子。所述李明等所以《日子》诗《李明》等所述。所列德 环门等的越来现态图书》(魏代斯图》诗诗题》:《诗歌》》

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, April 16. Never before in the history of this country was politics in such a muddle as they are now. Out of chaos, it is said, comes order; but just now matters are so terribly mixed that it is really difficult to understand how the legislative work of the great British Empire can go on. The cloture is law, but many feel that it is far from being justice, consequently there is all over the country more or less of an sgitation sgainst it. For instance at Brighton, a large town 56 miles gouth of London, there was a meeting held to hear an explanation from Mr. Harriott, the sitting member, why he voted against the gagging measure, and he replied that, as a Liberal, he could not consistently support a bill which had for its object the making of Parliament dependent on political leaders. This reply was satisfactory to the Chairman of the Brighton Liberal Association, but not to the Chairman of the Radical Club, who said the hon. member should have followed Mr. Gladstone. Here is a nice pickle. Whige more Liberal than Radical, and Tories taking the wind out of the sails of the Liberal party by proposing a peasant proprietary for

In a game of political leap-frog recently played by the Marquis of Salisbury at Liverpool, he said revolutions never went backwards, and as the Land movement in Ireland was a revolution of a terrible kind it was better to deal with it in a thorough manner than to handle it in the fainthearted way the Liberals did. Ireland is now the ghost of English legislation, and will remain so while Englishmen are making their laws. Lord Salishury is a narrow-minded aristocrat, whose ancestors for ages were quartered on the public purse and who is bimself so bigoted that he will not let one of his London houses to a Jew, or sell a bit of land at Hatfield, where he resides, to the Wesleyans whereon to build a church, but some of his Parliamentary followers are hungry for office and they see in the Irish inbroglio a means of stepping into power, and consequently pressure was put upon him to make the Liverpool declaration. W. H. Smith, a member of Disraeli's Cabi-

net and an important man in the Conservative party, has charge of a bill to estab-lish in Ireland a peasant proprietary by purchasing out the landlords, and, as the Tories expect the support of the Irish party on this measure, the leader had to support it in his Liverpool speech. It is all bosh to talk about English statesmen being actuated by high principles, because they are not. Men in England who make politics a profession are governed by sordid selfishness as much, or perhaps more, than in any other country in the world. Four years a Cabinet Minister entitles a man to a pension of ten thousand dollars a year for life and twenty-five thouand while in office. Four years Lord Chancellor gives a man a pension of twenty thousand dollars year for life and fifty thousand a year while in office. Yet people will say there is no political corruption in Eng-To increase the muddle, the peripatetic and erratic professor as Beacons-field, in "Lothair," called Goldwin Smith, has been giving his opinion on the condition of Ireland in a letter to the Times. Hear him, oh you Irish-Canadians, and when he next honours your country with his presence, fall down and worship him. This man, who does not know his own mind for a month together, counsels the Government of Eugfand to take more drastic measures to crush out the aspirations of Irish freedom than even were taken by Charles the First to enforce ship money in England,-a stretch of power which paved his way to the block. "Instead," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, "of " fanning the flame of feeble half-measures " and appeals as futile as they are ignominious a let the conflagration in the interest of distracted "Ireland as well as of England be quenched "at once by a sufficient exertion of national a power. Let things which the exigency of at the time unhappily requires be calmly and "humanely, but firmly done. In place of " jury trial, which has become worse than a " mockery and manifestly falls to punish "crime or protect life, let a Commission of « Assize be appointed for the trial of agrarian " outrage. To remove the encouragement to "outrage, let the rents, when once justly st fixed, be collected by a summary process, which would be no more a departure from rinciple than is the Land Act itself. To " crush the rebellion in Parliament, where it " is trying to paralyze legislation and gov-" ernment, let the representation of rebel disstricts be suspended. Let the journalism of " murder be silenced, as it may be without " the suppressing of anything that deserves " to be called opinion. If foreign emissaries " presume to enter these realms for the purpose of kindling civil war, let legislation so be directed against them, and let them and s the Governments whose protection they a claim be made clearly to understand their a position and the liabilities they incur. In " peril, probably without shedding a drop of " you in firm, though in humane act, the " hearty approbation of all the children of England in the United States." Now what do you think of the author of

the Bustander. Has he not thoroughly demonstrated the one striking peculiarity of years has everywhere brought disgrace on the English name.

A very different man is Charles Russell, the member for Dandalk. He can plainly Government centralization, and he has the fortitude to state his opinion on the subject in a public letter to his constituents. Mr. Bussell does not belong to the Irish Parliamentary party, and consequently his opinions comes with greater force. He says :- "There is no country that I know, of which the "little voice. The real political governors of "Ireland at this day are neither the Lord " Lieutenant nor the Chief Secretary to the # Lord Lieutenant but the permanent Under "Secretary at Dublin Castle and the Resident " Magistrates and Inspectors and Sub-Inspecstors of Police throughout the country. It sig u vicious system which throws no due sense of responsibility upon the people or supon the representatives of the people for "the good government of the country. It he had unexpectedly eluded their knife, they tends to make these, in the public mind, turned it against his favorite and most ob-"matters which are the business of the Exe-"cutive, and of the Executive solely. I "should like to know has the Chief Secretary "ever thought it right to consult any Irish * members upon his policy in Ireland."

The Scotch are beginning to see the hideous absurdity of thousands slaving and starving, so that one may be a Lord and dress in fine linen every day. Lords, Dukes and Karis, are made by the Monarch, and to keep up their grand state the cultivators of the soil must and imaginary conversation between an mart of Earl Spencer, who, as is well known, person- is lands, for the Tories are almost inclined to proving of themselves as they have in the heart and soul of that Dublin Castle which seconded the motion, and it was passed.

Breadalbane and the devil, in which occurs ally possesses more of the confidence and re- islands, for the Tories are almost inclined to proving of themselves as they have in the heart and soul of that Dublin Castle which seconded the motion, and it was passed.

the following passage. "They and be damned, what right have they to meat or drink or light of day, much less to wealth, to power or freedom, except what your Lordship likes to give them." The croiters of the Isle of family. Had Mr. Chamberlain accepted the Skye think very different, as the following Chief Secretaryship Lord Spencer would not will show: "The tenants on the Island of Skye, Balmeanach, Pelnohoran, and Gedintaillear, bave refused to pay rent, and as there was no prospect of their doing so his lordship that, except in a few matters of execuresolved to put the law in force. On Friday a sherift's officer was instructed to serve. " summonses on twenty or more refractory tenants. For some time a regular system of watching the holdings by sentinels has been adopted to give warning of the approach of strangers, and when the officer and his party made their appearance the populace were immediately summoned, about 200 respond-"ing to the call. Upon the sheriff's officer " making known his errend he was seized " the summonses taken from him and burned before his eyes, and then he was coolly told | sufficiently well, but Lord Spencer and Mr. to return where he came or it would be the | Chamberlain could never have governed ireworse for him. The agitation is spreading | land together. rapidly and assuming alarming proportions.

Surely the world is moving on, of which there can be no stronger evidence than to see those slow going phlegmatic and hardheaded Scotchmen standing manfully out against Feudal landlordism in the lines laid down by the Irish National Land League.

During the last three weeks immense preparations have been going on at Windsor Castle for the matriage of Prince Leopold. This useless young fellowis to receive in future sixteen thousand pounds sterling per annum, while numbers of people are starving. The following on the marriage is from Reynold's paper, which in this country has a circulation of over a quarter of a million. The disease alluded to is, I believe, a kind of scrofula for which there is no cure :-

which there is no cure:—

The inauspicious, and we might almost say unnatural, marriage (says Reynolds) about taking place is an occasion which cannot be let silp by toracies and tufthuniers. It would have been far more decent if the ceremony were performed in the strictest privacy, and no opportunity presented for such a disgusting display of lip loyally and sham rejoicing as seems to be brewing in certain quarters. The embryo bridegrom is a young man suffering under an afflictive and offensive disease, from which he never can recover. It is not unlikely he will go to the altar on crutches, or be trundled there in a Bath chair. The bride is a girl who, like all German princesses, has been brought up to look upon the making of a good match as the first and almost the only consideration of life. She is penniless, and she has to be handsomely provided for by the British public. But, perhaps, the height of impudent mendicancy was reached when Lord Archibald Campbell, whose brother married Prince Leopoid's sister, went touting in Scotland for coppers. His Lordship, in a begging letter to the Inverness Town Council, bad the effrontery to declare that "it would look ill were Scotland to give nothing to her junior duke, the Duke of Albany, on this occasion." Whereupon the town council, which must be both a spirited and sensible body, told this high-born beggar that he was a fool, and consigned his episile to the waste-paper basket.

What a fall for the noble house of Argyle to have a letter from one of its sons contemptonely thrown into the waste basket by the town Council of Inverness. The fact is that this princely begging business is beginning to stink in the nostrils of sensible people. The shop windows are full of the photographs of the royal bride, but by no stretch of imagination can she be styled a beauty; indeed, on the contrary, she is very plain, which is not improved by a turn-up nose, or, as the vulgar would say, a cock-nose. But then she is a German princess, and consequently we must fall upon our marrow bones to worship her.

ANGLO-CELT

CAVENDISH AND BURKE.

One who seems to know of what he is writing sends the following to the N. Y. Sun :-

To the Editor of the Sun-Sin: The murder of the Irish Under Secretary, Thomas Henry Burke, was evidently the sole object of the assassins. That of Lord Frederick Cavendish, like the murder of the innocent car driver and clerk who happened to be with Lord Leitrim when he was similarly slair, became a necessity to their protection. Lord Frederick had only arrived in Ireland the day before, had done nothing to make himself obnoxious, and was of so little prominence in England, and so wholly unseen or unheard of in Ireland up to that hour, that his person must have been entirely unknown to the men who committed this murder, which had evidently been premeditated and carefully planned. The assassins will probably be infinitely surprised to learn the name and position of their second victim. He unfortunately, and by mere accident, happened to join the Under-Secretary in his walk, and so found his doom. The Under-Secretary, on the other hand,

has long been a marked man, and was perhaps the most unpopular official in Ireland. He was a Roman Catholic, of the County Galway, aged 52, and beir to the Baronetcy of Burke of Glynsk. He was grandnephew of the late Cardinal Wiseman, and was educated at the Roman Catholic College of Oscott, of which that eminent divine was for some time President. On leaving Oscott in a few months you will be at the end of the 1847, he was appointed, at the age of eighteen, to a clerkship in the Unlef " blood, and I repeat, you will carry with Secretary's office, by his countryman, Sir Thomas Redington, the then Under Secretary, and commenced his career of unpopularity by being the clerk who opened Smith O'Brien's portmenteau in 1848 and ransacked his private letters. He continued to improve on this auspicious beginning, and made himself so genmost Englishmen, namely, a right to rule erally and unscrupulously useful that on Ireland by a method which for hundreds of the retirement of Capt. Larcom be was appointed Under Secretary, a position he has since filled. Of course, the succeeding Chief Secretaries being almost entirely dependent on the permanent Secretary for coaching in see the evil of the feudal system of English | their duties, at all events at the start, as the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries are on the permanent Secretaries in their departments, Mr. Burke was in a large measure the controlling power in the government of Ireland. He it was who directed all the Fenian prosecutions in 1866-67, and compelled the temporary retirement of "Government is so intensely centralised, or | that movement. He had been during the last "in whose government the people have so two years the adviser and chief executive great effect on Italy, as it will assure that officer of Mr. Forster, had received repeated warnings and threatenings, and had been under the close protection of the police. Probably the belief that the release of the suspects and the opening of a more conciliatory course would bring to him personal safety tempted him to take that fatal unprotected evening walk. Doubtless the men who murdered him had contemplated the assassination of Mr. Forster, but finding that

> noxious agent. In discussing the apppointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland, it seems to have been wholly forgotten that for a long period he was Mr. anyone could see, never swallowed coercion. Gladstone's regular private secretary, and that when Parliamentary life removed him from that post he had always continued as a sort of semi-secretary, and might, therefore, better than any man in the House of Commons reflect Gladstone's views and advance with a thorough zeal the new policy under

gard of Mr. Gladstone than any other member of the Cabinet. Lord Frederick's widow ls a niece of Mrs. Gladstone's, and he had been always regarded as a member of the have gone as Vicercy, but some such person would have been selected as Earl Cowper, who, on leaving, stated with naive honesty tive action within the few days past, he was not responsible for anything which occurred during his Viceloyalty. Mr. Forster was the power. Vice versa, during Lord Ciarendon's long and memorable rule in Ireland, he had in Sir William Somerville a Secretary who was as irresponsible as Lord Cowper. A strong Viceroy, a weak Secretary -a strong Secretary, a weak Vicercy, has ever been the rule in Ireland. Sometimes two medium men like the Duke of Marlborough and Jemmy Lowther have got on

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MAY. THURSDAY, 11 .- St. Catherine of Sienna, Virgin (April 30). Bp. Lavialle, Louisville, died, 1867. FRIDAY, 12 .- SS. Nereus and Companions,

Martyrs. SATURDAY, 13 .- St. George, Martyr (April the opinion of the most clear headed Cons. Bp. Moore, St. Augustine,

SUNDAY, 14 .- Fifth Sunday after Easter. Epist. James i. 22-27; Gosp. John xvi.

23-30 Monday, 15 .- Feria. Rogation Day. TUESDAY, 16 .- St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Confessor. Rogation Day.

WEDNESDAY, 17 .- St. Paschal Baylor, Confessor. Vigil of the Ascension. Rogation Day. Montreal founded, 1642.

WE suppose it is treason to draw attention to the bayoneting of children in Ballina, County Mayo, at present. And yet the lives of innocant children are sweet.

The great Anglo-Saxon race has asserted Paris has now fifty-five English or American it will be necessary to make an analysis of Ireland fills the world with horror, but no matter what her masters might say. She bars, not lawyers you know, but tap-rooms, the numbers in the House, but even then it to no part of its population does it held bravely on the straight and true path, places for mixing sherry cobblers, &c.

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY, M. P. for Bristol visited the United States and Canada some few months ago. He lectured lately in England and praised up the United States as a field for emigrants, but spoke never a word of the Canadian North-West, And yet our fuming loyalists here are all the time thanking England for nothing.

THE Senate of Canada have passed the Irish resolutions by a vote of thirty-six against six. This large majority has agreeably disappointed us, for it was prophesied they would be thrown out, probably by those with whom the wish was father to the thought. All is well that ends well.

We fancy we can hear the ringing cheers in Ireland over the release of MICHARL DAVITT. Next to Parnell he is the man who stands next the Irish heart to-day, and no wonder. He is really the Apostle of the land movement, though were it not for the coplebeian Davitt might go down to his grave with a broken heart, while as matters stand are capable of forming a cave, and that they the way is bright before him, success is will have followers is beyond question. The be advanced regarding this melancholy afperched upon his banner.

THE German Empire has sent Baron Von Schlozer as its Ambassador to the Vatican, a sure sign that friendly relations have been established between the two powers, for the Vatican is undoubtedly a power. Bismarck may now carry out his financial policy, secure of the support of the Catholic party in the Reichstag. England is also nibbling at diplomatic relations with the Pope, and the New York Sun thinks the Catholics of the United States will induce their Government to follow suit. The action of Germany will have country that the great military power of Europe, having made peace with the Pope, it will not allow him to be persecuted.

THE policy of Mr. Gladstone and the Radical portion of the Cabinet in liberating the suspects and otherwise dealing out justice to Ireland has displeased Mr. Goschen, one of those old grey rats of Whigs whom O'Connell described as "base, bloody and brutal." The member of the Imperial Cabinet who has had most to do with the change of base is the Right Honorable Mr. Chamberlain who, as return to Canada, but without success. Nor departing, would make one desperate His paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, has always deavor to be wondered at. The French Cana- successful with that view than flingbeen consistent in promulgating the doctrine dians left Canada to better themselves, and ing a terrible edium upon unhappy Ire-"that force is no remedy," and the Gazette is | we believe they have done so.

do anything to save their estates, not only in States, the result would be the same, or was dealing out such calamities on Ireland. Ireland but England, Scotland and Wales, perhaps better, but once the idea entered not forgetting the Isle of Skye.

THE British Whigs and Tories proper, are in a terrible state of excitement over the Government's change of policy. They scented blood and are disappointed because the game is out of their reach. They wanted an insurrection, and it now appears that Forster, the benevolent Quaker, quotha, was a pliant with pride of the valor of their ancestors, not know. The weak point in this hypotool in their hands. It was Chamberlain who who whipped England and Canada in spoiled the game, and all their execrations are directed against him. "Their beastly bellowing" is temporarily withdrawn from the | become Walker, and Leblanc will glide into Irish members to silence the brave Englishman who has consistently opposed coercion. The fact is Chamberlain knows the public opinion of England better than they; he has stay in the States; but would it be in the tice to Ireland and confusion to Dublin Castle with all its ancient iniquities. It is to be re- | patriate themselves how long would they Galway or Dublin or anywhere but a drawing | naturally as the Irish of the Old Counroom, but he is the men of a compromise, and try gravitate towards London, Glasgow, will have to be accepted. The Castle is short time; there are foul gasses collected inside it to burst it asunder, if the groams of no extraordinary obstacles are thrown in the hope for Irish sympathies after committing a its victims did not tumble it down, as did Joshua's trumpet the walls of Jericho.

BRITISH POLITICS.

A grave political crisis is approaching in

England, which it is doubtful if the Govern-

ment will be able to tide over. It is evident

that the Conservatives are solid against Glad-

stone's new Irish policy, and that numbers of the Whigs are protoundly dissatisfied, those, for instance, who believe with Argyle and the United Kingdom at large. It is true the Conservatives themselves were preparing a programme by which peasant proprietary would be attempted in Ireland by the purchasing of the landlords' interests, at fancy prices, but this was spoilt by Gladstone's change of flank. Not but the landlords would gain by the carrying out of this policy, for, in thirty-three years, it is doubtful if the tenants would be any better off than they are at present. It is public men they would never be able to pay the instalments demanded, and Canadian has not yet become racy of the soil; lands would revert to the Government which had advanced the money. But apart from onslaught on the Ministry any way, and force should be as free from foreign domination as a dissolution if possible, when they would go the States and as prosperous. It is broad to the country with the cry that Gladstone enough and has resources enough, but still it had disgraced England in the Transvaal and quailed before veiled rebellion in Ireland. | ways a tendency to lessen our population. late the forces for and against the Government | proud of, and then let us talk of repatriain case of a division on Sir Michael Hicks- tion. Beach's resolutions, which practically amount to want of confidence in the Government. In order to do this with any degree of precision Government's Irish policy. Mr. Gladstone who really exult are those implacable as against Conservatives and Home Bulers this murder a prospect that it will be the combined, but two years have wrought sad | means of throwing it back another half cenhavor with this majority. Suppose that a tury, who see a hope of martial law and division were taken to-morrow and that its accompanying horrors. No friends of 597 members were in their places-the Ireland committed the murder, of that we with the Government, they would have sine will be brought to their doom. If it a majority of 93. And it is, of course, were Forster or Clifford Lloyd who were pretty certain the Home Rulers will vate unanimously with the Government. But it is probable more than 597 will attend, came as the harbinger of good news, a as the Liberal recalcitrants on the cloture messenger of peace, the man who away from a division of an entirely different and even opposite nature. As there were The heart of Ireland revolts at the terrible Government a majority of 111, or there the murderers. would be in all 354 Ministerialists sgainst 243 solid Conservatives. But circumleader, and Mr. Forster, late Chief Secretary, surely come. appointment of the "colorless" Lord Cavendish as Irish Secretary was evidently a sop to | for the supposition that the Land Leaguethe Dovonshire branch of the Whigs, but who | which means the Irish people-had any share will reconcile the immediate followers in the murder. The first question asked of Goschen and Forster. The question now is a detective of himself when deputed to hund how many Liberals will vote with the Tories | up a murderer is, " Who has gained by the on a division? If 56 go into the crime?" and he governs himself accordingly. other lobby the Government will be defeated, | Well, who has gained by the assassination of but knowing Mr. Gladstone's character it | Cavendish and Burke? In the first place the may be premised that except he has a major | landlord party, and the second place, the ity of at least thirty he will resign. There Conservative party-the one financially, the will then be a dissolution, and as no one pretends to accurately guage public opinion so papers know this, as we see by cable, and on one can foretell the result. One prophecy, Parnell and Davitt know it also, for however, which may be fairly bazarded is we find the Standard talking of a that Ireland will elect seventy Home Rulers, | new Ministry, while Parnell talks of retiring which is the same as saying that the Irish party will hold the balance of power. And he had not left Portland. For now there is so do events march on to accomplish the de- at least a half-decent excuse for coercion in crees of fate and deal out justice and com- its vilest forms. When the news was repensation.

REPATRIATION.

the past ten years to induce the French It is, of course, possible that the as-Canadians who have settled in the States to cendancy in Ireland, seeing their power is this lack of success in a patriotic en- effort to recover it, and what more of peace and reconciliation between the two same amount of energy to the im- Ireland, knowing that Mr. Burke was the

their minds that the neighboring republic the cable informs us, was driving in would afford them ample scope for their ability the Park, but seeing Lord Caventies they became discontented with themselves until they went thither. Some of them returned after awhile but the vast majority remained and will remain, and become ab sorbed in the surrounding population and speak English, and their sons will declaim 1776 and 1812. Their French names will be anglicized; Le Marche will been proclaimed, and that Burke's power for White. Now, even were repatriation possi- fore, the murder was useless. They would ble would it be advisable? Those who have settled down and accumulated property will sounded the caucuses and they proclaim jus- | interest of Canada to bring back those who have not, and if they were induced to regretted Mr. Chamberlain has not accepted the stay in Canada? French-Canadians will go as Burke's and Cavendish's. post of Irish Chief Secretary. This Cavendish, to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and scion of the Devonshires, is not the man for other large centres of industry as Birmingham and Manchester, or as the hope for the sympathies of those in whose bound to go; its fall is only a question of a Italians flock to Toulon and Marseilles. It behalf—as they supposed—they were about to is a law of trade and Commerce, that, where immolate two enemies. But, could they way, men do not hang so closely on to their nationality as to prevent them seeking higher | country new and great oppression? wages. And besides Canada is not French the State of Vermont, New York, is as much a home to French Canadians, as the

Province of Ontario or Nova Scotia, They have now in the States their Churches schools and newspapers; they are at home there and they will never return to the land of their ancestry. You might as well expect the four or five millions Landsdowne that the landlords' interests are of descendants of British Canadians-Irish, in danger, not only in Ireland, but through | English and Scotch-to return. Nevertheless, the desire of our French Canadians fellow-citizens to see their brethren and themselves under the same flag, forming part of the same State, is a natural one, and much to foul deed, it is not necessary we be commended; it shows the generosity of the French heart. What should be done now is to prevent the drain going on forever, for so surely as another period of depression visit us-and come it will—so gure will their be an execut from Canada to the States of French Canadians and British as well. Why we have not even national pride to detain them. The word the consequence of this would be that the all our faith is in England and Ireland and Scotland, countries three thousand miles away, and Archibald Forbes says we cry when this the Conservatives are bound to make an | the British national anthem is sung. Canada is only a Province, and hard times has al-In this crisis it is not out of place to calcu- First let us make Canada a country to be

FATALITY. The late terrible news from unfortunate will be difficult, for the vote on the cloture bring more grief than to the Irish never swerving aside for a moment. Outwill not serve as an index to a vote on the at home and abroad. The only people came into power with a majority of over 100 enemies of Ireland and her cause, who see in number as voted on the cloture, and that all are positive, and we are also positive that sixty-four Home Rulers voted | through the assistance of frishmen the assasassassipated the deed would be atrocious, but still explicable; but Lord Cavendish, who will not have the same reason for staying was to carry out the new and beneficent policy! it is inexplicable. eighteen of those it would give the deed, the voice of Ireland calls for justice on

We excuse the English this time for their ery for blood and martial law, but we wait operation of the aristocratic Parnell the stances alter cases. Mr. Goschen, a Liberal with patience for the re-action which will

There are several hypotheses which may fair, but in none of them do we find room other politically. The Conservative newsfrom political life, and Davitt wishes to God ceived in America it was at once pronounced by the Irish that it was four Englishmen did the deed, but this merely shewed that they Numerous efforts have been made during | wished the disgrace removed from Ireland. It | land? That is one hypothesis. Another is a power in the land. Now that the Whigs is more than probable that had they that parties in America or England, where a have been dished we may hope to see an era remained in Canada and devoted the conspiracy is more easily hatched than in

determined to assassinate him. Burke, dish walking, alighted and joined him. If the murderers, who are said to be four in number, were dogging the footsteps of Burke with a fell purpose it is not likely they would be diverted by the presence of Lord Cavendish, whom it is higly probable they did thesis is that if they were Irish sympathizers they would understand the new policy had mischief had been taken away, and that, therealso understand the fearful crime would ex. cite more hatred against them in the breasts of their countrymen than among any other sections; in fact, they would realize that every time they raised their daggers they were about to strike at the heart of Ireland as well

That it was a political crime is clear from the fact that the property of the unfortunate gentlemen was found untouched on their bodies, and after all political assassins would crime which might bring down upon the

It is possible, of course, that it is as the English papers hope and say it is, but we must wait before we judge. But we repeat it, none more regret the outrage than the Irish people. This regret has been expressed both in Ireland and America, it has been expressed by the Land League and the National party who hold still more extreme views, it has he been expressed by all, for aside from their hatred of it per se they recollect the aphorism of O'Connell, "that crime gives strength to the enemy."

In saying all this, and even if it be found that Irishmen or Irish-Americans did the should abase ourselves. The Irish Secretary and Assistant Secretary were two mortal men, and, divested of its political significance, the crime is no greater than the murder of two ordinary individuals. When McLean attempted to murder the Queen, Scotland did not go down on its knees. It is sufficient for Irishmen it they denounce the assassination and do their best to bring the assassins to the gallows. But it is fatality all the same.

THE ASSASSINATION.

As we anticipated, the atroclous murder of last Saturday in Phœnix Park is made the means of forging more fetters for Ireland, and thus the assassins have not only sent two human beings unprepared to the Judgment Seat, but have done more to wound a whole nation, not only sentimentally, but physically, than all the coercionists in the Imperial Parliament. Well might Parnell despair, well might Davitt grow wear?. The crime was the work of fiends in human shape. Ireland was in the right until last Saturday, were considered as reprisals, and were certainly condemned by the Irish people. But the Phonix Park tragedy has staggered her. As a matter of course we do not admit that Ireland is to blame for the crime. She has protested against it with her heart in he voice. What more can she do except discover the murderers and drag them to just

But we have seen that so hampered and clrcumstanced are the men in power willing to do justice that it was only after a supreme effort they brought themselves to change their policy and remove Forster, who, by the way, has suddenly become a hero with the English rabble. Then came the crime and the reaction, the Ministry succumbs to overwhelming popular prejudice, and Irelandit to have more coercion, more bayons rule. Surely it is fatality. But see the revolting injustice of the thing. All Ireland must suffer because a secret society over which it has no control, chooses to muder two gentlemen in the Phoenix Park! I is monstrous, but it is inevitable, because when passion is roused justice sleeps T give an idea of this passion and consequen want of logic, it is only necessary to refer to the cablegram, which says :- " An Americal who scrutinized the footprints, and distinctly recognized the marks of a peculiar broad toed boot commonly worn by Irish Ameri cans." Perhaps there is a factory special! devoted to the turning out of Equare-tool toots for Irish Americans. If this be so or stock of information is increased.

Nevertheless we cannot bring ourselves believe the present passion and prejude will continue. In times of great excitement the clamour of the unreasoning rabble ascen the loudest and agitate the air in greater volume; after awhile the voice of reason heard and events take their usual course. The Tories are working up the present efferve cence for political purposes, but even the Tories cannot make it live longer than the is call for it. England wants peace as we as Ireland; she cannot afford to ado the high and mighty role of a Provident where it is altogether out of place. The po ple of Ireland, the Irish in England, Scotland Canada, the United States solemnly denous the crime. Why then should martial law proclaimed? Come forth, Pastor of Ze Church, and answer. .

Mr. Justin McCarthy presided at the special meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party London, on Tuesday. Mr. Bernard Molly offered a motion thanking the Canadian Party of the C liament for adopting the resolution in farm autonomy for Ireland. Sir Joseph McKen