

also had in his body as decided tokens of his adherence to the gospel of the Lord Jesus.

THE GOSPEL contains that glorious part of the Lord's sermon on the mount which is so suitable for the present season of the year—the harvest whether abundant or not, having been gathered in, and having furnished material which might be used unlawfully; either for fixing our affections on worldly prosperity, or for repining at the allotments of God's providence, when His gifts have not been so bountiful as we have desired. And what language can so take hold of the sympathies of our mortal and immortal being, like that employed by our Saviour in this passage, so impressive in its simple beauty? Those who have to pull down their barns and build greater are reminded in brief and stern language that they "cannot serve God and mammon." And for those who have losses and disappointments to regret, what language can we imagine so rich, so adapted to excite the purest emotion, the most entire acquiescence, and the humblest devotion, as the injunction:—"Consider the lilies of the field how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you, that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these?"

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Up to the present time not a shade of discredit can be thrown upon any of the accounts sent by the reporter to the *Daily News* as to the vile deeds of the Turks in Bulgaria. Official reports show the correctness of the statements sent from that source; and at Batak as well as other places may be seen proofs of the truth of those sad and horrible accounts. In this town there was not even the flimsiest pretence at a rising to give any excuse even to a barbarian government to visit its inhabitants with the slightest act of repression. The only reason, it is said, which can be assigned for the sack of Batak was the envy and hate of the Turks for the thriving and industrious Christian town. And now "not one roof, not one whole wall is left standing, but a heap of a hundred beheaded small corpses of young women and girls, the bones of two hundred women and children burnt alive in the school house; down the stream hundreds of festering corpses are still visible; hundreds more skeletons gnawed clean by wild dogs, a churchyard piled with a mound six feet above the roadway, apparently of stones and rubbish, but really of human bodies, thinly covered over, from among which the commissioners saw little curly heads, and hands stretching out in every direction. The girls and women had been first stripped to their under garment, robbed of every thing they may have had, then outraged again and again by successive miscreants, and finally killed with savage brutality by the last whose passions had been satiated. And Achmet

Aga, the ruffian who led the attack, has been rewarded and promoted."

At the same time, the British Premier was amusing himself with the empty titles, "Empress of India," and "Earl of Beaconsfield," while Christianity was being trampled under foot by fierce Mohammedans who think to gain Paradise by barbarities never heard of before, and while humanity itself is torn and lacerated to the core by a savage and brutal soldiery, who can be compared with nothing on this earth, but are like what we can imagine fiends would be when let loose upon simple innocence and untarnished virtue. The Imperial title stands alone, among all the titles claimed by men, that has been so greedily siezed by the tyrant who could select nothing else to distinguish himself; and no other title has been so besmirched and damaged by its possessors. We have read of one who owned it, and who has become notorious for all future ages by practising on his fiddle while Rome was in flames. And now as though it had been the veriest trifle which has occurred in the East, the new Earl palliates the most horrible abominations that have ever been known, by the miserable subterfuge that the public is victimized by exaggeration! It has been very appropriately remarked that it is well for him his excuses for Turkey could not have been made in the hearing of the man who infinitely more deserved the new title of nobility than its present possessor. Had Edmund Burke been living, we may be very certain that his invectives would have shamed for ever the man under whose implied sanction Turkish abominations have been perpetrated; and that his eloquence would have roused the British mind to such a pitch of feeling and action as mankind have seldom witnessed.

It is the most wretched objection that can be urged, to complain of political capital being made out of these horrible transactions, and we ourselves would certainly be the last in the world to give the events the political direction they are most certainly taking. But statesmen have not often given their opponents such an abundance of material to make their capital from. Nothing but infatuation, pure and simple, could permit British statesmen, of a definite political creed, (if they have one), to furnish their enemies with weapons so powerful, and still persist in striving to defend the false moves they have made, and the false steps they have taken.

Some may ask why should England incur any censure on account of Turkish misdeeds? The answer is, Because England knows very well, and no one knew better than her Premier, what fanaticism means in a Mohammedan country, and all the world knows what barbarities a Turkish Government is capable of sanctioning, and what savage atrocities a Turkish army is capable of committing; because Turkey is an ally of ours; we have helped her government with men, and money, and fleets, with all the material and moral support of the empire; and while those inhuman

abominations were going on—from the month of May till September—we had no official agents attending the Turkish hordes, either to gather information of their deeds, or to act as a check upon their barbarities. But, instead of that, the British Government talked of non-intervention, of exaggeration, of the integrity of the Turkish Empire; and all Europe, not forgetting Turkey and the British dominions themselves—and doubtless all posterity—will insist that these things took place with the implied sanction of England, which was the only power that stood in the way of putting any restraint, beyond empty talk, upon Turkish misrule.

An English contemporary in alluding to these barbarities which recal the annals of Gengis Khan, says:—"It is simply a bad tradition, inherited from one of the least respectable of English Premiers, which induces government to deny, conceal, or whitewash Turkish atrocities. The thing is wilful and deliberate. We are able to state that towards the close of Lord Palmerston's life, the consuls in the Levant were desired to send in reports to the Foreign Office as to the condition of things around them, and that such as did honestly state the facts as to Turkish misrule and barbarism were severely reprimanded, and told that information of that sort was not what Government desired. Even when the Syrian massacres took place not many years back, and public opinion compelled the appointment of an English commissioner to ascertain the true causes and extent of the outbreak, the pressure put on that gentleman by the English ministry, to garble and falsify his report, was such as to drive him into indignant resignation of the post."

CANON LIDDON ON THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

Canon Liddon, in preaching on Sunday, Aug. 20th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, referred at considerable length to the outrages committed by the Turks upon the Christians in Bulgaria, and condemned in the strongest language any action on the part of England which should tend to the support of the Turks. Having illustrated his text, "Let their table be made a snare to take themselves withal, and let the things that should have been for their wealth be unto them an occasion of falling," by a reference to the history of this country, whose "table" of mercies had been bountifully spread, the Canon proceeded to warn his hearers of the responsibilities resting on a people thus blessed, and of the penal consequences involved by a failure to recognise and discharge their obligations, not only at home but abroad. In such a case their table would be made a snare to them, and the things that should have been for their wealth would be unto them an occasion of falling. Admitting that it is better, as a rule, for the ministers of Christ to avoid references to political questions, and to refrain from language which may tend to increase the difficul-