

nationalities being guided in this matter by them—The Irish as a body support the democrats, but, at the same time, so much support is given by them to the Republicans as makes that party unwilling to offend them, and keeps them in expectation of more efficient aid.—Hence Republican newspapers and public men are favourable to the Irish in their writing and speaking.—We must of course take all this correspondent says with a grain of salt, as the saying is, for he is hostile to the people of whom he writes, but he gives us a description of matters making it evident that the Irish element in the States is and must continue extremely powerful, influencing the policy and fortunes of the Republic in no light degree.

**THE** Marquis of Clanricarde, who, having already devastated large tracts in the County Galway, is **EVIL GRANDEES.** bent, they say, on wholly ruining the towns of Portumna and Loughrea, while he continues mercilessly to evict his tenants, is a nobleman to whose family some notorious memories are attached. His Lordship's noble father it was who some thirty years ago brought about the fall of the Ministry of which he was a member owing to revelations made concerning a certain transaction in which some years before he had been engaged. His Lordship's son, the elder brother of the present Marquis, was that Lord Dunkellin, who, when he was aid-de-camp to his uncle Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, introduced at a vice-regal ball some ladies of more than doubtful character, and was in consequence obliged to resign and return to Europe. This escapade also probably lost to Lord Dunkellin his uncle's wealth which was left by him to the present Marquis, then Lord Hubert de Burgh, on condition of his assuming the name of Canning. Lord Dunkellin did not survive his father, and we may easily conjecture the cause of his comparatively early death from the fact that while still in his youth he had already the appearance of a middle-aged man, because of his dissipated habits. His Lordship had also distinguished himself during the Crimean war by walking in mistake across the Russian lines and surrendering himself a prisoner—a mistake that was held convenient at the time as his father and the Emperor Nicholas had been intimate friends, and his Lordship was liberated on parole having given his word that he would not again during the course of the war bear arms against the Czar. As to the present Marquis he used to be known as a worthless man living the life of a Sybarite in Paris, and now he appears to have given himself up to avarice. And such are the great men and the noble families in support of whose profligacy, worthlessness, or greed, the Irish people are plundered and dragooned.

**DISGUSTING HYPOCRISY.** THE fix in which certain people who want to be very good are placed by the Irish difficulty is well illustrated in a letter written by Lord Arundell of Wardour to a London secular newspaper, and reproduced obsequiously by the *London Tablet*. His Lordship would not stop eviction by any means, although he admits that in Ireland it means "starvation, desperation." The rights of property must be maintained at all costs, and so eviction, whatever it means, must go ahead. His Lordship, however, would substitute for the open "Manacles and Manitoba" a less pronounced system: He would have cases of eviction watched by Government, and the evicted people aided to emigrate in a decent sort of a way, or else provided with occupation at home on some works to be undertaken by the "future remodelled Government of Ireland." There is a distinction here, it will be perceived, and perhaps a difference also to those who can discern it. His Lordship, again, strange to say, would not have the remedy he proposes applied in all cases. "I do not urge the expenditure necessary to provide the emigration fund," he says, "on any abstract principle. I by no means say that it is the duty of Government to provide it in all cases; but only on the ground that exceptional circumstances require exceptional remedies, and that this is the best, and perhaps only way out of the situation." His Lordship, in short, would protect the rights of property by "Manacles and Manitoba," but at the same time, he would provide at the least possible expense a system by which that notable policy might be in some degree concealed, so that the rights of property might still wear a respectable appearance, and carry on the devastation of country districts and the ruin of country towns under some kind of a mask. Now, we are not of one mind with those extreme democrats who believe, or pretend to believe, that because a man is a lord, he must necessarily be an idiot or a scoundrel. We believe, on the contrary, that a lord may very well be both wise and in all respects estimable. Lord Arundell of Wardour's letter, nevertheless, forces the conviction upon us that a lord—and a lord, moreover, of much pretension to exceptional goodness—may have about him a considerable portion of the arrant knave and humbug.

**A FAIR** illustration of the rights of property is **THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.** afforded by the circumstances attendant on certain evictions that lately took place in the county Waterford.—In the townland of Tinballa near Carrickbeg—owned by proprietors named Sherlock,—one farm was

held by a tenant named Walsh, who some years ago paid a fine of £200 to reduce the rent by half-a-crown an acre—even then leaving the whole sum paid by him yearly £50 above the valuation. The sub-commissioners afterwards reduced the rent by £26—it being still, however, more than £20 above the true value. Another farm was held by a tenant named Hearn who had built a new house a few years ago at a cost of £300, and who had besides recently laid out £100 in sinking a pump and making a sluice to save the land from floods. The commissioners had reduced his rent by £30. A third farm was held by a tenant named Power whose father had erected on it a corn mill at the cost £750—and who together with his father had expended £2,100 upon improving the holding.—All these tenants as well as some others,—the reduction of whose rents by the commissioners had already proved that they had been the victims of gross extortion for years—finding it impossible under existing circumstances to pay even the reduced rents which were still far above the just valuation of their farms—asked for a reduction of twenty per cent.—and on its refusal—being unable to meet the landlords' claims—were evicted without one farthing's compensation for the improvements made on their farms.—And such are the rights of property in Ireland—which such men, for example, as Lord Arundell of Wardour would protect even by the maintenance of a system productive of "starvation, desperation."

**THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.** A CORRESPONDENT of *United Ireland*, who has been travelling through the country inquiring into various cases of eviction, and the condition of the farmers generally, throws some light on that common cry made by the enemies of the Irish cause that agitation is kept up by means of preying upon the savings of servant girls in America, and that its chief object is to enable designing men to profit by such receipts. This correspondent, who has had ample opportunities of ascertaining, declares that in very few instances are the exorbitant demands of the landlords met without the aid sent from America, Australia, or some other distant land, by the friends of the tenants in those countries.—It thus appears that the support of the Irish landlords imposes a tax upon the world at large, and there is no country to which the Irish people are wont to emigrate which has not an interest in putting a stop to the matter. From all parts of America, and from every British Colony, large sums are sent away annually to be devoted to the purpose in question, and the communities from which they are sent become so much the poorer.—Here, indeed, we have an objectionable and worthless class of absentees.—If Irish servant-maids, therefore, in America or elsewhere subscribe towards aiding the national cause, they give their money, among the rest, for the purpose of ridding themselves of an oppressive tax, and if there be any disgrace in trading upon their generosity or filial affection it remains with the landlords, who, by the powers they hold over fathers and mothers at home, force their hands into the pockets of tender-hearted girls abroad.—These are the true adventurers, and most remorseless plunderers.

**ELOQUENT PREDICTIONS.** THE full significance of the Chicago Convention can alone be understood by means of the attitude of opponents towards it. The importance of the unanimity that prevailed may be best gathered perhaps, if we consider the anxious predictions of disturbance made and the hopes expressed without concealment that irremediable divisions would take place. Assurances that such must be the case were given plentifully to their readers by the newspapers in opposition, and many pretended revelations were made of the plans adopted to overthrow Mr. Parnell, and the ambitions to which he, and with him the Irish cause, must owe their fall. The result of the Convention, however, has been to strengthen Mr. Parnell's position immensely, to reunite Irishmen everywhere in their resolution to pursue the course on which they have entered to a successful end, and to give the world a proof of the necessity that exists for the settlement of the demand made by the Irish people. The anti-Irish newspapers have betrayed themselves in a very marked manner by the way in which they have treated this matter, making evident to us their sense of the formidable nature of the national cause; their alarm and consternation, and their one sole hope—namely that of division and discord in the Irish camp. No doubt this exposure had some influence in directing the course of the Convention, and aided in determining its results, and it should also produce due effects elsewhere, and confirm Irishmen in every part of the world in an intention to persevere resolutely and in union until their great object has been gained—as gained it must be, the opposing Press itself assures us, under such circumstances.

**ACCORDING** to the Berlin correspondent of the *AN UNFLATTERING OPINION.* *Times* the views of Germans with respect to England are by no means flattering to the pride of that country, The *National Zeitung*, says this correspondent, expresses these views very justly. The *National Zeitung* tells us then that England having resisted Russia in Bulgaria