

the recent Republican President of Spain, Castelar, are of this race of "quadrupeds."

But the object of my noticing this matter at all is to try and correct the error into which some people who are ignorant of American history, and have not studied the origin of our people, fall when they speak of the Irish as something distinct from the American people.

THE IRISH WERE THE AMERICANS

in the days of George Washington, and every day since then they have been, as they will continue to be, more and more so. Prior to the commencement of this century the emigrants to this country were in a large preponderance Irish. More Irishmen arrived in Philadelphia in 1729 than all the Plymouth and Jamestown colonies twice told. At the Revolution the Irish were Americans, the English were anti-Americans. There were ten Irish generals around Washington to one English general. Most of the English were Loyalists and Tories. Almost all the Irish were Patriots and Republicans. It is a strange perversion of history that the true Americans should be called foreigners and the enemies of George Washington should be called Americans.

"HOLMES'S ANNALS OF AMERICA"

tell us that in 1729, there arrived in Philadelphia alone nearly seven thousand Irish immigrants. Duane's passages from Marshall's "Remembrances" inform us that in two months of the year 1774, about three thousand emigrants came to Philadelphia from Antrim, Waterford, and Londonderry. This was only for fourteen months at one port. How many Irish arrived in the intervening half century at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston, and other ports? All this time the Irish numbered ten to one of all other emigrants, and all these emigrants had children ranging up to ten and sixteen, and their children's children equally prolific. It is recorded of one Irishman of that day that he had over nine hundred great grandchildren.

A book published in Dublin, in 1792, estimates that three thousand males left Ulster yearly for the Provinces; this for ten years alone would amount to thirty thousand. In 1775, I think, one-half of New England (leaving out the Tories who tried to defeat Washington) were of Irish birth and descent, and that over two-thirds of the people of Virginia, Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Maryland were Irish. This country was largely Irish when English Cornwallis surrendered to Washington's Irish Generals. Since then the emigration from England has not been more than one to ten. A report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the House of Representatives, in 1868, estimates twenty-nine millions of our population as emigrants and their descendants since the acknowledgment of our independence. The last census gives the foreign-born of our population as five millions and a half, and about ten millions as the children of emigrants. Here are over fifteen millions, much more than one-third of our population, foreigners or their children. Now, add to these fifteen millions the descendants of the prolific thousands and tens of thousands multiplying from five to tenfold each generation for a century, and you have the American people. More than three-fourths of the American people are more or less Irish blood. The English element is almost extinct. The German element is vastly greater. There are as many descendants, and have been more distinguished Americans from the New Hampshire Irish than from the English of Plymouth. It was an Irish colony in Mecklenburgh that first proclaimed the doctrines of our independence, before Charles Thompson, of Ireland, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, drafted it in Philadelphia. I can name a dozen Irish to one American General around Washington. The American army was an army of Irishmen, whom the English then as now hated and maligned. Glory be around the Butlers, Clintons, Hands, Irvines, Knoxes, Montgomeries, Maylands, Starks, Sullivans, Thompsons, and Waynes, whose Irish swords flashed brightest in the contest that won American independence, and bright be the light around the solitary English ray of patriotism that glistened on the blade of Gates! Our navy, like our army, was Irish; the O'Briens of Maine, its founders, and John Barry, of Wexford, an Irish Catholic, loved and chosen by Washington, its first commodore.

THE AMERICAN MIND WAS EDUCATED

to independence by Irish teachers, such as Francis Allison, of Donegal, whom President Stiles, of Yale College, pronounced the greatest classical scholar of America, and Samuel Finlay, of Armagh, afterward President of Princeton College. It was an Irishman, Berkeley, that pioneered New England education. The first American voyage to China was by an Irishman; the first great commercial house of Brown Brothers were, and the venerable survivors are Irish; the first General that fell in the American cause, Montgomery, was Irish; the last great battle of our recent war, at Gettysburgh, was fought under an Irish Catholic, Meade. The first publisher of an American daily paper was a Tyrone Irishman, Dunlap. The first printer and first public reader, as well as framer of our Declaration of Independence, were Irishmen. The American inventors of steamboat navigation, telegraphy and reaping by machinery, Fulton, Morse and McCormick, are Irish. The founder of the 'New York Tribune,' and the publisher and proprietor of the 'New York Herald,' are Irish, as were and are most of the writers, reporters, and editors of the leading periodicals of Great Britain and the United States. It is the statue of an Irishman, George Clinton, that has been sent to Washington, as worthiest to represent forever at the capital of Washington our own Empire State. It was an Irishman, that first planned the Erie Canal, and an Irishman's grandson, De Witt Clinton, that completed it. It was an Irishman, that wrote the first history of the United States. Our first explorers, Kane and others, as England's also, McClure and others, were Irish. The men that George Washington confided in and trusted, in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Baltimore, were John Rodgers, James Caldwell, Alexander McWhorter, George Duffield and Patrick Allison—all sons of Irishmen. It was an Irish society, "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," of Philadelphia, composed of Catholics and Protestants, that saved Washington's army from destruction at Valley Forge, through gratitude for which George Washington himself became a naturalised Irishman that he might become a Son of St. Patrick. The head of our Navy and our Vice-Admiral are Irish. The head of our army is no better than an Irish-

man, for his wife is a Catholic; and our Lieutenant-General is Catholic and Irish. A. T. Stewart, the leading merchant of the world, and John Tyndall, the greatest scientist living, are Irish; and Proctor, now charming our scientific circles is, I believe, a Catholic. The Mayor of Brooklyn is of Irish descent. The ablest judges, the most distinguished physicians, the most devoted clergymen, Protestant as well as Catholic, the most extensive merchants, the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn, are Irish by birth and blood. The most elegant, refined and hospitable mansions on the "hill" and heights are owned and occupied by Irish Catholics. One-half of the real estate of Brooklyn is owned by Irishmen, who pay their full proportion of taxes. More than one half of the people who go to church or attend school in Brooklyn are Irish. It was Irishmen who by tongue, and pen, and sword, made America great, glorious, and free.

Of all the countries in Europe, Ireland is freest from crime, less given to drunkenness, highest in art, and most distinguished for education, gallantry, and virtue. Europe received from her its highest civilization and refinements, and England's most distinguished orators, composers, scientists, soldiers and writers were and are Irish.

I do not deny that Irishmen have their faults here. Nine-tenths of their failings are due, however, to the poisoned liquor so easily obtained here. Many of them the victims of poverty at home, are looked upon as the representatives of the land which gave to America the greatest portion of her population, manhood, and mind. These, however, are but the rust from her sabre and musket, which a little care and trouble will rub off, and leave the metal pure and bright. These are but the spots upon the sun. The light of Ireland's glory, in spite of these spots, still warms and illumines, as it has in days gone by, the universe of mind. What a Barry or a Berkeley, a Carroll or a Clinton, a Fulton or a Morse, a Knox or a Jackson, a Rowan or a Sheridan, a Montgomery or a Wayne, may be worth to America I cannot tell, but the political economist knows that an able-bodied man is worth a thousand dollars to our national wealth. Even the poorest emigrant unlettered and unknown, who only digs and dies, is worth his weight in gold. Over every cradle, on every highway of labor, nearest to death on danger's pathway, over which our nation pursues her grand career, the Irishman, sustained and imbued with Irish virtue, love, fidelity, valor, skill, and labor, will work and toil, and live and die for the starry flag of his adopted land.

There are many other things I should like to say, for the grand field of thought on this subject spreads itself out wide around me, but this letter is already too long.

But I must say that I do really pity Mrs Hyatt, if she refuses to recognise the Irish and Catholics of this city and country. She cannot attend a Presbyterian or Methodist church, for Irishmen introduced them to America. She cannot attend the finest lectures on light and astronomy, for Tyndall and Proctor are Irish and Catholic. She cannot attend the opera or theatre, for the composers and actors are Irish. Should she visit France, she could not accept an invitation from Mrs MacMahon. Should she go to Washington, she could not call upon Mrs Sherman; or to Chicago, she could not recognize Sheridan. She could not shop at Stewart's, nor lunch at Delmonico's. If she visits the Navy Yard, she cannot return the smile of Mrs Rowan; if she crosses to the Marine Barracks, she could not accept the elegant hospitality of Mrs Broome; and, worst of all, she cannot look to the next world for happiness in heaven, for there she must expect to meet some Irish of the poorest class, singing, perhaps, with a very celestial brogue; and even Lazarus, who was very poor, and not over-cleanly, is likely to be as prominent in Paradise as the almoner of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn.

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

By the arrival of the City of Adelaide at Auckland, we have English news to the 22nd of April. The following are the principal items.

ENGLISH NEWS.

April 22.

The Grand-Duke Alexis is the only member of the Imperial family who will accompany the Czar on his visit to Poland.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, said that the harvest in India promised to be abundant, and that the present provisions against famine were undoubtedly ample.

In the House of Commons Mr Smollett moved that the suddenness of the late dissolution of Parliament was deserving of the censure of the House, and characterised the act as a coup d'etat by which the last Government sought unconstitutionally to retain power. He declared that Mr Gladstone had resorted to a stratagem which was ungenerous to his friends, insolent to his opponents, and barely honest to the nation. Mr Gladstone stigmatised the assertion that the dissolution was secretly planned as untrue, absurd, and impossible, and challenged a repetition of the word "trickster" applied to him. Upon the refusal of Mr Smollett to repeat it, he charged him with lack of decency and manliness, and defended the act of dissolution, which he declared would have been more inconvenient had it been postponed. Upon concluding his speech, Mr Gladstone left the House, and the motion was negatived without a division. Much excitement was manifested during and at the close of the debate.

A prospectus has been issued in London containing proposals for the formation of a company to take over Hall's Australian steam ship line. The proposed capital is £600,000, in 30,000 shares of £20 each. The seven promoters take one share each, four of whom, including Hall, stipulate for a salary of £1,000 a year.

A break-out [lock-out?] of 15,000 miners is expected in Cornwall.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank England since the last balance day is £114,000; the amount of bullion gone into the bank £20,000.

The expectation of another rise of the Thames, and overflow, caused thousands of people to throng its banks, and fill the bridges