

why, we must only conclude that after all Jonathan will bow her ladyship in there when the real scratch comes.—He is now indulging in just a little joking for fun's sake and that is all. The *San Francisco News Letter*, then, tells us that Americans dote on Great Britain, and are ready to lose every drop of blood in their veins, in her service. They are only playing with Paddy for the sake of his vote, but they will throttle him at any moment that he treads badly upon Britannia's corns, and he is such a fool that it is easy to humbug, him, and get that vote out of him in the very way that it is desirable Americans, it seems are just as delighted at remembering that they they came straight down from Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror, as are Irishmen supposed to be at thinking of how they have inherited the glories—or the taste for them at least—of King Brian Boroihme. People says the *News Letter*, who think that Americans are in earnest when they pat Paddy on the back, and, "fool and cajole him to the top of his bent," have "never studied the history of the longevity of that feeling which in all lands springs from race affiliation, and, in a word, do not realise how much thicker blood is than water." And let us remark in passing, in how amiable a light this writer represents his fellow-countrymen, as lying to the Irish settlers among them while they have any object to gain, but ready at a moment to turn upon them and help England in trampling them under foot.—There, at least we are ready to acknowledge, if they will, spoke a true son of Britannia,—but so fresh is that well-known accent, that we may well believe it was first picked up within the traditional range in which is heard the ringing of Bow-bells.—Our contemporaries here, however, find in the sentiments of this writer all that is comforting and delightful, and where England is concerned they think especially that this feeling that springs from race affiliation is all that is excellent and commendable.—Such a feeling, however, where Ireland is concerned is anything rather than commendable, and for Australian Colonists to entertain towards Ireland the conditions of mind that American citizens may most laudably cultivate towards England is a very lamentable thing, a matter, as we are frequently told, which must prevent them from becoming a constituent part of the new nation.

BUT let us take another extract from this *News Letter's* article:—"The British Empire," he says, "is to-day strong in all its parts—indeed it never was stronger. In Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, and in numerous other portions of the earth's surface new Britains are growing up that are at least as devoted to the Old Country, as loyal to her flag, and so closely bound to her interests as are Englishmen themselves." Well, be it so. But some exception, there, nevertheless, is to this most encouraging rule. At the present moment, for example, in India we have the best reason to believe that there is a spirit growing which is anything but favourable to British rule. The debate on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, to appoint Natives to the judicial bench, and the opposition it has received, have called out a storm of anger on the part of the Native Press, and in which some very plain speaking has taken place. We clip from the correspondence of the *Times* the following particulars:—"The tone of the native papers, with some few honourable exceptions, is generally violent, and sometimes scurrilous. Thus the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* has an article on the Bill with the title 'The Empress v. The Privileges of Cowards.' Another paper the *Reis and Raiyat* describes the Calcutta meeting, at which all the principal citizens were present, as a needy and greedy mob of adventurers; and goes on to say:—"It is all over now with the last pretence of peace—the possibility or hope of an *entente cordiale* between native and European." Another paper boasting the title of *Progress*, says:—"You have accomplished a revolution in India, greater than you know of in giving us an English education. You have anglicized our ideas, you have overturned our native institutions; you speak proudly of your administration and education, your rule and railroads. We value them mainly as aids to a consummation which perchance you neither dream of nor desire. They serve to unite the nations of our Continental country. Finally, then, speaking for the educated classes of the country, we declare that we know what we want, and will never rest content until we get it. We want a free and united India, ruled by natives. So far as you help us towards this end, you will deserve and receive our thanks. We have a vision of the approaching time, when from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin a free, educated, and united country, will cease to be the plunder ground of aliens." I might multiply instances of this, and still more seditious kinds of writing. But what has been quoted above will give some idea of the ebullition of animosity towards England to which this most unhappy Bill has given rise." And again, this correspondent writing a week afterwards, March 18, reports that the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association is being organised in Calcutta. "The prevailing irritation," he continues, "is increased by the attitude of the Native Press, the great majority of the organs of which, without troubling themselves with argument or veracity, mistaking license for liberty, and impertinence for independence, day after day fill their columns

with violent abuse of the leading opponents of the Bill, and of the whole European community." The Governor of Bombay, moreover, pronounces the expression of public discontent to be the strongest and most united he has ever known, and he contradicts the opinion that it is likely to prove transient.—On the whole, then, we have, even in India quite sufficient reason to doubt the gushing statements of the *San Francisco News Letter*, and quite enough to show us that a strict regard to justice and good government alone will enable the British Empire to maintain the strength of which so much is boasted.

OF what it is that the "pinch of starvation" is looked for to drive the Irish peasantry into, the *News Letter's* article:—"The British Empire," he says, "is to-day strong in all its parts—indeed it never was stronger. In Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, and in numerous other portions of the earth's surface new Britains are growing up that are at least as devoted to the Old Country, as loyal to her flag, and so closely bound to her interests as are Englishmen themselves." Well, be it so. But some exception, there, nevertheless, is to this most encouraging rule. At the present moment, for example, in India we have the best reason to believe that there is a spirit growing which is anything but favourable to British rule. The debate on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, to appoint Natives to the judicial bench, and the opposition it has received, have called out a storm of anger on the part of the Native Press, and in which some very plain speaking has taken place. We clip from the correspondence of the *Times* the following particulars:—"The tone of the native papers, with some few honourable exceptions, is generally violent, and sometimes scurrilous. Thus the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* has an article on the Bill with the title 'The Empress v. The Privileges of Cowards.' Another paper the *Reis and Raiyat* describes the Calcutta meeting, at which all the principal citizens were present, as a needy and greedy mob of adventurers; and goes on to say:—"It is all over now with the last pretence of peace—the possibility or hope of an *entente cordiale* between native and European." Another paper boasting the title of *Progress*, says:—"You have accomplished a revolution in India, greater than you know of in giving us an English education. You have anglicized our ideas, you have overturned our native institutions; you speak proudly of your administration and education, your rule and railroads. We value them mainly as aids to a consummation which perchance you neither dream of nor desire. They serve to unite the nations of our Continental country. Finally, then, speaking for the educated classes of the country, we declare that we know what we want, and will never rest content until we get it. We want a free and united India, ruled by natives. So far as you help us towards this end, you will deserve and receive our thanks. We have a vision of the approaching time, when from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin a free, educated, and united country, will cease to be the plunder ground of aliens." I might multiply instances of this, and still more seditious kinds of writing. But what has been quoted above will give some idea of the ebullition of animosity towards England to which this most unhappy Bill has given rise." And again, this correspondent writing a week afterwards, March 18, reports that the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association is being organised in Calcutta. "The prevailing irritation," he continues, "is increased by the attitude of the Native Press, the great majority of the organs of which, without troubling themselves with argument or veracity, mistaking license for liberty, and impertinence for independence, day after day fill their columns

THE Birmingham *Daily Gazette*, an English Protestant paper, has a leader on "Religion and the NEWSPAPER ON Rates," in which some very sensible and fair THE EDUCATION remarks are made on the education question. IT QUESTION. warns Mr. Chamberlain that, for his own sake, he had better leave the Education Act alone, for, if he succeeds in changing it, the change may be made in a direction he by no means desires. Nevertheless, our contemporary says, the present Act presses unfairly on those who have proved themselves the best friends of education, and he quotes Cardinal Manning as to the injustice with which the education rate is given to one class of schools only, nothing having been done for those by whom the national education of England was created. He refers, again, to a meeting of Catholics at Nechells, where the decision was that the Board School system really attached a bribe to an irreligious education. "These remarks," he continues, "which were warmly applauded at Nechells have often, in substance, been made before, and will doubtless be heard hundreds of times again, until at length the anomalies and hardships complained of shall be removed by Parliament. The voluntary support of education has always required self-denial, but is rendered an oppressive burden now-a-days by the offensive handicapping of denominational schools. The supporters of such schools, have to buy sites, erect buildings, pay teachers, and defray costs of management out of their own liberality and self-denial; whereas the secular Boards, composed in many cases of persons who never paid anything out of their pockets for education, have exclusive enjoyment and control of the rate and spend the public money lavishly upon sites, buildings, teachers, and other details, without ever contributing a penny by their own free gift. It is idle to tell the religious people of this country to free themselves from the hardship of paying twice over by closing their voluntary schools. With less injustice might Dissenters in old times have been recommended to save over their grievance of paying church-rates by the simple expedient of closing their chapels and attending church. It is mockery to call upon earnest Christians to submit to send their children to