

# The Church Guardian

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

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## CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

- OCT. 4th—18th Sunday after Trinity.  
 " 11th—19th Sunday after Trinity.  
 " 18th—20th Sunday after Trinity.  
 " 18th—St. Luke—Evangelist.  
 " 25th—17th Sunday after Trinity.  
 " 28th—St. Simon and St. Jude, (Apostles and Martyrs.

## NOTES ON THE ENGLISH CHURCH CONGRESS.

Owing to the kindness of the Rev. Canon Churton, of Cambridge, we are in possession of papers, both secular and religious, giving very full accounts of the proceedings of the Twenty-fifth Annual Church Congress, which met at Portsmouth on the 6th instant. The value and importance of these so-called "Church Parliaments" is evidenced by the preparations made for them, and by the space devoted to the report of their proceedings by Church and secular papers alike. The *Hampshire County Times* (daily,) for example, devotes no less than eleven columns to a report of the proceedings of the first day. At Portsmouth a large Congress Hall, capable of accommodating 3,000 people, had been erected on the edge of Southsea Common; and in this the meetings, other than the introductory services, were held. Of services there were three; one at St. Thomas' Parish Church (which was crowded,) where the Bishop of Carlisle preached what must have been a most eloquent and stirring sermon, and which we hope to reproduce in great part, if not in full; a second at the same time in All Saints', Landport, about a mile distant from St. Thomas', where the "silver-tongued" Bishop of Ripon delivered to a congregation of over 1,000, without notes and with marvellous flow of eloquence, a sermon on the judgment of Solomon; and the third at St. Jude's, Southsea, where the Bishop of Derry gave one of his grand, eloquent orations, full of point, power and poetry, which rivetted the attention of a congregation which completely filled this large church.

The service at the Parish Church was, however, the one of primary importance, and to it went in solemn procession about forty surpliced clergy, with the Bishops of Bath and Wells and Carlisle, the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Winchester, together with the civic procession, consisting of the mace-bearer, the Mayor and eight Aldermen in scar-

let robes, and about thirty Councillors in black gowns.

The business meeting opened at the Congress Hall at 2 p.m., which, large as it was, was filled; and after the President, the Bishop of Winchester (in whose diocese the Congress was held,) had taken his chair, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors advanced to the front of the platform, and the Mayor read an address of welcome, to which the Bishop replied. This was followed by a like address from a deputation representing all branches of Nonconformity.

Lieut.-Col. Mumby, one of the deputation, in supporting the address, bore the following welcome testimony to the work and worth of the Church:—

Colonel Mumby repeated with great sincerity and earnestness the words of congratulation and welcome, and hoped that their deliberations would proceed satisfactorily to most successful issues. (Hear, hear.) As Englishmen, and as Christians outside of the communion of the Church, they took the deepest interest in all that concerned the Church of England. They recognized with the profoundest thankfulness the great blessing which the Church had been to the country. (Hear, hear.) In every city, town, and village, the Church had planted centres of religious teaching, and had proclaimed the great tidings of the Gospel; and he ventured to say that in no section of the Christian Church could ministers be found who had been more faithful to their duty, or more self-sacrificing in performing it, than the clergymen of the Church of England. They were also grateful to recognize that, with the increased need which had arisen in the great centres of population as well as in the smaller towns, the Church had, during the last thirty or forty years, risen to the occasion; and by pecuniary offerings and personal consecration had achieved a wonderful success. (Applause.) Having its foundations in the ancient history of this Kingdom (loud applause), affecting as it did all their national interests more or less, especially education in the highest forms at the universities down to its lowest form in public elementary schools, and incorporated, so to speak, into the very life of the nation, the Church commanded from all thoughtful Christian men outside her communion the highest reverence and deepest respect. (Applause.) It was not for him to say that with increased freedom, there might have been greater usefulness, he rejoiced in what the Church had already accomplished, and did not wish either the curtailment or the diminution in the slightest degree of the great powers of the Church. They earnestly hoped that it would be more successful in the future than it had been in the past. (Hear, hear.) They were all united in the one common object, in the great conflict between evil and sin, between righteousness and sin; and they trusted that goodness and righteousness would ultimately triumph. (Hear, hear.)

The President, in reply, only spoke the sentiments of the Congress when he said that he felt deeply touched by the kindness of their words. He reciprocated their good wishes, and still more their promised prayers. As Christians they valued them very much, and he hoped they would soon be one in faith. (Applause.) If unhappily for the present they must work on separate lines in the warfare against sin and infidelity, they should at least work on parallel lines, and not oppose one another; but he looked forward to the day at no distant time when their non-conforming brethren should talk not of "your" Church, but of "our" Church. Churchmen desired to offer their Nonconformist brethren all the facilities that they conscientiously could, and would gladly enlarge their borders on true Christian principles, so as to be united together.

## THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Board of Management met at Kingston on the 21st instant, and at it Mr. J. J. Mason, Treasurer, presented a statement of receipts from April 1st, 1885, to September 30th, 1885: For domestic missions, \$6,716.76; for foreign missions, \$5,964.60. The chief items of expenditure were: To general missions in Algoma, \$4,453.32; missions in North-West, \$1,963.34; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, \$3,425; Church Missionary Society, \$1,679.36; Society for the promotion of Christianity among the Jews, \$723.74.

At the Missionary meeting the City Hall was filled with people, who attentively listened to addresses from the Bishops of Huron, Algoma, Saskatchewan, and Canon Brigstocke, of St. John. The Lord Bishop of Ontario occupied the chair.

A Committee was appointed to consider the advisability of a Missionary publication.

The Secretary's report contained several recommendations, one of which was the sending of Canadian Missionaries into foreign parts and to the pagan Indians in the North-West. There was a difference of opinion as to the advisability of adopting such a principle at present. The report was filed.

The Metropolitan of Rupert's Land was invited to send a representative to Ontario to present the claims of that diocese for help. The Bishop of Saskatchewan was given leave to raise funds for his diocese in the same way.

The Metropolitan of Canada and Rev. Canon Brigstocke will prepare the Ascension-tide appeal.

It was moved that "this Board has heard with pleasure of the formation of a Women's Auxiliary Society in connection with the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and that the ladies of Ottawa, who have so vigorously commenced the work, do proceed with it on the full and hearty authorization of the Board itself."

The treasurer was ordered to receive diocesan statements of all funds contributed for missionary purposes, and append them to his report, to show the total amount contributed.

The Board then adjourned.

## FIAT JUSTITIA.

It would now seem as if there were at length some appearance of justice being meted out to the rebel Riel. The Privy Council has maintained the legality of the tribunal before which he was tried, and has further expressed the opinion, according to the cablegrams that substantial justice has been manifested to him; and as it were consequent upon this decision a marked change in what are regarded as the Government organs in the Province of Quebec has occurred. The *Gazette* in a leading article on the 22nd inst., truly says: "The mercenary nature of the motives that actuated him, his self-acknowledged willingness to be bought off by the Government, and his readiness to leave to their own devices those whom he had induced to enter on a wicked and treasonable course, and to whom his leadership brought only ruined hopes, broken homes, desolation and death, provided his pockets were filled: his false statements to and inciting of the savage but hitherto peaceful Indians to enter on a course of bloodshed and pillage that he knew would bring death and desolation to the home of every settler that lay in their path; the memory of the murdered pioneers, and of priests slaughtered while kneeling beside the bleeding forms of their