

be handed down as an heirloom to posterity, to keep alive the fears and to exercise the acumen of European intellects. France has no objection to a temporary lull, but would also, perhaps, be just as well satisfied that some general European difficulty should occasionally arise; at least until her own little arrangement about the Rhine provinces has been settled with Prussia. She will not, herself, feel that the Turkish question is finally set at rest until some sweeping change takes place in the East, either in consequence of some extraordinary external pressure, or from some prevailing nationality within. The fact is the French think Russia has in reality been the gainer by the decisions given at the Berlin Congress, and that the question never can be set at rest without a more direct and more decided intervention on her own part than she is at present able to manifest. In England, those who are discontented with the arrangements now made, appear to think that by the English occupation of Cyprus, Russia will be tempted, and will have sufficient excuse to pursue her schemes of aggrandisement in Asia Minor. We trust these fears will not be realized. Nor do we see any particular ground for indulging in them.

The Earl of Beaconsfield in a speech at the Carlton Club, awarded Lord Salisbury the greatest share of merit in the labors at Berlin. He defended his conduct towards Greece, and showed that Greece had obtained more than the revolted principalities, which had lavished blood and treasure. He contended that by the convention with Turkey we had diminished not increased our responsibilities. The Premier has evidently not forgotten how to indulge in that withering sarcasm for which he has always been so famous. He spoke on this occasion of Mr. Gladstone as "a sophisticated rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination!"

The debate in the House of Commons on Lord Hartington's resolution condemnatory of the Government in reference to the Berlin Treaty, began on Monday, and, with the Pan-Anglican Synod, his the greatest amount of public attention. All the objections to the Treaty, we may reasonably expect, will be made the most of. The *Times* has a sensible remark on the subject to the effect that "Lord Hartington's censure of the Treaty is either too little or too much. If the Ministry have involved the country unnecessarily in liabilities of so grave a character, the Opposition ought to be prepared to express something more than regret. They ought to be ready to turn out their opponents, to take office themselves, and to reverse the policy to which the country stands committed. But if they are not prepared for so decided a course, they ought to leave the Government unweakened to carry into effect the settlements of which they have laid the basis. The real question is whether in the permanent interests of the British Empire it was desirable to say to Russia, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.'" It will be seen

from this mode of viewing the subject that the tendency is still to take into consideration British interests, Russian interests, and Turkish interests, to the exclusion of the well-being of the Christian populations of Turkey. We still trust, however, that the Berlin Treaty has made a tolerably satisfactory provision for them.

Lord Hartington in his opening speech on the Berlin Treaty asserted that previous to the war Russia made demands which did not go anything like so far as the Treaty of Berlin, yet England never approved of them, nor urged them upon Turkey. This sounds strange, coming from Lord Hartington, and amounts to neither more nor less than blaming the Government for doing too much as he and his friends had wished them to do. His principal attack, however, was made on the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and he asked whether the British Government would have deemed a similar agreement between Russia and Turkey justifiable. This again seems strange, coming from such a quarter. It is as though his Lordship was *jealous* (or something else) of the influence of his own country in the East. He said that Cyprus was useless for the defence of Asia Minor. But, however that may be, its occupation is considered a great blessing to the island; and already a large immigration has set in there from Egypt and other parts. He denied the existence of British interests in Asia Minor, as that was not the road to India, and proved that the Government's utterances up to the close of the war showed they were of the same opinion. He referred to the Treaty of 1856 (and might, doubtless, have pointed to fifty others) to show the impossibility of binding posterity to present guarantees, and contended that the Government had advanced the conflict, supposing there was to be one, by one hundred years. He said we were leaving a frontier with which the best military authorities were content, and placed ourselves close to the resources of our supposed enemy. He criticised Lord Beaconsfield's remarks on Mr. Gladstone as insulting to the Queen and country; and thought the Government might have assisted the Sultan in the work of reform; although how that could have been done without direct interference in this internal administration and assuming almost a protectorate over the country, does not appear. Lord Hartington spoke an hour and forty minutes.

Mr. Randle Plunkett, in moving a vote of confidence, said he hoped the efforts of the government would preserve peace, maintain the interests of the empire, and ameliorate the condition of the East. He said England would never recede from her obligations in Asia Minor. It was not an English custom to avoid responsibilities because they were unprecedented. The result of the debate is looked forward to with much interest, and a large majority is expected in favor of the government. As a party move the attack is regarded as ill-timed.

A recent visit of a Chinese Ambassador to San Francisco and his treatment there have

called forth the remark that it must have struck him as a remarkable thing that a nation which sends missionaries to his country to persuade people there to believe the Bible, should send ruffians to its own seaport towns to insult him on his arrival there. When a European or United States envoy or traveller is insulted in China it is usually assigned to the ignorance or barbarism of a heathen population; if the offence is a glaring one a man-of-war is sent to demand an apology and damages. It appears that not a federal officer appeared to receive the Chinese embassy; and yet it would seem that the Ambassador is a far more civilized human being than most of the United officers in San Francisco, and is believed to know much more of the literature and science of the United States than they know of the nation to which he belongs. It is remarked that he comes from a country which, while it has sent to the United States thousands and tens of thousands of its lowest and most abject classes, has never sent a man who cannot read and write his own language with ease.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, after the example of the S. P. G., invited the members of the Lambeth Conference to a conversazione. This took place at King's College on Friday evening, the 12th, and in most respects it differed from its predecessor; for the right rev. guests, instead of being asked to contribute to the entertainment of their hosts by giving an account of their respective dioceses, were themselves entertained by a charming concert of sacred music. The company began to arrive at nine o'clock, and were received by the Archbishop of York in the entrance hall, which was tastefully adorned with palms and other evergreens. Amongst those present were the Bishops of St. Albans, Hereford, Carlisle, Dover, and Guildford; Glasgow, and Argyll; Nova Scotia, Ontario, Huron, Niagara, Nassau, Rupert's Land, and Saskatchewan; Antigua and Barbadoes; Bloemfontein; Bombay; Adelaide, and North Queensland; Dunedin; Bishops Piers Claughton and Perry; the Bishops of Delaware, Western New York, North Carolina (Assist.), Iowa, Shanghai; Earl Nelson, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Crewe, Lord Hatherley, Sir R. Wilbraham, Sir C. Daubeney, Sir F. Truscott, Sir E. Pearson, Archdeacons Harrison, Hessey, and Cust; Canons Barry, Bailey, Wade, Trevor, Cromwell, and Hussey; Prebendaries Bullock, Dalton, Irons, and Humphrey; the Master of the Temple and the Master of the Charterhouse; the Revs. Professors Plumtre and Wace; the Revs. Drs. Maclear, Alfred T. Lee, Evans, and Jacob; the Revs. F. F. Goe, Ernest Wilberforce, L. Statham, A. Styleman Herring, L. B. White, W. H. Dearden, U. Davies, J. Russell Stock, Harry Jones, Edmund Fowle, J. Maconochie, W. Langhorne, F. J. C. Moran, G. P. Pownall, B. Wheler Bush, R. Blakeston, T. Darling, and H. Stobart; Dr. A. J. Stephens, and Messrs. Arthur Mills, M.P., Martin Ware, F. S. Powell, G. A. Ram, W. Edwyn Shipton, C. Few, H. Birley, and J. G. Philips-Smith; Dr. Ogle, Professors Bentley, Churchill, Babington,