

throat that many too readily suppose him to be. It is impossible not to feel some degree of sympathy with a man, however mistaken he may be, who seeks the deliverance of his country from a foreign yoke.

The questions at issue in the present struggle are exceedingly complicated, and therefore difficult of satisfactory adjustment. The European powers, each one jealous to a greater or less extent of the others, are at cross-purposes and unable to agree upon a common plan of action. England, meanwhile, whose interests are of a more pressing nature than those of the other powers, has undertaken the task of putting down what it calls the rebellion of Arabi Bey and his followers, and restoring the authority of the Khedive, subject only as aforesaid to the suzerainty of the Porte and the intervention of the Powers. She disclaims any wish or intention to conquer the country and annex it to her own Empire, as she doubtless might do if unopposed by the other Powers, but professes to be acting in the interest of Europe and modern civilization, with no purpose of self-aggrandizement.

What will be the outcome, immediate or remote, of the conflict upon which England has entered, it would be idle to predict. That the Suez Canal will be protected for the world's use, in any event, no doubt need be entertained; but what changes may take place in the government of Egypt it is impossible to foresee. Let us hope that, as a consequence of those changes, or in spite of them, the course of civilization and Christianity in the East may be promoted.

August 1, 1882.

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