

1878.]

h.

Dominion Churchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THIS month we are sending out our accounts, some of which are of rather long standing; and we earnestly request an immediate remittance from all, which is absolutely necessary; as it must be evident to every one that if a church paper is to be regularly supplied, it must be paid for. We therefore trust that none of our friends will delay sending their subscriptions.

Immediately on the receipt of your account, kindly forward at once the amount of it, with the account, in the addressed envelope.

THE WEEK.

CHURCHMEN will be glad to learn that the difficulty between the Bishop of Colombo and the Church Missionary Society appears to be at an end. The Bishop's Commissary in England, the Rev. E. S. Talbot, writes to say that the difficulty regarding the Tamil Coolie Mission has been happily removed, at least as far as the Bishop and the Society are concerned, by the consent of the home Committee to print in their next annual report a note guaranteeing the Church of England character of the Tamil Coolie Mission, and secondly, by the official communication of this consent and of the proposed note to the Committee of the Tamil Coolie Mission by the local Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

Since the conclusion of this happy arrangement, it seems that the *Ceylon Diocesan Gazette* of Jan. 5th, states that the Committee of the Tamil Coolie Mission have "almost unanimously agreed to telegraph to the Church Missionary Society that that Society must no longer count on the Committee's support or co-operation." This decision however, it is stated, will not in the least disturb the arrangement between the Church Missionary Society and the Bishop, although it is remarked that it serves to indicate with painful clearness how much the Bishop was justified in his action with regard to the Tamil Coolie Mission, for the decision at which its Committee has arrived is no less than a decided repudiation of any attempt to give them the character of a Church Mission. It is understood that after the local difficulty has been settled, the larger questions of principle raised by the Calcutta resolutions will be arranged either by means of the Lambeth conference or in some other way.

The relation of the Tamil Coolie Mission to the Church Missionary Society is stated by Mr. Talbot to be that "the former raises the money and employs the latter to do the work."

The extension of the Episcopate is the extension of the Church; and as far as we can learn, in the early ages of Christianity, scarcely any attempt was made to spread the Gospel, or in other words to extend the King-

dom of Messiah, except in connection with an increase of the Episcopate. We must therefore rejoice that a new Bishopric has been established at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, which has recently been added to the British dominions in South Africa. The new territory is about four or five hundred miles square, and contains at present about five thousand English and ten times that number of Dutch. The Rev. W. B. Bousfield has resigned the valuable living of Andover for this poor missionary bishopric. A modest house of brick and thatch has been secured at Pretoria for the palace; and a fund of about five thousands pounds sterling is desired to provide an outfit and passage for five or six clergy, and for catechists and teachers who, the Bishop trusts, will offer themselves for the work. Through the exertions of Bishop Wilkinson and the friends of the MacKenzie Memorial, with grants from the Propagation and Christian Knowledge Societies and the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, upwards of £5000 stg., have been raised for the endowment of the Bishopric, and as much more is required. At the consecration of the Bishop, the Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester Salisbury, Edinburgh, Grahamstown, and Bishop Claughton. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Randolph who had known the new Prelate for a number of years, and who in his sermon testified to the depth of the impression he knew the Bishop had of the arduous nature of his duties; and therefore he thought he required rather comfort than instruction in the difficult work that lay before him.

The Turks appear disposed to lay all the blame on England for fighting with Russia and for continuing the war so long. The correspondent of the *Daily News* states that Server Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a conversation he had with him, told him that he had hitherto been a partisan of England, of English policy, of the English alliance; but that he no longer believes in English policy, in the English Government, or in the English alliance. He said the Turks had been encouraged, misled and deceived (*trompe*); and that he has documents which will prove this. Two other members of the Embassy also stated that they would have made peace before the fall of Plevna that would have satisfied Russia, but for the English Government; that they were encouraged to go to war by England, and even to continue the struggle when their better judgment told them they had better make peace on any terms. They said they did not refer to official notes which stated as plainly as possible that they had nothing to hope from England. But it is not "official" notes diplomatists believe in most. It is "officious" notes—words whispered in the ear. They said it was the private conversation of Lord Beaconsfield with Musurus Pasha, of Mr. Layard with Server Pasha and with the Sul-

tan that led them on and deceived them; that no longer ago than the end of January Mr. Layard assured them that England would come to their aid, and urged them to make no peace but fight on to the end; and that the language used by him was so openly expressed that it was known to all the other ambassadors in Constantinople. Musurus Pasha also represents Lord Beaconsfield's language to him in private almost as strong, though far more cautiously expressed than that of Mr. Layard. Server Pasha declares he has documents to prove all he says, and which will be published after the war. The correspondent knows nothing about the truth of these statements; he merely repeats what he has learned from high official sources.

Mehemet Ali Pasha says the Bashi-Bazouks are the worst ballast a Turkish army can carry with it. At the beginning of his Montenegrin campaign 6,000 Albanese irregulars joined his forces. In a few days half of them were engaged in driving home stolen cattle, and in a few days more all the rest had followed suit.

Two or three successive telegrams from the seat of war are required to be received before an accurate conception can be formed as to the actual state of affairs. It appears, however, to be pretty certain that the prospect is most decidedly peaceful. Great satisfaction is expressed in England at the news of the signing of the Treaty of Peace. Russia has considerably backed down in her demands. The terms of peace had not by the latest accounts been fully made known; but it is understood that they do not include the cession of the Turkish fleet; that the indemnity is reduced from forty to twelve millions sterling, and that the Egyptian tribute is not to be affected. The general opinion is that the friendly feeling between Russia and England will not be disturbed. In introducing the war estimates to the House of Commons, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of War, stated that the estimates had been framed on a strictly peace footing. It is expected the Conference will be held in Berlin, and that Bismarck will preside. It will probably assemble at the end of March. The terms of peace are also understood to include the exchange of Dobrudseha for Bessarabia to be subject to Roumanian consent; the Prince of Bulgaria not to be a member of any reigning European family; amount of the Bulgarian tribute not to be fixed for two years. Bulgaria will have the seaport of Kavala. The Russians will embark on the Sea of Marmora and proceed home through the Bosphorus, but not enter Constantinople. All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be razed, and no Turkish troops to remain in the country.

The Convocation of Canterbury assembled on the 11th ult. in the Jerusalem Chamber and went in procession through the Abbey to Henry VII.'s Chapel, when the holy communion was celebrated by His Grace the Arch-