

thing done to make up for the error of the ancient days. "The race is not fit for freedom, as in an article of yours the other day was well said," he adds, and from this we learn that the editor is of one mind with his correspondent. The correspondent's plan is, then, that the franchise shall be taken away from Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, that from Mr. Parnell down every one connected with the Irish party shall be placed like ticket-of-leave men under police surveillance, and for ever disqualified from taking part in an election to Parliament or any municipality. "The municipal charters should be taken from Dublin and all the disfranchised towns, and they should each be placed under the rule of a military officer with a sufficient armed force. He should have power to shoot down anyone offering armed resistance, or stone-throwing, night-prowling with sticks or other weapons, or who refuses to obey an order to disperse at any time. The farce of summoning any of that race as jurymen should be finally abolished, and full power placed in the hands of the presiding judge, who could be assisted, but not overruled, by assessors from the grand jury lists. These should be invariably composed of men of Norman, Saxon, or Welsh descent, who have settled in Ireland from time to time." Our correspondent evidently does not know that Carey, for example, is of Welsh or Devonshire descent, or, perhaps, he does know it, and thinks that Irish juries composed of Careys would be the most convenient, as indeed they would occasionally. But to return to his noble epistle: "The province of Ulster could be exempted from the new regulations. But whether in Ulster or in England the police should have power to arrest anyone suspected to have been a member of any of the Leagues, and to search their houses. They should, if they choose to live in the British Islands, get permission, on pain of imprisonment with hard labour, for every change of residence. Besides the governors of towns, the other three provinces should be parcelled out into military commands, and a military officer should rule over the whole from Dublin Castle. These arrangements should be final, and those so-called Celts who did not like them could leave the country. Power should rest in the Lord Lieutenant to deport any man from any part of Ireland. The governor of such a prison as Kilmainham, and indeed all the military magistrates, should have power to flog a man guilty of the violence reported of that model town councillor Mr. Carey. Fifty or a hundred lashes each time would soon put an end to such exploits, which are only ventured on because the perpetrators are confident that their skins are safe." And these are the sentiments that an enlightened Englishman of the day is not ashamed to give to the world, and that an enlightened English editor, one employed in spreading English civilisation among the Asiatics, is not ashamed to publish in his newspaper. But with such officials as this presiding over the people of India can we wonder at the atrocities of the mutiny?—like begets like, and brutality breeds atrocity. Can we wonder if all India is disaffected and looking forward to education to bind it together into one firm and successful resistance to the foreign rule. And, again, if this letter is to be taken as a sample of the minds of any considerable portion of the English people, and that it is, our belief is confirmed by the utterance of certain editors among ourselves, as well as by those of a section of the English Press, the times look threatening for the Empire. For an empire falls by the corruption of its people, and what baser corruption can there be than this murderous hatred—this furious, unreasoning tyranny? But how like hypocrisy it looks to find Englishmen celebrating the anniversary of a reputed hero of liberty abroad, while Englishmen also are advocating the methods of extreme brutality against those who are laying claim to their freedom at Home.

The London *Era* noticing a recent performance of Paganini Redivivus, in St. James' Hall, speaks in high terms of the great ability of the violinist. The performance consisted of twenty-four caprices, representing the famous studies of Paganini, and was attended by some of the most celebrated musicians of the day. The *Era* says that the performance was not only a complete success, but was a feat such as few, if any, of the most eminent violinists of the present day would either dare or care to attempt. Paganini Redivivus is a son of the popular Dublin violinist, Mr. Levey.

"There is now," says the London *Tablet*, "little doubt that the Conservatives are practically unanimous in the wish to facilitate in every way the speedy formation of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, and we suppose that Lord George Hamilton's bill is the first move in this direction." The bill referred to is one soon to be introduced by Lord George Hamilton to make the purchase clauses of the Land Act effectual. This information comes at a timely moment, just as the Land League Convention assembles. It is a splendid proof of the service done by that organisation.—*Pilot*.

"Notwithstanding the fact," says a writer in the *New York Sun* "that all good men should and do regret the difficulty between Ireland and England, is it not somewhat pardonable for citizens of this country to smile inwardly at England's present scrape, when we remember the position that country took with reference to our recent civil war? I think it would have a powerful influence on public opinion in this country if some of the editorials of the leading English journals during the period covered by that war could be given a wide publicity here at the present time. Possibly Ireland could find no better way to gain our sympathy than by entering on an enterprise of this kind."

AMERICAN OPINION.

("Jacob Terry," in the *Otago Daily Times*.)

THE other day 4000 immigrants landed at Castle Garden. Fourteen hundred landed another day this week; and so the stream of European emigration pours in without abatement. Some thousand Irish emigrants were dumped ashore at Philadelphia and Boston last week, and more are coming. They are partly assisted to emigrate by the Government, being victims of eviction or driven from their homes by famine. I perceive that the English Government is looking at this exodus of the Irish people with complacency, and regard "emigration as the only possible remedy for Irish grievances," according to the cable dispatch of the debates in Parliament, but it is viewed in a very different light by Americans who are, on the whole, friendly to England. I have conversed with many of them—journalists, professional men, merchants, bankers, and politicians: all friends of England,—and the unanimous opinion is one of strong condemnation.

They maintain that England is not justified in persisting in a policy which gives Irishmen in their own country the alternative only of pauperism or expatriation. A body of laws which reduces an entire nation to this condition cannot be either politic, just or patriotic, and therefore the violent measures resorted to by the Irish in America are regarded as being in a measure justified by the unbridled tyranny of England. Not that they approve of the dynamite policy by any means, but that, as impartial spectators of the contest, they see clearly the errors and faults of English rule. As one gentleman remarked: "It is brute force against brute force; craft against lawful organisation; the adder biting the heel of the rider; and while human nature remains the same, similar conditions will produce like results. Let England grant Ireland the right of Parliamentary government as she has granted Canada and Australia that right, and there will be an end of agitation. If a Constitution had not been granted to Canada, do you think that England would have held it, or that the United States would have permitted the adoption of Coercive measures against it like those now in force in Ireland? It would not have been tolerated for a moment. I tell you Canada would have rebelled, and there would have been war with America; for no administration could have withstood the whirlwind of national enthusiasm on behalf of liberty and constitutional government which a Canadian revolution would have evoked."

"But you checked the Fenian invasion," I replied.

"Certainly we did, and should do so again. But that was a very different matter. The Fenians were not in sympathy with the Canadians, who had no grievance against England, and this country could not permit its citizens to invade the territory of a friendly power. The days of unofficial war are ended on this Continent. Filibustering received its death-blow in Nicaragua when Walker was executed. But let Canada raise the standard of independence, and you would soon see an American army in the field to resist the English battalions should they venture to land. England could not send an army to Canada that we could not blot out of existence; but as there is no probability of such an occurrence, we need not discuss that point. The truth is, however, England is doing herself great injustice in this Irish affair. It is discrediting her own civilisation to say that the Irish people are incapable of self-government at home after 700 years of English tuition, while they are abundantly capable of it the moment they set foot in Canada, Australia, or America. The position is untenable. It is illogical, and unjust to English methods. With what face can England hereafter stand up before the world and pose as the friend of constitutional government in Europe when one of the United Kingdoms is being depopulated by her misgovernment, and held in check only by martial law and the total disarmament of the people? Arm the Irish people and you can no more perpetuate the present tyranny than you could enslave the handful of Transvaal Boers or whip the Afghans."

There was much force in this, and much of justice also, and I did not pursue the subject; but I perceive clearly that English leaders do not understand American sentiment, which is fast crystallising in favour of Irish Parliamentary independence. The effect of the wholesale depopulation of Ireland upon American domestic politics is not at all satisfactory to the American people, because it introduces a foreign and disturbing element accustomed to seditious conspiracies and bound together by ties apart altogether from political affiliations in this country. Republican institutions are being endangered from this cause, and it will very soon become incumbent upon the Administration and Congress to deal with this matter. I should not be surprised if a very forcible remonstrance were presented to the British Government on this question, and that they should be requested to find some other domicile for their disaffected Irish population, reduced by misgovernment to the brink of starvation, than the United States. Were such a remonstrance presented to the Court of St. James' what answer could be made to it? And what effect would it have upon the domestic and Imperial policy of England? I leave you to reason out this problem upon the higher plane of international polity. It is one which must suggest itself to the minds of statesmen when the passions of the hour which blind them have cooled down and reason resumes its sway. And in this connection it should be borne in mind that England recognised the capacity of Slav, Bulgarian, and Roumanian to organise and administer constitutional government without any preliminary training after 400 years' subjection to the Turks. Surely Irishmen, with the example of England before them, and some practical knowledge of affairs, might be equally trusted to manage their own affairs, and to take this black thorn out of the side of Britannia. I think the experiment is certainly worth trying, because it is fast becoming evident to all that the United States, in self-defence, must enter a protest against the consequences of Irish misgovernment, whatever may be the cause.

The Prince of Wales will be one of the principle exhibitors in the great dog show in Berlin. He is one of the greatest dog fanciers in England.