

Thursday, August 21, 1873.

DAVID O. CALDER.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

## REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.

A NEW YORK PAPER HAS THE FOLLOWING:

If language was intended to conceal

thought, it would seem that newspaper

editors would keep people in ignorance

of what is going on in the English

papers. A few days ago the London

Telegraph gave a column and a half

to the Goodwood races, five columns to

the Tichborne trial, and nearly a column

to a meeting of 15,000 was held in Nottingham

to protest against the proposed annexation

to the Duke of Edinburgh. Similar

meetings have been held in other places.

In London mention is made of them in every

London paper, and no one would

suppose the idea from those journals that

there were above a dozen or twenty

republicans in all England, and would

conclude that even they amounted to

nothing. Their aim seems to be to keep

the ignorant of the real sentiment

and deluge of the masses of the people

with these reports.

Many people in this country are

deceived concerning the extent

and influence of the republican

and radical movement in Eng-

land. Nottingham is a place where

the radical element has long been

comparatively strong. It was a

stronghold of Feargus O'Connor's

large manufacturing center in Eng-

land generally have a large number

of radical thinkers, and the

truth and adherents of such theo-

ries, and they sometimes make tur-

bulent demonstrations. In fact

the republican and radical people

in England are very noisy. They

make much ado in their way, and

speakers of ability appear among

them, but their following is much

inferior to that of many people

in America. The recent votes in

Parliament upon the Russian

marriage endowment show

that this is one reason why the

London papers say little about these

demonstrations. They

have comparative little influence

with the most intelligent classes,

and therefore few of the public pa-

pers add to the influence of these

movements by giving much space

to the proceedings at the meetings.

It may be that republicanism is

growing in England, but it is grow-

ing much more slowly than is com-

monly represented and believed in

this country, and it will be some

time before the English people will

be ready to exchange their time-

honored monarchy and the personal

liberty, the political steadiness and

solidity, and the national prosperity

which have attended it, for repub-

lican experiments. There is corrup-

tion in it, but the cause of events in

this country proves that republicanism

is scarcely prepared to throw

stones, living, as it does, in a glass

house itself.

It is possible that monarchy will

yet be supplanted by republicanism

in England, but, apart

from demagogic agitation and that

portion of the people who are in-

fluenced by the glamor surrounding

the vast resources and the remark-

able material progress of the United

States, it will take much argument

to convince the present generation

of Britons that their country would

be any more prosperous, peaceful,

and happy under a republic than

under its present monarchical form

of government, a government

which, so far as personal liberty is

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