

Dominion Churchman.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

AGENTS.

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THE WEEK.

ON the 12th July, Sir Garnet Wolseley addressed a number of Chiefs who came into the camp to tender their submission. He said he was glad that they had come to make friends with England. "We had made war not with the Zulu people but with the king, and we had no desire to take any part of Zulu territory, but we wished to stop the cruel doings of Cetewayo and end the military system which was a hardship to the people." The chiefs might return to their homes and wives, and possess cattle in security, but they must give up the King's cattle. Cetewayo was a fugitive and could never more be king of Zululand, but he (Sir Garnet Wolseley) would now settle the land in peace, and he bid all the chiefs, the ears and voices of the nation, to meet him at Emangwené on the seventh day from that date to hear his final words of settlement. Msopo, a powerful Chief, who commanded at Ginglelova, answered that the Zulus had now no head. They were lost and knew not where to go. They wished never again to have a black man for king, but wanted a white king, John Dunn, the great white king. John Dunn, the great white chief, had treated them generously with open hands, and the words he had spoken were good words, and would blow all over Zululand. They could not bring all the chiefs of the nation together at Emangwené, as their power did not reach everywhere, but they could bring together the ears and voices of all the coast tribes up to St. Lucia Bay.

Zululand will probably be divided into three or four separate principalities, each under the rule of an independent noble responsible directly to us. Oham, who is peaceable and friendly will receive his own territory under this arrangement. Pending the conclusion of the final compact with the nation an advanced line of posts will be maintained.

The King when fleeing from the battlefield on the 4th, is said to have called to the chiefs to look to their own safety themselves, and to seek terms of peace as best they could. His army is dispersed; the nation is broken up, and the King a fugitive—it is believed in the Ngome Mountains to the north—with his wives and women and a handful of followers. Fear, or a tameless spirit of determination, will probably deter him from submission. His capture is all important. While free he will remain a centre of conspiracy and mischief, and will be a thorn in the side of any settlement. It is hoped that Oham, the King's brother and other chiefs may be ready to circumvent him with a force and deliver him into our hands.

Brigadier-General Wood's column is falling back with Lord Chelmsford by the eastern road,

and will be supplied from the Tugela through Ekowe. The second division is retiring toward the source of the Upoko river, and will be fed by a large accumulation of supplies on its own line of communication. General Crealock's division will remain where it is, and draw its supplies by sea from Port Durnford.

It is now estimated that 23,000 Zulus were engaged and 1,500 killed at the battle of Ulundi.

Lord Chelmsford is still at Entonjanene, where Sir Garnet Wolseley will have a great meeting of the Chiefs and proclaim the new arrangements for the Government of Zululand. All the principal Chiefs and Indunas, except Cetewayo and Sirayo, are now said to have given in.

A Herald's Tientsin despatch, dated June 15, recounts an interview between General Grant and Viceroy Aihung Chang, now the foremost statesman of China. Grant said the Chinese question in the United States was not free from serious embarrassments. The trouble about your countrymen who come to America, he said, is that they come under circumstances which make them slaves, and not of their own free will. Their labor is the property of capitalists. When you stop the slavery feature the emigration from China will be like the emigration from other countries. Then, as there is a complaint on the Pacific coast of Chinamen coming too rapidly, so as to glut the labor market, emigration might be stopped for three or four years. In answer to the Viceroy's statement, that he hoped the General would again become President, Grant said, "There could be no wish more distasteful to me."

Two ladies with considerable reputation, Lady Duffus Hardy and her daughter, Miss Isa Duffus Hardy, are now visiting Ottawa. Lady Hardy is the authoress of a number of novels, among them "The Two Catharines," "A Hero's Work," and "Daisy Nichol." Her daughter, a young lady not long out of her teens, has published "Not Easily Jealous," "Glencairn," "Only a Love Story," and "A Broken Faith." They visit Toronto in a few days.

A telegram from General Miles, dated Fort Peck, 11th, says a detachment of the 5th Infantry, under Lieut. Whistler, captured 57 Indians and 100 ponies from the Rosebud agency, who were on their way to join Sitting Bull. Gen. Sheridan corroborates the report of the capture, by General Miles' command, of Short Bull's band of Indians; also the capture of 829 half-breeds, supposed by the department to be those who recently crossed the border.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the Sultan's private advisers are utterly infatuated. They still believe Turkey is able to oppose Europe. The discontent of the people throughout the Empire is growing. The stagnation of trade and the dreadful dearthness of the necessaries of life have embittered the people, whose anger was in the first place directed against the Sultan, whose dethronement has been the leading topic for weeks in public places of resort, in Stamboul and Scutari. Since the report that Murad has recovered his reason, nine-tenths of the population look to his return for a remedy of the evils, but

though it is true, he has recovered his reason, he has contracted habits of drunkenness.

The Yellow Fever is still progressing in the South. At Memphis 21 cases were reported on the 16th; fourteen colored. On the 17th, 25 new cases were reported, 15 of whom are colored. Two cases occurred at St. Louis on the 17th.

A Calcutta despatch says the Ameer of Afghanistan having received some formal letters from the Russian General Kauffman, has asked the advice of Major Cavagnari. His answer will be in accordance with Cavagnari's advice. The Ameer has suggested to Kauffman that all future communications be sent through the Indian Government.

Cholera is still prevalent at Cabul and among the regiments from Herat; some of the soldiers have deserted in consequence. The cholera is diminishing at Candahar.

THE ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

THE appreciation of Divine mercy and pity appears to be equally shown by the Apostle Paul, when he declared that he was the least of Apostles and not worthy to be called an Apostle, and by the publican, when, with a deep feeling of his own manifold sins and infirmities, and in the presence of infinite purity, he exclaimed, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" The gift of supernatural grace as free, and undeserved by sinners, is the subject of the day.

As ancient writers have frequently remarked, St. Paul seemed to fear thinking of himself except in reference to his sins and infirmities, his unworthiness and his former persecution of the Church; and fearful lest he should presume, and so by his presumption he should lose all the hope and joy, for which his humility had shown he was so abundantly qualified. And the Publican went down to his house justified because his humility had displayed a state of mind indicating his eminent fitness, that is preparedness, for so great a gift. The Collect for the day presents us with a fine specimen of the fulness of devotion which may be gathered into an exceedingly brief form of prayer; and short as it is, it embodies five several subjects, each of which is a condensation of a volume of devotion. First we have the mercy of God; and it is remarkable how suggestively this mercy is represented as the chief exhibition of Almighty Power. Secondly, we have the Grace of God, as His gift manifested according to the measure of our necessities. Thirdly, our obedience, as attained and attainable only by power of Divine Grace. Fourthly, we have the fulfilment of the Divine promises, obtainable on the condition of running the way of God's commandments; and Fifthly we have the great recompense of the reward, the heavenly treasures, of which Isaiah and St. Paul wrote that "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." It has been remarked by one of our most valuable writers that such fulness of meaning approaches very nearly to that of Inspiration: he might have said that it quite approaches it. It may therefore lead us to the belief that a special blessing from God rested upon the intellect and the devotional feeling of so admirable a composition.

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