently expected that he will be enabled to do a good work in the important town and large district now committed to his care. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Archdeacon Campbell.

ALL SAINTS' COLLEGE, DECEMBER 16.—The breaking up and distribution of prizes in connection with All Saints' College, took place at the College yesterday at 11 a.m. There was a large attendance. The Right Rev. Samuel Marsden presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Geckie, Mr. Bean, B.A. (Headmaster), Mr. C. H. Richards, Mr. H. W. Jose, and Mr. C. H. Sheddan (assistant masters.) The proceedings were opened by Dr. Marsden with prayer.

From the annual report. Mr. Bean read the annual report as follows:—To the visitors and trustees, All Saints' College.—My Lord and Gentlemen,—On this the eighth annual occasion upon which it has been my good fortune to address my report to you, it is my pleasing duty to declare that never in the history of this school has its position been firmer, its prospects brighter, or its general condition more satisfactory—notwithstanding the powerful State influences which might fairly be expected to militate against its success. The publication of the list of successful candidates for the Junior Examination is looked forward to with increasing interest by the public as a test of the position of the various schools. We schoolmasters look upon these examinations as a mixed blessing; and, as I have

urged before, there is a growing tendency in the schools of the colony to make success in the examinations the supreme end of a school. Far better would it be if the University were to send accredited examiners to the various secondary schools and have them examined, as they are in England, upon their own curriculum. It is not the province of University Professors to exhaust their brains in the inferior and mechanical work of examining schoolboys in spelling, geography, and English parsing, and if the transference of these duties to chosen graduates of the University should involve a serious pecuniary loss to the Professors, it would be better that the difference be made up to them in the University grant, rather than that the torrent of school competition which has begun to flow with such portentous rapidity should widen into a flood which carries all true education in ruin before it. It is the smaller schools which will be most injured by this movement. Large classical schools, like the Sydney Grammar School, can send up their quota of candidates to meet the competitive eagerness of the Sydney High School, and, at the same time, carry out a wider and more liberal course of study of their own, quite apart from and superior to the Public Examinations. But in the smaller schools, which are obliged relatively to give greater prominence to the work of Junior and Senior, it is no easy matter to get a boy to give attention to subjects which do not pay in examination. One of the most important of these subjects is Divinity, and I do not hesitate to declare my belief that the omission of this subject from the list of available subjects for public examination (a circumstance in which we differ from the English scheme of examination, is having a marked effect in depreciating the value set upon that subject in the Protestant and secular schools of the colony. However, the stream is flowing; the flood-gates of competition have been thrown open, and all Saints' College, like other schools, has to strive to keep in the main current. Taking these public examinations as a necessary and unavoidable evil, let us see what has been done. Last year we sent up five candidates, and passed all five; this year we sent up eleven, and passed ten. Last year we gained six Highs and twenty Lows; this year we have to our credit eleven A's and forty B's. So that on the whole we have about doubled our previous performances, and stand the eighth school in the colony in the number of passes. This looks like progress, and in a certain sense it is progress; but, for my part, I regret the inevitable curtailing of wider subjects of education necessitated by the University curriculum. Greek has suffered terribly; and, at last, to make sure that for some portion of the year we should have something like *Itera humaniores*, and a liberal education in this place, I arranged that in the last quarter of each year we should defy the public examiners, and indulge in authors and works not specifically named in the code. On other matters I must be brief, though much might be said. The numbers of the school have risen to 80 boys—the largest in its history. Various additions and improvements have been made in the buildings and arrangements; and we are doing the best we can, as a school unsupported by a subscribed foundation or by Government subsidy, to perform our duty in this place. One word, now, about the High Schools. So long as they and we exist together in Bathurst, I shall consider it my duty to protest against them; but in saying this, I would wish it to be understood that no reflection is made upon the excellent teachers who conduct those schools. People often say to me, "Why, the High Schools haven't done you any harm." You have more boys than ever, and there is plenty of room for the two schools side by side." Well, supposing you plant two poplars in ground suited for the nourishment of one large one, what is the result? Neither of the trees can attain its full growth: one must obstruct the other. And so it is with us. If there had been no thought of High Schools, we should have had a hundred boys here at least, by this time: the masters would have been gratuitously educating a dozen exhibitioners from the Public School: the fees for day-boys might have been lower by a guinea a quarter than what they are now compelled to be; the rich people of Bathurst would, possibly, have come forward to endow a school which showed itself to be liberal in its character; and, without costing the country a penny, one of the finest schools in the country, the envy of every town outside the metropolis, might have been adding to the fame of Bathurst. That is what might have been—if the ambition of aspiring politicians, or the vanity of system-mongers, could only have let us alone. But, if the Government hopes for uniformity of education in this country, I rejoice to think it is beyond the power even of a Government to force it on us. The noble efforts made by the Catholics to preserve their education system free, has at least saved for that portion of the community the individualism, which is the soul of education; and here and there a Protestant Denominational College will stand out above the plain of monotonous sameness, which is the necessary result of departmental organisation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MELBOURNE.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, the 20th ult., the Lord Bishop held an ordination at St. Peter's Church, Melbourne, when the Revs. F. Bailhache, J. F. Frewin, H. J. Howell, E. E. Potter, E. H. Scott, and G. F. South were ordained priests, and Messrs. A. C. Kellaway, B.A., G. J. Taylor, M.A., and F. Webb were ordained deacons.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. M. F. Cahill to officiate in the parochial district of Alexandria; the Rev. A. J. Drevett to officiate in the parochial district of Wodonga; the Rev. R. Heffernan to officiate in the parochial district of Mansfield; the Rev. A. C. Kellaway, to the curacy of St. James', Melbourne; the Rev. G. J. Taylor to officiate as curate in the parish of St. Paul's, Sandhurst; the Rev. F. Webb to the curacy of St. Matthew's, Frahran.

Your readers may be interested in knowing that the Bishop of Melbourne has given the Rev. R. Heffernan the living of Mansfield,

vacated by the death of Wm. Hutchinson. Jamieson is joined with Mansfield, and though worked by a Reader, the Bishop has placed it also under Mr. Heffernan's supervision. At his farewell sermon again on Christmas Day, at St. John's, the church was crowded to excess.

A CURATE is wanted for St. Mary's, Hotham, about the middle of next March. Stipend, £250. To apply to Canon Potter, St. Mary's, Hotham, Melbourne.

A READER is wanted for Fern Tree Gully and district. To apply to Rev. E. A. Crawford, Dandenong.

A LOCOM TENENS 12 months, March, 1886-87, is also wanted. To apply to Rev. B. Reed, Castlemaine.

BALLARAT.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, 20th December, Messrs. H. J. Carr and C. M. Lowe to the Holy Order of Deacons; and the Revs. H. Kendall and R. J. E. Hayman to the Holy Order of Priests.

APPOINTMENTS.—December 21.—Revs. H. J. Carr and C. M. Lowe as surrogates for the issue of marriage licenses.

NEWCASTLE.

THE LORD BISHOP opened the church of "St. Barnabas" Yarralong, for Divine service on 11th December last. After the usual dedication service, evening prayer was said, and his lordship preached an eloquent sermon from St. Matthew xxi. 13: "My house shall be called a house of prayer"; and St. Luke xi. 9: "When ye pray, say our Father which art in heaven." The church, a neat wooden structure, will comfortably seat about a hundred persons, and was crowded, the greatest attention being paid throughout the whole service. Nearly £20 was raised towards the expense of the building. Wyong and Yarralong Creeks were added to the Lake Macquarie District early in the past year under the incumbent of Wallsend, Rev. W. Tollis, and it is hoped that the second church will be completed in Wyong before Easter. Subscriptions will be gladly received in aid of this purely missionary work from any who may be disposed to assist in it, and may be forwarded to Rev. W. Tollis, Wallsend, or R. M. Walker, Belmont, Lake Macquarie.

BRISBANE.

LADY MUSGRAVE opened a bazaar at Southport on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, in aid of the building fund of the Anglican Church at that place. The bazaar was open on the two following days, and resulted in a substantial amount being added to the building fund.

THE RESIGNATION of the charge or cure of the Logan and Albert district of the Church of England will shortly be in the hands of the Bishop of Brisbane, and is to take place about the end of February next.

NORTH QUEENSLAND.

At a meeting of the Diocesan Council the Bishop of North Queensland stated that the Revs. C. G. Barlow, S. Siggers, and Mr. Ketchley were on their way to the colony. The Revs. J. T. Wilson and H. Muir were about to proceed to England. The Rev. W. F. Tucker was leaving Bowen, the Rev. W. A. Turner would go to Normanton, and that the Rev. W. F. Clive had gone to the Herbert River. The Ven. Archdeacon had visited Normanton, and prepared the way for Mr. Turner. The people of that town had already collected the sum of £250. It was resolved that the people of Normanton should be recommended to expend this money in the erection of a parsonage. His lordship also reported the arrival of Rev. G. White, M.A., and Mr. Williams, both for Charters Towers.

THE BISHOP of North Queensland has refused the living of Sutton, near London. It was offered to his lordship by the principal and fellows of Herford College, Oxford, and was of the exceptional value of £1050 with rectory house.

THE CLERGY and readers of the *Monthly Record* are reminded that Archdeacon Plume resigns its editorship with the present issue, and that he ceases to be responsible for its future publication.

The *Monthly Record* will be carried on under the joint-editorship of the Revs. W. F. Tucker and T. Taylor, to whom all communications should be addressed (vide Conference Report).

NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.

THE Primate has gone to New Zealand. We trust that the visit and change may be very beneficial to him personally, and that his influence and sympathy may have a good effect upon the New Zealand Church. It is well that these sister colonial churches should be drawn together in the bonds of faith, love and sympathy.

IT is not very long since the lumpers struck work, because they were not allowed pay for smoke time. The solicitors at Newtown have not struck, but they are much aggrieved because the C.P.S. will not allow them to smoke in the Court waiting-room. They brought their

grievance to his worship, hoping that he would give them redress. Failing in this, they are to submit their case to the Minister of Justice. We trust the worthy S. M. will be able to settle this knotty question, and spare the new Minister the trouble of adjudicating in so difficult and momentous a case so soon after entering upon his office.

THE strike in Melbourne is producing the results which follow in all such cases. The men on strike and their families are enduring the hardships which must accompany the loss of wages, and are encountering all the dangers and evils of idleness and the indulgence of that bitterness which is engendered by the situation. Merchants and other business people are experiencing the utmost inconvenience. It appears that just now there is a most favourable market for all kinds of produce in Sydney, but the difficulty of transport, owing to the strike, almost destroys the advantage which would be derived by Victorian merchants in sending their goods to Sydney. We hope that the shipowners will be able to secure the service of men who have no connection with any Union, and that the strikers may learn a lesson which will save them from future folly and loss.

THE picnic held by the Secular Association on Sunday last is a disgrace to our civilization and a reproach to our profession as a Christian nation. All the accompaniments of the ordinary holiday were brought into requisition. Amusements of every kind were indulged in, and the day which the Lord has claimed for Himself was devoted to selfishness and sin. Is nothing to be done to put a stop to open profanation of the day of the Lord? Is there no one to rise up and assert the authority of law both human and divine?

THE Evangelical Alliance has once more brought Christians together for prayer at the beginning of the new year. We are glad to know that the meetings have been well attended in Sydney, and that at them the spirit of love and prayer prevailed. We have no fear for our land when those who love the Lord are united in prayer and labour. The ungodliness of men may wound the people of God, may grieve the Lord Himself, but the Lord will not forsake His people—nor fail to hear them when they cry unto Him.

IN a sub-leader in our last issue we stated that the Committee of the Church Home was looking for premises containing much more accommodation than those which have been occupied during the past year. We are glad to know that a suitable house has been secured in Surry Hills, where about 40 women can be taken in, besides leaving room for the reception of persons who might wish to have separate treatment. The new premises contain also all the appliances of the laundry which are necessary, and which will help largely to support the Home. In addition to these advantages there is also ground about the House where the inmates can obtain recreation, exercise and fresh air.

THE meeting convened by the Bishop to consider the advisability of establishing the Church Army in Sydney, decided, that while they regarded the necessity of special evangelistic work as being very urgent, it was not desirable to introduce as a diocesan movement the institution known as the Church Army. A recommendation was adopted that an evangelistic agency, to be known as the "Church of England Home Mission," should be instituted. The organization of this mission was left in the hands of the Bishop.

THE Salvation Army strictly forbids any of its officers attending any place of worship outside that body, and we are informed that instant dismissal would follow a violation of this law. It discourages any member attending any service or meeting not in connection with it, although not able to enforce such a rule as in the case of paid officers. An illustration of this intolerance has lately been seen in the case of an ex-captain of the Army who took part in some Evangelistic work of another denomination in the city. He was at once arraigned and tried by court-martial, the result of which was a caution that if the

offence was repeated he would be cut off "root and branch." This is Popery with a vengeance!

WHAT an unsavoury business this is—the disposal of the nightsoil, but how tremendously important. In reading the accounts of visits of inspection, dared and carried out by adventurous writers for the daily press, who penetrated the districts where the "whopping" goes on, our flesh crept, and sensations such as trouble some good people when "rocked in the cradle of the deep," came over us, and we felt a desire for the open air. When will our authorities deal with it, we wonder? But we wonder still more how people live near these places. To say the least of it, we have here a wonderful proof of the adaptability of the human organisation, and the power of endurance mercifully bestowed upon man.

THE "Soudan Encampment" has come to an end, and if big receipts be the test of church work, then it has been most successful. But where faith in God or charity towards our neighbour came in, we are at a loss to see. Showmen do not ordinarily lay claim to these high motives in carrying on their business, and if the late show had been placed on its proper footing as a theatrical speculation, there might have been no objection to it, but we do protest against any connection between it and true charitable effort such as becomes the Church of Christ to engage in.

IT is pitiful to read of the death of so many holiday makers by drowning on New Year's Day. And the saddest part of the record is that one at least of the victims had been maddened with drink, had been in fact strapped in the boat for his own preservation—and then the proceedings at the inquest on his remains were disgraced by the conduct of a jurymen who, it was said, was under the influence of the same terrible power. Turn where one will the tracks of this destroyer are visible.

THE *S. M. Herald* is sarcastic on certain appointments of Ministers in the late and present Governments. He may have gone further back for that matter into the Stuart ministry. The *Herald* says that these "bad appointments to the Cabinet bring ridicule on the high positions." We may add not only ridicule. A bad and unprincipled minister, selected it may be for his "fishiness," or powers of third-rate talk, or for mere party purposes, or it may be to repay some sort of private and personal obligation—and there have been stated to be some such cases—is the dead fly in the pot of ointment of the apothecary causing the whole to stink.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION AT HOME.

We furnish in this issue a further instalment of extracts on the Disestablishment Question at Home, consisting of "Our Liberationist Allies," showing the causes which lie at the root of the movement; of the estimate of the venerable, learned, and celebrated Dr. Dollinger, of the result in Europe of the Disestablishment; and of the actual results of Disestablishment in France, even though of a corrupt and effete Church. Our want of space alone prevents us giving also in this issue the manifesto of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York at the late elections.

LIBERATIONIST ALLIES.

Notwithstanding the Bishop of Carlisle's optimist assurances to the contrary, the most telling "case for Disestablishment" at the present moment is the existence and the growth, unchecked, tolerated, too often petted, of Ritualism. The common people simply hate it. Occasionally a Ritualistic clergyman of exceptional devotion and power of sympathy gets hold of a poor district and nearly influences its inhabitants, but it is a rare phenomenon produced, not by, but in spite of, his ecclesiastical idiosyncrasy. Generally it is just the reverse. There are scores of Ritualistic churches in the poor neighbourhoods of our large towns, where an immense deal of honest endeavour and fervid zeal are expended, but the results are meagre. A system false in itself and out of harmony with the instinct of the people makes no way. It is a foreign thing, sometimes feared, sometimes despised, but always disliked and shunned. Ritualism undoubtedly appeals to certain phases of feeling amongst the upper and middle classes; it is eminently capable of being "the fashion." To a considerable extent it has been the fashion for some years past. It possesses the advantages, and also the drawbacks, incident to a position shared by chignons and croquet in the past, and tricycles and lawn tennis

in the present. For there are drawbacks. Not only are such fashions temporary, they are also partial. They only slightly touch the artisan and small shop-keeper class, while for the poor they have absolutely no attraction.

When we are considering the influence of Ritualism on the Disestablishment struggle, this fact must be borne in mind. We are face to face with the democracy. It is not what the well-dressed crowds of a fashionable watering-place may think of the "Six Points," or their satisfaction in choral celebrations and altar lights, which will decide the fate of Establishment. The verdict lies with the common people. That verdict will we believe be against the Church or not, according as the mischievous follies of Ritualism are taken as typical or accidental. If the Ritualists are assumed, as in some districts they will be, to represent the Established Church, the severance of Church and State will be welcomed and demanded. If, on the other hand, their true position as traitors and enemies to the Church is recognised, the folly of punishing the Church for its misfortunes will, we trust, be recognised too.

It is strange how slow men are to realise changes in their own environment. The vaster the change the tardier its appreciation. Thus the *Church Times*, ever since the failure of the late Ritual prosecutions, has maintained a tone of sleek comfortable effrontery in curious contrast to the frantic abuse and raving with which it used, and still continues occasionally, to edify its readers. Last week it discussed, with much complacency, the cause of the sunny times Ritualism is enjoying, and with an innocence almost incredible in its verdancy, attributes it to the effect produced on the public conscience by one of its own quibbling subterfuges foisted on the Thirty-nine Articles! A second rate display of caustic ingenuity is supposed to have turned us all into meek and contented spectators of the Romanizing conspiracy! Even the *Church Review* with its feebler vitality plumes itself after its flumby fashion, and professes to be greatly shocked because we ventured to protest against the Bishop of Lincoln's undisguised contempt for the law and custom of the Church in which he has so recently been appointed a chief ruler. Both journals seem very happy and satisfied, and so far as we can judge, they rightly represent the feeling of their party.

But assuredly they are reckoning without their host. The Ritualists have succeeded hitherto just as the Parnellites and their allies, the assassins and boycotters of the Land League, have succeeded because they have gone all lengths, trading on the unwillingness of their opponents to do the same. But Mr. Gladstone's Reform Act has introduced a fresh element which our good friends the Ritualists have got to reckon with, whether they like it or not. The new voters are not squeamish, they are not troubled with much sentiment. The issues which they will take up for discussion will be broad, definite, and simple; in dealing with them the electorate will be swayed by no very refined or complex considerations. The policy of the Ritualist is doomed to failure beforehand, in the face of such a tribunal. The Democracy will not hesitate. Whether it wants Church and State under any circumstances may be uncertain, but that it will not tolerate an Established Church in which Ritualism is dominant, is not uncertain at all, and if this is the alternative, the Church will be swept away. Either Ritualism or the Establishment must go, for the people have to decide, and they will not have both.—*London Record*.

DR. DOLLINGER'S ESTIMATE OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. Liddon has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times*, from which we extract the following:—

"When Mr. Gladstone's manifesto appeared, I was with Dr. Dollinger at Tegernsee, in Bavaria. The manifesto, of course, was much commented on in the German papers, and it was a natural topic of conversation. On the paragraph relating to Disestablishment, Dr. Dollinger said:—'For my part I think that any such measure should be firmly resisted. It would be a blow to Christianity, not only in England, but throughout Europe.' Thinking that I might have partly misunderstood him I begged him to repeat his words. He did so, with increased emphasis. Without maintaining that intimate association with the civil power had always been an advantage to religion, or that the existing relations of Church and State in England are of an ideal description, or that, if disestablished and disendowed, the Church of England would perish as a religious body, or that she might not, after an interval, enjoy a more vigorous life than now—at least, in some respects—he yet held that the broadest and most serious aspect of such a 'catastrophe' would be that of a 'blow' to the cause of religion throughout Christendom. If such a measure were adopted by the Legislature of a country with a history like that of England, there could be no mistake as to its significance. It would be well understood alike by the friends and the foes of Christianity—in Germany, in France, throughout the civilized world.

"Dr. Dollinger is 86 years of age; but his mind is as clear as when in 1870, he decided on the most important act of his life. By habit and temperament a severe student and critic, he is incapable of exaggeration in the expression of opinion. There is nothing to engage his sympathies on either side in English

politics, unless it be his long friendship with and sincere respect for Mr. Gladstone. But he probably knows more of the history of Christendom than any other living man; and few there are, if any, who can review with a survey, so comprehensive and so equitable, the various influences which, from without or from within, affect, in whatever use, the Christianity of our day."

The vast proportion of human beings which in every age and nation has but a feeble hold on any strictly religious people, and which in its thoughts on serious subjects is mainly guided by the acts of great public bodies of men, will under the Disestablishment of the English Church mean that Christianity is going down in the world, since it is at last losing its old place of honour in the estimate of the practical English race; and the consequence will be a wider removal of this large mass of men from the influence—not altogether worthless because precarious—of Christian ideas and truths. Such a result, as I have said, will not be deemed a misfortune by those who deny the truth and worth of Christianity; but it would be doing a great injustice to Mr. Miall and his co-religionists to attribute to them any such opinion."

RESULTS OF DIVORCE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

In France, the classes which take part in politics, honey-combed with infidelity, "have hunted Christianity as an unclean thing from the schools, from the tribunal, from the hospitals, and from the side of the dying patients." Thus the Marquis of Salisbury. What has actually happened in France is not a question of controversy at all, but a question of fact about which there can be no dispute. It is a fair argument that what has happened in the neighbouring country was not only the practical but the almost inevitable outcome of the principle of severing the tie between the State and Christianity. It has been found that the tie in question is much more complex and more intimate than it has been generally believed to be. The French statesmen who began the movement would have been as horrified as Lord Salisbury himself if they had been told that once the connection between Church and State was loosened, Christianity would be hunted as an unclean thing from the schools, the tribunals, and from the bedside of the dying. But the French leaders found themselves driven by circumstances to go to unexpected lengths if they were to make good their first steps. All the women and perhaps half the men in the country are more or less sincere believers in the principles of religion. When they are assailed on the side of their traditional sentiments, they naturally oppose a strenuous resistance. Passions are aroused on both sides, and the side which gives way regards itself as dishonoured. The movement in France was at first professedly directed against the non-authorized congregations, which were summarily broken up and expelled. Having done so much, it was found that nothing had been accomplished, but that the authorized congregations were alarmed and exasperated. It was not safe to allow them to continue to teach in the schools, and the schools were laicised, or to visit the hospitals, and the chaplains were dismissed, or to have access to the soldiers, and military chaplains were dispensed with. The State must not allow a hostile priesthood to parade emblems of sedition in the public streets. Religious processions traditionally tolerated in pious neighbourhoods were forbidden. The cross was removed from the schools and the courts of justice. A number of deputies called the attention of Government to the fact that while the Christian emblems were removed from the schools and the courts, the cross loomed over Paris from a thousand steeples, and they pressed for its removal. The Panthéon had been secularised, and the great cross taken down at heavy expense. The ecclesiastical budget fixed under the concordat had been denounced by a strong party in the Chamber, and committees have recommended that the buildings given for charitable purposes to religious institutions shall be resumed by the State, and so on: The State is urged to refuse the young men in training for the ministry exemption from military service. It is pointed out that three years of barrack life would unfit the bulk of them for the service of the altar, and that it is even now found impossible to recruit the priesthood, seeing that their miserable stipends range from twenty to sixty pounds a year, and that many of them are in a state of chronic misery. But the answer is that the State has nothing to do with the Church, and that the recognition of special claims would be an infringement of the principle of neutrality in religious matters. Neutrality in religious matters is held to require that nothing should be said about religion to French schoolboys, and when it was asserted that the Republic had expelled God from the schools, an official representing the Government at a distribution of prizes informed the pupils that the charge was false, for nothing could be expelled which did not exist, *et Dieu n'existe pas!*"

We have received two small amounts as subscription, viz: 2s. and 8s., without the names of the senders being stated. The subscription receipts for January will be notified in our next issue, and should the senders of the above amounts not find them acknowledged will they please communicate with

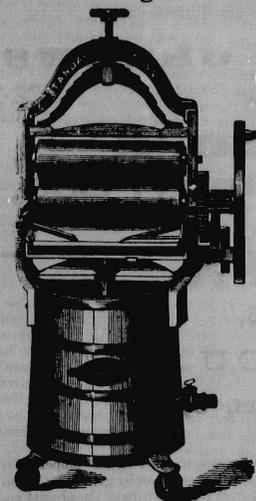
THE MANAGER.

Avoid Contagion. Save Money. Do your own Mangling.

HOLDSWORTH & COMPANY,

SYDNEY.

We give our best attention to the Mangle Trade.



THE MOST IMPROVED
Wringing and Mangling
MACHINERY

THE
"DOLLY WASHER"

ALL OUR
MANGLES

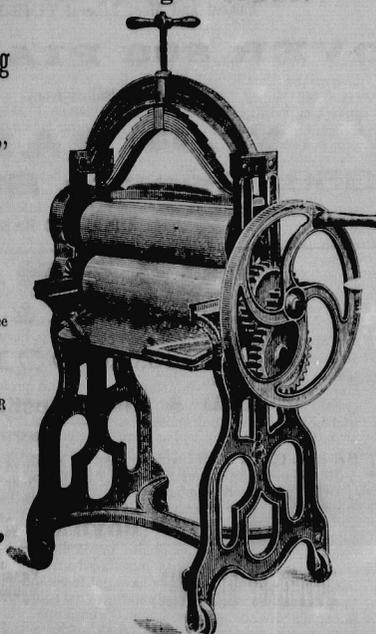
ARE SENT OUT
READY FOR USE.

OUR
CUSTOMERS

Are thus saved the inconvenience
and annoyance caused by
the defects in the
FITTING UP.

WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR
MANGLES.

HAVE YOUR MANGLING
DONE AT HOME.



Holdsworth & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers,

THE N. S. W. MANGLE DEPOT,

448, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

PERSONS ABOUT TO FURNISH

—SHOULD VISIT CHARLES READ'S—

City Carpet, Floorecloth, Upholstery and Bedding Warehouse,

—AND INSPECT—

THE NEW DESIGNS

OF BRUSSELS, VELVET PILE and TAPESTRY CARPETS, FLOORCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS DAMASKS, CRETONNES, &c., &c., from the best manufacturers and designers in the world C.R. having made arrangements for regular shipments of the same, is in the position to offer them AT PRICES NOT TO BE SURPASSED IN THE COLONY. FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED BEDDING RE-MADE, VENETIAN BLINDS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., Fitted on the shortest possible notice.

ESTIMATES GIVEN IF DESIRED

CHARLES READ,
359 George-st., Sydney, 3 doors from King-st.

JOHN PEASE, Venetian Blind Manufacturer,
8 & 10 NEWTOWN ROAD, Darlington, Sydney.

Importer of Brass Window Cornices, Fringes, Upholsterer's Trimings, Picture Rods, and Fittings, Gilt Picture Wire, &c

PIANOS.

W. H. PALING & CO.,
LIMITED.

Easiest and Most Liberal TIME-PAYMENT SYSTEM applied to any Instrument.

OVER 800 PIANOS AND ORGANS

To Select from. Liberal Discount for Cash, at

W. H. PALING & CO.,
356, George Street, Sydney, 356,
OPPOSITE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

£5, £6, & £8 VILLA SITES,
OVERLOOKING

LIVERPOOL RACECOURSE.

Plans free on application to

BOYD & KING, Auctioneers, 98, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

THE REV. C. WATERS having applied on behalf of a large number of purchasers who are about to settle on this property for dedication of the "Church Reserve" for the purpose of erecting a WESLEYAN CHURCH, Notice is hereby given that unless a majority of purchasers of other denominations apply for a similar permission within 10 days from the date hereof, the present applicants will receive the grant applied for.

BOYD and KING, Auctioneers and Agents for the Vendors of the Cabramatta Estate.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. R. Robinson & Sons,
IRONMONGERS,
Manufacturers and Importers,
Of 486, GEORGE STREET

BEG TO NOTIFY the REMOVAL of their
Business, on and after March 16, to their

NEWLY ERECTED and
COMMODIOUS PREMISES,

Columbian Warehouse,

243 & 245,

CASTLEREAGH STREET,

Near Bathurst Street,

OPPOSITE PROTESTANT HALL.

Special Announcement.

NEW
COFFEE PALACE.

J. THOMAS, Proprietor.

A NEW and MAGNIFICENT
COFFEE PALACE has been
OPENED.—Most Centrally-Situated
in GEORGE STREET.

Superior BEDROOMS—
SINGLE and DOUBLE.

The DINING ROOMS are Spacious
and Well-Ventilated.

SITTING, SMOKING, & READING
ROOMS,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
LAVATORIES.

Note the Address—

Town Hall Coffee Palace,
NOS. 519, 521 & 523,
George Street South.

WRITE FOR PATTERNS OF
APPROBATION PARCEL

TO
Rosalie, Lloyd & Co.,
GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY,

FOR

MILLINERY	LACES
FLOWERS	FEATHERS
UMBRELLAS	PARASOLS
LADIES' OUTFITS	CHILDREN'S OUTFITS
BABY LINEN	TENNIS APRONS
TENNIS HATS	SUN HATS
TEA GOWNS	DRESSING GOWNS.

Rosalie, Lloyd and Co.

Be to give SPECIAL NOTICE to the above
Department, which are now replete with
every Novelty of the Season.

N.B.—Our Glove Department is really
second to none in the Colony, the Entire
Stock being quite Fresh, and made by

G. H. COURVOISEUR ET CIE,
FOWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
DENT, ALLCROFT & CO.,

And we Sell them at

London Prices.

The "Market Cloth Hall."

J. TURNER ROBINSON & CO.'S, Practical and Fashionable Tailoring House,
478, George Street, Opposite the Markets.

TEMPERANCE.

HOLY TRINITY.—The Juvenile Branch of the C.E.T.S. enjoyed a very pleasant evening on Tuesday, December 29th. Tickets for admission had been freely distributed among the young folks of the Sunday School, as well as among the members, and about 175 children were present, in addition to many adult friends. Mr. Renwick exhibited several series of pictures with his new Bicameral Magic Lantern, and, throwing the words on the screen enabled the children to sing "Onward Christian Soldiers," "Abide with Me," "Home Sweet Home," and the new National Anthem, "God bless our Native Land." Each child then received a Christmas card and a Hidden Treasure, all presented by a lady parishioner. On the motion of Archdeacon King, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Renwick, and the other friends by whose kindness the entertainment was provided.

ST. PETER'S MISSION GOSPEL TEMPERANCE WORK gets on well. Meetings which are well attended are held weekly and also monthly meetings for members, juvenile and adults, alternately every fortnight.

The Belgian Minister of War has issued an order insisting upon the absolute suppression in all barracks of the sale of alcoholic drinks. Thus he endeavors to lessen the contingent sent by strong drink to the prisons and cells. The regulation came into force the 1st January.

THE SERPENT OF APPETITE.—It is an old eastern fable, that a king once suffered the Evil One to kiss him on either shoulder. Immediately there sprang therefrom two serpents, who furious with hunger, attacked the man, and strove to eat into his brain. The now terrified king strove to tear them away and cast them from him, when he found to his horror, that they had become part of himself. Just so it is with every one who becomes a slave to his appetite. He may yield to it in what seems a very little thing at first; even when he finds himself attacked by the serpent that lurks in the glass, he may fancy he can cast him off. But alas! he finds the thirst for strong drink has become a part of himself. It would be almost as easy to cut off his hand. The poor poet Burns said that if a barrel of rum placed in one corner of a room; and a loaded cannon in another, pointed towards him, ready to be fired if he approached the barrel, he had no choice but to go for the rum.—*Christian Herald.*

UNDER the auspices of the Banks' Prayer Union, and the presidency of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Spurgeon recently addressed a meeting of bank clerks, who had been invited to the Egyptian Hall. There was a crowded attendance. In the course of his remarks he said:—"We must stoop before God that we may conquer amongst men. After belonging to the Kingdom ourselves, we should seek to spread that Kingdom, to try and bring others under the dominion of Christ. This should be the life-work of each man. Seek the imputed and also the infused righteousness of Christ. Does drunkenness eat out the very bowels of the nation? Do you want men of temperance? As soon as a man's name was on the church-book it should also be down on the temperance roll as one who stands to break every habit which now chains his countrymen to sin."

THE MISSION FIELD.

FOOCHOW.

The *North China Herald*, writing on the Native Christian Church at Foochow, says:—Recently a very remarkable development of Christian activity is said to have taken place. A number of native converts have of their own accord volunteered to go as Christian missionaries to Corea; a very wealthy old Fukien gentleman, himself a recent convert, has given generous support to the undertaking, and in a few days the little band of devoted men intend to start for their field of labour under the tutelage of Rev. Mr. Wolfe. No special protection is afforded to British missionaries by the Treaty between Great Britain and Corea, nor, indeed, has any permission been given by the Korean Government for the preaching of Christian doctrine in the Peninsula. At the same time, we believe that there are already a number of Corean converts to Protestant Christianity, while the Catholic missionaries have been labouring in the country for many years, with a fair amount of success, considering the difficulties they have encountered. And there is certainly no treaty between Corea and China in which Chinese converts are prohibited from visiting the former country for the purposes of religious propaganda. The high estimation in which the Chinese appear to be held in Corea will no doubt do something to pave the way for the missionaries from Fukien, and it is to be hoped that the apparently receptive nature of the Corean disposition will help to facilitate their work. As far as we know, this is the first instance of any Chinese Christians leaving their own country to preach Christianity among other nations.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. STERN.

Missionary biography has long occupied a prominent place in the annals of human experience. Even the most worldly have been constrained to admit, that apart from the great object of

making known the Gospel of salvation to the nations of the earth, the results of Missionary labours have advanced in the greatest possible degree the interest of geographical, ethnological and linguistic science. To these achievements, the great Missionary, whose removal has caused so much sorrow, has been a brilliant contributor. His journals and published works are full of information, and his vivid and interesting description of men and manners, can never fail to leave an indelible impression upon the memories of his readers.

Henry Aaron Stern was born on April 11th, 1820, in the village of Unterreichenbach, near Gelnhausen, in the Duchy of Hesse Cassel. His parents, Aaron and Hannah Stern, were both zealous and consistent believers in the creed, and followers of the practices of the Synagogue. Henry was the youngest of their children, and they had a great desire that he should distinguish himself in one of the few professions which were then open to the Jews. In the hope that he would enter the medical profession, they sent him to a good school in the important town of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. There he remained from the age of eleven to that of fourteen. His parents removed to Frankfurt, and the house still exists in which they resided in the picturesque and celebrated "Judengasse." The intercourse of young Stern with other lads who were engaged in commerce, gave his mind a bent in that direction, and his parents with considerable reluctance agreed that such should be his future vocation.

The pursuit of his new calling led him to the great commercial town of Hamburg, when he was about seventeen years of age. There he frequently passed a house which was occupied by a former devoted and successful Missionary of the Society, the late Mr. Moritz. Mr. Moritz placed a glass case near the entrance of his house, in which were exposed for sale a number of Hebrew and German books. The open pages attracted the attention of the youth, and again and again he would pause on his way in order to read their contents. He ascertained, on enquiry, that the owner of the glass case was a person who sought the conversion of Jews to the Christian faith. This he regarded as preposterous. But although at the time, he possessed no genuine religious principles, yet the Christian books, which from time to time he had the opportunity of reading, convinced him that the creed of the Christians was far more rational than the burdensome ritual imposed by the Rabbis.

Young Stern having received an offer of a good appointment in London, arrived at the English metropolis in 1839, but, the failure of the firm by whom he expected to have been employed, crushed his sanguine expectations. It was, however, by this trying process, that God designed to open to him a more excellent way. His pride forbade his return either to Hamburg or Frankfurt. At the same time his means were being gradually exhausted, and his future was the subject to him of much anxiety.

One Sunday afternoon, a young fellow-lodger invited him to accompany him to Palestine Place Chapel, at which they might have the opportunity of seeing those whom they called "apostates." Having no other occupation, he agreed to go. The service that afternoon was performed by the late reverend Dr. McCaul. The young man was greatly impressed with all that he saw and heard. Under the influence of those impressions, he repaired again to Palestine Place the next day, and having the opportunity of a long conversation with the Rev. J. C. Reichardt, whose affectionate and pious demeanour greatly struck him, the favourable impressions of the preceding day were confirmed. These visits were frequently renewed; the Christ of the Old Testament was always the subject of conversation, and it appeared to the young Israelite as a singular coincidence, that in London, as in Hamburg, he had been brought into contact with Christianity and Christians without any design of his own. He now resolved to read the New Testament, with the assurance that if it did him no good, it could do him no harm. To use his own language, "To my surprise, and the lessons it inculcated, the moral precepts it enjoined, and the characters it portrayed, appeared to me wonderful and extraordinary. No such perfect person as these publicans and fishermen described had ever appeared on earth. Whence did they procure their model. Whence their inspiration? The volume I had begun to read with indifference, I now read with attention. If there be a Saviour, I mentally exclaimed, it must be Jesus. No one ever exhibited such love, put forth such supernatural energy, nor uttered such words of wisdom. I longed to be His disciple, but dreaded the grief the intelligence would inflict on my parents."

And now came the great struggle which has been the painful experience of many a son of Abraham who has passed from death unto life. Young Stern's distress was at times so great that he was on the brink of despair. His slender means were disappearing, and even his watch and books were pledged in order to supply his wants. Keenly alive to the fact, that his convictions and belief had been undergoing a vital change, he dared not write to his parents for assistance, who might ere long be led to disown him. These difficulties were mentioned to Mr. Reichardt in subsequent conversations, who recommended him to enter the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, in which he might learn a trade and be able to earn his own bread.

How different was such a result to that to which he looked forward when he landed on the shores of England! But each day had confirmed him in the resolution to cast in his lot with the people of God. He became a member of the Institution, and although there was much in the surroundings which troubled his mind, his convictions of the truth of the Gospel became deepened, and his spiritual hunger and thirst increased. A course of instruction and preparation was carefully pursued. Stern was found to be a true Nathanael, an Israelite indeed in whom was no guile. On March the 15th, 1840, he received the rite of baptism in the Chapel of the Society in which he had first heard the Gospel message. It was the most solemn moment of his life, when, under the leadings of the Holy Spirit, he dedicated himself to the service of Him, in whom he believed, as the Messiah of Israel.

The sincerity and simplicity of purpose which distinguished young Stern, were seen from the steady and conscientious manner in which he devoted himself to his trade in the Operative Institution, where he remained for two years. His talents and fitness for a higher calling were early perceived, and at the end of that time Mr. Reichardt recommended that he should be received into the Hebrew College, to be trained for Missionary work. The young convert possessed many qualifications which gave the assurance of success. Among these was his knowledge of Hebrew, German, French, as well as English, in the acquisition of which he soon showed himself to be a master. To this might be added some acquaintance with Latin and Greek. This was the period when the College was in the zenith of its greatest usefulness. The Rev. Dr. McCaul, possessed as he was of unusual gifts and capacity for the office, was the Principal, and the co-operation of such fellow-labourers as Messrs. Reichardt and Cartwright gave a tone and vigor to the work, which bore fruit in the many valuable men who were then sent forth into the Mission field.

In 1844, the Society established a Mission at Bagdad, under the direction of the late Rev. Murray Vickers. Two of the students of the College, Messrs. Stern and Sternschuss, were appointed to accompany Mr. Vickers to that city. It was arranged that they should stop at Jerusalem on the journey, and there the three fellow-labourers were admitted into Deacon's Orders, by Bishop Alexander, who had been consecrated to be the first Protestant Bishop in the Holy City.

(To be Continued.)

✻ CORRESPONDENCE ✻

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

We are obliged to J. H. for the extract from Canon Ellison, but regret we have no room for it.—Ed. C. E. R.

• We often receive papers from our friends from this and other colonies, without any indication of the portion to which our attention should be drawn. Among a heap of matter of some purely local significance we find it quite impossible to make the right selection. While, therefore, we thank our numerous friends and correspondents for their favors and their interest in us, we beg they will be so good as to mark any particular part they wish us to notice.—Ed. C. E. R.

THE BISHOPRIC OF BATHURST.

(To the Editor of the Church of England Record.)

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent R. W. allow me to say that the Committee appointed to select a Bishop for this Diocese has already met, and taken action in exact accordance with the terms of the Canon passed during the recent Synod. I feel sure that I express the feelings of every member of the elective body in saying that there is no desire among us for any unnecessary delay in filling the vacant See. At the same time the grave importance of the matter in hand prohibits haste.

I am, &c.,

T. R. C. CAMPBELL,
Vicar General.

REPLY TO "A CHURCHMAN."

(To the Editor of the Church of England Record.)

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th instant, I observe a letter signed "A Churchman" in which complaint is made that a clergyman who has recently conducted several missions in Sydney, "openly advocates the Confessional, and prayers for the dead, and to the dead."

I take for granted that the person to whom he alludes is the Rev. A. A. Maclaren of St. Paul's, West Maitland.

I cannot but think that the writer makes this charge upon hearsay evidence, and that he has probably never heard Mr. Maclaren himself at all.

At any rate I have Mr. Maclaren's own assurance, that he did not in Sydney and does not at any time, teach such things; and

I have every reason to believe that the clergy in whose parishes Mr. Maclaren worked would bear the same testimony.

I think "A Churchman" is doing the Church much harm and no good by writing anonymous letters of this sort, bringing accusations which I feel sure he cannot prove; but which nevertheless tend to bring into discredit, and doubtless cause pain to, a servant of Christ, whose earnest work many have acknowledged with thanks.

I am Sir,

Yours &c.,

ARTHUR E. SELWYN.

Christ Church, Newcastle,
December 30th, 1885.

ENGLISH + MAIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Nov. 27, 1885.

The elections are now in full swing, between 70 and 80 members having been returned. So far there is majority for the Conservatives, but of course this may be reversed or increased from day to day. The most remarkable fact is that the great towns are rapidly being converted to Constitutional doctrines. Blackburn, Preston, Cambridge, Chatham, Plymouth, Devonport, Yarmouth, Warrington and Staleybridge, among others have become Conservative. The Liberals have not so far gained a single seat. In the Strand division of London, Mr. W. H. Smith was returned by the grand majority of 8,100 votes. Birmingham however remains faithful to the caucus, returning no less than seven Liberals, but Mr. Bright only polled 766 votes over Lord Randolph Churchill: and probably any other candidate would have been defeated by him. Sir Charles Dilke in the Borough of Chelsea gained his seat only by the narrow majority of 100, which is almost equal to a defeat, especially as his opponent was a man unknown to fame. These are the chief events of the election so far. The Liberals stake their all on the counties where their wild and foolish bids for the votes of the ignorant, have largely alienated the more thoughtful and intelligent of the electors.

The greatest fear of all is the return of foreign affairs into Liberal hands. This event is more or less dreaded by all the intelligent people at home, by all the Courts and Cabinets of Europe, and certainly must be shared by the colonies. Europe is in no mood to be played with now. Sparks are smouldering in the magazine, and an explosion will be hard to prevent. But since war had begun, there is great rejoicing at the victories of the Bulgarian Prince. He has shown himself able, courageous, and spirited, to the immense delight of his former colleagues, the officers of the German army. Even the Russians are gratified with his prowess, and are in no way ill pleased at the defeat of Austria's protégé, King Milan. To-day we hear that the Servian army is routed, and the Bulgarians are on the point of crossing the frontier. There is no doubt as to the sympathies of England ever ready to flow out to the weak, and those who are attacked without provocation. The whole situation in the East has been full of surprises; but the outcome will doubtless now be the reinstatement of Alexander in Philippolis, whence he had withdrawn his troops, unless indeed Austria and Russia should come to open warfare.

Our own little war in Burma seems to have progressed most favourably. The Min-hla forts were taken with very trifling loss; and they were the only serious defences on the river between Rangoon and Mandalay. The vanity of the bombastic pretensions of the Lord of the White Elephant must now be evident even to the ignorance of his people, and thus they will be deprived of their sole incentive to valour. The bursting of a shell about their ears seems to have been too much even for that, since two shells sufficed to disperse an army. The news that four commissioners have been chosen to take over the government is important, as it shows that Lord Dufferin intends to annex the country; and that the name of Archibald Colquhoun, who has done so much to open out the country, appears as one of them, is a good augury for the future of British trade through Burma to China. What one man can do for his country is evident in his case, for if Burma be annexed, it will be entirely owing to his untiring explorations, and his writings on the subject of the "Highway to China." It will be great gain at least to have free traffic up the Irrawaddy, and also between our own provinces of Assam and Arakan and Burma proper. There, perhaps, English trade, which is now being shut out from every civilised country by hostile tariffs, may find relief, as long as the sword can hold open the gate.

The principle of fair trade is becoming a growing power in this country, though it is dubbed a heresy by the prophets of free-trade. It hopes for a great Zollverein between all the British possessions, and then a war of hostile tariffs against all countries who excluded (by duties often of 100 per cent.) the entry of British goods. All the necessaries of life are to be admitted free, other things are to be considered fair game. This is clearly not

protection, nor is it free-trade pure and simple, which consists in setting a grand and magnanimous example to all nations (for your own profit) and waiting till they fall into your trap. This they decline to do, and hence the new cry of fair trade. Fair trade thus could embrace New South Wales, but not Victoria whose tariffs are not retaliatory but simply intended to protect home industries. Free trade or fair trade, here in England in no long time we shall have no trade at all unless a change comes over it; of which, at present there is no sign whatever.

A remarkable story comes to us from the East. We are told that the great river Euphrates will in a few years be entirely dried up and lost in an ocean of sand, even now its course is reduced, before Babylon, to a narrow channel for the native boats. We cannot help in thought connecting this with the prophecy in Rev. xvi. 12 "And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up." As all students of prophecy know, many interpreters connect this passage with the gradual decline of the Turkish Empire, which arose from the Euphrates, and of which perhaps the present complications in the east may produce a further stage. Certainly a glance at a map of Turkey in Europe, as yet hardly out of date, compared with the tiny corner which now represents the absolute dominion of the Ottoman Porte, conveys a striking impression of the rapidity with which the overflow of the Deserts is receding from the submerged plains. Unhappily it will be long ere the churches of these freed countries will be Christians in anything more than in name.

The Gordon Boys home is now in working order. Some dozen or so of destitute lads from 14 to 16 have been obtained, and are dressed in military costume, and trained in strict military habits and discipline. Ere long it is hoped that 500 may be thus accommodated; so far they show a decided inclination for a soldier's life though not compelled to adopt it. This will indeed be a good investment for charitable funds and based on the sound principles of supplying a national need—honest, sober, and religious soldiers.

The Autumn thus far has been a very wet one, and an early frost has done a good deal of harm, nevertheless fashionable society remains out of town and endures the miseries of the country and the talk of hunting and shooting as best it may. Ladies however find a congenial field in canvassing, which many of them perform most ably.

LAY READERS' ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of this association was held in the Church Society's House on the evening of the 12th instant. The Rev. Canon Moreton, in the absence of the president and vice-presidents, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by the chairman supplicating the Divine blessing upon the proceedings; and then delivered an earnest address, in the course of which he spoke kindly words of encouragement to the active workers of the Association, and expressed his deep sympathy with their work. After referring to some suggestions once made for awakening a sister church by means of lay agency, the rev. gentleman proceeded to say that so convinced was he of the value of lay help that he would rejoice to see the day when, under proper direction, the pulpits of our churches could occasionally be occupied by earnest and cultured laymen—men who, by contact with their fellows, have a better acquaintance with the temptations, the trials, the difficulties, and the needs of everyday life, than, too often, the regularly ordained ministers have. Not that he, who had grown old in his master's service, wanted to be relieved of the work which undoubtedly belonged to him, but he felt convinced that if such a course were possible, an overworked clergyman would now and then obtain a beneficial rest, and his congregation would have the truth presented to them in a more racy manner, and from a point of view which might prove more acceptable, and obtain a more ready hearing than the selfsame truth set before them by him whom they have been accustomed to hear from year's end to year's end. At a later stage of the meeting the Rev. H. L. Jackson gave expression to his concurrence with the views propounded by the Rev. Canon.

The report and statement of accounts were read by the honorary Secretary and the Treasurer. Therefrom was gathered that the work of the Association had in no wise been diminishing. The number of services undertaken during the past year was 519, a number exceeding that of the previous year by 69. The localities visited for the conducting of Divine service numbered 40. Since the formation of the Association, upwards of ten years ago, it would appear from the records that 5217 regular services have been conducted. Much assistance has also been rendered by members reading lessons in church, giving addresses in Sunday schools; and in the absence of clergymen conducting funeral services, and in extreme cases of emergency administering the rite of baptism. The Treasurer's statement showed that after payment of working expenses a sum of £16 16s. 4d. remained to the credit of the Association.

After the transaction of the formal business of the evening, a lengthy and animated discussion ensued, arising from the

proposition to amend several clauses of the constitution, for the purpose of expanding the Association, in order that it might embrace "Local Lay-Readers," i.e., Lay Readers holding parochial or local licenses in contradistinction to Lay Readers belonging to the Association holding general or diocesan licenses. As there appeared to be diverse opinions as to the feasibility of uniting the two classes so as to work in harmony, it was resolved that no alteration should be made at the present time.

This conclusion was arrived at more readily when it was made known that upon the Primate's return from New Zealand, he intends to take steps for the formation of an association which will embrace in one body all the Lay agencies now existing in the diocese.

The meeting was brought to a close by the chairman pronouncing the benediction.

Any information required by clergymen needing assistance in their work, or by gentlemen desirous of becoming members of this Association, can be obtained from the energetic and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Joseph Cook, No. 490, Kent-street South, Sydney.

THE BISHOP OF GOULBURN'S VISITATION JOURNEY IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF THE DIOCESE.

Friday, 20th November. At an early hour the Bishop, being driven by Mr. Soares, left Mundarlo for Adelong Crossing, which was escorted the Bishop some distance to St. James' Church. There was a fair attendance, and thirteen were confirmed. After service the Bishop took lunch at Mr. Howe's, with Messrs. Turner, Roberts, Luff, annexed to Gundagai parish; and then, with the Rev. G. Soares, continued his journey to Adelong, into which he was accompanied by Messrs. Kendall, Budd, Taylor, Egan, Soares, Miss Soares, and others. At 8 p.m. a meeting was held at Mr. Kendall's, and was well attended. It was then reported that the parsonage debt had been reduced to £360, and that there was an old debt of £241 for money long since borrowed to pay a preceding clergyman. It was resolved that efforts be made to cancel these debts at an early date.

Saturday, 21st November. Much of the day was spent in calling upon the church people in the town, and in attending to official correspondence.

Sunday, 22nd November. The Bishop preached twice to large congregations, and confirmed twenty-eight at the morning service, when the Holy Communion was also administered in St. Paul's Church.

Monday, 23rd November. He and the Rev. G. Soares made an early start for Tumberumba, which was reached 6.30 p.m., after a laborious and difficult journey to the high land, and a call at Mr. Livingstone's by the way; and were hospitably received at the beautiful residence of T. Mate, Esq.

Tuesday, 24th November. At the morning service eleven were presented by the Rev. G. Soares, and confirmed before a full congregation in St. Jude's Church. In the course of the day the Bishop and Mr. Soares called on some of the principal residents, and in the evening met a number of gentlemen at Mr. Ramsay's, whereat it was resolved to collect a stipend fund for the incumbent, and to form a committee for the purpose, with the aid of three ladies. Those present at once subscribed at the suggestion of one of the gentlemen, viz., H. G. Pennycook, P. D. Ramsay, and J. S. Smith were nominated to be appointed churchwardens by the Bishop till next Easter. It was reported that the debt on the parsonage was £147, and that next year an effort will be made to cancel the same.

Wednesday, 25th November. The Bishop and Mr. Soares visited the public school and the remainder of the inhabitants; and after lunch at Mr. Mate's, started at 1.30 p.m. for Middle Adelong, where they were very kindly received by Mr. Watson for the night. On the way they called on Mr. Murray at Mr. Bardwell's station. They were overtaken on the road by a terrific storm of thunder and rain.

Thursday, 26th November. After morning prayer the Bishop took leave of the Rev. G. Soares, and thanked him for his energetic labours in the parish; and at noon accompanied the Rev. H. E. Thomson to Tumut, where they arrived via Gilmore at 4.30 p.m. In the evening a large gathering of the inhabitants assembled in the Oddfellows' hall, which was full, first for tea and then for a meeting, at which Mr. E. G. Brown presided. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Bishop, the incumbent, and Messrs. Shelley and Newman. The Bishop specially commended the Rev. Mr. Thomson to the parishioners.

Friday, 27th November. The Rev. H. E. Thomson drove the Bishop to Blowering, where in St. Simon's Church service was held at noon, and the Bishop preached an effective sermon. At 1.30 p.m. an open-air tea-meeting was well attended. Messrs. Brown, Newman, Marks, Ford, and others, with their families, having arrived from Tumut, and many from great distances, Talbingo, &c., being also present. After tea, the Bishop, the incumbent, and Mr. E. G. Brown made effective and interesting speeches, and an address was presented to the Bishop, which will appear in a later number. Mr. E. G. Brown then sold the cakes which remained after the tea-meeting, and opened a subscription-list for contributions to enable them to complete the beautiful little church of St. Simon, erected in the time of their last ably both at Blowering and in Tumut. The party returned to Tumut by seven o'clock.

Saturday, 28th November. The Bishop and Mr. Thomson called on Messrs. Cook, Vyner, Brown, Vernon, Myers, and many others. His Lordship spent the rest of the day in preparation for the Sunday services and in attention to official correspondence.

Sunday, 29th November (Advent Sunday), he preached morning and evening to very large congregations in All Saints' Church, and in the afternoon confirmed seventy-three before a crowded audience.

Monday, 30th November, (St. Andrew's Day). Mr. E. G. Brown very kindly drove the Bishop 18 miles to Gundagai, which was reached at noon. At 2.30 p.m. the Bishop was met at the vicarage by two or three to report progress in the matter of a separate stipend fund for a curate in the parish, when it appeared that £130 had been promised towards the sum required.

epidemic. But he returned, through God's great goodness, in perfect health, and full of thankfulness for His special mercies, though much fatigued by his labours.

The Bishop travelled on this occasion 398 miles, confirmed 343 persons, consecrated one burial-ground, and collected at the vicarages £43 3s. 6d. for the Church Society of the diocese. The Bishop was greatly cheered, as in the previous visitations on the sea-coast and on Monaro, by the manifest progress of the Church in the several parishes. He found the clergy diligent, laborious, and faithful; and the laity in most instances zealous and active in supporting their clergy and in promoting the interests of the Church in their respective localities.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

ADDRESS: THE CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, 171, PHILLIP STREET, SYDNEY.

Hon. Secretaries: REV. J. D. LANGLEY, ROBERT HILLS, Esq. Organizing Secretary: THE REV. S. S. TOVEY, B.A.

Bankers: The Commercial Banking Company. GENERAL FUND.

Receipt for the month ending January 4th, 1886.

Table with columns: SUBSCRIPTIONS, £ s. d., Mr. James Milson, Mrs. Robson, Miss Robson, Mr. B. Rainsford, Mr. F. Perks, Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, Messrs. E. Chapman and Co., Mrs. Frederic Barker, England, Miss Cumming, England, Mr. George Anderson, Mr. F. H. Reuss, Jun., Dr. A. Liebius, Mr. David Berry (Coolangatta), Mr. J. J. Calvert, Rev. W. Witcombe.

Table with columns: DONATIONS, Mr. W. B. Campbell, Mr. George Close, Mr. J. Perks, Mr. J. A. Cubitt, Navvies and Families, Waterworks.

OFFERTORIES.

Table with columns: ADVENT, All Saints', Woollahra, after Confirmation, St. John's, Darlinghurst, St. Peter's, Woolloomooloo, Croydon, St. Barnabas, Sydney, St. Paul's, Burwood, Hunter's Hill, St. Silas, Waterloo, St. John's, Balmmain, Children's Service, Hartley, Christ Church, St. Leonards, After Confirmation, St. John's, Milson Point, Macdonaldtown, St. Saviour's, Redfern, Pennant Hills, Ermington, Bowral, Pitt Town, At Sackville Reach, At Wilberforce, St. Philip's, after Confirmation, St. Clement's, Marrickville, All Soul's, Leichhardt, Prospect, At Blacktown.

Table with columns: £ s. d., St. Thomas, Balmmain, St. Paul's College, St. Luke's, Burwood, After Confirmation, St. George at Arncliffe, St. Anne, Byde, St. Jude's, Handwick, Sutton Forest, At Bundanoon, Mount Ashby, Bong Bong, Moss Vale, Appin, At Wilton, Emu, At Castlereagh, St. Marks, Darling Point, Lithgow, Strathfield, Kangaroo Valley, At Wattemulla, Gladsville, After Confirmation, Five Dock, Enfield, S.S. Simon and Jude, Jamberoo, Summer Hill, Liverpool, St. Stephen's, N. Willoughby, At Narreburn, Greenwich, St. John's, Darlinghurst, Balance Christmas day for, Chaplain fund, All Saints', Parramatta, St. Michael's, Surry Hills, Canterbury—at Belmore.

Table with columns: TRINITY, St. David's, Surry Hills, Ditto, Ashfield, After Confirmation, Petersham, St. Thomas', Balmmain, after Confirmation, Windsor, At Clydesdale, At Riverstone, St. John's, Bishopthorpe, St. John's, Parramatta, At Smithfield, At Harris Park, Granville, At Gulliford, After Confirmation, Rookwood and Auburn, Mittagong, At Colo Vale, St. James', Sydney, After Confirmation, Penrith, At St. Mary's, At St. Albans, St. John's, Parramatta, after Confirmation.

Table with columns: AUXILIARIES, All Saints', Woollahra, Ashfield, Pitt Town, St. Paul's, Redfern, St. James', Sydney, St. Thomas, North Shore, Appin, Kurrajong.

Table with columns: £ s. d., Sutton Forest, Newtown, Hunter's Hill, Jamberoo—per Shellharbour, St. Mary's, Balmmain, Wallerawang, Kangaroo Valley, Summer Hill, St. John's, Balmmain, Petersham, Liverpool, Christ Church, Sydney, Castle Hill, St. Stephen's, Willoughby, Holy Trinity, Sydney, Paddington, Waverley, St. Barnabas, Surry Hills, St. Thomas, Balmmain, Windsor, St. John's, Parramatta, Mittagong, Penrith, Dapto, Bulli, St. Paul's, Burwood, St. John's, Darlinghurst, 4th List per Mr. H. E. A. Allan.

Table with columns: Rev. S. S. and Mrs. Tovey, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. W. Booth, Mrs. Hayden, Donation, Mr. Edward S. Cape, Mrs. Hancock, Captain W. H. Eldred, Mrs. Eldred, Mr. James Barnes, Mr. J. P. King, Mr. H. A. Cape, Mr. David P. Dickson, St. Mark's, Darling Point—per the Hon. E. Knox, Collected by Mrs. Kemmis, Collected by Miss Horton, Collected by Mrs. Boyce, Collected by Miss Latraille and Mrs. Wooten, Subscriptions—Mr. A. H. Simpson, Hon. Sir John Hay, Mr. J. G. Miles, Mr. J. S. Mitchell, Hon. H. Mort, Mr. S. H. Lewis, Mr. C. C. Read, Mr. R. Bentley, Mr. J. F. Morgan, Messrs. C. Newton, Bros. and Co., Mr. B. L. Tooth, Mr. A. G. Blomfield, Mr. John Dyason, Mr. George Knox, Mr. E. W. Knox, Hon. Edward Knox.

J. D. LANGLEY, ROBERT HILLS, Hon. Secretaries.

ARMSTRONGS' REMEDY FOR INTERNAL OR BLEEDING PILES. Rapidly superseding all other modes of treatment for the cure of Hemorrhoids and largely prescribed by the faculty. PRICE 4s. 6d. and 10s. Paragon Pile Ointment, 2s. 160, Pitt Street.

J. E. BATEMAN, House Painter, Decorator &c. &c., 287, PITT STREET, 8 doors North of Park Street.

THE GREAT SALE. Crowded Shop. Everyone Satisfied. Thousands of Pairs Sold Daily. And still a constant stream of buyers. These are proofs unassailable and convincing that JOHN HUNTER'S Sixth Annual Sale of Boots & Shoes. Is a bona fide one, appreciated by those who know when goods are really sold at half price. Customers who during the past few days have been crowded out of the Palace are earnestly requested to call again. JOHN HUNTER, CITY BOOT PALACE, Corner of George and Market Streets, Sydney.

HORDERN'S (IN PITT STREET,) 211, Pitt Street, FOR ANYTHING, FOR EVERYTHING.

Are you looking for a good INVESTMENT? CALL UPON D. INGLIS & CO., HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, 28, JAMIESON STREET, SYDNEY. Are you looking for a HOUSE? CALL UPON D. INGLIS & Co.

They Captivate the World. THE CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS. NICHOLSON & CO. Time-Payments, 20s. Monthlv. Prices from £10 and upwards

THOMAS WRIGHT,
527—GEORGE—STREET,
HOUSES FURNISHED
—FROM—
£12 10s.
FURNITURE All kinds
BEDDING.
The Cheapest House in Sydney.
— Between Bathurst and Liverpool Streets. —

ABRAHAM'S PILLS

ABRAHAM'S PILLS,
For the Liver.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS,
For the Kidneys.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS,
For the Stomach.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS,
For Indigestion.

Prepared from Dandelion. Have acquired the highest reputation for their uniform efficiency and warranted not to contain a single particle of mercury, colomet or any other mineral substance, culled solely from Dame Nature's Garden. They are an admirable corrector in all Bilious attacks, or disordered stomach, inactive Liver and Kidneys pains in the head or limbs, indigestion, rheumatism, and indeed in every ordinary ailment and indisposition they will always be found invaluable.

IN BOXES, 1s. 2s. & 5s. Sold Everywhere.

Prepared at the Laboratory—

434 George Street, Sydney.

J. S. ABRAHAM.

Monuments and Headstones.

IN Marble, Granite, and Stone; Tomb Railing Church Tablets, Fonts, &c. Designs forwarded at request.

J. CUNNINGHAM,

Margaret-st., Wynyard Square, Sydney.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.
PITTSTONE, PITT STREET,
REDFERN.

MISS HUGHES, holding Cambridge and Kensington Certificates (Honours) is prepared with Miss L. Hughes, late Assistant Mistress of the Clergy Daughter's High School, St. Elphin's, Warrington, to receive young ladies as resident or day pupils.

School will re-open Monday, January 18th, 1886.

References kindly permitted to the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, the Primate; the Rev. F. Bertie Boyce, St. Paul's, Redfern; the Rev. W. Clarke, Stanmore; Dr. Renwick, M.L.A.; Dr. Leibius, the Royal Mint.

TO STUDENTS.

A CATECHIST wanted in a metropolitan parish who would give four hours a day to Church work. Salary £60. "ALPHA," "RECORD" OFFICE.



W. E. RICHARDSON and SONS,

ORGAN BUILDERS TO HER MAJESTY.

LONDON, MANCHESTER and PRESTON

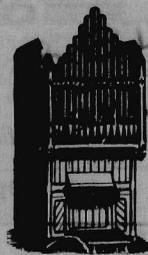
Before purchasing an

AMERICAN ORGAN,

Apply to
C. RICHARDSON,
(of the above firm.)

—28—

Womerah Avenue
WILLIAM-ST., EAST,
Sydney.



PIPE ORGANS FROM £60.

Estimates on application. Tunings by contract or otherwise.

OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINE.

COWAN & CO., Agents,
WYNYARD SQUARE,
SYDNEY.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF THE

Immense Stock

OF

DAVID JONES & CO.,
GEORGE ST., SYDNEY.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1885.

MARVELLOUS REDUCTIONS!

UNPRECEDENTED ADVANTAGES!!

IMPORTANT

TO

Squatters, Farmers, Householders,
Heads of Schools, Hotel Proprietors,
and Residents in the Country.

£190,000 worth of Men's and Boys'

Orient Clothing,

Family Drapery, Dress Fabrics,

Mantles, Millinery, Costumes, Silks,

Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves,

Underclothing, Carpets, Floorcloths,

Bedsteads and Furnishings.

Our Premises having been CONDEMNED by the Corporation of Sydney, we have determined, prior to rebuilding, to SELL OFF the whole of our Unrivalled Stock of First-class Goods at an Unprecedented Sacrifice in Price.

Residents in the Country sending us a LIST OF THE GOODS they require with a REMITTANCE, will find their Orders executed promptly, the Goods and Prices being sure to give Unqualified Satisfaction.

☛ GREAT BARGAINS will be offered in all Departments.

Goods not approved can be returned. Parcels of £2 and upwards are sent Carriage Paid to Railway Stations and Seaports in the Colony.

DAVID JONES & CO.,
George-st., Sydney.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
FOR CASH ONLY

Commences on Monday,
2nd November, 1885.

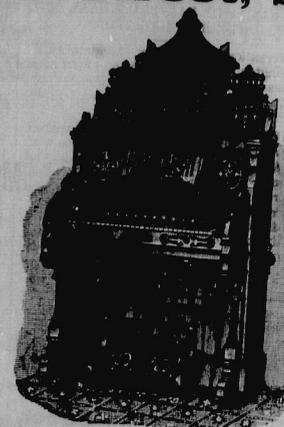
If Patterns and Prices are required,
please send for them.

BRUCE & MASSEY,
PIANO, ORGAN, AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
197, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ANY INSTRUMENT

May be had on Time-Payment.

Very Liberal Discount to Churches.



PIPE ORGAN.

The Nearest Approach to the

CONNOISSEURS ORGAN,

THE

Sole Agent for the Smith Organ.

J. SUTTON & CO.,

Agents and Importers of NEW AMERICAN No. 7, WHITE, STANDARD, DOMESTIC, UNIVERSAL, and all other kinds at 2s. 6d. per week. Needles, Oil, and Fittings for any Machine. Machines of every description repaired.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

J. SUTTON & CO.,

674, George-street, Sydney; and 204, King-street, Newtown.

STATIONERY! FANCY GOODS! PRESENTS!

ALFRED C. BEGBIE,

Begs to invite the attention of Ladies to his Large Stock of FANCY NOTE PAPERS, in Irish Linen, Pure Flax, Repp Wicker, Floral, &c. Also a Varied Assortment of PURSES, ALBUMS, CARD CASES, WRITING DESKS WORK BOXES, &c. Birthday and Wedding Cards, Scented Sachets and Scraps in endless variety. Bibles Church Services, Prayer Books and Hymn Books. Revised Testaments and Scripture Text Cards, a good assortment to choose from.

—ALFRED C. BEGBIE, 353 George Street, nearly opposite the General Post Office.—
N.B.—Card Plates engraved, and Cards printed in best style. Special Account Books made to order.

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles.

Opening New Branch.

The undersigned beg most respectfully to notify their Friends and the Public generally that they have opened a

Branch Establishment

in that newly-erected and magnificent structure, known as THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, CORNER OF PITT AND BATHURST STREETS.

The Shop is handsomely fitted, and fully stocked with a new, choice, and varied assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., similar in character to those sold at the old establishment, Stationers Hall.

As well as the honour of being located in so splendid an edifice—whose graceful towers are monuments of munificence of a general and philanthropic public—the advertisers desire to accommodate their customers by a distribution of their large and increasing business, and they confidently hope their efforts will continue to receive that cordial and liberal support for many years accorded their head establishment.

C. E. FULLER & COMPANY,

Importers, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Publishers, &c., &c., 385-7, GEORGE STREET, CORNER OF PITT & BATHURST STREETS, SYDNEY, and at PARRAMATTA.

ALBERT F. MYERS, Architect and Surveyor,
184, PITT STREET, OPPOSITE FARMER'S
AND AT STANMORE ROAD, CORNER OF LIBERTY ST., ENMORE.



SIPPEL BROS.,
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
520 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

J. L. HOLMES & CO.
PRINTERS
315 PITT STREET

READY NEXT WEEK

S.S. CLASS REGISTERS, 1886, 6d. each, post, 7d. Per dozen, 5s. Per post, 5s. 6d.
JOSEPH COOK & CO., 490, KENT STREET, SOUTH.

ROW'S EMBROCATION

Price 3s. 6d. a Bottle.

ROW'S Gives instant relief in EMBROCATION
 ROW'S cases of Rheumatism and EMBROCATION
 ROW'S Gout, for healing Oint, EMBROCATION
 ROW'S Bruises, Sprains, both in EMBROCATION
 ROW'S man and beast. It has no EMBROCATION
 ROW'S equal. Remember the EMBROCATION
 ROW'S Name.

RANDERSON'S LOZENGES.

Price 1s. per Box.

RANDERSON'S are the best remedy LOZENGES
 RANDERSON'S offered to the public for LOZENGES
 RANDERSON'S Biliousness and Liver LOZENGES
 RANDERSON'S Complaints. LOZENGES

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

The Royal Crown Being equal in Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown strength Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown and quality to any Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown imported now com- Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown makes a ready sale Malt Vinegar
 The Royal Crown Ask your Grocer for it Malt Vinegar

**JOSEPHSON'S OINTMENT.**

Price 1s. per pot.

JOSEPHSON'S speedily cures Old OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S Wounds, Sores, Cuts, OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S blains, Burns, Scalds, OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S Chapped Hands, Soft OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S Corns, relieves Coughs OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S by rubbing it well into OINTMENT
 JOSEPHSON'S

All the above are extensively sold by all chemists and storekeepers throughout the colony. Be on your guard against counterfeits.

Edward Row & Co.**BARON BERZELSE BICHU BITTERS.**

STOCKHOLM 1830.

These bitters have been manufactured in Stockholm, Sweden for over 60 years, and from the great demand throughout the North of Europe, showed how they were appreciated by the public.

Read Medical Opinions and Testimonials with each bottle.

G. B. WOOD, M.D.—"It is the purest of Bitters, and exerts a peculiar influence over the liver."

None Genuine unless bearing the Signature of

EDWARD ROW and COMPANY.

READ THIS SWORN TESTIMONIAL:

I, William Andrews, 35, Cumberland-street do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—
 That for many years I have been suffering from Bladder and Kidney Diseases. My medical man told me it was brought on by taking too much Spirits. At the time I applied to you I was suffering great agony, and passing almost pure blood whenever I made water. I became much reduced in consequence, when you persuaded me to take **BARON BERZELSE'S BICHU BITTERS.**
 The first glass eased my pain, and before I had taken one bottle my water became bright and free from any discolouring matter. I then, at your recommendation took one glass twice a day of your **ROW'S ORIENTAL BITTERS.** These soon gave me my usual strength, and for upwards of three years I have not had a return of the complaint. You are at liberty to make this known to the public, that others suffering in like manner may know what will cure them.
 Declared at Sydney this 26th day of July, 1882 before me.

FRANK SENIOR, J.P.

A. B. PYKE,

Importer and Manufacturer of High Art Furniture and Bedsteads, Woven Wire, and other Mattresses. Velvet-pile, Kidderminster, Tapestry, and Brussels Carpets in Newest Colorings and Designs. Blankets, Quilts, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Dinner Services, Chamber Ware, Kitchen Requisites, &c., &c. The Only Address is—**365 & 365A PITT-ST.,** between Liverpool and Bathurst Streets, Sydney

STAINED GLASS WORKS

314 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

ASHWIN & FALCONER,
 ARTISTS IN
 STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS, AND
 CHURCH DECORATORS.

International Exhibition, London, 1872; Kensington Museum, London; and First-class Medals at International Exhibition, Sydney, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877; and Sydney International Exhibition, 1880.

CHURCH WINDOWS designed, coloured and executed in strict accordance with the Architecture; also, Hall, Vestibule, and Staircase Windows, Portraits and Symbolical Figures, Heraldic Blazonry, Grisaille and Quarry Windows, Monumental Brasses.

Estimates and Designs on application. Architects' designs carried out. London Agent—

MR. W. F. DIXON,
 18 UNIVERSITY STREET, W.C.

ROBERT LEE,

Plumber & Gasfitter,

Galvanized Iron & Zinc Worker,
53 & 55 William Street,
 WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Hot & Cold Water Baths & Cisterns fitted up.

All kinds of Pumps and Patent Water Closets connected.

All kinds of Gas-fittings and Gas Stoves supplied and fitted.

J. R. LOVE & CO.,

Importers and Tea Merchants
99, Bathurst Street,
 SYDNEY.

BRAY BROTHERS,
402 & 404
GEORGE STREET,
 SYDNEY
 Import & have Made to Order
 ALL KINDS OF
CHINA, GLASS & FINE WARE
SETS MATCHED,
 MADE COMPLETE
 or Repaired.

The GOLD MEDAL of the New Zealand Exhibition was awarded for the Culinary and Pharmaceutical Preparations of Washington H. Soul, 1882.

Send For Price List
 And Save Money.

Washington H. Soul and Co.'s

Patent Medicine
 Druggists' Sundries
 & Perfumery Depot,
268 & 177, PITT STREET.

CORNS CURED IN A FEW DAYS Without Pain, by Dr. Jones's Magic Corn Paint, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d. Wholesale or retail.

PILLS FOR FEMALES.—Dr. Conquest's, 2s., by post 2s. 4d.; Dr. Warner's Steel and Pennyroyal, 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 10d.; Widow Welsh's (Kearsley's), 2s. 9d., by post 3s. 9d. Postage stamps or money orders received. Pills of all other makers in stock.

INSECT AND VERMIN DESTROYERS—Krusse's Insecticide, 1s., 1s. 3d., and 2s. 6d.; Clayton's American Insect Destroyer, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.; Keating's, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; Clayton's Rat and Native Cat Destroyer, 6d. and 1s.; Hill's, 3d., 6d., and 1s.; Phoeper Paste, 4d. and 7d.; Fly Papers, 8 for 6d.; Crystal Fly Traps, elegant and clean, fit for the drawing-room or kitchen, 1s., and others.

Dr. THOMPSON'S AMERICAN COLDS-FOOT COUGH LINCTUS, safe and reliable, 1s. The Dr. says—"Cough while you can because after taking my Linctus you cannot cough. It will depart." Sold everywhere. W. H. SOUL, Sole Agent.

A. SOYER'S (Cook of the Reform Club) BAKING POWDER, free from alum or other deleterious articles, in tins, 6d. each.

HAIR DYES.—Clayton and Co.'s free from lead, black or brown, 2s. 6d. and 4s. each; Barry's ditto, 3s. 6d.; Batchelor's, 4s. 6d.; Essence of Tyve, 4s., and all other dyes including Aureoline, or Golden Hair Dye, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 11s. each.

CLAYTON AND CO'S WELL-KNOWN FLAVOURING ESSENCES 1s. each, all kinds; also, their Curative Lozenges (18 cents) 9d. box; Glycerine and Carbolic Jujubes, 6d. each box, and all their other Goods. See list, page 25.

CUSTARD POWDERS (4 in box), 1s. Each powder equal to 5 eggs, and with milk makes one pint of fine Custard.

HAIR RESTORER.—Dr. Richardson's 2s; Lockyer's, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Allen's, 5s.; Mexican, 3s., and all others. See list.

For **INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,** and other complaints of the Liver and Stomach.—Mother Seagle's Syrup, 2s. 6d.; Cross's Drops, 2s. 3d.; Acid Phosphates, 2s.; August Flower, 3s.; Dr. Scott's Rhubarb Pills, 1s.; Dr. Warner's Dandelion and Quinine, 1s.; Mineral Waters of all kinds; Holman's Liver Pads, 10s.; Perry's ditto, 5s., and other goods. See list, page 37.

RHEUMATIC and GOUT REMEDIES of all kinds. See list, page 49.

RAT, MICE, and OTHER VERMIN DESTROYERS. See list, page 49.

FOOD FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS of all kinds. Feeding Bottles, Teats, and Food Warmers, Medicines for Horses, Dogs, Birds, together with 1,000 other articles of useful and every day utility, for which look through the list, and keep it for reference—its 60 pages will save your money.

Physicians' Prescriptions Dispensed

AT REFORMED PRICES. See the List. For the PICNIC, the KITCHEN, and the DINNER TABLE.

W. E. Soul's Australian Relish For Steaks, Chops, Cold Meats, Fish, Game, Gravies, Soups, &c. 1s. per Bottle. "All use it!"

Three pounds worth sent free to nearly all parts of the Colony, and to any port in Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania and Victoria; and Five Pounds worth to Western Australia or Fiji—Carriage Free.

THE

Church of England Record.

VOL. VI.—No. 99.

SYDNEY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

4s. PER COPY or 7s. 6d. per annum in advance.

—NOTICE.—

The Proprietors deem it expedient to remind the Public that Mr. A. R. Little, at one time Manager of this Paper, has now no connection with it whatever.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE HONORABLE JOHN CAMPBELL.

This faithful and distinguished member of the Church of England in this colony has at length been called by the Great Master to give up his stewardship. For a period much longer than is ordinarily the lot of men, he was permitted to remain amongst us, and to prove his philanthropy, his liberality, and his anxiety to extend the Church to which he was so warmly attached in its influence for good in the land. Known amongst us as a merchant of the highest integrity, and as a man of unimpeachable honour, he was respected and esteemed by the public, while by those who knew him more intimately he was loved and valued in a more than ordinary degree.

Such men are missed, when they are taken away from the world in which they have moved for a time. But their actions live after them. And the example which they leave behind is one not to be forgotten. It is in this respect that those who make their lifetime a period of doing good, are doubly benefactors to mankind; and far more useful than those who leave their gifts to be distributed after they are gone. They pour forth their benefactions like a perennial stream as they go along, and thus multiply their power for good while they live, and then leave a legacy of principle and character to be imitated by those who follow.

There is one great lesson which our lamented and honoured friend has taught the generation from which he has passed away, and we hope they will reflect upon and copy it. *He realized the responsibility which is ever attached to the possession of wealth, and realizing that responsibility he aimed at fulfilling it.* Hence his large and generous gifts for various Church objects; hence his countless acts of compassionate kindness to those in want; hence his ready compliance with the numerous appeals which were made to him from all parts of the Colony, for help in Church building, in the erection of Schools and Parsonages, and other similar designs. And it was with no niggard hand that he gave when the case was urgent or the necessity severe.

He will be remembered long by many who were the recipients of his generous liberality. But above all by his noble gift of £10,000 to found the Bishopric of Riverina, which we are glad he lived long enough to see an accomplished fact. It was a satisfaction to many to see the Bishop of that Diocese taking part in the Funeral Service, together with the Bishops of Goulburn and of Grafton and

Armidale. And it was with no small interest that we thought, as we stood in the Church in which SAMUEL MARSDEN so many years officiated, of those with whom Mr. Campbell had been associated from his earlier years—who ministry he had valued, whose hands he had upheld, and to whom he had looked up as Fathers in Christ.

THE NEW BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

The translation of Bishop Moorhouse from Melbourne to Manchester took everyone by surprise. It was not indeed the first instance of a colonial Bishop being invited to take possession of an English See: New Zealand having on a former occasion yielded up her Bishop to Lichfield. But somehow no one thought of a similar event as likely to take place in the Australian colonies.

Reflection however must have convinced most thinkers upon the subject that the choice of a Bishop of the stamp of Dr. Moorhouse displayed in Lord Salisbury a wise perception of the qualities required in a Manchester Bishop and of their possession by the occupant of the See of Melbourne.

It strikes us that the new Bishop will be immensely popular and powerful in the diocese to which he is going. We could wish indeed that in some points of his theology his views were different from what we have gathered them to be. But while differing from him upon what we judge to be his theory of the Atonement, and what is termed the larger hope, as well as some other less important matters—we believe he will give himself with no measured devotion to the work of his office, and that he will bring to bear upon it talents of the highest order, and abilities which few of his Brothers upon the Bench possess, for dealing with the masses, exposing the sophistry of sceptics and unbelievers, and rendering the Church in his diocese mighty for good.

We heartily sympathise with the Diocese of Melbourne in the loss which they are about to sustain by his removal. It is a loss which will not be easy to remedy. Another MOORHOUSE they will not very readily find.

But we trust that using a wise caution and praying for Divine Guidance, much and earnestly, the Committee with whom the choice rests will be led to the selection of a Bishop who will not be unworthy to be his successor.

BISHOP SELWYN AND MR. SYMES.

Was it accident or design that placed the addresses of Bishop Selwyn and Joseph Symes side by side in the *Herald*? It was a cruel thing for the latter. Even careless souls idly skimming both columns might have been roused to think or feel there was something in the religion of the Bishop after all. The force of contrast was sufficient to strike the most obtuse. Mr. Symes was his own panegyrist and he liked his subject. He told his