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Dominion Churchman.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1879.

AGENTS.

A few more good, energetic and reliable agents wanted to canvass unoccupied territory. Apply immediately, with references. Terms very liberal.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person sending us four NEW subscribers with the cash, \$8.00, will receive a copy of the DOMINION CHURCHMAN for one year.

Subscribers paying in advance can receive the DOMINION CHURCHMAN and *Scribner's Monthly* for \$5.00; or the CHURCHMAN and *St. Nicholas Monthly* for \$4.00. The publishers' price of *Scribner's* is \$4.00, and *St. Nicholas* is \$3.00.

THE DOMINION CHURCHMAN.

IN wishing our subscribers and friends a Happy New Year, and in expressing a hope that the coming year will be more happy and prosperous, both temporally and spiritually, than any previous year has been, we trust we may be permitted to congratulate ourselves and also the Church on the amount of success we have been able, by the good Providence of Almighty God, to realize. The difficulties that have to be contended with scarcely need be dilated on, for they are difficulties known only to the very few who have had a real personal experience in a religious newspaper enterprise. For such, the details we might furnish, would be but a repetition of their own oft-repeated experience; while, for all the world beside, the enumeration of them would be a collection of absolutely unintelligible symbols. Notwithstanding difficulties untold and almost unimaginable, however, we are thankful to say that the DOMINION CHURCHMAN has now become an established "institution" in this ecclesiastical Province; while its record of the progress of the Church in Canada, and its religious teaching are wafted far beyond the limits of the Dominion.

That the DOMINION CHURCHMAN has a very strong claim on the members of the Church in this country is impressively shown from the fact that it continues to be the only Church paper in the Dominion that is exclusively devoted to the interests of the Church herself; and that the Churchmanship advocated in its columns is that to be found in the Bible and in the Book of Common Prayer—which is the standard of Church teaching and the glorious privilege of the present generation of Churchmen, as it was the settled decision of the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic, finally arrived at upon the close of the Reformation, which was going on in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In returning thanks for the support which has been very warmly accorded by many friends, the Proprietor would desire not only a continuance of their kind assistance and efforts, but as large an extension of them as will be suggested by the ever increasing necessities of the Church. The dangers with which our Israel is encompassed are daily multiplying, while "there are many gainsayers;" and the fact that there are many who enter our Church with no appreciation of her real character, and in entire forgetfulness that she is as Catholic

as she is Evangelical, and as Evangelical as she is Catholic, renders it necessary that a firm stand should be taken upon first principles, and an adherence to them as resolutely maintained.

The Proprietor, in expressing his gratification at the prospects of the DOMINION CHURCHMAN for the ensuing year, and in announcing his determination to use every effort in order to maintain the efficiency and usefulness of the paper, as a vehicle for religious news and Church teaching, would urge the fact that the success of the efforts he may make will very much depend upon the manner in which those efforts may be seconded by Churchmen in general, and upon the extent to which they may be disposed to render active and material support to the undertaking.

One very effectual way of doing this will be secured if each subscriber will send us an additional one at the beginning of this new year.

The Proprietor would also take this opportunity of thanking his numerous kind friends who have remembered himself and family in so substantial a manner during the present Christmas season. They may feel assured that their thoughtful kindness will ever be remembered. He would also gratefully acknowledge the many very kind and congratulatory letters he has received during the last few days from all parts.

THE WEEK.

ON the death of the Princess Alice the *New York Tribune* remarks: "Politically the death of the Princess is of no importance; it changes no succession and affects the stability of no dynasty; she who is thus called was not of our blood or climate; yet even in our Republican homes women will speak of the event with unusual sympathy, remembering that she too was a woman full of personal graces, a devoted daughter, a good wife, and a loving mother. If virtues like hers had been common in courts, history would have been brighter and more encouraging."

Further efforts are expected to be soon made in order to include Newfoundland within the limits of the Dominion.

In reference to immediate financial prospects the *Times* says there is no commercial demand for money worth speaking of, and there can be no cause whatever for the continuance of the existing tightness after the entrance of the new year, unless fresh financial difficulties should arise.

In New York a few days ago the announcement was made that gold had just sold at par, which was the first time that was the case since the suspension of specie payments in 1862.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Stanhope's resolution was adopted, which was to the effect that the expenses of the Afghan war should be taken from the Indian revenues. Mr. Fawcett's amendment to the contrary declaring the proposition unjust was rejected by 235 to 125. Parliament was adjourned to February 13th. Sir Stafford Northcote stated the same evening that he trusted the Afghan war was nearly over.

The Oldham strike has entered upon its fourth week. Besides loss of capital, wages have been lost to the extent of sixty thousand pounds sterling. The strike is expected to continue. The Bangor slate quarry strike has ended, the men having resumed work on the master's terms.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, United States minister to Berlin, died there rather suddenly on the 19th. He was well known as a voluminous author and a journalist, was born in 1825 in Pennsylvania, and began life as a printer. He began his travels in 1844, and during the next two years he traversed Europe, chiefly on foot, at an expense of \$500. In 1850 he travelled through California and Mexico. In 1851-3 he made the circuit of a large part of Europe, Asia and Africa, and went over Northern and Eastern Europe.

The Russians are not expected to espouse the Afghan cause openly. Count Schouvaloff is reported to have instructions to demand from the British Cabinet precise and categorical explanations about the character and extent of the present expedition into Afghanistan.

A Russian officer says that the most adverse circumstance to the English is that the chief point of resistance in Afghanistan lies in the north-west, which is furthest from the British point of attack, and nearest to the resources which may be derived from Russia, whether openly or in the way of subsidies, arms, and volunteers. It was here that Dost Mohammed constantly found fresh resources; and that even if Caudahar and Cabul were taken possession of by the English the country around Herat and the territory of the Helmand River would afford a new theatre of war, which would exclude the possibility of a permanent occupation. It has, however, been very pertinently remarked in reply that the Russian officer who has put the matter into this shape is very much mistaken if he supposes the English are going to seek out the Ameer in his strongholds of the north-west.

The statement made of the flight of the Ameer of Afghanistan has not been confirmed.

More important discoveries have been made at Troy by Dr. Schliemann. He found on the floors what he thought to be glass, and so at first concluded that the Trojans used it. He is now satisfied however, that it was made from the clay floors and other substances by the heat of the great fire. He has already dug up many more of the gold ornaments, ivory needles, and various kinds of Pottery which were among the prominent results of his former labours, but the most remarkable discovery is a double-edged and arrow-shaped steel dagger, one and two-thirds of an inch long. It is in a state of perfect preservation, owing to the antiseptic properties of the wood ashes in which it was imbedded. He has also discovered his first specimen of lustrous green Egyptian porcelain, and a distaff of wood eleven inches long with fragments of charred wood attached to it. This last was found twenty-eight feet beneath the surface of the ground.

The Russian government are pushing their railway surveys from Orenburg to Tashkend. Next year they will be continued in the direction of Samarcand, Cabul, and Peshawur, with a view to an extension of a railway in that direction.