

that if persons will submit quietly to be robbed they shall not be injured. The highway robber would be the pleasantest fellow in the world, if he could always maintain friendly relations with his victims, on the terms prescribed by Gen. Sweeney. But after he has accomplished his "work for Ireland," Gen. Sweeney would have us free to settle our own political institutions—especially if we would settle them by throwing off our allegiance to Britain. Gen. Sweeney changes his idea of the treatment which we are to receive very often. In the first place, we are not to be molested or meddled with at all. In the next place, we are to enjoy that immunity on condition that we keep very quiet and refrain from affording England the slightest countenance and assistance. If England should be equally exacting, we would require to walk very straight to keep out of trouble. But, lastly, we learn that we are only to be free after Gen. Sweeney has put Ireland to rights by his marauding in Canada, which, we imagine, would postpone our freedom indefinitely. Then we should be allowed to choose our form of government, with the proviso that Gen. Sweeney would like to help to liberate us from English rule. In order to convince us of the folly of continuing our connection with Britain, Sweeney suggests a comparison between this country and the United States, which is not original, and which is not half so odious as another one which Irishmen of a different stamp sometimes make. Let Gen. Sweeney contrast the social and moral condition of the people who furnish him with his army with that of any other class of people in the United States, in Canada, or in Ireland, and report the result. Will he tell why it is that his people in the States, where they are emancipated from English rule, where they have the ballot, and where they have every advantage that any other class enjoys, should compare so poorly with the Irish in other countries? Is it one of the peculiarities of English misrule that it only drives from Ireland to the United States the vilest elements in Irish society? or, is the fault with demagogues like Sweeney who corrupt the people after getting to the States?

Gen. Sweeney makes a special appeal to the Irish of these Provinces that they at least should not interfere with his cut-throats when they come. He asks "in the name of seven centuries of British iniquity, and Irish "suffering and misery," that the Irish people of Canada should make no objection to the Fenian iniquity of marauding in a peaceful country. If Gen. Sweeney had only been able to put to the test the sympathy which he thinks is entertained for him by the Irish people of these Provinces, he would have found himself most miserably disappointed. If the work of defending the Province against Fenian raids were left to its Irish inhabitants alone, we should rest in the fullest security. We have not the slightest doubt either as to the will or the ability of that class of our citizens to defend the Province against all Fenian comers. Our Irish population would be in no way tender to the miscreants who bring so much discredit upon the Irish name.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SWEENEY TO THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH AMERICA—HE WANTS TO CUT THROATS AND BE FRIENDLY AT THE SAME TIME.

"We come among you as the foes of British rule Ireland, exiled from that native land of ours by the oppression of British aristocracy and legislation, our people hunted down to the emigrant ships, or worse, to that