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THE

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**NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.**

All communications of a literary nature should be accompanied by the name and address of the contributor—not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith—and should be addressed to the EDITOR. Those of a business character to be addressed—The MANAGER—CHURCH OF ENGLAND RECORD, 172, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Will our correspondents please note that we cannot guarantee insertion, unless MSS. be to hand not later than the Tuesday previous to publication.

Accounts of Tea Meetings, Picnics, &c., should be as succinct as possible.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The Proprietors of the "C. of E. Record" have much pleasure in informing their subscribers that through the great success of their paper during the past year, they have in contemplation to make it a weekly issue from the 1st of July. The Proprietors trust that all subscriptions unpaid will be kindly forwarded. We shall be glad if every subscriber and churchman will forward our object in sending additional names

**TO THE MANAGER,**

172 Pitt-street, Sydney.

**THE EUROPEAN ASPECT.**

The outlook in Europe just now is anything but promising for peace; and it is possible that before these lines meet the eyes of our readers, war may have been proclaimed between England and Russia. If this should unfortunately happen, who can predict what further may arise out of it, or who may be drawn into it?

The Soudan campaign seems also likely to be a much more troublesome business than was at first expected, and than it would have been but for the unhappy and ill-judged delay in sending help to General Gordon when he asked for it. The British possessions in South Africa are another point where her arms are called into requisition, to resist aggression and quell disturbances.

We do not doubt that England will prove herself equal to the strain which is thus put upon her. And should Russia pursue the course upon which she seems bent as regards India, though the contest may be severe and harassing, we feel confident that in the end the Northern Bear would be overwhelmed by the British Lion. But war is an evil which the Christian mind cannot contemplate without dread and horror. And who does not long for the time to come when it shall be known no more, and, through the power of the Gospel, all the nations of the earth shall be joined in one grand brotherhood of love and peace? Still it is sometimes necessary to undertake war for the preservation of right and the prevention of wrong; for the warding off of greater evils, and the securing of larger good. And this we fear will be England's duty, should Russia persist in her ambitious and unrighteous designs.

We cannot, however, refrain from taking a somewhat wider view of the present troubles, connected as they seem to be with the unsettledness of the nations of the earth, and other signs of the times in which we live. We do not, we dare not, assume to be prophets of what is coming upon the earth. But may not all these things be amongst those which are designed to prepare the Church for the second advent of her Lord? It is foretold in prophecy that the time will come when He for whose coming we look, will shake all things terrestrial, that those things which are not shaken may remain. And it is at least wise for her followers to be ever on the watch for the first tokens which may give indications of His approach. It is we admit quite possible that this shaking may be still future. Ages may yet elapse before it is completed. But a European war—such as most men dread, lest this should be the beginning,—would almost certainly lead to such complications as would shake all nations, and perhaps lead to the downfall of some.

Men may ridicule the prophetic teachings of the Bible, and laugh them to scorn; but let them search the pages of history and compare them with the predictions concerning ancient nations and countries; and they will find those predictions accomplished to the letter, or now accomplishing before their eyes.

With confidence then we look for the fulfilment of all the rest; standing upon the watch tower and waiting for the end.

**BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.**

The news from Europe increases in interest every day. Our sending a contingent to the Soudan has not deterred Russia, as her advance has only been made since. Her meanness in picking a quarrel with us now is in keeping with her character. Britain happens to be isolated. There has been friction between her and both France and Germany. She has difficulties in South Africa, a small war on hand in the Soudan, and Egyptian complications generally. Rus-



sia must have been watching, and has chosen her time. The British people do not want to fight, but when it is necessary to defend their possessions they will be willing to do their clear duty.

Many do not comprehend the gravity of the situation. England has been engaged in so many small wars during the past ten years, that they imagine the difference to the world cannot be great. It is 29 years since we were engaged in a European war. Peace with Russia was concluded by Britain and her allies in 1856. Those who remember the ill effects of the Crimean war will know of the paralyzed trade, the distress of the working classes, as well as of the thousands of the bravest slain on the battle field. Russia stands now before the world stronger than ever. From the Statesman's Year Book we see that two years ago her army was thoroughly equipped. On a peace footing it numbered 884,319 men, and on a war footing 2,427,853. Her fleet is divided into two divisions, that of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. The first in 1881 comprised 137 men-of-war, 29 of which were armour clad. She had in addition a Siberian fleet and a Caspian fleet. To be brought in conflict suddenly with so formidable a power must show the extreme danger against which the Empire will have to contend.

We shall be liable to attack here, but have most to fear from cruisers. Our wool ships, our P. & O. and Orient steamers would prove small fortunes to Russian crews. The fact of some Russian men-of-war being at the Cape shows that she will not have the whole of her fleet blockaded in the Baltic and Black Seas as in the last war. She knows England's most vulnerable point is the mercantile marine.

Our plain duty at this crisis is to pray that war may be averted. The scourge is so great, the mischief so widespread, and the result so difficult to foresee. We should humble ourselves, therefore, and pray. Have we been faithful to our trust? The British people—and we Australians are as much British as those who live in England, Wales, or Scotland—have had exceptional opportunities to carry the Gospel through the world. The responsibility has been great, and have we risen to it? We fear not. We should ask forgiveness, and promise better for the future. In answer to His people's prayers, the great King of kings may yet avert the terrible calamity for us of a European war.

#### HENRY WARD BEECHER.

We are neither surprised nor sorry to learn that the premium on the seats in Henry Ward Beecher's church has gone down. In one year the total is lessened by 6,700 dollars. The decrease has been steady; comparing 1885 with 75 there is a difference of nearly fifty per cent. About a year ago we heard Mr. Beecher preach twice. The first sermon was queer and irreverent, but was bearable, being redeemed by some beautiful thoughts and most felicitous language. But the second was a savage onslaught on the doctrines which are the very core of Christianity. This "infernal theology" as he styled it, came not from Jesus but from Paul. It was a poor thing enough coming from the Apostle but formulated by Augustine it was abominable and as for the system after passing through Calvin's hands no words could paint the scorn which the preacher felt for it. In charity we judged that age and the fulsome laudation of his admirers had turned the head of the old man eloquent. There were many vacant seats in Plymouth church the evening of our visit. In this respect there was a strong contrast with Talmage's Tabernacle which was crowded to the door. While enthusiastic American friends were praising Beecher as the first man of the

age, as the one man who averted war between the U. S. and Britain, and thus saved the latter from a thrashing, as having the biggest brain power of any man living, and so on, we were rash enough to predict continuous decline in his position and influence as a religious teacher. His Christian system was a flabby body with the bones left out, and the older he grows the softer the limp thing becomes.

By the exercise of great natural gifts, eloquence, energy and "faculty" rising to something akin to genius he maintained his pulpit as a power in Brooklyn during the prime of his life. But it is only by the continued theme of Christ and Him crucified that the true life of a church will be sustained. A crowd of hearers in the audience room of an orator is one thing, a gathering of worshippers listening to divine truth as revealed in the Holy Scriptures is quite another. Mr. Beecher holds a splendid position amongst the gifted men who shine in the former place, but in the latter, only a wide charity can allow his claim to be there at all.

The great boat race—or beg pardon, aquatic contest—has been lost and won. The excitement was tremendous. The city was convulsed by it, and from far and near the multitudes thronged to the spot where the heroes whom a nation desired to honour displayed their muscles, and struggled for the championship and the £1000 stake. Whole pages of the newspapers on Monday were devoted to the details of the great day. Leaders and sub-leaders were given to the weighty theme. The betting was duly chronicled, the opinions of knowing ones were given at length, conversations of journalists with the doughty combatants of thrilling interest were duly reported. Our Australian oarsman has won and we must be satisfied. It is quite a national victory and one of stupendous importance. News from the seat of war ceases to thrill while we are excited by boat-racing. Local politics—faugh don't mention them. The contest for Argyle, the health of the city, Local Option, don't bring such things into comparison with a boat race. As well might clergymen and people of that sort bring in religion and churches and wonder why a page of newspaper should be given to a race, where a sentence could not be given to record the salvation of a soul! This is as it should be. The enriching of publicans and gamblers, and the diverting the attention of the people generally to such pursuits as pulling boats for big stakes and securing money by betting rather than working. These are grand themes and a little more attention given to them rather than to religion and morality will make the nation great.

### \*CHURCH NEWS.\*

#### SYDNEY.

##### Diocesan.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Church Society is we understand fixed for Thursday, the 16th April. We trust that the members of the church will manifest their interest in the Society by their presence, and we hope they may be stimulated to take up the work with yet greater zeal, earnestness, and liberality.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.—As the first Monday in April this year, is Easter Monday, according to precedent the Church Society's Committee will meet on the Monday following i. e. on the 18th proximo.

The Theological Library in the Church Society's House is in the course of being cleaned and arranged with a view to the preparation of a new and complete catalogue. On a verification of the last catalogue it is found that many works are missing and that in some instances volumes are wanting to complete sets. It is requested, in order that the compilation of the

catalogue may not be delayed, that clergymen or others who may have in their possession any of the books belonging to the library will return the same immediately.

MOORE COLLEGE DEBATING CLUB.—We have received the Report of the Moore College Debating Club, from which we take the following:—"What might be called a 'new departure' in the routine of the club, was a public debate which took place with the Liverpool Debating Society in the Town Hall last September. Our club affirmed that Napoleon was a greater General than Wellington. The Liverpool men, however, scored four (4) votes more than we did and so came off victorious. The Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, Presbyterian Minister, and Mr. Gerard D'Arcy-Irvine were the leaders of the Liverpool and College Clubs respectively. During the term the following subjects were debated:—"That in the opinion of this club the immediate confederation of the Australian Colonies is desirable." Carried. "That in the opinion of this club Napoleon was a greater General than Wellington." Adjourned, *sine die*. (This subject was debated among ourselves, simply as practice for the public debate.) "That in the opinion of this meeting the present system of Australian unpaid Magistrates, ought to be abolished." Lost. "That in the opinion of this club the present English law relating to marriage with a deceased wife's sister ought to be abolished." Lost. At the other meetings of the club during the term, readings, and recitations, impromptu speaking, &c., have formed the programmes. The average attendance has been good; of 10 meetings. Messrs. Hayman, D'Arcy-Irvine, Tate, and Hargrave, were present at all. The President (Mr. H. T. Johnstone) and Messrs. Rushforth and Lowe attended 9 times. Mr. John Johnston attended 8 times. The following responsible Committees held office during the term:—Messrs. Tate and D'Arcy-Irvine, from 1st July to 29th September; Messrs. Hargrave and Rushforth, from 29th September to 18th October; Messrs. Lowe and Hayman, from 18th October to end of term. (Signed) H. T. Johnstone, President; Gerard D'Arcy-Irvine, Hon. Secretary. Moore College, 2nd Feb., 1885.

#### Parochial.

ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE'S, SURRY HILLS.—On Tuesday, 10th March, our Sunday school had their annual picnic to Tennyson on the Parramatta river. All assembled in church at 7.30. for prayer, and then headed by the Parochial Drum and Fife Band marched to Woolloomooloo Bay for steamer Telephone. About 800 children beside Superintendent and Teachers, together with the Incumbent and Mrs. Southby went first; by later boats parents and visitors from bottom of Phillip-street. Although the day was hot it proved a very enjoyable outing.

PLYMOUTH.—The incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, the Rev. George Middleton, is about to start a Church Army in the parish, on the same lines as at home. The Primate will license Captain Briggs late of Parramatta for the position of Captain. The Plymouth Young Men's Society is progressing very favorably. About a hundred ladies and gentlemen were present at a social evening held on the 20th ult. On Sunday 29th ult., the Rev. J. Barnier preached in the morning, and the Rev. F. B. Boyce in the evening when special mention was made of the church debt and an offertory taken on his behalf.

ST. JOHN'S, SNAIL'S BAY.—This little church is trying hard to emerge out of its state of debt and impecuniosity, and to become a blessing to the neighbourhood. Since the appointment of the new incumbent, the Rev. Edwin J. Sturdee, the people have taken heart, for, owing to a variety of circumstances, they had had since the building of the church in 1882 no fewer than 4 different clergymen in charge. At last, however, there is a prospect of a settled ministry, and as a consequence zeal and activity are on the increase. A sale of work in December realised £40, and since then there have been some entertainments held, on an average monthly, all of which are of great assistance in raising a few pounds. Latterly the church ground was fenced in at a cost of some £23, the result of private subscriptions. The Sunday services are fairly attended, the choir is improving, and, best of all, there is a manifest desire on the part of a few to profit by the frequent communion and week-day services, especially those held during Lent. But of St. John's, as of other churches, the spiritual saying is true, "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed."

CHRIST CHURCH, GLADESVILLE.—The Primate has kindly consented to lay the Foundation Stone of the enlargement of Christ Church, Gladesville, at 8.30. p.m. on Saturday the 11th April.

COOGEE CHURCH.—At a preliminary meeting recently convened by circular held in Mr. Rugless' Public Hall to take the necessary steps towards the erection of a place of worship for the members of the Church of England, the following resolutions were passed. The district has latterly increased in size and St. Jude's Church has become too small for the district and thus it was considered a convenient time to move in the erection of a church. 1st. Moved by Mr. W. G. Whiting and seconded by Mr. W. P. Faithful the Churchwardens of St. Jude's Church, Randwick.

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable, as soon as practicable, to erect a church at Coogee in connection with the Church of England." 2nd. "That in pursuance of the foregoing resolution a provisional committee be appointed. (a) To make inquiries as to any suitable sites available. (b) To obtain subscriptions, and promises of subscriptions towards the building fund. This Committee to report to another meeting of Parishioners. The Committee shall consist of Messrs. John Wilson, Henry Vickers, Charles Catley, Senr., Alfred Cook and Walton." 3rd. "That a subscription list be now opened and called the Coogee Church Building Fund, that Mr. A. Cook be Honorary Secretary and the churchwardens of St. Jude's, Honorary Treasurers *pro tem*, and that all amounts contributed and collected for the fund be paid to the Treasurers." The subscription list was then opened by £500 from the Honourable Charles Moore, £100 from Mr. John Wilson, £30 from each of the Churchwardens, and several other sums amounting in the whole to £708 5s. The chairman thanked Mr. Rugless for the use of his hall, expressed his pleasure with the success of the meeting and closed it with the Benediction.

ST. PAUL'S, RIVERSTONE.—It is strange, but nevertheless true that a substantial and faithfully built brick church should be described by several newspaper reporters as a "neat weather-board structure," in one instance with the addition "lath and plastered throughout"! The church which has cost exclusive of furniture &c. about £425, was opened for divine service on Saturday, 7th March, and we are particularly requested to state that neither lath nor plaster have any place in its construction. There are three bays of brickwork divided by buttresses, each bay having a two light window. A window of three lights fills the east end. The roof is of open woodwork supported by two principals. The foundations are of brick and cement, with slate damp course. The base course is of cement, as also are the tops of all the buttresses. A strong course of cement at the height of the window-cills adds greatly to the appearance of the building, which will accommodate about 100 people. The church was decorated for the opening service, flowers and ferns being freely used. The service was Choral, Prayer being intoned by the incumbent, Rev. F. W. Stretton. The responses were plain monotone, the creed being accompanied. The first lesson was read by Rev. J. B. Blomfield, and the second by Rev. J. Spooner. The sermon was preached by Rev. Canon Gunther, M.A. The church was crowded with an attentive and reverent congregation. Many were unable to gain admittance and as a noteworthy feature it may be added that kneeling upon the ground they joined in the general confession which was being said within. On Sunday morning the first communion was celebrated in the Church. The offertory and collection at the two services amounted to nearly £10. The harmonium was played on Saturday by Mr. Joseph Massey who kindly came from Sydney for that purpose, and on Sunday by Mr. V. J. Blomfield, when portions of the preceding day's service were repeated. The following gifts were announced:—Cloth for Holy Table, Mrs. Richards; Communion Service, Mrs. James Richards; Fair White Linen, Mrs. Schofield and Mrs. Ireland; Brass Desk, Mr. V. Blomfield; Cane'd Glastonbury Chair, Mr. Lawes; Desk, Miss Dunstan; Lectern, Rev. J. R. Blomfield; Font, Mrs. Ireland; Linoleum for Sanctuary, Mrs. D. Pye; Brass Rod for Sanctuary Hanging and Offertory Plates, Mr. Lawes; Dorsal Hanging, Miss Gordon; Bible, Miss Fitzgerald; Prayer Book, Diocesan Book Society. All the fittings of the Church are of plain pine. The choir stalls only were in place at the opening, but the remainder of the seats are in hand and will shortly be completed. The seats will cost about £47. The Architects for the Church are Messrs. Blackett Brothers, the contractor Mr. R. W. Dunstan of Windsor.

PICTON.—For some time past the want of additional church accommodation has been much felt here, and to supply this want it has been decided to enlarge the church by the addition of transepts, which will give about 120 additional sittings. The cost of this will be £810. To meet this, about £300 has been collected in the district, and a grant of £50 has been made by the Church Society. In order to raise additional funds, a sale of useful and fancy articles, together with a Bazaar Auction, was held in the newly erected school-room on Tuesday, March 17th, and brought in the substantial sum of £109 18s. 9d. This result is the more gratifying, as no aid was derived from raffles, lucky-bags, or anything of the kind.

SHOALHAVEN.—The spiritual welfare of the Church is progressing favorably. The Holy Spirit appears to be working effectually in the hearts of the people. A wave of blessing is passing through the parish, and many are desirous of getting pardon and peace. Within the last fortnight eight or nine anxious ones have been enabled to rejoice in the consciousness of being saved through faith in the Lord Jesus. To the Lord be all the glory. The Churchwardens have had another room added to our parsonage. The Ladies' Working Society is to pay £10 towards the expense, leaving the balance to be paid out of Church Funds. Mr. F. Thorpe, who was recently employed by the "Committee for imparting Religious Instruction in Public Schools," has been licensed by the Primate as catechist, and is now labouring zealously amongst the parishioners, both in preaching and visiting.



**PRESENTATION TO MR. W. R. GULLICK, LATE CHOIR MASTER OF ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.**—Upon the resignation of the office which he had held, with some slight interruptions, for a number of years, as Choir Master, it was thought fit by some of those who had watched the remarkable assiduity, constancy and fidelity with which he had discharged the duties involved, that some token should be presented to him of the esteem in which he was held and as a memento of their regard. Steps were taken for carrying this into effect, and arrangements made for presenting the testimonial at a sacred concert which was to be held in the Protestant Hall. But it was found impracticable to do this, in consequence of Mr. Gullick's absence from Town, through a business engagement, on the evening for which the concert was arranged. An opportunity was therefore subsequently taken after his return to present it to him at the Deanery, which was done by the Dean. The testimonial selected was a Marble Timepiece with a suitable inscription on a silver shield. Mr. Gullick's services in training the choir were always rendered with the greatest regularity and conscientiousness, in all weathers and under all circumstances, neither heat, nor cold, rain, nor storms made any difference to him, and we feel sure that he will ever be remembered by those with whom he was associated with sincere regard and esteem.—(Communicated.)

#### GOULBURN.

**GUNDAGAI.**—The bazaar recently held here, resulted in £250 being realised in aid of the Vicarage Fund. The balance of debt is now about £350.

**DENILQUIN.**—The Bishop of Goulburn preached his farewell sermon, on Sunday evening, the 22nd ult., in St. Paul's Church. A few days previous an address had been presented to the Bishop and Mrs. Thomas accompanied by a gold ring and a pencil case, as a slight token of the esteem in which they are held in the district.

#### GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.

**PORT MACQUARIE.**—The Bishop of Grafton and Armidale held a confirmation service on Sunday 22nd ult. There was a large number of candidates.

#### BATHURST.

The Primate visited Bathurst on the 18th instant, and preached at Trinity Church. On the following Saturday his Lordship held an ordination service in All Saints' Cathedral, when the Rev. W. J. Ellis was admitted to the order of priesthood, and Mr. G. A. Carver to the order of a deacon.

**O'CONNELL.**—The various "Harvest Homes" in this parish were recently held and proved a source of attraction to large congregations. At O'Connell, Oberon, and Yetholme, the churches were tastefully decorated with fruits and mottoes. We regret that pressure to our space forbids a detailed account of the various services. The total proceeds from them amounted to £55, which added to the amounts raised at Mitchell and Tarana will exceed £150, since the commencement of the year.

#### RIVERINA.

**INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF RIVERINA.**—HAY.—The service in connection with the installation of the first Bishop of Riverina took place at Hay, on the morning of the 18th ult. The Bishop, who had arrived on the Tuesday previous, accompanied by the Primate, had been presented with an address of welcome from the Mayor of Hay, on behalf of the residents of the district. The service, which took place in St. Paul's was commenced by the Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, reading the Litany, and after the giving out of the 149th Psalm, by the incumbent of the church, Rev. James Macarthur, the following documents were read by the Chancellor. Documents relating to the formation of the see, and the appointment of the bishop; Notarial Document, Surrender of Territory by the Bishops of Goulburn and Bathurst; Mandate to Licensed Minister. The installation then took place followed by the singing of Veni Creator. The sermon was preached by the Primate from Ephesians ii. 21. A celebration of Holy Communion concluded the service. In the afternoon a luncheon numerously attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the town and district, was laid out in Mrs. Esplin's, Tattersall's Hotel; previous to the partaking of which addresses were presented to the Primate and Bishop Linton on behalf of the clergy and laity of the diocese and to the Right Rev. The Bishop of Goulburn. After the luncheon various toasts were honoured—during which many interesting references were made to the early experiences of the church in the district. In the evening there was a service in St. Paul's during which his lordship the Bishop of Riverina gave some account of the work he had been occupied with since his consecration in England.

**HAY.**—The Bishop of Riverina has decided to make Hay the seat of the Bishopric. In communicating his decision in a letter to the Mayor of Hay, he thanked the public generally for the reception given him and accepted the offer to build a residence for him there. Mr. Mair, Groongal Station, has offered £250

towards the building fund, on behalf of the proprietors, and they will further give a sum of £300 per annum towards the support of the Bishopric.

#### MELBOURNE.

**WODONGA.**—The rite of Confirmation was administered by the Right Rev. J. Moorhouse, Lord Bishop of Melbourne at St. Luke's on the 17th ult., to 39 candidates.

#### BRISBANE.

The farewell conversazione held in honour of Bishop Hale drew together a large and influential company. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Musgrave, the Chief Justice (His Honor Sir Charles Lilley), the Premier, Attorney-General, the Mayor of Brisbane, and many of the leading business men of the city. Nearly all the religious denominations were represented by their ministers. Addresses were presented from the Anglican clergy and laity, the Baptist Association of Queensland, the Trinity Church Temperance Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Social Purity Society, to all of which Bishop Hale suitably responded. The parishioners of St. Mark's, Warwick, presented the Bishop with a handsome album, as a token of esteem.

Bishop Hale was to-day presented with a Bank Draft for £350 as a farewell gift. A portion of it is, at the Bishop's own desire, to be devoted to the purchase of a gold watch, with a suitable inscription.—Telegram, March 26.

**THE NEW BISHOP.**—By cablegram we are informed that the choice of the nominators for the see of Brisbane has fallen on the Rev. Dr. Webber, the vicar of St. John the Evangelist's Church in Holborn. He is comparatively a young man, as he graduated in Oxford in 1859 which would make him under 50 years of age. He is represented as an earnest and very forcible speaker, especially on the platform, as also being a man of great zeal and physical activity. His administration of parochial matters has been marked with much vigour, and he has played a prominent part in all measures adopted for the social improvement of the poor.

#### NORTH QUEENSLAND.

The Bishop of Ballarat will arrive in Townsville next month on a visit to the Bishop of North Queensland.

**S. F. Walker, Esq.,** of Townsville, has given to the Diocese an acre of land in the Aitkenvale Estate. We thankfully welcome this gift, and strongly recommend his example to the adoption of other owners of land.

The Burdekin Church Committee are actively raising a Stipend Fund to retain the services of the Rev. F. Biddulph Clive.

The Rev. R. Hosken has returned to Ravenswood after three months' absence through illness.

Mr. Frank Hann has contributed £100 towards the Cathedral, and the Committee only need £700 to claim Mr. W. Hann's munificent donation of £1000.—Church Record, Feb. 28.

### NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.

**WE** have always advocated the early closing of shops on Saturday, believing that the late hours to which many places of business are kept open are productive of injury—mentally, physically, morally, and spiritually—to those who are thus engaged. We are glad to notice that Hordern Brothers of Pitt-street have arranged to close their establishment at 2 o'clock every Saturday. This is a boon which we are sure their employees will greatly appreciate.

**THE** sounds of war which prevail on every hand have created quite a military spirit. War-talk is heard in every direction. All our young people are aspiring to the red coat, and dreaming of battle fields, and other things connected with the soldier's calling. Old warriors are being stirred up to put on the armour once more, and to rush into the strife. But when the glamour of military glory dies down, all connected with war is gloomy. May God hasten the time when "men shall learn war no more."

**AN AUSTRALIAN NAVY!!** This is a sensible suggestion. In the present unsettled state of the nations, we should provide for our own defence. A European war might break out at almost any moment and end on what would certainly involve us. Are we prepared to meet any foe that might come for purposes of plunder or aggression? Certainly not. We suppose that the most consistent member of the Peace Society would admit

the propriety of defence. An Australian Navy seems a feasible and proper provision for our safety in the event of national hostilities.

**FEDERATION** must eventually come to pass in Australia, if this Southern continent is to assume national importance, and everything has been tending of late years to such federation. The last and by no means the least powerful influence in this direction is the necessity of protection in time of war. Common dangers will draw together in the bonds of brotherhood, and will make us feel our oneness in all these things which concern the real interests of the land.

**WE** notice that several young ladies have come out well in the recent University examinations. The young men must look to their laurels, or they will find themselves outstripped by their fair competitors. We hope that the competition will have the effect of producing more diligence and application on the part of our young men. There is, as a rule, a lamentable want of these two qualities.

**WE** rejoice in the attitude which has been taken by Archbishop Moran upon the Temperance question. He has caused the formation of a Temperance Association in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. It is to be very thorough in its operation, having as its objects "to discountenance and suppress the use of intoxicating drinks, to promote the greater glory of God, the formation of a sound public opinion on this question, and to unite clergy and laity in a warfare against drunkenness." We wish the Association every success.

**THE** Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was held in the Protestant Hall on the 10th inst., was a great improvement in point of attendance upon previous meetings. The Protestant Hall was fairly well filled by friends of the Society. The addresses of the Primate, the Rev. W. G. Lawes, of New Guinea, and the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, the agent of the Society, were worthy of the occasion, and were calculated to deepen the interest which is felt in the operation of this great Society. Mr. Robjohns gave a most interesting account of the work of the Society showing the development which had marked its career from the beginning.

**PERHAPS** the most remarkable session of Parliament which has ever been held commenced on Tuesday the 17th inst. It was summoned for the special purpose of legalizing the despatch of troops to the Sudan. A few members spoke in opposition to the movement, but a very large majority approved of the action of the Government. There can be no doubt that they express the general feeling of the country.

**A** REPORT of the Evangelistic Mission which has been carried on in St. Peter's parish, Woolloomooloo, has been issued. It contains an account of the work for the first three months and a balance sheet. We are glad to know that the work has been blessed, and also that financial support has been accorded by many church people outside the parish of St. Peter. We think that there are other parishes in the city where work of this kind should be carried on. We should greatly like to see a diocesan organisation which would undertake to provide for the evangelization of those who are as benighted, and as far from God as the rudest savages of heathendom. We think that a man might be found who could and would conduct such a mission. We earnestly counsel action in this direction. It is a reproach that the work of evangelization should as a rule be left to organizations outside the church.

**THE** Patriotic Fund is being daily swollen by the contributions of persons who appreciate the self-sacrifice of those who have gone away with their lives in their hands. Money has in past time been raised in Australia for the benefit of the needy abroad; but this is the first time that the generosity of the Public has been appealed

to on behalf of the friends of those who have gone forth from our own shores to aid in the conflicts of the nation. Nothing can make up for the death of the slain, but there is consolation to the bereaved in the consciousness that provision has been made for them in their necessity.

**A** WRITER in the Sydney Morning Herald, signed "Civis," discusses "our social position." He is by no means complimentary to us. It is well that we should be told the exact truth in these things; and the truth, we think, "Civis" has told us. Those who look only on the fair side of things may smile complacently at the outward prosperity which no doubt exists, but those who see the darker side of Sydney life are filled with anxiety at the outlook. We do not say that there is need of alarm; but there is need of the vigorous application of principles which go to neutralize those elements in our life which endanger our social wellbeing.

**"CIVIS,"** of course, tries to account for the condition of things which he points out. He puts his finger first upon defective domestic training. This testimony is true. We know of many homes where virtuous training is out of the question. It would be a miracle if from such homes the pure and virtuous came forth. Something may be done to remedy this by wise municipal regulations, but the evil must be combated by those who have charge of the moral and spiritual well-being of the people. The Gospel of Christ is that which alone can make home what it should be.

**NO** WHERE in the world is there so much bad language as in Sydney. The vilest language comes forth from young and old alike—from female as well as male. Go where you will your ears are polluted with the filthy conversation of the wicked. And yet the Police seem to mark this vice; every day numbers are fined for using obscene language. One thing however we notice that drunkenness is generally coupled with it. Now we think that an example should be made of those who while sober use bad language in public places. Many respectable people are deterred from visiting places of public resort in order that they may be spared the pain of listening to such language as that referred to.

**PROFESSOR SCOTT,** the new Professor of Classics at the Sydney University, inaugurated his labours by an Introductory Lecture, which was delivered in the Hall to a large number of graduates and undergraduates. There was also present a large assemblage of the public. The Lecturer dwelt upon the use of classical study. He combated the assertion which has been made again and again of recent years, that the study of dead languages is almost useless as an instrument of education. With singular power and force the Professor pointed out the value of such study. The Lecturer is a guarantee that the classics will be taught in the Sydney University by one who is possessed with a deep sense of the importance of his work, and who will bend himself to his duties with all the ardour of an enthusiast.

**MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA** has commenced his series of lectures in Australia. He addressed a numerous audience in the Melbourne Town Hall on the subject of, "Wars Revolutions and Tumults." Mr. Sala has himself witnessed much of that which he describes, and this fact lends a great charm to his lectures. He will in due time be in Sydney when we shall have an opportunity of listening to the great litterateur.

**WHILE** British eyes are grimly watching the cloud on the Afghan mountains resolving itself into Cossack battalions, and from London to the Hindoo Koosh, British valour is loosening its bayonet in the sheath, we doubt not other eyes are with a more terrible grimness watching the onward march of events. Watching and waiting for the hour—long expected, long delayed but inevitable—which will shake the throne of the Czars to its foundation. Siberia, the Knout, slow centuries of Imperial arrogance, the cold pitiless tyranny of dynasty after dynasty,



have honeycombed the Russian Empire with Nihilism. Beside that long-pent, passionless, unrelenting hatred, that of the Socialist or the Dynamitard seems harmless in comparison. No *ukase* can check it in its remorseless march, or turn it aside one step to the right or left. However misguided the means employed it is the irrepressible struggle for liberty, and towards that goal, with a stern, dogged, immovable determination, whatever the cost, however prolonged the struggle, however desperate the odds, the seething mass of Russia is moving. The confusion attendant upon a great war would naturally tend to relax the stringent precautions in force, and it will little surprise those who have studied the past of Nihilism, if in the near future a bomb suddenly exploding in Moscow or St. Petersburg, shatters the Third Alexander, and gives the preconcerted signal for the outburst of the most terrible revolution of time.

WE read some years ago in a London Magazine published at the time of the Crimean War, a peculiar prediction, the authenticity of which was said to be unimpeachable. We have forgotten who was the author, or where it first made its appearance, and several words of the prophecy itself have escaped our memory. As near as we can recollect, it read as follows, and at this juncture it has a peculiar interest—

In twice two hundred years, the Bear  
The Crescent shall assail,  
But if the Cock and Bull unite  
The Bear shall not prevail.  
In thrice ten years again . . .

The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane  
Dissolve and disappear.

Perhaps some of our readers can supply the missing words, and correct us if we have misquoted in any way. The Bear of course signifies Russia and the Cock and Bull, France and England.

DR. MORAN tells Catholic parents that, "without a special Providence of God it is morally impossible for children who are trained in schools repugnant to their principles and religious convictions to be either good citizens or good Christians." In view of this statement we wish to record our gratitude for the great number of children who have been favoured with special Providences.

THE REV. J. F. MORAN, of Camden, thinks "that for courage and spirit there is no nation in the world to equal the Australians." This is rather a sweeping assertion. But the rev. gentleman is a warm hearted Irishman and his words must not be criticised too severely. At all events judging from the latest news from Suakin our troops will soon have the opportunity of proving them true, and we hope and expect they will stand the test bravely.

MANY years have elapsed since Miss Whately commenced her noble work among the children of Cairo and the experiences of that self-denying work have been of a chequered character.—At the commencement of the late Egyptian war the terrible days of massacre and pillage, apparently crushed out the mission, and the heroic lady herself had to seek safety in flight.—With the return of order, however, the work was recommenced. As will be seen from an advertisement in this issue, Miss Whately, is in urgent need, as regards funds, and appeals are made to Australian friends for help and sympathy.

MR. BUCHANAN is unfortunate in his resolutions. Either they are strangled in the nest, or, essaying a sun-ward flight, they tumble—after a few intricate gyrations—flop on the ground, battered out of all recognition by the fall. His recent motion of censure on the Speaker, launched on the turbulent waters of politics with innumerable well-inflated bladders under its arm-pits, and the broad hand of the redoubtable McElhone buoyant beneath its diaphragm, met a disastrous fate. Riddled through and through with "bullets of the brain" the bladders collapsed, and the poor little helpless bantling gurgled out its feeble life in deep water, a sad and solemn spectacle to its

guardians. With so many things calling for attention the practice of searching for quibbles with a mental microscope deserves rebuke. The time set apart for legislative purposes is too valuable to be wasted over fads, and hobbies. Motions which would be met by "the previous question" in any amateur debating club should be ruthlessly swept into the political dust-box, and carted away along with all the odds and ends, defunct tabbies, and metaphorical old boots, which find their way into that receptacle.

THE military ardour of the Government having once and for all precipitated Australia into the arena of political and military controversy, it is natural to find amongst thoughtful men a feeling of insecurity when the comparatively defenceless condition of our shores is mooted. With England held at bay by a powerful combination, and in these days of national jealousy and intrigue it is difficult to say positively who, in a crisis might be depended upon as allies, and who as neutrals—it is contended, with reason, that through her distant colonies, a heavy blow might be dealt at the mother country. Consequently we read of enrolment here and there, to form the nucleus of an army, and of official correspondence respecting the formation of a powerful navy for the protection of our long sea-board. A well equipped fleet of war ships would dissipate all incipient fears of an invasion far more effectually than any huge costly military system on shore could do. In these days of long ranges a few ironclads could batter our coastal cities into powder at comparatively little risk to themselves, unless we possessed the means of meeting them on their own element. May it be long 'ere such a contingency arises.

THE venerable Bishop of Brisbane has left his diocese with the benediction of all whose blessing is of value. His simple piety, consistent life, earnest work, and large-hearted benevolence has won him the esteem of all the good in the northern colony. One of the most interesting incidents in connection with his departure was the presentation of an address in behalf of the Baptist Association. In this address the worth of the bishop's work and the purity of his life were attested. It drew from the departing Prelate an able reply on which does infinite credit both to his heart and mind.

IN replying to the address which was presented to him by the Baptist Association of Queensland, Bishop Hale referring to the friendly attitude which he always assumed to other denominations combated the idea that such a course was detrimental to his own church.—We know that the assertion that the church loses by such intercourse is often made.—But that it is incorrect our experience, as well as the testimony of the Bishop has proved again and again. The Church of England does not flourish best in parishes where incumbents isolate themselves; or in dioceses whose bishops ignore brethren, because they have a name differing from their own.

IT will be seen from an advertisement that the Lord's Day Observance Society earnestly invites all Christians to unite in special prayer during the week ending April 12th for the entire sanctification of the Sabbath. There is a desecrating spirit abroad and we are sorry to see that in many cases, the authorities submit to its noisy and persistent clamour. Viewed in a merely temporal sense, the preservation of the Sabbath as a day of rest, should be most strenuously insisted upon. It is the keystone of the arch of liberty and progress.

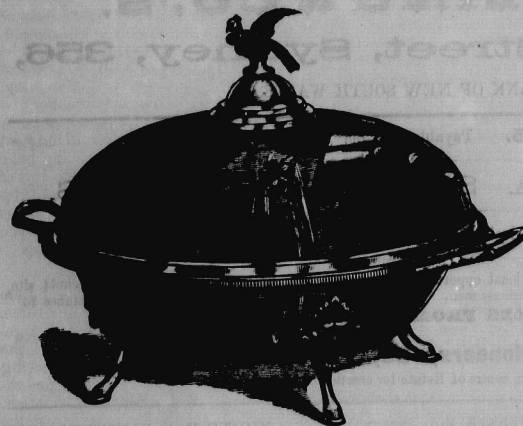
THAT an enthusiastic love of athletics is not incompatible with as ardent and enthusiastic a love of culture, and intellectual beauty, the records of ancient Greece abundantly testify. The people who hung with breathless excitement over the Olympic contests, or marched in massive phalanx, victors over every adversary, left evidences of their mental calibre, which have been the wonder of succeeding ages. In fact the *mens sana in corpore sano* can only be obtained by a judicious training of the physical and intellectual man. No one will deny that athletics are immensely popular with the Australians. Our knights of the willow showed their prowess in the Oval, to the conster-

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THOMAS JENKYN, M.A., Swansea College, St. Leonards, testifies:—"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the very great benefit which I have derived from the use of your Koumiss. When first I began to take it my health was quite shattered by constant severe attacks of asthma, for which I had tried wellnigh every remedy. I had not been taking Koumiss for many days before I observed a decided change for the better; my appetite, which had been destroyed by smoking stramonium and other things, soon returned. I have never since been troubled with this fell disease. Whenever I feel the slightest symptoms of an attack I take a few bottles of Koumiss. As a medicine it is invaluable, especially to those who have to speak much, and to those who are delicate in the chest. As a beverage it is very exhilarating and invigorating—the very thing thousands need after a hard day's work and worry. I have no objection to your making any use you may deem fit of this note."

Quarts, 10s. per Dozen: Pints, 10s. per Dozen.

Delivered daily, in quantities of not less than one half dozen large, or one dozen small.

Champagne Taps on sale, 5s. each; to be allowed for if returned.

On receipt of 15s., Stamps, or P. O. Order, a case containing one dozen pints and champagne tap, together with pamphlet, and full instructions will be forwarded to any address in Sydney; 1s. 6d. extra if sent by rail or steamer.

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nation of the picked men of England, and a few days ago the lithe Canadian, who since 1879 has gone from conquest to conquest, succumbed to the superior Southron; but there is a wide difference between the ideal athleticism of old, and that of to-day. The Grecian charioteer, bowing his head for the leafy chaplet, found his reward in the thunders of applause which accompanied it, and looked for none other. To-day every department is defiled by the presence of the betting fraternity, and the rivalry of the contestants, once purely and simply friendly must be supplemented by stakes of great pecuniary value. The sordid element is more or less present in every combination in life and our modern Olympic games, are little else but huge gambling speculations.

"GIVE 'EM BONDI." Such was the anti-enphemistic rallying cry of a notorious portion of the community a month or two ago. "Give 'em Bondi" promised to become a sort of minor "Saint George and Merrie England" in the mustering of the cavaliers, the sound of which was to carry dismay into the ranks of the guardians of the peace. Alas! for the hopes of the larrikin. The heroes of Bondi have met with a chilling reception at the hands of the Judge. Impervious to the seductive influences of romance, indifferent altogether to larrikin chivalry, perversely opposed to police-baiting, and an antiquated member of the law-abiding Society, he has consigned them with words of warning to the tender mercies of the gaoler for a term of 8 years. Oh! unappreciative judge and jury, what a reading you have given us of "Give 'em Bondi!"

## LEADING ENGLISH CHURCHMEN.

[We propose in some future issues of the *Record* to give short sketches of the lives of certain "Leading English Churchmen." We think such will interest and instruct our readers. We begin with a sketch of the life of the Bishop of Carlisle.]

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—In the many-sided character of the Bishop of Carlisle, the feature which probably impresses his hearers and readers most is that his lordship is thoroughly conversant with the spirit of his times. Over all that wide region where religion, science, and philosophy meet, the Bishop has proved himself peculiarly alive to the shiftings and the developments of the nineteenth century. No preacher of our age so firmly grasps the essential difficulties with which men have to contend, and few writers so well keep touch with the problems of our day and generation. His utterances on a vexed ecclesiastical topic or a religious controversy go nearer to its heart than do the utterances of the majority of his contemporaries. In the House of Lords few peers can command the attention which is given to one who, it is felt, will say the latest and best thing upon the subject of his speech; and in the pulpit the fresh and vigorous eloquence, and present-day interest of his sermons, fills the pews wherever his lordship presents himself. At the Church Congress the "merrie city" of Carlisle was filled with clergymen and churchmen of all shades of opinion; yet the Bishop himself was the central figure of the Church Congress not less on account of his episcopal connection with Carlisle, and his presidential position with regard to the Congress itself, than from the commanding effect of his views upon the wide range of questions which came under review in that ecclesiastical parliament.

The record of the Bishop of Carlisle's life is a highly distinguished one; throughout his career he has left a deep and abiding impress on his surroundings. The Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in the year 1818. He was privately educated. In 1836 he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he immediately stepped to a front rank among the undergraduates of his own standing. A long list of College honours fell to his share, and his college life culminated in his graduating as Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1840. He took his M.A. in 1843; and was ordained deacon in 1842, and priest in 1844 by the Bishop of Ely. Up till his appointment as Dean of Ely in 1858, he took an active, and indeed absorbing interest in University affairs. From 1841 to 1845 he was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his college, and from 1855 to 1857 he was Hulsean Lecturer. From 1848 to 1859 he held, along with his academical appointments, the incumbency of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge. For 11 years up to 1869, he acted as Dean of Ely, and in the latter year he was appointed to the Bishopric of Carlisle in succession to Dr. Waldegrave. During his tenure of the Deanery of Wells he took an energetic part in the restoration of Ely Cathedral, which owes much of its present beauty to his activity. An excellent retrospect of his connection with Ely is to be found in a volume which he has published of essays on the cathedrals.

The diocese of Carlisle is well known as one of the most exacting in its demands on the occupant of its episcopal chair; but Dr. Goodwin has devoted himself unsparingly to its service. Its benefices are but poorly endowed; they are widely scattered over an immense area, and the Cumberland yeomen, with their strong individuality and exaggerated sense of independence, require much tact and knowledge of human nature in both their temporal and spiritual rulers. But the Bishop has acquitted himself of his delicate and laborious task in a manner which has won praise from all who are acquainted with the inner working of the diocese. The position of the Church has been sensibly strengthened; and the attachment both of clergy and people to their Bishop has been proved to demonstration on many occasions. On the 30th September last an elaborately finished Pastoral Staff was presented to his lordship, and the address which accompanied the presentation may be cited as evidence of the regard with which the diocese looks up to its ecclesiastical head. The address runs as follows: "This pastoral staff was presented to Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and to the See of Carlisle, by Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, in grateful recognition of his faithful and unwearied efforts, during the past fourteen years, in tending 'the flock of God' committed to his charge."

The Bishop has taken the warmest interest in the Church Congress from its inception. When Dean of Ely he joined in the Conference convened by the Cambridge Church Defence Association, and held under the presidency of Archdeacon France of Ely, in 1861, from which meeting the Congress actually took its rise. At the Bristol Congress, in 1866, he too as Dean of Ely preached the inaugural sermon in the cathedral. His lordship's papers have been valuable additions to the Congress literature, while he has proved one of the most popular speakers at the working men's meetings. The arrangements for the Carlisle Congress, were carried out under his lordship's personal supervision, while, as president, his duties were multifarious. The success which it is evident from the received reports characterized, the Congress, was largely owing to the efforts of the Bishop.

The works which his lordship has given to the world are numerous, and bear the strong stamp of his individuality. Several of them have run into a large number of editions. The record of his academical appointments lives in his mathematical treatises (*Elementary course of Mathematics, Mathematical Problems, Elementary Statistics, and Elementary Dynamics*). His University Sermons are also issued in book form. His *Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie* is now one of the standard works of missionary literature. Among his best known volumes is his *Essays on the Pentateuch*, which has been largely circulated. Other works of his are his *Commentaries on St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke; A Guide to the Parish Church and walks in the Region of Science and Faith*. Three sermons on the Lord's Supper and one on Confirmation Day have attained a wide popularity. His lordship is also a frequent contributor to current literature in the *Nineteenth Century*, and other reviews.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ENGLAND'S TRAINING: an Historical Sketch, by the Author of "Essays on the Church." London: Seeley and Co., Essex-street, Strand.

The elders that are among us may remember the good service done to the Church of England by the publication of *Essays on the Church*, in the early days of aggressive Voluntaryism and Political Dissent. And now the venerable author of that treatise, who has more recently employed his ready pen in *Essays on the Bible*, and on the *Greatest of the Prophets*, presents us in the fulness of his years with a condensed but most graphic sketch of English Ecclesiastical history from the first to the nineteenth century.

Starting from the year A.D. 43, the date of the conquest of Britain by the Emperor Claudius (which coincides with that of the baptism of Cornelius), the progress of our "fair island story" is traced, specially in its religious aspects and as illustrating the work of an Almighty Hand. From the ages of the apparently lukewarm Romano-British Christianity, we pass to the time of its submergence beneath the stormy waves of Anglo-Saxon invasion, and onward to the brighter days when Gregory the Great, "last of the good," of whom a very attractive portrait is drawn, was enabled to fulfil his desire of sending forth missionaries who should preach "the Word of Life," to the countrymen of those "youths of fair countenance," who had long years before excited his pity in the slave market at Rome.

The "Rise of the Papacy" forms the subject of a telling chapter in this valuable manual. The assumption of the title of "Universal Bishop," from which Gregory recoiled in horror, is duly noted, as are also the establishment of the fiction of purgatory, and of a system of lucrative masses for the dead, as well as of Papal indulgences. The continually increasing declension in practice no less than in purity of doctrine is forcibly depicted, quotations from writers of acknowledged authority

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being brought to support every statement. Next follow biographical sketches replete with interest, of Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury; Bishop Grossette of Lincoln; FitzRalph of Armagh; and of "Bradwardine the Profound," Chaplain and Confessor to Edward III., and for a short time Archbishop of Canterbury. We next come to one who forms the chief figure in this timely volume, John Wycliffe, the Reformer. His biography, and the discussion of some novel theories concerning his early life, together with sundry weighty observations relating to his last and greatest work, the translation of the Bible into English, and the sending forth of "poor priests" to preach "the words of eternal life" throughout the country, occupy nearly sixty pages of the present narrative. This month of December may be called "Wycliffe's month;" for it was "in the latest days of 1384 that it seemed good to the Master" to call this honoured servant to his rest; and among the mass of Wycliffe literature commemorating his quincentenary, we think there cannot be found a heartier or more discriminating tribute of appreciation, or a treatise on his life calculated to be more generally useful, than that here supplied by our venerable author.

The persecution of the Lollards by the House of Lancaster, on whom the Wars of the Roses brought a signal retribution; the spread of Wycliffe's doctrines in Bohemia; the impulse given to the circulation of the Scriptures by the invention of printing; and the subsequent advance of the Reformation under our Tudor sovereigns, whether they were in intention helpers or hinderers of the Truth, are the subjects of which the next few chapters treat. Then, after threading his way through the stormy period of Stuart rule, and the dreary days, generally speaking, of the first five-and-twenty years of the eighteenth century, our author invites us to contemplate the great "awakening" to spiritual life, and zealous work for God with which the names of Romaine and Whitfield, the Wesleys, Venn, Walker of Truro, Grimshaw, Berridge, Rowlands, and many others are associated; and here, again, we meet with a series of effective memorial notices, similar to those of the mediæval worthies before referred to.

The concluding portion of this brief history of religion in England is largely occupied with the establishment of those numerous societies which have for their object the proclamation of the everlasting Gospel to the heathen. Kindred associations, such as the Bible Society, have likewise a place, as also have those political and social changes which bear on the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, "God in history;" "The Finger of God;" the course of Divine Providence—whichever phrase we may adopt—is the text on which the writer of *England's Training* enlarges; and to show that all things have been made to work together for God's glory, and for the good of His Church, is the object of these grave yet pleasant pages. They may be among the last, we think they are certainly among the most useful, of the many literary efforts which have occupied the hours of their author's studious leisure, and we cordially thank him for such a helpful guide to the study of English history.

#### THE REV. W. F. B. UZZELL.

In our last issue it was our painful duty to record the death of the Rev. W. F. B. Uzzell, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Cook's River. Mr. Uzzell it will be remembered was paralysed a few months since. From the effects he never recovered. The bracing climate of Blayney was sought but a complication of disorders followed, and he passed away, aged 50 years. The corpse was brought from Blayney, and the funeral took place on Wednesday, 11th March, at 4 p.m., at St. Peter's. The cemetery surrounds the church, is picturesque, and such quietness prevades it, that it seems a peaceful and fitting resting place for the dead after the battle of life. The church was crowded by parishioners and friends; among whom were noticed the Revs. Canon Hulton King, G. Middleton, M. Archdall, and about a dozen other clergymen. The service in the church was read by the Rev. Charles Baber, Rural Dean, and the hymn was given out by the Rev. J. D. Langley, brother-in-law of the deceased. At the grave the Rev. F. W. Stretton of Windsor officiated. The deep feeling displayed by all around showed the respect in which the late incumbent had been held.

Mr. Uzzell was born in the lovely county of Devon. He came to this colony at the instance of the late Metropolitan who recognized his sterling qualities. After passing through Moore College he was ordained a Deacon in 1864, and appointed Curate at Dapto. His ordination as Priest took place in 1866.

The following year saw him appointed to the Incumbency of St. Paul's, Carcoar. He was one of the few whose arrival in the Western Districts marks a decided historical epoch. Among the others who gave a new strong impetus to Church work may be named the Revs. John Vaughan, H. A. Langley, T. B. Tress, J. H. Mullens, F. B. Boyce, and the late Archdeacon Innes. The difficulties those men had to meet it would not be easy to describe. There was the hard riding, the work of organization, the necessity of creating an interest in church matters, and the need for the erection of churches. It was far more common to hold service in some settler's dwelling than in a church. Those men changed the face of affairs, were amongst the foremost in

preparing the way for the formation of the diocese, and have left names which will not be soon forgotten in the West. Mr. Uzzell's parish (!!) at Carcoar extended to the Lachlan. It included the present parishes of Carcoar, Cowra, and Blayney, as well as Mount Macquarie with Trunkay. He resided there eight years, and saw things vastly changed. It had been customary for him at first to use three or four Presbyterian kirks by permission, but Anglican churches were erected in which his people could worship. At Carcoar the substantial tower and graceful spire will long remain as a tribute to his zeal. He was appointed by the Bishop of Bathurst a Rural Dean, but the indefiniteness of the duties pertaining to the office, or thinking that they were imaginary rather than real caused him in a few months to resign the position.

In January 1875, Mr. Uzzell was appointed to the incumbency of St. Thomas', Balmain. On leaving Carcoar, the parishioners presented him with a purse of 155 sovereigns; while incumbent of St. Thomas' he visited England. About five years ago the late Metropolitan appointed him to Cook's River. His work in both these parishes was done in a conscientious, churchman-like way. He loved decency and order in all parts of the service, also good music, and did much to make the worship bright and attractive.

In Mr. Uzzell's preaching the strong point was clearness. There was never any mistaking what he meant, consequently Christ whom he loved to honor was fully and plainly preached to his people. His sermons and also speeches in the Synod and elsewhere were ever characterised by manliness of thought, and were delivered with a force that compelled attention. His cheerfulness those who knew him will never forget. Like General Gordon it may be said of him that he never failed to see the comic side of a question; yet his reverence for holy and good things was always apparent. His straightforwardness, his intense hatred of shams, his thoroughness in what he took up, will long be remembered. He was a true friend and a loyal churchman.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION SCHEME.—In consequence of the resolution of the Committee to invite the Teachers of the affiliated schools to study with a view to examination, classes have been formed at the Deanery and elsewhere, to this object. The examinations will, we hope, be attended by all who have joined the classes for preparation, in order to give encouragement to the promoters of the scheme and to benefit themselves.

THE CHURCH WORKER.—How is it that this useful magazine is not taken in more generally? We are informed that several of those who were subscribers in 1884 have now discontinued. Mr. Lusby of the Book Depot, Pitt-street, will gladly arrange for new subscribers. The general price of the magazine is 1s. a year provided that more than one copy is taken.

FESTIVAL SERVICE.—The annual Festival Service will be held at the Cathedral on Monday, April 27th. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. L. Jackson, M.A., incumbent of St. James', Sydney. Service at 7.30 p.m.

ANNUAL MEETING.—This will be held on Tuesday, April 28th in the Church Society's House. The Primate will preside. Addresses will be given by the Rev. J. W. Debenham, M.A., the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Q.C., and others.

### →\* ENGLISH MAIL. \*←

(From our own Correspondent.)

Events have succeeded one another with almost bewildering rapidity during the last fortnight. The dynamite explosion by which the House of Commons was wrecked, and Westminster Hall and the Tower damaged, and the harp of Erin blown from its point of vantage between the Lion and the Thistle to fall on Parnell's empty seat, was hardly over when we heard of the shooting of the apostle of assassination, O'Donovan Rossa—as he calls himself—a cowardly, grasping scoundrel, not fit to live, and certainly not fit to die. Curiously little effect has been produced in England, but a salutary spur has been given to the United States Government in their virtuous intentions of suppressing the nest where murderers hatch their foul eggs. Few stranger histories have ever been told than that of Lucy Dale, the would-be avenger of England's wrongs, after the pattern of Charlotte Corday; and it is a singular instance of the old truth, that the sins of the fathers are visited on the children.

Scarcely had the columns of news been freed from this wonder, than the most grievous of all came to hand—the fall of Khar-toum and the death of the Christian hero, General Gordon. Stabbed, as the latest rumours tell us by an unknown hand as he sallied forth from his palace, when treachery had opened the gates at last. He leaves a name that will never die. It has been a terrible disappointment, just as everyone was confidently looking forward to the release of the long beleaguered garrison.

Now a new expedition goes forth of 6000 or 7000 men by way of Suakim to Berber to avenge the murdered, "smash the Mahdi" and restore the prestige of England. Meanwhile the nations of Europe with one exception rejoice in the calamity of England. France above all through her ministerial organs indulges in such vile insinuations, such foul calumnies and open rejoicing, as must alienate the sympathies of a long suffering nation. France is friendly only so far as her interests go and now cannot keep even a decent covering over bitterness which one can only suppose dates from the age of Henry the Fifth. But another nation, with which England sympathised in her many struggle for freedom, has shown a noble and friendly spirit of sympathy, which England in her turn will not soon forget. Italian troops now hold Massowah on the Red Sea and other places and what France is about to lose Italy may well claim as hers. The forbearance of France was only bought at the price of a pound of flesh when independence trembled in the scale and as they have sown so they are about to reap.

All thoughts are thus drawn away from home affairs: where however the appointment of Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter to London, has given general satisfaction. A very different man to that Head master whose elevation caused so wide spread a scandal some years ago is the successor of Bishop Jackson. A simple and fervent preacher of evangelic truth and a firm supporter of the Church Missionary Society and the Bible Society, he has been welcomed by the Evangelical clergy while the Temperance workers rejoice in one who is a total abstainer and president of the National Temperance League. His successor at Exeter who had but just paid his fees as Dean of Gloucester, is Edward Bickersteth, the poet; one of the leaders of the Evangelical Clergy best known perhaps as Editor of the "Hymnal Companion" to the book of common prayer, adopted by your late bishop as the "Diocesan Hymn Book" as used in England in more than 8000 churches. Bishop Wordsworth's successor at Lincoln is Canon King, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford, formerly Principal of Cuddesdon College and an advanced High Churchman. All three new bishops are active personal supporters of the Church of England Temperance Society. The West London Mission is now going forward. Some of the Clergy parade the town with processions, banners, incense, and the like, attracting large numbers of gamins. This, however, is decidedly less objectionable than the Salvation Army whatever we may think of their teaching. Everyone, however, must pray for a blessing on that vast mass of humanity crowded together in what yet remains the most religious capital in the world.

February 13th, 1885.

In our English files we observe no reference to the receipt of the cablegram offering our troops for the Sudan. Perhaps the effect of the act upon people at home has been exaggerated here.

BISHOP HALE.—We learn that Bishop Hale, of Brisbane, has been appointed to the Rectory of Osleworth. The advances for this, we understand, were made by some friends of his lordship, who desires some duty with the rest he requires on his retirement from his colonial bishopric. Bishop Hale vacates his bishopric in March. The living of Osleworth is in the patronage of Dr. James Clutterbuck, brother of the late rector.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*.

Rev. G. F. Head, M.A., of Plymouth has been appointed by the Queen to succeed the new Bishop of Exeter at Christ Church, Hampstead. The announcement has caused great satisfaction among the parishioners.

#### THE NEW BISHOP OF EXETER.

We have much satisfaction in announcing that the Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, the late Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, whose installation as Dean of Gloucester was recently reported has been appointed by the Queen to the See of Exeter, which has been rendered vacant by the translation of Bishop Temple to the Metropolitan Diocese. The new Bishop, who is a well-known Evangelical, is the only son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, of Watton, Hertes, and was born in London in 1826. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, and distinguished himself by gaining the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse in 1844, 1845, and 1846, and the Seatonian Prize in 1854. He took his B.A. degree in 1847, coming out Senior Optime and third class in the classical Tripos, and his M.A. in 1850. He was ordained deacon in 1849 and priest in 1849 by the late Bishop Stanley of Norwich, and held the Curacy of Banningham, Norfolk, from 1849 to 1851. In 1852 he was curate of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells; from 1852 to 1855 he was rector of Hinton Martell, in Dorset, the parish of Charles Bridges, author of "The Christian Ministry;" and from 1855, that is, for thirty years past, he has held the vicarage of Christ Church, Hampstead. He was chaplain to the late Bishop of Ripon (his relative) from 1857 till the Bishop's death last year, and has been Rural Dean of the Deanery of Highgate since 1878. About a month ago he was

appointed to the Deanery of Gloucester, vacant by the death of Dean Law. Mr. Bickersteth is the author of many poetical and devotional works. One of the best known of these is the poem "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever," which, with several others of his, has had even a wider circulation in America than in this country. He has also compiled one of the most popular hymn-books of the time, the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," which is used in more than 8,000 English Churches, and is enriched with several compositions of his own that have become classical in English hymnology. Among his other works is a "Commentary on the New Testament." Mr. Bickersteth takes a warm interest in mission work, both abroad and at home. He is a member of the committees of the Church Missionary Society, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and has conducted many parochial missions; at the present time he is one of the Directing Committee of the London Mission, which was held in East London last November, and is now being held in West London.

#### THE NEW BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

The Rev. Edward King, Canon of Christ's Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in that University, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Lincoln in succession to Bishop Wordsworth. The new Bishop is a son of Archdeacon King, who was archdeacon of a part of Essex when it was included in the diocese of Rochester, and was born about the year 1820. He took his bachelor's degree at Criel College, Oxford, in 1851, and proceeded M.A. in 1855. He was ordained Deacon in 1854 by the bishop of Oxford (Dr. Willerforce), and was admitted into priest's orders by the same prelate in the following year. He was four years curate of Wheatley, near Oxford. In 1858 he became chaplain of Cuddesdon College, at the time when Canon Liddon was vice-principal. In 1863 he succeeded to the principalship of the college on the death of Mr. Swinney, and held that post for ten years. At the end of ten years, during which he was a most popular and energetic principal, he was nominated to the Regius Professorship of Pastoral Theology, to which is attached a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral. Dr. King took his degree of D.D. in 1873.—*London Record*.

A SOCIALIST WAR-SONG.—The long expected Socialist paper, the *Commonweal*, has been issued. Its chief feature is a song by Mr. William Morris, the poet, entitled "The March of the Workers" of which the following is the first verse:—  
What is this, the sound and rumour? What is this that all men hear,

Like the wind in hollow valleys when the storm is drawing near,  
Like the rolling on of ocean in the eventide of fear?

'Tis the people marching on.  
Whither go they, and whence come they? What are these of whom ye tell?

In what country are they dwelling 'twixt the gates of heaven and hell?  
Are they mine or thine for money? Will they serve a master well?

Still the rumour's marching on.  
Chorus—Hark the rolling of the thunder!

Lo, the sun! and lo, thereunder  
Riseth wrath, and hope, and wonder,  
And the host comes marching on.

There is much more of the same kind, and it is to be sung to the tune of "John Brown."

The Church of England has had few more remarkable clergymen than the Rev. Robert Walker, who ministered for sixty-six years in the parish where he was born, and was buried there in 1802. He was clergyman and schoolmaster—teaching in the church, for there was no school-house. He sheared his own sheep, spun his own wool, made his own clothes and those of his family, made his own shoes, gathered his peat for fuel, made his own candles, and, whilst thus labouring, preached the Gospel every Sunday in the lowly little church of Leathwaite.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria has telegraphed to the heads of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland and Ireland a strong protest against the proposed annexation of the New Hebrides by France. The telegram expresses the dismay and indignation with which, after thirty-six years of missionary enterprise and the sacrifice of many valuable lives have brought about immense results in Christianizing the natives of the New Hebrides, the Presbyterians of Victoria now hear of the proposal to cede these islands to France.

#### DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., late Bishop of Lincoln. The deceased prelate was appointed to the See in 1869 and resigned last December on account of failing health. He was a voluminous writer, one of his best known works being his addition of the Greek Testament with notes.



## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

GEORGE DAY,

DIED MARCH 17TH, AGED 15.

At eleven o'clock on the night of the 17th ult., one of the brightest and most attentive scholars connected with St. Andrew's Sunday School passed to his rest. The deceased, who for some months had been a great sufferer, was characterised by an open and ingenuous disposition and we are informed by his late teacher—Mr. A. R. Little—that he was the best Bible scholar under his care. The kindly truths inculcated from week to week had happily borne rich fruit in his young life. Notwithstanding the tenderness of his years, his sense of the Divine favour was strong and uninterrupted, and his faith unwavering to the last. On the Sunday previous to his death, he was visited by all his class-mates, and an affecting scene ensued. Little George Day, conscious of his nearing departure, and full of hope that knew no doubt, between the paroxysm of pain sang to them two of Sankey's hymns, "When My Final Farewell," and "We Shall Sleep but Not For Ever." In reply to one who asked if he were prepared for the great change, he said with quiet fervour "If the Lord Jesus calls me I am ready to go."

At Rookwood, on Friday the 20th ult., in the absence of the very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, the Rev. C. H. Gibson assisted by the Rev. G. Middleton, committed the body to the dust, in sure and certain hope. Between twenty and thirty of his fellow school-mates, accompanied by his late teacher, paid their last tribute to the little fellow's memory, and after a suitable hymn or two had been sung beside the grave, the Rev. C. H. Gibson delivered a touching address to those present.

Sorrow and joy, hand in hand—darkness and light;  
Tears for the form that has faded out of our sight,  
For the kindly clasp of the hand we shall feel no more,  
And the ring of the boyish voice through the open door;  
Tears for the hopes lying scattered upon the sod,  
But joy, that the weary at length is resting with God;  
Joy! that the cloud and the suffering, shall trouble him never;  
Joy! that our darling is crowned where seraph-songs quiver,  
Safe in the bosom of God for ever and for ever.

## BRITISH BATTLES OF THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS—1874-1885.

The following statistics of British battles fought in the last eleven years, with the number of men engaged, the duration of the combat, and the casualties, may not be uninteresting at the present time. It will be seen that the battle of Abu Klea was more deadly in proportion to the number of troops engaged than Tel-el-Kebir, Teb, Tamasi, Ulundi, or almost any of the Afghan battles.

AMAFUL—Ashantee—Fought January 31, 1874, lasting six hours. The troops engaged were 3000 to 3000, 42nd Highlanders, 23rd, Naval Brigade, and Native Contingent, against 20,000 to 30,000 of the enemy. The British loss was seven killed, 200 wounded, and the enemy's loss unknown.

PEIWAR KOTAL—Afghanistan—Dec. 2, 1878—General Roberts's army fought 4000 Afghans for six hours, the British loss being 2 officers, 20 men killed; 2 officers and 74 men wounded, and the enemy's loss 800.

ISANDLANA—Zululana—(Jan. 22, 1879)—The British force numbered 28 officers, 600 men, and 1900 natives opposed to 12,000 to 15,000 Zulus. The fight lasted one hour, and our force was annihilated.

BORKE'S DRIFT—(Jan. 28, 1879)—139 men of the 24th Regiment held the position against 8000 Zulus. Our loss was 17 killed and 10 wounded, against 850 Zulus killed.

ZROBANE MOUNTAIN—(March 28, 1879)—A mounted force under Ridvers Baller was engaged with 15,000 to 20,000 Zulus. Our loss was 11 officers and 80 men, and 7 wounded.

KAMBALA—(March 29, 1879)—1800 men under Col. Evelyn Wood killed 1900 Zulus.

KNOWS—(2nd April), the troops engaged were 57th, 60th Rifles, 91st, 99th Buffs, Naval Brigade, 11,000 Zulus, our loss was about 41 killed and wounded, and the enemy lost 1800.

ULUNDI—(July 4th, 1879), our force was 4,000, including 800 natives, 13 guns, and the Zulu strength is unknown. We had 104 killed and wounded, and the Zulus 2,000.

CAABANIAN—Second Afghan war (Oct. 6, 1879), General Roberts marched to Cabul, and took 110 guns. The troops engaged were Highlanders, 72nd and 92nd, the enemy's force being unknown. We had 24 killed, 67 wounded.

CABUL—Afghans rose against our garrison, and Roberts retreated to Sherpur cantonments (middle of December, three to four days fighting), our force was 7,850, 25 guns, including 67th, 72nd, 92nd, that of the Afghans unknown. We lost 62 killed, 164 wounded.

General Gough struggling to relieve Sherpur.—Just before Christmas the Afghans attacked our position during five hours. We had 7,000 troops engaged, and lost 6 killed, 88 wounded.

AHMED KHEL.—General Stewart was nearly over-matched on the march from Candahar to Cabul, "brief but fierce," April 19, 1880. We lost 17 killed, 124 wounded, and the Afghan loss was 2,000 to 3,000.

MAIWAND.—General Burrows was defeated by Ayoub Khan, on July 27th, 1880. Of ours 2,800 men and 6 guns were engaged, and Ayoub had 12,000 men and 87 guns. We lost 21 officers, 800 English, 700 natives killed, 15 officers, 90 men missing.

MAZRA.—General Roberts defeated Ayoub Khan, and ended the war on September 1st, 1880. The forces were about equal. We lost 29 killed and 161 wounded.

LAING'S NEK.—Transvaal War.—General Colley attacked, January 28th, 1881, with 1,870 infantry, 170 horses, 6 guns. The Boers numbered 2,000 to 3,000. Our loss was 81 killed, 109 wounded.

INGOGO.—After fighting six hours Colley retired (February 8, 1881). His loss was 150 killed and wounded.

MAJUBA.—Colley sustains utter defeat, February 26, 1881. Our force was 600 men from 68th, 60th, 92nd, and Naval Brigade. We lost 85 killed, 180 wounded, 60 prisoners; and the Boers had 5 killed.

TEL-EL-KEBIR (Egypt).—Sir Garnet Wolseley defeats Arabi on September 13, 1882. Our troops were 12,277 infantry, 2785 cavalry, 214 Naval Brigade. Arabi's force was 20,000 infantry, 2500 cavalry, 6000 Bedouins, 70 guns. We lost 9 officers and 45 men killed, and 29 officers and 820 wounded; and Arabi's loss was estimated at from 3000 to 8000.

TEB.—General Graham defeats Arabs on February 29th, 1884. General Graham had 8000 infantry, 180 cavalry, &c. To these were opposed 10,000 Arabs. We lost 5 officers killed, 17 wounded, 25 non-commissioned and privates killed, 123 wounded, and the Arabs lost 8000.

TAMASI.—General Graham defeats Osman Digna, March 18th, 1884. Our force was the same as above. There were engaged 12,000. We lost 5 officers, 86 men killed; 8 officers, 105 men wounded; and of the Arabs 4000 were killed, and 6000 wounded.

ABU KLEA.—General Herbert Stewart defeats the Mahdi's forces on January 17, 1885. Stewart's force numbered 1500 men, 8 guns, and 1 Gardner. There were 10,000 Arabs. We lost 9 officers, 65 men killed; 9 officers, 85 men wounded. The Mahdi had 800 killed.

Of the twenty-one battles we have lost, five—Isandlana, Cabul (when General Roberts was compelled to retire to Sherpur), Maiwand, Laing's Nek, and Majuba; and two, those of Ingogo and Zlobane, were very little removed from defeats.

## TEMPERANCE.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

## MOORE COLLEGE.

The usual monthly meeting of this branch of the C.E.T.S. was held on Monday evening, 16th inst. A departure from the usual custom was made, by making the meeting open to the public, in order to allow those in the neighbourhood interested in temperance work the opportunity of hearing the address of the Rev. Joseph Barnier.

After the usual opening service, the President (the Ven. Archdeacon King) called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. The President then introduced Mr. Barnier to the audience.

Mr. Barnier gave a most excellent address upon the subject of "How to promote the Rescue Work of the Society."

He pointed out many ways by which this object might be accomplished, but urged above all that systematic and earnest prayer should be used; and that every effort should be made in humble dependence upon Almighty God.

Great interest in the Rev. Lecturer's remarks was manifested by all present, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Davies, W.C.T. of the Liverpool Lodge of Good Templars, and seconded by Mr. Rushforth. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Barnier briefly replied, stating his willingness to assist any Temperance efforts that might be made in Liverpool.

The President also made a short speech.

Amongst those present might be mentioned all the members of this Branch of the Society, now in residence at the College, and also the officers of the Liverpool Lodge of the I.O.G.T., and many of the townspeople.

The meeting was concluded by the President pronouncing the benediction.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL BRANCH.—The Monthly Meeting of the above was held on the 16th inst., in St. Andrew's School-house, Pitt-street, when interesting addresses were delivered by the very reverend The Dean of Sydney, and Mr. Moreir. The Rev. C. H. Gibson, B.A., presided. Temperance and other songs were sung during the evening.

## EDWARD HANLAN.

Soon after Hanlan's defeat of Tricket in the old country a Mr. W. E. A. Eccles wrote him to ask the secret of his wonderful physical performances. Hanlan's answer was published in the *Manchester Examiner* and was as follows:—"In my opinion the best physical performances can only be secured through the absolute abstinence from the use of alcohol and tobacco. This is my rule and I find after three years constant work at the oar during which time I rowed many notable match races, and I am better able to contend in a great race than when I first commenced. In fact I believe that the use of liquor and tobacco has a most injurious effect upon the system of an athlete by irritating the vitals and consequently weakening the system. We should like to know whether Hanlan has held to the principles expressed in this letter. If he has not it is probable the change may account for his defeat."

Under the auspices of the Archbishop, the temperance work amongst his flock ought to prosper. We commend to him and to them the striking words of Cardinal Manning—"It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means when the Legislature facilitates the multiplication of the incitements to intemperance on every side. You might as well call upon me, as a captain of a sinking ship, and say, 'Why don't you pump the water out?' when you are scuttling the ship in every direction."

We hope, therefore, that the Archbishop will add to moral suasion, agitation for legislative reform, and encourage his people to work on the lines of the Local Option League, and thus help to secure the rescued ones from the pressure of multiplied temptations.

The Local Option League did good service and showed its usefulness to the temperance cause in the late Granville municipal elections. The Rev. W. A. Phillips, finding that no directions had been given for the Returning Officer to take the Local Option vote, communicated with the Secretary of the League. Mr. Knapp at once waited on the proper authorities in Sydney, and so urged the business that the proper instructions were forwarded, and the result was a splendid victory to the opponents of the drinking shops. Granville by a vote of more than two to one has saved itself from an extension of the abominable system for three years. We congratulate that rising township, and we rejoice in such a proof of the utility of the league and the energy of its most diligent secretary.

## ✻ CORRESPONDENCE ✻

[We have been obliged to hold over a large batch of correspondence, and several important contributions are crowded out of this issue.—Ed.]

## WARANGESDA MISSION.

To the Editor of the C. E. Record.

MY DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly allow me a little space in your columns to draw the attention of your many readers to our pressing requirements at Warangesda.

During my absence in England contributions both of money and clothing fell off most seriously, while the help promised by those in authority was not forthcoming when most urgently required, so that when I reached the mission station I found things in a state of stagnation.

Important work such as enclosing the reserve, &c., had been brought to a standstill, simply because the blackfellows had not been settled with for the work they had already done, while I learned from my Bishop that we were in debt for rations from November. The only thing I could possibly do was to pay away all the private money I possessed, and that not being sufficient I was compelled to secure an overdraft for a few weeks until the difficulty might be tidied over.

I would therefore earnestly appeal to the many friends of the Aborigines who read the *Record*, to come to our help in this the time of our need.

It seems that many persons imagine that all we require in shape of temporal comforts are now supplied by the Government. I would inform them that such is not the case. And we must therefore look to the people of God in this colony to aid us in the work of caring for the bodies as well as the souls of the Aborigines. Clothes of all kinds will be thankfully received, while contributions in money if sent to the Bishop of Goulburn or myself would be most gratefully acknowledged, as at the present time we hardly know what to do, or where to turn. "Men of Israel help."

JOHN B. GRIBBLE.

Warangesda Mission,  
Darlington Point,  
March 7th, 1885.

## THE NEW BISHOP OF BRISBANE.

The Rev. W. T. Thornhill Webber—as he is commonly described—is an Oxford man; he graduated at Pembroke College, having obtained his B.A. in 1859 and M.A. in 1862. In 1860 he was ordained a deacon, and in the following year a priest, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who was then Bishop of London. On assuming deacon's orders he was appointed curate of Chiswick, where he remained until 1865, when Dr. Tait selected him for the vicarage of the new Ecclesiastical District of St. John the Evangelist, Holborn, formed from the famous Bishop of London's fund. One portion of the boundary line of that district or parish adjoins the parish of Holy Trinity, Little Queen-street, of which Dr. Stanton, Bishop of Northern Queensland, was formerly the much-loved and energetic vicar. In the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Mr. Webber had nominally about 5000 persons under his pastoral care. He and his curates, with whom he resided in St. John's clergy-house, Red Lion-square, devoted themselves to the work among the poorer people. In those days Mr. Webber was a Ritualist of a moderate type, but was more remarkable as an earnest than as a brilliant preacher. As a proof of his indefatigability in the direction of Church services, it is worthy of note that on Sunday mornings there were no fewer than five, namely, at 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12.30. Then another for children at 3.30, and evensong at 7. Services were also held daily at 7.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. He was assisted in his work by three curates and a number of religious ladies. We understand that the new Bishop belongs to the extreme High Church party.

## WARANGESDA MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

Special services in connection with the fifth anniversary of the Warangesda Mission were held on Sunday, March 22nd.

The Rev. J. B. Gribble preached in the morning to the blacks (who mustered in strong force) from Numbers xxiii. 23, and in the afternoon to a mixed congregation from Acts xvii. 26, Psalm lxxii. 14.

On the following day a grand picnic in celebration of the event took place on the bank of the Murrumbidgee, not only did the blacks assemble in large numbers, but white settlers from near and far availed themselves of a day's recreation. The usual games and pastimes were freely indulged in during the day. The races especially calling forth great interest, as the blacks are splendid runners.

In the evening Mr. Gribble gave a magic lantern entertainment descriptive of his recent trip to England which as may be supposed was thoroughly appreciated by both whites and blacks. The collections taken up on Sunday and the Monday evening were very creditable. Many of the blacks themselves contributed their mite right heartily. The Bishop of Riverina is expected at Warangesda in about a fortnight on his return from Balranald.

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WEEK OF UNION IN PRAYER ON BEHALF OF THE LORD'S DAY.

**THE Sabbath Observance Prayer Union Society,** in correspondence with the Lord's Day Observance Society of New South Wales, sends an earnest invitation to all to unite in special prayer for the entire sanctification of the Sabbath Day, during the week from the 5th till the 12th APRIL. It is trusted that this appeal may not be in vain, but that united and importunate supplications may be made in private, in the family, and in assemblies of Christians.

**CHRISTIAN AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK IN EGYPT.**

IN a recent letter from Cairo to the undersigned, Miss Whately expresses the hope that the friends in N. S. W. who so kindly contributed £40 last year towards her sister's much-needed work in Cairo, will again this year assist it, and it is hoped that others also will join in supporting this Christian enterprise. Already the following contributions have been received, and are now thankfully acknowledged:—

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Other subscriptions will be gratefully received.

The colony is nobly sending its men and contributing its money in the cause of humanity, but shall we not also do what we can to aid the few devoted workers who are toiling in faith, sowing the seeds of the glorious Gospel of Peace.

Contributions may be sent to

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The Rev. A. W. Pain and the Rev. Dr. Steel also kindly consented to receive contributions.

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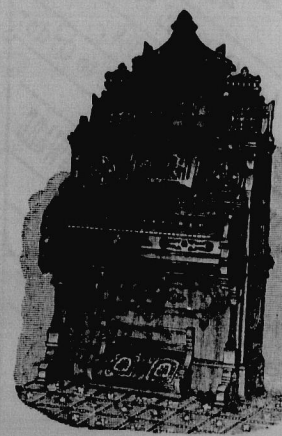
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**NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.**

All communications of a literary nature should be accompanied by the name and address of the contributor—not necessary for publication but as a guarantee of good faith—and should be addressed to the EDITOR. Those of a business character to be addressed—The MANAGER—CHURCH OF ENGLAND RECORD, 172, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Will our correspondents please note that we cannot guarantee insertion, unless MSS. be to hand not later than the Tuesday previous to publication.

Accounts of Tea Meetings, Picnics, &c., should be as succinct as possible.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The Proprietors of the "C. of E. Record" have much pleasure in informing their subscribers that through the great success of their paper during the past year, they have in contemplation to make it a weekly issue from the 1st of July. The Proprietors trust that all subscriptions unpaid will be kindly forwarded. We shall be glad if every subscriber and churchman will forward our object in sending additional names

To THE MANAGER,  
 172 Pitt-street, Sydney.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.**

The annual meeting of this association is fixed, we understand, for the 27th instant. We hope those who are interested in Sunday School work will do their best to be present; and that those who have any part to take in it will use their best endeavours to awaken deeper convictions in the minds and hearts of Churchmen of the immense value and importance of the work, and to induce them to give it their fullest sympathy and encouragement.

If that work were appreciated as it ought to be, we should not so often hear of the want of teachers, and especially of men-teachers in important Parishes and wealthy congregations, in which young men abound. Nor would the idea be indulged that Sunday Schools are only for the poorer classes. Nor should we be

contented with the most indifferent accommodation for the scholars. Nor should we leave the work to be carried on, as it too generally is, by those who are hard at work all the week in secular employments.

There is need of great improvement in all these things. Our school-rooms ought to be more attractive than they oftentimes are; the furniture and general arrangements more befitting and comfortable; the atmosphere of the school more cheerful; the method and order more exact—and all tending to produce happy feelings in those who come to them. But it is impossible to effect these improvements without a much larger measure of liberality; and that means of livelier interest on the part of our people.

Then we know that we speak the conviction of the best and most competent teachers when we say that there is great room for improvement in both the quality and method of the instruction given. The Institute has been doing good service in this direction by promoting the giving of model lessons in the presence of teachers. This we hope will be carried much farther than it has been. And we would recommend teachers to avail themselves of all such opportunities for perfecting themselves in the art of imparting instruction. They will find them very helpful, if care be taken both by those who give the lessons to make them real models of what lessons should be, and by those who hear them to note the points which give life and effect to teaching. The lessons given should be very carefully prepared by those who give them, and carefully studied by those for whose benefit they are given.

It is not irrelevant further to observe, that in order to secure such lessons it is necessary to obtain the services of those who are the most fully qualified; and it might be well to enlist the services of some of those who have been trained as teachers, if they can be found willing, and who have had lengthened experience in some of our more Public Institutions. This has been done, we believe, occasionally, but we hope it will be done more largely.

We are glad to find that our brethren in Victoria are pursuing a somewhat similar course to ourselves. In another part of this issue will be found a short account of a public meeting in Melbourne, which was presided over by the Bishop, for the purpose of distributing prizes to those who had successfully competed in examinations recently held. It will be seen from the statement of the secretary that they hope to be able to obtain the services of a paid Organizing Secretary, who would be ready to give his advice and assistance when it might be desired or asked for. He would act under the Bishop's authority, which would give weight to his office. But there, as here, the Institute is hampered with operations by want of larger means. When will the members of the Church, generally, come forward to help Christ's work to such an extent that it may go forward freely, and in response to the ever pressing calls which arise?