

Italian: "And a pious man, to boot. He sent to Pio Nono for his blessing from his death-bed, and Pio Nono remitted it to him by telegraph."

Stranger: "And this is the monarch who was once protector of the courtesan, Lola Montez?"

In charity I interposed to say that every crime had its forgiveness; and to change the subject, introduced mention of the project to carry back Daniel Manin's remains to Vienna.

Englishman: "Who was Manin?"

Italian: "He was dictator of Venice in '48-9; he drove the Austrians out of it; he was an apostle of liberty, and when the red-handed might of the Hapsburg overthrew Italy in the end, he came here to Paris a poor exile. He supported life by giving lessons; Ary Scheffer, the painter, married his daughter, and his honored dust lies in Ary Scheffer's tomb in the cemetery of Montmartre."

Englishman: "Why not in Italy?"

I explained that, much on the same principle that one Robert Emmet did not desire his epitaph to be written till his country was free, Manin did not desire his remains to be conveyed to his country before the day of its freedom.

Frenchman: "And now that Venice prepares them a fitting reception we will bear them there in triumph."

Unhappily for the ardent Gaul, the evening paper came in at the moment with news that Manin's body had been exhumed in the night time before the prefect of police, and hurried off in hot haste to the Italian frontier to prevent the possibility of any demonstration in Paris.

Frenchman: "That was the act not of France but the Emperor. You saw, my friend, (to the Italian,) how freely France spilt its blood for the independence of Italy."

Stranger: "And took care to get well paid for it. Nice, Savoy, one hundred millions of francs as indemnification for war expenses!"

Italian: "Yes, France gave us Lombardy, that we might not get Rome, and she tried to keep us from Naples. When Cialdini was before Gaeta, in 1860, Admiral Barbile de Tinville with the French fleet threatened to fire on the Italian troops if they dared to attack the Bombalino, the tyrant of the Two Sicilies."

Stranger: "And they did attack, and he did not fire!"

I asked the Frenchman, again to change the subject, what took his pet, the prince of republican habits, Jerome Napoleon, to Berlin? He answered that it was reported there was a secret treaty of alliance between Russia, Prussia and the United States, and that the Prince had gone to sound Bismarck's intentions.

Italian: "America is very friendly to Italy. What says Italy to this alliance?"

I suggested that it would be well if Louis Napoleon looked about for allies.

Stranger: "He has none but Spain."

Frenchman: "And Austria and England."

Italian: "Italy would ask nothing better than to be pitted against France in case of a general war, and Italy values well decrepid Austria."

Englishman: "But England, she that rules the waves—"

"The United States has a fleet," in the stranger's voice, stopped that song, and he resumed in another key: "England has an army second to none in the world." It was the caustic stranger's turn now: he mentioned the ominous three syllables, CRI-ME-A! and the Englishman bit his lips.

But John Bull is sturdy; he does not easily give in. Our Englishman plucked up his courage and muttered that it was years since then; the system of red tape had been abolished. In England it was not as in America, where there was a disaffected section waiting for its chance—not as in France, where there was an imposing Republican party—

I thought I had heard enough of this. It was my turn now, I pronounced the one word, IRELAND. The Englishman grew pale, rose and left the company.

There, in a pithy way, is the kernel of my missing fortnight's news.

Let me add, for the present, a few brief paragraphs bringing me to the level of the hour at which I write.

There has been an *emeute* at Toulouse with a highly Republican complexion. The inhabitants refused to permit the enrollment for the new *garde mobile*, and sung the *Marseillaise*; the garrison turned out to pacify them—in the right imperial mode. Details are wanting—the Government takes care of that—but as the *Moniteur* admits that there had been a disturbance, that is proof positive that it must have been formidable.

And now for my last, and, for you, most significant item. *Fenians have been discovered in the Pope's Zouaves and dismissed!* Comment is needless.

ETA.

Irish Correspondence.

DUBLIN, March 14, 1868.

The trial of Captain Mackey, charged with the murder of constable Casey, at Cork, has ended. The avenues to the court were lined with military, and a company of Lancers guarded the prisoner on his way from the prison. Mackey, who is a young man of about twenty-three, pleaded not guilty. Mr. Heron, Q.C., defended. Mackey, it will be recollected, was arrested at Cronin's public house, and that according to his voluntary confession, it was the policeman Geale he intended to shoot, not Casey, it being Geale who struck his

revolver aside in the struggle. When making the arrest, the police had not produced any warrant authorizing the proceeding, or any special direction to arrest the prisoner. Mary Cronin, the wife of the public house-keeper, gave evidence of the accidental nature of the circumstance and other particulars, the effect of which was that, after the judge's charge, the jury found a verdict of "not guilty"—a decision which was received with applause.

Dr. Waters has been liberated, in consideration of the ill-health induced by prison confinement, on the condition of entering into his own recognizances for £100, and two sureties of £50 each, to observe a good conduct for the next twelve months. The family of Dr. Waters—whose abilities as a political and general writer are well-known—have, I regret to hear, suffered much during the period of his incarceration.

Sir John Gray, who was about to make the Irish Church question his special labor during this session, has, it is said, handed over the leadership to Mr. Gladstone. The English liberal party intend to make education their cry at the next elections.

Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Pigott, who remain in prison, are suffering from the stringent measures lately adopted in the discipline of the establishment, being prevented from receiving the visits or communications of their friends, or from being enabled to relieve the tediousness of solitude by means of books or the pursuit of their accustomed literary vocations. Several appeals have already been made for their liberation by the corporation and press of Ireland, and the question is now being advocated in the *Daily Telegraph* and other English papers. The Prince of Wales will be coming over here at Easter to receive the Order of St. Patrick, etc., and it is already rumored that the liberation of our two eminent and patriotic journalists will be one of the events of his visit.

Considerable interest is being felt over here about the pronouncement of the Disraeli ministry on Irish questions, through the Chief Secretary, Lord Mayo. The Secretary, in making his statement on Tuesday night, (10th), presented a programme, which, considering it is that of a Tory ministry, may be considered liberal. The relations between landlord and tenant first occupied his attention, the bill that the Government propose to introduce being of a complex nature, and framed to enlist the adherence of both classes; it will include compensation for improvements, increase of power to limited owners for giving leases, the encouragement of written contracts and facility afforded to tenants for obtaining loans of money for the purpose of improving their land. A commission is to be immediately instituted to make a thorough inquiry into the existing relations between landlord and tenant. Commissions, which have been as frequently originated for the purpose of gaining time, as for sifting the matter at issue, have many times investigated this subject; but, though it has long assumed a chronic character, partial relational differences may have occurred since the last, to render another necessary. That the three bills about to be introduced have certain valuable points, is undoubted, as they tend to give the tenant an interest in his holding, to supply him with means for making improvements, and to insure him compensation for such when made. We are also to have an Irish Reform bill, the details of which, however, are reserved until next week. On this subject, the feeling is, possibly, not very strong; here the agricultural classes predominate, and as Dr. Johnson said, it is that which is nearest that touches us most; the land question is to them of more imminent importance than the extension of the franchise. It is proposed, also, to purchase Irish railways whose companies, suffering under debt, have been unable to place them in the same efficiency as in England and elsewhere; and the extension of the system is also said to be under consideration. In Connaught, especially, there is a necessity for railways, without which initiatory proceeding no large effort to work up the mineral and other wealth of the district is possible; without which, Connemara and the entire West—but the latter especially,—remain as absolutely isolated from the rest of the country as in the Cromwellian days, when the outlying region, from its remoteness and uncultivated state, was a synonym for another locality, the determination of whose site is confined to the geography of polemics. In addition to these measures, which are at once of a sedative and stimulating character, a charter is to be granted to the University, which is thus to be placed on an equality with the "godless colleges" of invective oratory; funds, too, are to be voted for the construction of buildings and the payment of professors and officers, while its ampler endowment will be a matter of ultimate consideration. The Catholic University will thus be enabled to grant degrees of equal authority, as regards the professions, etc., with the other educational establishments, and all popular scruples, as to the employment of men of science who have matriculated under heretical shadows, removed. The grant of a charter and the equally important accessories mentioned, will have the effect of largely increasing the number of students, which, all things considered, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the country, as light and progress are correlative ideas. An educational commission is at present sitting, from whose investigations and proceedings the Government entertain a fond hope that all those classes who have, in the words of the song—

"Fought like devils for conciliation,
And hated one another for the love of God."

may enjoy the funds allocated for national enlightenment, without suffering any disturbance of their religious proclivities. The English Catholics are, it is said, very indifferent about the grant of the charter. The Irish Church question is to remain in abeyance until the Royal Commissioners have produced the exhaustive statement in the preparation of which they are at present engaged. With regard to this programme, which would be liberal, even if coming from the opposition—the Whigs theorize and the Tories execute, promises to become a phrase—it may be remarked generally that the measures which are to bear on the land question, are the most immediately important and promise to be so in their ultimate results, as the first thing is to enable the farmers and peasantry to attain a position in which their efforts will be accumulative and in which a certain security of tenure will supply one of the conditions for substantiating an extension of the franchise. For the establishment and perpetuation of reform, political and other; however, it is manifest that a large and sound system of intellectual education is the only true basis upon which such results can be obtained. Until Prussia and America led the way in this direction—and even in both countries the improvements made are far from final—governments and hierarchies have alike shrunk from intellectualizing their peoples to the extent which institutions render possible, ignorant of the fact that of all things ignorance is the most dangerous, and in fear that the leveling up system would render authority precarious, the problem of the past has been, government without education, or with one adapted to fall into a certain groove and proceed in a circle *ad infinitum*; doubtless, when an enlarged system is generalized, a revolution in the mind of a nation is produced, and the problem then is to adopt the governing elements to such a superior condition and maintain the order essential to progress. Any changes thus effected, however, from their very nature, tend more to security than their opposite; progressive intelligence, individual or collective, may be compared to a person advancing and looking forward, as contrasted with one stationary or looking backward while he attempts to proceed; and an ample popular education, so far from eliciting fears of revolutionary consequences of a permanent sort, will eventually constitute in its power, essence and reaction, the main support of government itself. It will be long, indeed, before domestic legislation, either here, in Europe or elsewhere, receives its ultimate development compatible with national resources; so much of the world remains to be conquered in order to be modernized, so much to be populated, as in the States and the American South. In the present day the armaments of Europe are gigantic obstacles to progress, when regarded in the light of the possibilities it might attain in the great or small States; and although all the former now possess territory which geographically satisfies the requirements of commerce, which in an integral point of view is all they require, they continue to increase their armies, and stand threatening each other at a cost which perpetuates the poverty of millions, and impoverishes the general community, instead of seeking an outlet for those forces—whose maintenance in the nineteenth century is the retrogressive absurdity of an obsolete tradition—in the conquest and occupation of Africa and other regions, whose possession would realize the idea of planetary civilization now confined to little more than a third of its surface, and as a preparation for extending the European races over countries still occupied by the child races of mankind.

On Tuesday, Mr. Maguire delivered a speech on the condition of Ireland, which he showed by history and statistics to be the result of unjust legislation. He alluded to the difficulty he experienced in convincing gentlemen in America that three-fourths of the tenants of Ireland were without leases; alluded to instances in which property had been sold in the Incumbered Estates Court on condition that the tenants were to be cleared off the lands, and to the fact that the immigration so caused had turned such masses in America into perpetual enemies of the British power, and said that what the people wanted was a vigorous measure, which while removing a grievance would benefit the tenant without injury to the landlord. Immigration was now proceeding at the rate of 70,000 per annum, and he was of opinion that in order to arrest this state of things large measures dealing with principles were requisite. There is, perhaps, hardly another Irish member who is so minutely acquainted with all the particulars of Irish questions as Mr. Maguire.

The winter here has been much less cold than many previously, and, although more than usually stormy, scarcely any snow has fallen. I know not whether to connect this fact with one more singular which may be the cause of it—which I see in the American papers—namely, that since the convulsions, of which the East India Islands have been the seat, the Gulf stream has doubled its velocity. If such is the case, we have the means of accounting for the superior temperature we have experienced, and other phenomena, such as the unwonted arial fluctuations. Any such change as this, if decided, so far from keeping us in hot water, would produce effects comparable with which the possession of an independent legislature—not to speak profanely—would sink into insignificance, as regards the development of Ireland. Double the velocity of the tepid waters of the Gulf stream, and you increase the temperature of the