

truth of the case. Mr. MacGahan, then in the East as special correspondent of the same journal, was asked to prosecute the investigation. The United States Government not having quite lost all trace of humanity, and perhaps not having invested much in that financial quagmire, Turkish bonds, had also commissioned Mr. Schuyler to undertake a similar inquiry, and the two went together. Carefully, step by step, they went over the districts from which the tale of horror had come. It was found that abundant confirmation of the story could be seen in the ruined villages and the burnt harvest fields, while the people themselves gave their testimony to the same effect. The two commissioners were able to test the accuracy of the statements made, and the result was given to the English public in a series of letters such as had never been published before in our language. They also got at the whole story of the pretended revolt of the Bulgarians, and of the excuse thus fabricated for unheard of brutalities. For although this treatment of Christians by the Turks was nothing new, and had indeed been conducted on a larger scale even, in the neighborhood of the Lebanon range, and that, as the Earl of Dufferin has certified, by special direction of the Turkish Government itself, yet no correspondent of an English or American paper was at hand to acquaint the world with the savagery then and there exhibited. Mr. McGahan manifested a combination of physical energy and intellectual power; of great capacity for observation with wonderful force of expression; and of a promptitude in literary composition which was only equalled by quickness and decisiveness of action, singularly fitting him for the task. Mr. Schuyler's report, published some time afterwards, confirmed the statements of Mr. MacGahan in almost every particular; and even the account of Mr. Baring subsequently bore reluctant official testimony to the general accuracy of the terrible details already made known. Even the formal and colder language of official reports showed that nothing had been exaggerated by the correspondent who had seen the unfortunate people, had witnessed their fearful sufferings, and had described them as the impression was fresh on his mind; while British politicians and statesmen, Baroness Countess and others who had invested largely in Turkish bonds, coolly and complacently denied the whole thing.

Mr. MacGahan died of typhus fever. He was born in 1845, in Ohio, U.S. At the time of the Franco-German war he was correspondent in France; afterwards he went on an adventurous expedition to Khiva, travelling alone, and the result of his journey was his book entitled "Campaigning on the Oxus." He was with the staff of Don Carlos through the greater part of the Carlist war. Subsequently he accompanied Captain Allen Young in the *Pandora* to the North Polar Sea; and his work, "Under the Northern Lights" contains an interesting account of the voyage.

The Ex-Judge of the Divorce Court has pronounced a sentence of suspension for three years upon the incumbent of St. Alban's,

Holborn. The judge appears to be astonished at the obstinacy of the Holborn priest, and seems to think that leniency is lost upon him and that nothing but severe measures will ever do him any good. It is hinted by the *Church Review* that Mr. Mackonachie is worse than even Lord Penzance supposes, and it appears from his speech, at a meeting in the city subsequently, that he still means resistance to what he considers is not the law of the Church. Application has been made and granted at the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of prohibition against his Lordship "from publishing, proceeding with, or enforcing a decree of suspension *ab officio et beneficio* made against the same Rev. A. A. Mackonachie, such decree being one which was made without jurisdiction." The rule *nisi* is made returnable on the 18th inst., on the court resuming its sittings or "so soon after as counsel can be heard." Had it not been for the rule, Mr. Mackonachie would have been served with the notice of suspension, which would have been published on the doors of St. Alban's Church. The monition he is charged with disregarding, bade him desist from the wearing of Eucharist vestments, the singing of the *Agnus Dei*, the making of the sign of the cross towards the congregation, and the ceremonial of kissing the service book.

The Congress at Berlin is proceeding as satisfactorily as could be expected, considering the conflicting nature of the interests involved. The result is pretty certain to be peace for a time; even those who were some time ago most anxious to make it appear that war was inevitable, appear to have no doubt of that; and, indeed, it is announced that the arrangements are so far advanced that the Treaty will be signed on the 10th instant. The claims of Greece have been advanced and apparently decided on. It is said that when the Marquis of Salisbury urged the admission of Greece to the Congress to advocate her own interests, on the ground that the Slav element had an advocate in Russia, the Turkish plenipotentiaries declared that the Porte was the sole representative of the Slav, Bulgarian and Greek population of the Ottoman Empire. Although the day does not appear as yet to have come to recognize it, yet Greece has a good claim on Thessaly, Epirus, and a part of Macedonia, upon Crete, and upon the Greek islands; and there is no doubt that the Eastern question will not be finally settled until this comes to pass. But the Congress now sitting is not disposed to effect it, and even England seems unwilling to acknowledge it.

The Bulgarians appear to have progressed of late years more rapidly than any other race in European Turkey. The long conflict with the Patriarch of Constantinople after the Crimean war roused the people to incredible efforts to educate the nation. This movement has not reached the peasantry in many parts of the country, it is true; but the Bulgarians of the towns have made wonderful progress, in spite of all the Turkish savagery and the oppression of the Turkish Government; and when the war broke out, they were

just undertaking the establishment of schools among the peasants. So that it might probably have been better if the crisis could have been postponed for ten years or more; but its coming now was not the fault of the Bulgarians. The great problem for the Congress to settle is doubtless to establish a Bulgarian state which shall not be under the influence of Russia. This cannot be done by making two states of that province. A single Bulgarian state, under the protection of Europe, would be the best security against Russian encroachments.

It is said that one of the Turkish plenipotentiaries has asked to be recalled, having utterly despaired of obtaining what a Turk would consider justice at the Congress. The Turkish plenipotentiaries are also said to be in not very good odour with the Porte, from an idea that they might have secured more favourable terms for their Master. They evidently need not expect to have everything their own way. During the discussion in the Congress, respecting the occupation of Bosnia by Austria, Bismarck is reported to have advocated the project, and to have sharply rebuked the Turkish plenipotentiaries for opposing such occupation. The Congress appears to have admitted the principle that every portion of the territory detached from Turkey shall bear a proportionate part in the financial charges on the Porte. It is stated also that Russia is to have that part of Bessarabia which she lost in 1856, extending from the Pruth to the Kilia valley. It is also believed to be decided to transfer the Dobrudzha to Roumania, which will thus acquire a fertile tract, and be established on both banks of the Danube. The independence of Roumania and Montenegro are to be recognized, on condition of freedom of worship for all religions. Montenegro is to acquire a considerable increase of territory on the north and north-east, and acquires, subject to certain restrictions, Antivari with its harbor. She does not obtain the shore on the south of Antivari, and care is taken to leave about twenty miles between Montenegro and Servia for the contemplated Austrian railway to Salonica. The territory ceded to Montenegro is about half what was allotted her in the San Stefano Treaty. It is feared that not a single Power will defend the cession of Crete to Greece.

The French fleet is expected in the Sea of Marmora, and fifteen thousand armed Albanians have resolved to defy their annexation to Servia. The Austrian troops are expected to enter Bosnia during the present week.

THE THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

THE due exercise of charity depends in no small degree upon the humbleness of mind which is as important as any Christian grace. The dangers and adversities which the Christian is called to endure are intended to cause him to humble himself under the mighty hand of God in order to attain to future exaltation. The two parables in the Gospel are given in this arrangement to show