GENERAL WAR

Imminent in Europe.

paper thinks :-

The Eastern question is not the less surely culminating to a crisis, though both those engaged in the operation as to their Government and Opposition are absorbed in victim. ground game, the Irish Land Bill, Bradlaugh. and other domestic details. The ignorance and fanaticism which characterized the utterand manifestam which characterized the utter-ances of the radical party, and especially of their leader, so far as foreign politics were concerned, during the late electoral campaign, are about to be illustrated in the muddle in which they will shortly find themselves in the East. This is entirely due to the rashness and impetuosity with which immediately on the overthrow of the Beaconsfield Govern-ment they reversed the Conservative oriental policy, and rushed into new combinations which they fondly called a contert of powers in Europe.

They despatched Mr. Goschen, an eminent banker and financer, but quite inexperienced as a diplomat, not to take in hand the finances of the Turkien empire, for which he was admirably qualified, but to inaugurate a policy of cucicion upon the Forte in harmony with the other powers in respect of the fulfilment of the treaty of Berlin, a task which the most skilled diplomat would have found impos-The Stay and Greek sympathies of Mr. Gladstone had to be instantly gratified. He was in daily receipt of congratulatory addresses from all the different Christian races and sects of European Turkey, and he was bound to take action which could only result in disaster. He therefore proposed a conference at Berlin, and he expressed it, "to arbittate upon the stipulation contained in the Treaty of Berlin" relative to the Greek frontier. In this short phrase he made no fewer than three gross blunders. All that the powers could do legally was to mediate npon a recommendation in a protocol, which, as every diplomat knows, is a totally different affair from what they undertook. However, as Turkey is powerless to point out to Europe the immorality of its "concerted" action the Conference at Berlin has arbitrarily and illegally decided that a population of 400,000 souls are to be handed over, without being consulted, to Greece. But conferences invariably lead to wars, and this one, which has only just terminated, will be no exception to the rule. It has been harmonious so far as the dishonesty of its procedure has been concerned; the discord will come the moment the attempt is made to give practical effect to

the resolutions arrived at.
It is probable that the reply of the Porte to the identical note which is to be handed in to-day or to-morrow, will be given in about a formight. It is not likely that the Turkish Government will openly defy Europe. It will ostensibly bow to its will, but it will profess its utter inability to give that will effect. It will tell Greece and Europe, as it has been decided to give Greece a large niece of Turkish territory inhabited by a population averse to the transfer, that upon Greece and Europe must fall the responsibility of making it; and Europe will notify Greece that the territory has been assigned to her, and that she had better take it. It seems, also, to be the intention of England to offer the services of her fleet, in alliance with the fleets of France and Italy, to hold the sea, and prevent reinforcements being sent from Constantinople. Whether Greece will have the hardihood to dash her pigmy army of 40,000 men against the mountains of Thessaly Epirus and Albania, is a question for her to consider; but there can be no doubt if she does, that she will find the tables turned.

There is at this moment an army of 80,000

Turkish veteran soldiers on that frontier, commanded by Mukhtar Pasha, the ablest General in the Turkish army; there are, in addition, 20,000 Albanian volunteers, also a most formidable force. The army has not been paid for three years, and it is to be expected that they will receive a hint from the War Office of Constantinople to volunteer in a body to assist the inhabitants in their resistance to annexation, and find their pay in the plains of Attica. Mukhtar Pasha will become the Tchernayeff of the situation. The Russians set the example of allowing their army to volunteer en masee in the case of Servia, and there are at this moment 15,000 Russian soldiers in Bulgaria, whose ranks are daily being swelled by volunteers from Russia. So, while Russians are volunteering into Turkey, Turks will be volunteering into Greece; and we shall have any amount of atrocities, a violent Phil-Hellene agitation in England as the result, the Turkish Bashi-Bouzouks threatening Athens, and all the classical radicalism in England alarmed at the possible destruction of the Acropolis and the interesting race who are chiefly known to the world in these later days by their exploits as brigands. This will involve of necessity the landing of British troops in Greece to fight against the Turks, a consummation of Gladstonian policy which I should not be at

all surprised to see before the year closes.

It is then that the "discord of the powers" will begin. Russia has already proposed to land troops in Athens, apparently afraid that England will be beforehand with her. it is probable that Germany and Austria will take advantage of the confusion to extend their Slav policy. Italy, which is always emphatically "on the make," has special designs upon Albania. At this moment an active Pan-Bulgarian agitation is in progress in eastern Roumelia, and the gymnast societies and militia of that province can scarcely restrain their impatience. The day that hos-tilities begin on the Greek frontier there will be a rising en masse in Roumelia for annexation to Bulgaria, in anticipation of which event Turkey is massing troops at Adrianople. This will also be the signal for an invasion by Montenegro into the northern portion of Albania, in order to obtain the cession of terditory also awarded to the mountain principality by Europe, the transfer of which has been along delayed. When fighting begins here, Austria will necessarily be drawn into the fray; but, as her interests are diametrically opposed to those of Russia and Italy, she will find herself in antagonism to those powers. Both in Servia and Montenegro it is probable that this antagonism will reach an acute stage, and that other European an powers will be drawn in. In fact, when all European Turkey is in a blaze, and the powers of Europea are compelled to intervene to advance or protect their rival interests, the European concert becomes impossible. And who can predict to what extremes the discord may be carried or what consequences to the peace of Europe at large may involve?

All this is the result of the policy of adventure, which has been inaugurated by the Gladstone Cabinet; yet the public in England seem still unconscious of the strength and rapidity of the current which is drifting the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the current which is drifting the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missand rapid the vortice of the product of the vortex of war. The missand rapid the vortex of the product of the by Montenegro into the northern portion of Albania, in order to obtain the cession of ter-

An English correspondent of an American its cash. The Turk knows the strength of

city within three days. This despatch fell into the hands of the Turks, who succeeded in solving the cipher and learning the purpose of the Czar. The Turks stated the case to the British Ambassador, and requested that the necessity of carrying out this order be avoided by the withdrawal of the fleet. This was complied with, and the Russians, who had, in consequence of the presence of the British fleet in the Bosphorus, advancing to San Stefano, did not carry out the order, which had not been repeated in consequence of the misunderstanding which arose between the Grand Duke and the Czar. There are very many points in the narretive which are so weak as to awaken strong doubt as to the truth of the whole, but we give the story as it appears in a contemporary

ANNUAL PICNIC.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of London, Out., Enjoying a Holiday -Three Thousand People on the

(London Herald.) eli a successful plenic mean a fine day, an immense crowd and happy time, then the 4th annual excursion of the Irish Benevolent Society was an unqualified success in every particular. By ten o'clock in the morning the first train to the Port, numbering fifteen cars, was crowded from platform to platform. The isdies in numbers seem to prevail, and with their bright holi. was an unqualified success in every particular. By ten o'clock in the morning the first train to the Port, numbering fifteen cars, was crowded from platform to platform. The indies in numbers seem to prevail, and with their bright holiday garbs and happy faces presented a pleasing picture to look upon. This train left about ten o'clock, and from London to the Lake a more delightful trip was never enjoyed. A short time after, a second train, consisting of a dozen cars, left the depot, and here again the cry was for a seat. Many of the ladies were obliged to stand, although the gentlemen, with becoming courtesy, made way when the opportunity arose. This little inconvenience, however, appeared to cause no discomfort, as merriment was the order of the hour, and everybody implicitly obeyed it. It is needless to describe the arrival at the grounds and the conventional scattering for "lunch sites." Every one is familiar with it, from the steady climb of the long hill to the folding of the napkin when the hamper is exhausted. While the lawn parties were enjoying themselves the executive of the Society and guests were seated in the commodious diningroms of the Fraser House, discussing a templing bill of fare. Among those present we noticed W. R. Meredith, M. P. P. Fathers O'Mahony, Flannery, O'Keefe and Tlernan, D. Regan, President of St. St. George's; William Duffield, John O'Mara, J. G. Dawson, T. H. Smallman, Alds. Sharman, Wyatt, Maylor, Thompson and Jones Tom Winnett, J. Robinson and many others. It is needless to bestow commendation upon the management at the hotel. Mr. Fraser has gained such reputation as a successful cater to the public that he no longer requires a fulsome notice. Just previous to dinner the following committee and Judges were appointed:—

Dancing—J. W. Kerns, manager of the shed. Judges for prizes, John Smith, Ald Sharman and—. Races—Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q., who with his family is stopping at the "Fraser," and P. Mulkern. Quoits—Patrick Boyle and others, Come singing—James Egan and H. Beaton. Ju

AT THE PLATFORM.

that a combined European pressure exercised by a conference at Constantinople would compel the Turks to submit, is being repeated. It may be suicidal on their part a thus served, if not opealy, to defy the will of Europe, but it is enough to least ortain that they will do it, with the sort of grim feeling of despair which induced Samson to clasp the pillano of the temple and bury himself in its cansh. The Turk know the strength of his position, and it is a question whether the process of kicking him bag and bagages out of Europe, will not prove as disastronts of those engaged in the operation as to their victim.

VERY NEAR WAR.

A Russian officer has told another story of the threatened occupation of Constantinople by the victorious Muscovite army, after the fall of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the stamboul that the still of British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the s "The stranger shall hear thy lament on the

plains,
The sight of the harp shall be sent o'er the deep,
Till the masters themselves, as they rivet the chains,
Shall pause at the song of the captive and weep,"

chains,
Shall pause at the song of the captive and weep."

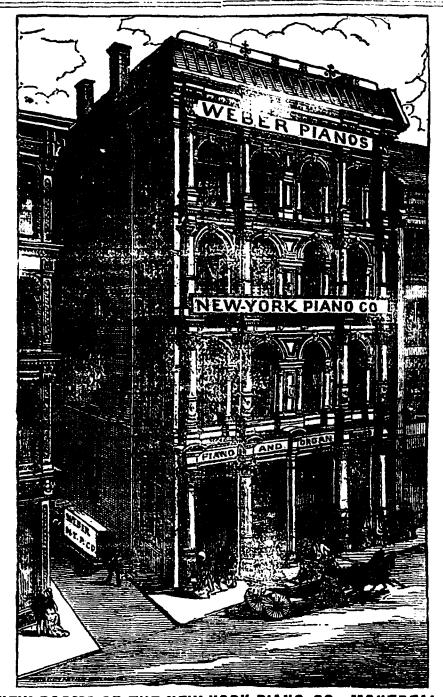
On the battle field, too, has the standard of Ireland been carried by her exiled children, and in every land has it floated spotless and unstained as the hearts of Erin'adaughters. Every battle field of Europe has witnessed the bravery, the heroism of the Irish race. On many a hardfought field has that race won its character for courage. When that man, whose career had won for him the character of invincible in the eyes of the French nation, stood before Europe unconquered and seemingly unconquerable, who was it that set the seal of defeat on his standard? An Irishman, the Duke of Welling, ton. He let loose his Irish Faugh a Ballaghs, and the tricolor trailed in the dust. And more recently, in the Crimean war, who more than the Irish soldier contributed to the glory of England's arms? That country has gained a proud pre-eminence on land and sea. Her flag has floated over many a field oblood; but the surest rampart around her throne has been the fidelity of Irish soldiers and sallors. Nor In the Senate though they call us hot-headed Irishmen) are we behind our neighbors. In the English House of Commons many an Irish legislator has commanded not only the attention, but the respect of and admiration of his English hearers. The names of Burke, of Grattan, of O'Connell, are not yet forgotten, and 'o-day' a Sullivan, a Power, and a McCarthy plead the cause of Iroland with an eloquence indigenous to their country. But, gentlemen, it is not without a reason that I have thus referred to the ability of Irishmen. It was not for the purpose of vainty parading what they have done, but it was to point to the past as a guide and as encouragement for the future. The cause supported by such powers as those which Irishmen have proved themselves the possessors, can never he a lost one. We have seen made to with back her past greatness; but to me, gent'emen, it seems that the real battle field has not yet been reached. We have heard, and no doubt will hear again, men call

"Down with the feuds of vanished years!
They waste our breadth, they take our strength.
A noble creed, a noble life, 'tis ours
To preach and fill at length.
Fings of our land float high and fair—
They lie that say our sun is set—
God and the future still are ours,
We live and are not beaten yet."

Thus united, thus striving individually to attain that moral standing which, as a body, we can use effectively for the good of Erin, I have no fear for my country; and though we stand within the shadow of her soriows, yet can our mind's eye see breaking through their cloud the glory of that sunburst which on the battle field has been always the sure harbinger of victory, and which, please God, shall yet triumph o'er the round towers of our native land.

When the division was called on the 7th | MOIS July, on the motion for going into Committee on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, Mr. Parnell and thirty-one of the Home Rule members rose from their seats below the gangway on the Opposition side, and left the House. Among these were—Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Major Nolan, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Counor Power, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, The O'Donoghue, Mr. O'Sbaughnessy, The O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Callan. About sixteen Home Rule members voted with the

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