

CHURCH OF ENGLAND JUBILEE.

Services Commemorative of the Enthronization of the First Bishop of Fredericton.

AN ABLE REVIEW OF THE PAST FIFTY YEARS BY REV. DEAN PARTRIDGE.

Meeting at the City Hall and Social Entertainments.

Fifty years ago yesterday, the late Right Rev. John Medley was enthroned in the old parish church here as the first bishop of Fredericton, and the fiftieth anniversary of the event was fittingly celebrated on Monday evening by a public meeting in the City hall and by two interesting and impressive services at the Cathedral yesterday.

At the City hall, Monday evening, Bishop Kingston presided, and those on the platform included Governor Fraser, Sir Leonard Tilley, Bishop Courtney of Halifax, Rev. Dean Partridge, Rev. Canon Dever, Rev. Archdeacon Brickett, Judge Huntington and Hurd Peters of St. John.

After prayers led by Bishop Kingston, His Lordship delivered a spirited address reviewing the arrival consecration and work of Bishop Medley, and the advance of the Church of England in this province under his leadership. During the first thirty years of Bishop Medley's incumbency the average yearly confirmations were 307, and during the last twenty years the number rose to 612. In the past three years it was 655. The communicants in 1854 numbered 2,000; in 1872, 2,900; in 1882, 5,221; in 1892, 6,528, and in 1894, 7,272. In this Bishop Kingston recognized the good hand of God.

Governor Fraser gave some recollections of the late Bishop, who had taken the greatest interest in all that pertained to the welfare of this city and province. The erection of the splendid Cathedral was one of his grand works, and introduced a new style of church architecture in this province which had been largely copied by all denominations. No better memorial than the Cathedral could be erected to perpetuate the memory of the great and pious man.

Sir Leonard Tilley said he was present at the reception tendered Bishop Medley in St. John in 1845, had the honor of knowing the dead prelate for forty-eight years; sat under his preaching for twenty years; and the longer he knew him the better he loved him. We can look back on his life with pleasure and satisfaction. His kindly sympathetic nature, his purity of life, was a continual sermon. Let us take him as an example copy his simplicity of life. Let us speak of his great charity. The Bishop left enough to stimulate churches in their lives.

Bishop Courtney followed in an eloquent address in which he paid a high tribute to the many eminent qualities of the late Bishop. He also paid a very high compliment to the ability and earnestness of Rev. Dean Partridge, whom this diocese had kindly loaned to Nova Scotia for thirteen years.

A paper prepared by Rev. Canon Ketchum, of St. Andrews, was read by Rev. Canon Dever sketching the career of Bishop Medley from his early days as Canon Ketchum, having been the first person ordained as deacon by the late Bishop.

Hurd Peters, of St. John, spoke of his early recollections of the Bishop and the old church and its work. His remarks gave some interesting reminiscences of Fredericton as he remembered it in the early days of Bishop Medley.

Rev. H. Montgomery, of Kingsclere, read a lot of statistics regarding the Diocese. Diocesan church societies founded by the late Bishop. The contributions to the society in the past 50 years, amounted to over \$600,000 or more than \$12,000 annually.

Addresses were also given by Judge Huntington and Archdeacon Brickett, and the entire meeting was interesting and instructive.

Services at the Cathedral.

The Cathedral was filled to the doors at 11 a.m., yesterday when a memorial service was held in honor of the late Bishop. The pulpit, reading desk, lectern and gasaliers were beautifully decorated with flowers, and rows of potted plants bearing many beautiful species of ferns, lined the aisles on both sides. The congregation joined in singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," and as they commenced the second verse the procession of clergy headed by a surplined choir from St. John and Fredericton, entered the main door and sang as they proceeded up the central aisle. Following the clergy were: Archdeacon Brickett and Neales, Rev. Dean Partridge, and headed by Rev. Mr. Whally, Bishop of Kingston's chaplain, bearing his staff of office, came Bishops Kingston and Courtney. The formal installation of the Rev. Dean Partridge as the first Bishop of Fredericton took place at 12 o'clock, and the regular service opened. It was full choral and was led by Rev. J. M. Davenport, of St. John. Rev. Dean Partridge announced the hymns. Archdeacon Brickett and Bishop Courtney read the lessons, and in the beautiful anthem "How lovely are thy Messengers," the duet was taken by Revs. Messrs. Davenport and Dicker. The music throughout the service was simply grand.

Rev. Dean Partridge was the preacher of the occasion and his sermon from Daniel 10th, verses 18 and 19, was as follows:

Fifty years ago yesterday, a boat was making its way up the noble river upon which this city is built in the usual pursuit of its business. The master and his sailors performed their duties with their accustomed diligence, and as the hours went by their journey drew to an end. On board that vessel was a company of men whose hearts were beating with expectation and with hope. They were coming to make their home in a new land, charged with a mission that carried with it momentous interests. At their head was a man of strong, clear brain, of indomitable courage and of powerful will, and with a soul that truly "waited upon God." The future that lay before him here was unknown and untold. The difficulties which might arise in his path could only be conjectured. The helpers he might find were yet to be discovered. But the work he had not hesitated to do was his Master's and not his own; and with noble fortitude and steady purpose he had set forth to spend and be spent in his Master's cause.

The Right Reverend John Medley had been consecrated in Lambeth Palace on May 4th, 1845, first Bishop of the Diocese of Fredericton, and by his letters patent Fredericton had been constituted his see city. Already well known as a ripe scholar and eloquent preacher, the friend and companion of those whose names were household words in the motherland, and a reputation for wise and successful pastoral ministrations in his earlier charges, he had been nominated by those who knew his worth, in the full vigor of his physical and mental powers, to a post in the church of God which would call forth every energy, and demand the devotion of the whole man. Unthoughtful as the office was, he had not hesitated to accept it, and in reliance on the Lord who hitherto had helped him, he had no time in reaching his distant destination.

On the shore awaiting his arrival were

hind for ever, of the certainty of promotion in his profession which awaited him, had he remained in England, and the severing of ecclesiastical ties between himself and his superiors, who loved him and knew his value. Doubtless his thoughts of the awful burden he now assumed; of the oversight of souls entrusted to him, of the organizations into which he would be expected to project all his spiritual energy, of the undoubted demand that would be made upon his time and physical strength, upon his self command and patience, upon his foresight and wisdom. And as he bowed himself before God, calm amid the excitement, who can doubt but that he again devoted himself to his master's service, cried "Here am I, for thou didst call me," and implored from on High the sanctification of his thoughts and toils to the good of his people? It is a scene in which we, fifty years afterwards, can join in spirit and feel that the passage of time affects not the union of souls, that we believe in the communion of saints, and that devotion to God's service is the same, now as then; will bring the same blessing, create within us the same joy, and be followed by the same reward.

Nor was the work to which Bishop Medley had consecrated his life a light or easy one. A vast territory was under his jurisdiction, to be laboriously travelled over, when travelling was not a pleasure. Parishes were to be organized, churches to be set apart, funds to be raised, clergy to be trained, and dearest project to his own heart, a cathedral to be built, which should be at once a pattern and a stimulus to the diocese, and a centre for diocesan work. Progress had been made in the fifty years or so, preceding Bishop Medley's appointment. In 1838 there were only two churches of England clergy ministering in the province. Rev. John Beecher, at St. John, and Rev. John Sayre at Margerville. In 1878 there were six churches, and an schoolmaster. In 1815, the last year of the life of Bishop C. Inglis of Nova Scotia, there were nine, and in 1829, under the vigorous rule of Bishop John Inglis, there were twenty-six. When Bishop Medley came in 1845, the clergy numbered thirty-two. Thus in sixty-two years, the number of the clergy had increased by thirty. But there was much to be done, and the spirit in which the beginning was made, may be inferred from the results achieved. Bishop Medley, in the charge delivered at his second visitation held in 1850. He says: "The young persons who have renewed their communion with the church during that period (that is since he became bishop) are 2214, the deacons ordained in the province 19. New churches were erected, 10; of which the seats in fourteen are entirely free, and many free in the other churches. Burial grounds consecrated 9. The total number of new clergy admitted into the diocese is 23, of new missions 13. On looking over the map of the province, I think it will be found, that the church of England has either a consecrated building or a station at almost every place of importance in the province, where there are any members of our communion to be found." It is also a gratifying fact that, in a time of acknowledged depression, our church society had had over \$1,000 placed at its disposal this year, which exceeds the income of any former year, and is a proof that, on the whole, confidence is felt in the disposal of the fund, and in the general management of the society."

Such was the advance made in two years. A great deal may be said of the personal opposition which the Bishop encountered from influential persons, the consequence of whose adverse opinions, had he been able to exercise had been principally exerted through his subordinates. They were now to have the personal supervision of a vigorous and strong minded man, full of zeal for his Master, whose policy was already partly revealed, and whose intention of beginning by the erection of a Cathedral was already in process of fulfillment by the collection of a large sum of money which the Bishop had gathered for that purpose in England before leaving. It was a time of great unrest. Questions of highest moment to the church of England at large, and the individual consciences of her members were being agitated and discussed with the most acute scrutiny. Men who had taken part in what is known as the Oxford movement were observed and criticized with the closest study. But not only one of the greatest intellects of the 19th century had been persecuted and harassed out of the church of England, and a few smaller men followed him.

Men's minds, especially in a colony, before the days of the telegraph, when communication was slow, and newspapers less ubiquitous than now, were disturbed more by rumors than by ascertained facts; and many it seemed as though the church of their fathers was being shaken to its foundation. Who was to be trusted? The elder men, who had known something of the evangelical movement, from the fervor and spirituality of which the church had not much, now beheld with dismay the rise as they thought of an opposing power, antagonistic to the principles of the reformation, and subversive of what they held to be the true tenets of the Church of England. We know now, that the movement was not the movement of the other; that both were of God; the personal piety and spiritual intensity of the earlier agency, in which the external was entirely subordinated to the internal, needed the balancing play of the later force to maintain the solidity of the body, and even to keep the church from partial absorption into the various surrounding Christian sects and denominations.

We can gaze upon the evolution of the Church of England, till we view her as she stands today, stronger than at any period since the Reformation; quickened to her inner core by the teaching in the beginning of the century, and stirred to her profoundest intellectual and spiritual depths by the varied influences of the Oxford recall to first principles. By the union of both, she has recovered her youth, put forth her strength, sent out her apostolic bishops into every quarter of the world, struck her roots deep into all the colonies and possession of the Empire; consolidated herself wherever she has gone, made herself respected among her contemporaries, developed unexpected powers of administration, and become, as never before, a factor in worldly thinking and living, which yearly grows in power and influence, because it is based on evangelic truth and apostolic order.

But we can hardly wonder that the members of the Church of England in New Brunswick, receiving their first bishop from the very centre of the ecclesiastical convulsions of the day, felt very deeply the possibilities that lay in the future, the decisive part that would certainly be taken by a man of so much force of character, in the shaping of the future destiny of the church in their midst, and were apprehensive of changes that might be made, which might be subversive of their comfort, and destructive of all supineness and coldness. They listened to his words of eloquence and persuasiveness with the attention which the occasion enforced, and many a thought passed quickly through their minds as the ceremonies of that eventful morning progressed.

And if such were the feelings of the faithful who were assembled, what must have been the emotions of him who was the centre of interest, and the principal actor in the scenes of the day. He was not thinking, as we may think now his labors are ended, of the sacrifices he had made in accepting the call, of the dear friends and congenial companions left be-

hind for ever, of the certainty of promotion in his profession which awaited him, had he remained in England, and the severing of ecclesiastical ties between himself and his superiors, who loved him and knew his value. Doubtless his thoughts of the awful burden he now assumed; of the oversight of souls entrusted to him, of the organizations into which he would be expected to project all his spiritual energy, of the undoubted demand that would be made upon his time and physical strength, upon his self command and patience, upon his foresight and wisdom. And as he bowed himself before God, calm amid the excitement, who can doubt but that he again devoted himself to his master's service, cried "Here am I, for thou didst call me," and implored from on High the sanctification of his thoughts and toils to the good of his people? It is a scene in which we, fifty years afterwards, can join in spirit and feel that the passage of time affects not the union of souls, that we believe in the communion of saints, and that devotion to God's service is the same, now as then; will bring the same blessing, create within us the same joy, and be followed by the same reward.

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equipment for their work, is enforced and illustrated in his earlier charges, and in his outward efforts for its accomplishment. The diligence with which they should cultivate their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, that they might read intelligently and forcefully in their public ministrations, is continually set before them. They should diligently, conscientiously and prayerfully prepare their sermons is frequently and strongly inculcated. "No knowledge of Latin and Greek, no general orthodoxy, no conscientious visiting from house to house, can entirely compensate for slovenly and ill-delivered discourses in public." His advice to them that they should study the best thought and expression of the great preachers and writers of the English Church, and the perseverance with which he gradually collected the cathedral library for their use, shows how constantly he kept this in view. From these things might learn invaluable lessons on the excesses of Scripture, the right method of handling a text, and the forcible and experimental application of it to the conscience of their hearers. Nor is the firm and faithful adherence to the great distinctive principles of the church of their fathers, of which they were the avowed and sworn ministers and defenders, overlooked. "That we gain nothing in the estimation of those who differ from us, by a surrender of our proper claims as stewards of God's heritage, provided we make them without arrogance, and with no desire for personal aggrandizement, is to the other we appear contemptible."

Another object for which he felt for many a year before it came to fruition, was the establishment of a synod. The peculiar circumstances of the colonial church, day by day becoming more and more separated, in organization and legislative action, from the mother church, forced upon the bishops of colonial sees the necessity of obtaining powers and providing machinery for its own self-government. I will remember the throes of the birth of the synod, as it at present exists, and the statesmanship and foresight of those who were the first to fight the same battle, Bishop Medley and Bishop Binney, were justified, not only in the strong and churchly influence at once exercised in the affairs of the church in Canada, but in the effect upon the life and vigor of their respective dioceses. The logical consequence of these momentous events found its issue in the formation of the General Synod of all Canada, so happily brought to pass in 1883.

Above all, his most persistent and most touching endeavors were made in the direction of internal unity. Those who were privileged to know and hear him during many years, will understand how true an estimate this is of his character and teaching. He plainly saw, and lost no opportunity of saying, how any attempt to divide, at any time, ever the bond of unity between clergy and laity, and to render the actions and motives of their brethren suspect, must cast a general stigma upon the whole body of the clergy, and must, sooner or later, recoil to the detriment of the church as a whole. And that "the least that we can as Christians expect others to do, is not to impute unworthy motives to persons whose life shows that they are not less in earnest than themselves." It disheartens the honest hearty laborer in the good cause of the church of England, it makes people look, not lovingly, but suspiciously at each other, and serves no purpose whatever but that of the enemy of all righteousness, whose motto is Divide and Conquer."

And may I speak a moment of the pattern his life exhibited of what he strove to impress on others. With his faults, and even its weakness. What mortal man is without them? But in the strength and vigor of his long career, a life sturdy, resolute, undeterred by obstacles, burning aside mere annoyances, making over the shortest allowable path to his end, unmindful of detraction, fearless and yet cautious, unsparring of himself, yet tender of others, weighed down with the cares and anxieties of a scattered diocese, yet ministering with love and power to the church of England, it makes people look, not lovingly, but suspiciously at each other, and serves no purpose whatever but that of the enemy of all righteousness, whose motto is Divide and Conquer."

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What has been the result of the building of the cathedral in which we worship God today in the "glory of holiness"? Many thoughts are to be constructed, but "if nothing is ever to be attempted in a new country, which surpasses its first rude and simple, though well-meant efforts, or if nothing is ever to be begun till funds are in hand for its immediate completion, there is an end at once put to progress in human affairs, and we must be everlastingly consigned to a dull and stagnant mediocrity." It is too much to say that by his silent witness to the principles of the beautiful and suitable in church architecture, it has been multiplied again and again, in this diocese and out of it, and has testified to the Christian sense of the whole province the desirability and possibility of giving to our of our best, in return for the best that he has given to us? And though an outward adornment of our churches is not by itself a guarantee of holiness of life, yet that sincerity and truth in divine worship is promoted and encouraged by the perfection of the places of which God hath said "My name shall be there!" None will ever know the difficulties with which his builder had to contend; but the

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222 BROADWAY PARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN ST., Fredericton.

Mar. 16th, 1896.

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LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE,

Including a large variety of Tan Goods in

Ladies and Gents, Boys and Youths, Misses and Childrens.

OVER 100 PAIRS GENTS LEATHER SLIPPERS

At 25c a pair, half price.

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cathedral has been a centre of unity, a meeting ground on which the good will and cooperation of those separated from our communion has been largely expended, a pride to the citizens and visitors of the city, an object of high regard to our own people, a fitting receptacle for the bishop's seat of authority, and to a very great extent the saviour of the city of Fredericton at a time when it was sought to deprive it of its metropolitan and governmental position. Surely we all may well remember today with gratitude the victorious banner of the cross! May the blessed truth recovered at the reformation penetrate every bosom, and reach to other shores and other churches! May our Liturgy, preserved through many fiery trials, form a link for communion with the churches of the East and of Northern Europe! Through the several branches of this body may a full primitive communion be henceforth established, to the advancement of all the objects of social and religious life, and the beating down of the stronghold of sin!" And may we hear like the Prophet of old, and like our dear Leader, who is gone to his rest, the words of God "O man, greatly beloved, fear not; peace to thee; Be strong, ye be strong."

Bishop Kingston pronounced the benediction and the splendid service was at an end, the clergy, however, remaining to take communion.

Concluding Service.

The services at the Cathedral last night were most attractive and impressive. Every seat was filled long before 8 o'clock, the hour for opening, and the immense congregation included representatives of all denominations in the city. The services opened with the hymn "Holy, holy, holy" and as it was being sung the procession of clergy entered the church and moved up the main aisle as in the morning. The lessons were read by Archdeacon Neales and Bishop Kingston, Rev. Dean Partridge announced the hymns, and Rev. J. M. Davenport led the choral service.

Bishop Courtney was the preacher, and taking his text from the Acts of the Apostles, he discussed in a most eloquent manner the duties of a Bishop: [1] to preach the gospel [2] to confirm the souls of the Disciples [3] and to exhort them to continue in the faith. The sermon was a simple yet forcible presentation of the gospel, and incidentally one bearing witness to the faithfulness and piety of the late Bishop Medley, Bishop Courtney's appeal for Christian unity was one of the most effective and eloquent pieces of oratory it has ever been our pleasure to hear, and it had a visible effect on his audience. "Every Christian denomination," said he, "has something to learn from the others; the Church of England could take lessons from Rome on the one hand and from the non-conforming Protestants on the other, and none were too great in wisdom to despise the lessons to be learned." Bishop Courtney has a striking personality, standing over six feet in height, with a massive and dignified frame, a powerful and melodious voice, graceful gestures and an eloquence striking in its grandeur, he is, without doubt, one of the strongest and best preachers in Canada.

The services throughout were earnest and impressive, the music was excellent, and our Church of England friends have every reason to feel gratified at the success of the jubilee.

The sermon delivered by Rev. Dean Partridge, and which we have much pleasure in publishing verbatim, was one of the ablest efforts heard in the cathedral for many a day. The Rev. Dean is an earnest and eloquent preacher, and already commands the respect and esteem of his people.

Yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 6, Bishop and Mrs. Kingston held an At Home for the visiting clergy and their church friends in this city. Nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to His Lordship and his popular lady, and as usual the hospitality of Boreaux house was dispensed with a lavish hand. The guests were also presented to Bishop Courtney, whose charm of manner impressed all who were brought in contact with him.

NOTICE.

THE Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick have this day declared a dividend on amount of capital paid in, of Three Per Cent, for half year ending March 31st, 1896, payable to the stockholders at the Company's Office on or after the 30th day of June next.

By order of the Board.
A. D. MACPHERSON,
Secretary.

Fredericton, May 28, 1896.

Patent Carpet Lining.

Just Received:
A LOT of patent folded paper Carpet Lining in rolls, in various colors, and for sale at the lowest prices.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Rigby Cloth

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SPRING WEAR,
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JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

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Place in the City to buy Clothing for Men or Boys if you want

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See our BLUE SERGE SUITS, All Wool, Only \$5.00

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Natisi, Et 300, Coraline, The 400, Magnetic, Lorinda, French Model, Ada, Aberdeen, Blanche, SSS, Natisi Long Waist, and the Celebrated Watch-spring Corsets.

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Mattresses, Lounges, Easy Chairs

And all Kinds of Furniture Selling Low.

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To Ladies Dresses.

A light, pliable, elastic bone, made from quills. It is soft and yielding, conforming readily to folds, yet giving proper shape to Skirt or Dress. The only Skirt Bone that may be wet without injury. The celebrated Featherbone Corsets are corded with this material. For Sale by leading Dry Goods Dealers.

HAND FORCE PUMPS.

JUST received from the manufacturers 5 dozen of the Chestnut and Best Force Pumps we ever had, every body who keeps home or has a store, etc., have no excuse now. They are simplicity, efficiency and durability combined. They are double acting, throwing a continuous stream, being provided with two chambers, one works while the other, they are a perfect in operation from the first start, they are a small but continuous stream from a few water which would subside the fire. They are useful to farmers, in cities, mechanics, professional men, merchants and thrifty housewives. In brief they will prove a great favorite. You can shower trees, plants, shrubbery; water your garden, wash windows, wash mud off your things and pull teeth. Ground for potato bags. Made of brass and tin, no wood about them and low in price.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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\$25,000 TO LOAN on approved security, at lowest rates of interest.

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TO LOAN.

1,700 DOLLARS at 6 per cent. **W. MILSON,**
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R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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