

Subscription \$1 Per Annum.—If Paid Strictly in Advance.

The Church Guardian.

holds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi. 24.
"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude 3.

VOL. VIII.
No. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886.

\$1.50
PER YEAR

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—Mr. Ernest Gardner, by whom the excavation of Naukratis has this season been superintended (the site having been discovered and worked during the proceeding season (1885) by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie), read a paper before a Special General Meeting held in the Royal Institution, London, last month, on the results of the present season's explorations, which he was careful to state, had been much facilitated by the excellent system established by Mr. Petrie during the previous year. With workmen accustomed to this kind of digging, and (which was of even more importance) already thoroughly disciplined, he found his task comparatively easy. Going back to the descriptions of Naukratis which have been handed down to us by Herodotus and other classical writers, Mr. Gardner then reminded his hearers that this ancient Greek settlement contained five famous temples; namely, the Pan-Hellenion, and the temples of Zeus, Hera, Apollo, and Aphrodite. Of these, four were now discovered—i.e., two last year, and two this season. The cemetery of Naukratis, lying at some little distance from the city, had also been found during the present year. Unfortunately, a great part of this necropolis was still concealed beneath a modern Arab cemetery, and could not yet be excavated. This would probably be the most ancient and interesting part, since that end which it had been possible to explore, contained only graves of an epoch subsequent to the sixth century B.C., the most flourishing period of Naukratian history. These graves contained coffins of tile and wood, the latter decorated with terra-cotta ornaments, gorgoneia, etc., many of which had been turned up. The burials were always after the Greek customs, no traces of embalming been found. Articles of use and ornament were also buried with the dead, some of which (as for instance, a beautiful rouge-pot with cover, exquisitely painted, and still half full of rouge) were on the table.

RE-OPENING OF WARLEGGAN CHURCH.—The Bishop of Truro re-opened Warleggan church, which has just undergone complete restoration. Warleggan is a small parish of about 200 souls, situated some seven miles south-east of Liskeard. The Bishop preached from the text, St. Luke xv. 2. "This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them." His Lordship said that day was just one of the signs of God's love to them in Cornwall. It seemed only the other day that he came into that church of Warleggan before. He should never forget it—never he thought, for all eternity; for there was growing up in his mind a conviction that that little church and parish were in the great counsels of God destined to have a mighty influence on the future of the Church of England. He should never forget the morning upon which he last visited Warleggan. He had seen many wretched-looking churches, but never had he seen a church looking in such a pitiable condition. He should never forget that day when with the clergyman who had charge of the parish and three or four old men who had come up to meet their Bishop, they looked

about for a place where the damp and rot did not actually come up through the floor, and at last they found the place,—just by one of the columns of the arcade—and there they knelt down together, and they told God that they deserved nothing, that they were not fit to gather up the crumbs under his table, but they besought him, for the sake of the Lord who died to redeem them, they prayed to him—God knew with how little faith, but still saying, "Lord, we believe, help Thou our unbelief"—to help them: and week after week in his own little chapel, with his servants and children, they used to pray for Warleggan. And then, when the requests went out, God stirred the hearts of the people to whom the requests went in a wonderful manner; and that day the Archdeacon, the Rural Dean, the neighboring clergy and the choir came out to make the service a bright and holy service,—a day of joy and rejoicing to every one in the parish.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON CHURCH LIFE.—A handsome new church which has been erected at Silverdale, a growing little watering-place at the head of the Borecambe Bay, was consecrated the other day by the Bishop of Manchester. The Bishop declared that the clergy were doing their work with all their might here and everywhere throughout the country. He firmly believed they were: he could not have dared to say so some years ago. He remembered the time when the church was nearly asleep, and when it was absolutely necessary to waken it up; when probably abuse and criticism were the best things that could happen to it; but he believed the church was wide-awake now-a-days. He had only to go over the large diocese of Manchester and see the great number of churches that were built, the bright services, and the large number of persons congregated for proof of this. It was absolutely astonishing to see what a great church spirit their was through Lancashire—to him it was astonishing. He went to Bolton the other day and confirmed 3,400 persons within that rural deanery in eight days. It was stupendous, for each one of those persons represented a church family. Moreover, the interest which the outside public took in those confirmations was wonderful. It was not to see the Bishop that they crowded the paths and the streets, but to see the young people going to church to join the army of Christ.

THE CHURCH'S MISSION.—In his recent charge, the Bishop of Rochester said:—
"We think we know what a Church should strive for: we hope that the best men in the Church are striving for it ardently. To present Christ as the life and hope of men, to feel that whatever touches and elevates humanity has His living sympathy and His supreme blessing; to love the people, all the people with a sincere and complete and passionate love; to claim freedom as the secret of self-respect, and to promote virtue as the very breath of a country's greatness; to declare truth, all sorts of truth, everywhere and always; to promote brotherliness, to save body as well as soul, to love God with mind as well as heart, and to love man because he belongs to God, to

tolerate differences, because we cherish independence, to learn from others, if we expect them to listen to us; to be gentle and yet strong, and to live together for the faith of the Gospel.

THE CLERGY AND POLITICS.—At a recent meeting in the Diocese of Manchester, the Bishop replied to the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy," and in the course of his remarks said it was understood on occasions of that sort that politics were not to be mentioned. He agreed with that, but he had often had the greatest trouble in refraining from making allusion to politics. For instance, he had just heard the name of Lowther mentioned at the table, and he understood it was the name of a gentleman who had won a seat in a neighbouring county, and he (the Bishop) had the greatest difficulty in refraining from applause. (Laughter.) They in the Church were politically neutral, and it was very wrong indeed for the representatives of the Church to publicly take sides in a party sense. A clergyman was, of course, a man and had the common right to make manifest his political feelings in his private talk and conduct; but they had no business to do this in public, because then they became political partisans, and they would displeasure one party in the Church if they pleased another. Proceeding to the question of Disestablishment, the Bishop said that if anyone attacked the Church of England as a historical body attached to the State, they, as Churchmen, had a perfect right to defend themselves. If people made the connection of the Church with the State a political question, then Churchmen must and would enter the arena. They did not wish to go into it, but if they were dragged into it they must speak up.

A NOVEL GARDEN PARTY.—The *Rock*, of July 16th, contains the following item:—

A garden party of a most interesting, though unusual kind, was given last week at the Episcopal Palace at Exeter by the Bishop and Mrs. Bickersteth. A party of over six hundred persons, all over sixty years of age, assembled at the invitation of the Bishop, sent through the Parochial Clergy. Tea was partaken of under two spacious marquees. The tables were well provided, and were tastefully decorated. The party was waited upon by Mrs. Bickersteth, her daughters, many of the Clergy, their wives and daughters, and the local gentry. After tea, when the party were assembled in the grounds, the Bishop and Mrs. Bickersteth called upon the oldest male, William Leverton, aged eighty-nine, and the oldest female, Maria Burridge ninety-eight, and crowned them with wreaths of roses as the "king and queen of the evening."

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT ON SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has been quietly making some experiments to ascertain whether it would pay for a big railroad company to remember the Lord's Day. A good many excursion trains and some regular passenger trains have been discontinued. All the freight trains except those carrying live stock and perishable goods have been ordered off from eight o'clock Saturday night until