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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

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THE WEEK.

THE Pan-Anglican Synod assembled at Lambeth Palace, on the 2nd instant. More than ninety bishops were present at the first meeting. Holy Communion was received in Lambeth Palace chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided over the conference on the first day. He urged the question of maintaining the faith against infidelity as the principal subject of the thoughts of the assembled bishops. A debate on the best mode of maintaining union among the various branches of the Anglican communion followed; the bishops of Pittsburg and Louisiana and several English and Colonial bishops spoke. The matter was finally referred to a committee. On the second day of meeting the bishops discussed the subject of boards of arbitration for non-established churches, the relations between missionary bishops and missionaries of sister churches. In this discussion the bishops of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Niagara took part.

At night the Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner to the members of the Synod at the Mansion House. Nearly one hundred bishops were present. When the health of the American bishops was proposed the Bishop of New York returned thanks, and testified to the kindness with which he and his brethren from the United States had been everywhere received.

Her Majesty is said to be very much dissatisfied with her Privy Council for giving decisions so very contradictory to each other on questions of ritual, and for making "the law" declare anything that suits the expediency of the moment. She is also said to be highly displeased with the efforts made to send clergymen to prison for following the dictates of their conscience. The result is that the Queen has turned her attention to the whole subject, and has expressed a wish that all the proceedings in the recent case of Martin vs. Mackonochie should be placed in her hands for investigation. The large package containing all the documents of the trial, has therefore been forwarded to her.

The Synod of Glasgow and Galloway met a few days ago specially to consider the proposal of the College of Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church to revive the office of Metropolitan, which was discontinued in 1731. On the motion of Dean Moir, it was unanimously resolved that it is inexpedient at this time to disturb the present arrangement.

In the Congress Earl Beaconsfield adversely criticised the claims of Greece, and declared he would not accede to her demands, which really amounted to the partition of Turkey. He recommended the cession to the Greeks of only the border districts of Epirus and Thessaly. The Porte had previously intimated that Turkey would fight Greece if necessary, and the Congress therefore recommended the Sultan to be firm. The Sultan will permit the rectification of the Greek frontier, the details to be privately arranged, Turkey and Greece suggesting the frontier, which would give but a very slight increase. The Greeks are very much disgusted. It has been decided to grant autonomy to Western Roumelia, Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete, to be secured by European control. Austria receives one side of the Bay of Antivari, and Montenegro receives Nicsies. The Powers will insist on the rectification of the Greek frontier by Turkey. The New York Herald's Berlin special asserts that the Congress approved the proposition that Batoum become a Russian port on condition that it be unfortified and free to the commerce of the world. The Turks as compensation are to receive Bayazid. Gortschakoff made a speech in behalf of Russia's claims, reported to have been the most masterly effort since Earl Beaconsfield's great speech.

A Berlin despatch says:—The fourteenth sitting of the Congress was prolonged from a quarter past two till half-past five. The Batoum question, which had been previously discussed by the Commission over which Prince Hohenlohe presides, was the subject of deliberation, but no conclusion was reached. This is not surprising, as the question of Batoum as a fortress was bound up with the question of the Dardanelles. The Congress agreed in principle to three points, viz., to maintain the Dardanelles closed, as at present, to ships of war; to cede Batoum to Russia and make of it a free port. There remain the questions of dismantling the fortifications and forbidding the Russians to fortify the coast. These conditions were evidently present to the minds of several plenipotentiaries, but none uttered words which would have appeared as a slur or encroachment upon the sovereign rights of a victorious monarch. The anxiety to finish and the desire to maintain the present agreement, however, are so strong that no doubt is felt that some compromise will be found by Prince Hohenlohe's committee sufficing to calm the apprehensions of the Powers without infringing Czar Alexander's dignity. There are frequent interviews between Earl Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, who openly pays tribute to Lord Beaconsfield's statesmanlike qualities. The relations of the plenipotentiaries are excellent, and the prospects of a speedy and happy termination of the Congress are most hopeful.

Mehemet Ali stated that he had telegraphed his government recommending that he and his colleague be directed to protest against

the dismemberment of Turkey, and withdraw from the Congress. He said he was treated curtly for endeavoring to maintain the rights of Turkey, and that a secret understanding evidently existed between Austria, England, Germany and France respecting the work to be accomplished by the Commissions to be appointed.

It is announced that England has concluded a defensive alliance for the maintenance and integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions, and the Porte has accordingly granted to England the right to occupy the Island of Cyprus immediately. The treaty is made independently of the Congress. By the possession of Cyprus, this will give England command of the Euphrates valley, and a line of railway having this object in view is to be constructed.

It is also stipulated between Great Britain and Turkey that if Batoum, Kars and Ardahan are retained by Russia, and if an attempt is made at any future time to annex a portion of the Sultan's territory in Asia not ceded by the definitive treaty of peace, Great Britain engages to join the Sultan in defending his territory by force of arms. The Sultan, in return, promises to introduce necessary reforms. Great Britain is to occupy and administer the Island of Cyprus and pay to the Porte the present excess of the island's revenue over its expenditure; and to evacuate the island and terminate the convention when Russia shall restore Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan to Turkey.

The Congress has endorsed the cession of Katour to Persia, and decided that the Powers should periodically receive reports on the condition of the Armenians.

THE FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

THERE are three things to be particularly regarded in connection with the universal distribution of suffering and distress. One, which is not now directly referred to, is the necessity of exercising resignation to the will of the Supreme Being, as One who is too wise to mistake, too good to be unkind, and too powerful to be thwarted in His intentions of good to His faithful servants. Another, is the prospect of the coming glory, held out as an inducement to perseverance, and which is described as infinitely surpassing and outweighing all the suffering and affliction that can possibly be endured on earth; while the duty of the Christian in enduring affliction, persecution, or any other trial, whether arising from the malice of the wicked or not, is to imitate the example of his Heavenly Father in practising mercy and doing good, in absolutely denying himself, in forgiving others, and in every kind and degree of practical benevolence.

The chequered scene of weal and woe, of prosperity and adversity, of joy and sorrow experienced on earth, is but a state of pre-