THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER 30, 1866

reproaches wherewith that suffering Dord addressed His people. "Tu factu es mibi nimis amara. " Ego te pavi mannasper desertum, et tu me cecidisti alapis et Bagellis and Clara's heart responded. Yes, Tord; all this I have done, but yet Thou knowest that I love Thee. I have given Thee gall and vinegar, I have given Thee a crown of thorns; but yet-yet Thou knowest that I love Thee still?

And now the moment was come, the moment of consuming the last remaining token of His presence arrived ; ther Lord was no longer there; every lamp, was extinct, every altar, stripped, and the door of the Tabernacle left wide open, to show that he was gone. The hour of the three hours of agony, was at hand, and, with a heart desolate as if its light was fled, and almost as if she were again seeking ber Lord, as Ohnroh, of its holy laws, the rights belonging to the in those days of darkness before she was a Ca-authority of this chair of St. Peter; and with all our tholic, Clara bent her steps to the Gesu. Here atrength we deplore and condemn all and each of all was dark as elsewhere. A crucifix almost as large as life replaced the stripped and deserted "altar; there was no One to visit, no One to subordinate authorities; and by our apostolic autho-Whose precious Presence to fly in her very need. rity we abrogate and proclaim null and void, and It was a beautiful room, more like a Puseyite than a Catholic church. No one bowed the knee as they passed; every one seemed conscrous of the vacuum by the noise they made in getting their chairs, and the tones of their voices raised to a degree above their breath. But the service was beginning, and another of Clara's dreams to be realized. Those three hours seem. ed like nothing, they passed so swiftly on, as one by one the words of the expiring God-Man were pronounced and followed by a flood of that rich and tempered eloquence which goes direct to the English heart without grating on its sensitive batred of all that borders on show and excitement. The music, too, was what even Clara's refined and delicate ecclesiastical taste could and humility that He might deliver her from the find no fault with; for they were Haydn's seven evils which afflicted her, and that the most precious last words,—some of those majestic and solemn gift of the Catholic faith might be all powerful in Italy, and that rectitude of manners, justice, charity, harmomes that must be heard a hundred times to be fully appreciated, and even then, instead of and more. Once more to day we do not cease to palling on the satisted ear like the lighter strains send up our most fervent pravers to God that in His. of beautiful, sunny Italy, seem to gather fresh goodness He would deign to remove from the Cathodepth and richness from every repetition. How sweet were the accents of her native tongue, thus heard once more in a Catholic land, we need not say; nor how her mind glanced back to those hours once spent in Margaret Chapel alone .---Now there was no strain on the mind, no weariness. It was gently led from meditation to meditation; the spirit lost in tears of compassion and love, with Mary as its guide, the bloved dismight Clara's heart thrill within her as she heard the Catholic explanation of that word, 'Behold thy Mother !' and listened to that burst of eloquence that bade her glory in the title of ' Mary's child !' Would she be ashamed of, or fear to love the name that He, the Lord of Glory, had stooped to assume. Oh, no; every child of Christ's Catholic Church was at that moment given as a dying legacy to that afflicted Mother, His whole Church, His Immaculate Spouse, was her heritage. This was a gift worthy of the Son God approached, His mysterious desolation and heart-rending cry, that wonderful, incomprehen. sible thirst that raged within and burned up the ing heart; for her conversion He had thirsted. for her love He had longed; and at the moment of that last great cry His Heart was broken for love of her ! Who can tell the tears that flowed unceasingly, the tears of mingled love and sorrow as she contemplated Him at last at rest, hanging, covered with blood, motionless on the bloody tree-the feeling that 'the worst was over. And now she had to watch His lifeless Body, view it taken from the cross, and laid in the sepulchre till the dawn of the Reservection. Her step was slow and faltering as, leaning on Catherine's arm they slowly left the Gesu.

profession of religions vowe, which have always had and always, will bever force in God's Oburch, and recognising the very great advantage of the Regular, Orders which, founded by men 'of holiness,' and approved by the Holy Apostolic See, have it an especial manner deserved the thanks of the Obristian Republic, civil and literary, by so many glorious labors and so many pions and useful workshas not feared theanotion a law suppressing throughout its entire territory ail religious corporations of both sexes; it has appropriated all their property, and a great deal of other property belonging to the Church and has ordered it to be divided. Before entering into possession of the Venetian province it did not hesitate to extend thereto the same laws, and it enjoined, contrary to all law and justice, the total abrogation and annihilation of the convention which was come to between us and our dear son in Jesus Christ, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

Therefore, faithful to the very serious duty of our apostolic ministry, we raise anew in your most au. gust assembly our voice on behalf of religion, of the the things which, contrary to the Church, its laws, and its rights have been decreed, done, and attempted by the sub-Alpine Government, and by all other without force or effect, all the aforesaid decrees and everything that appertains to them

We likewise beg their authors, who glory in the name of Ohristians, to bear in mind and seriously to consider that they have unfortunately incurred the censures and the spiritual pains inflicted by the apostolic constitution and the decrees of the general councils upon whoseever should attack the rights of the Church.

You know, venerable brethren, that certain astute men oppose us and interpret in their own sense the blessing which we gave to Italy when, assuredly without any merit of our own, but, thanks, to the impenetrable judgment of God, we spontaneously pronounced the words of pardon and peace out of love for the people of the Pontifical State.

In truth, full of solitude for the welfare and happiness of the entire flock, asking by our prayers from God the good of Italy, we besought Him with fervor and all Christian virtues might flourish there more lic people of Italy the many and great calamities of every kind which are afflicting and assailing them through the fault of the governors of Italy, and in consequence of a multiform persecution. But, above all things, we beseech our most merciful Lord to aid and fortity by His heavenly help the people of Italy, in order that they may remain firm and immutable in the Divine faith and in their religion, and that they may be able with Christian fortitude to support and endure so many misfortunes and evils.

Foolish, however, are those who, on the strength ciple as its companion, and the Magdalene for it of this, do not cease to demend of us, already de-to mingle its tears and its love with hers. Well spoiled, and with the most manifest injustice, of several provinces of our pontifical territory, that we should renounce our civit sovereignty and that of the Apostolic See. Surely every one must see how unjust and prejudicial to the Church is such a demand. By a singular arrangement of Divine Providence, as we have said on a tormer occasion, it happened that the Roman empire having fallen, and being divided into many kingdoms and divers States, the Roman Pontiff, in the midst of such great variety of kingdoms, and in the actual state of human society, was invested with his civil sovereignty, in consequence of which, never being subject to any lay power, he exercises in entire liberty supreme authority and his jurisdiction over the Church, of God; this was the last gift worthy of such a which has been divinely confided to him by our Lord Son to such a Mother. And then, as the hours Jesus Ohrist. And the faithful, with full tranquility passed on, and the death agony of the Son of of conscience and entire confidence, obeying the acknowledgment of His Son, walking in the paths of God sonroached His mosterious destation and decrees, warnings, and orders of the Pontiff, submit the Lord, and producing fruits in good works of themselves thereto without ever entertaining the every kind. least suspicion that his acis are subject to the will and impulse of any Sovereign or any civil power. sources of life, the thirst for more suffering, the We cannot renounce the civil power established by thirst for our salvation, --- who could tell, that has the Divine wisdom of Providence for the good of the view in that hour ; she was hid within His break- sacrilegious usurpation of the provinces of the Holy as follows to the subject - Beforo I conclude I request See, as we have already done, and as we do now, remonstrating and protesting to the utmost of our power. Every one knows that the bishops of the Catholic world have never ceased to defend with zeal, graliy and in writing, our civil suvereignty and that of the Apostolic See, and all have proclaimed that that sovereignty, especially in the actual condition of the affairs of this world, is absolutely necessary to establish and defend the perfect liberty of the Roman Pontiff, who feeds all the Uatholic flock-a liberty which is so intimately connected with the freedom of the entire Church. These same men fear not even to go about crying everywhere that we ought to reconsile ourselves with Italy-that is to say, with the enemies of our religion who boast themselves of having founded Italy. But how can we, the appointed champions and defenders of our most holy religion and of the salutary doctrine of virtue and of justice, who have to watch for the salvation of all, march in concert with those who, not upholding the holy doctrine and refusing to hear the truth, keep themselves away from us-those who would never condescend to grant our desires nor to meet our demands, to the effect that so many diocesses of Italy, deprived of

world.

absolutely in the aid of Almighty God, we are ready. to combat without fear, even to the peril of our life, for the cause of the Church divinely confided to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, and if need be to remove thither where we shall be able to exercise in the best manner our supreme apostolic mission. And seeing that in such a horrible tempest our best and only support must be prayer, we address ourselves to all the venerable brethren and bishops of the entire Oatholic universe, to all the Oatholic clergy, and to all the children of the Holy Mother Church, who have never ceased to lavish on us such striking evidences of love and respect, and to come to our aid in our gravest trials and those of the Holy See; we beg of them more and more to offer constantly, with

their return to the path of selvation. For, to avail ourselves of the words of Chrysostom, prayer constitutes a powerful arm-a great Security - a real treasure - an excellent harbour - a very sure asylum-provided that, attentive and vigilant, we present ourselves before the Lord, the mind collected, and without leaving any access to the enemy of our salvation. In the midst of the deep anguish which afflicts us we have a great consolation-knowing that God, when His Church has no human support, effects marvellous prodigies, which manifest most clearly His omnipotence and His divine hand, and come to confirm this truth, that the gates of hell will never prevail against the Church, which will always remain immovable, triumphing over its enemies, notil the consummation of time. But it is exceedingly painful that it is not precisely determined that a nation shall always preserve the precious treasure of our divine faith and of our religion. In truth, there are many nations who have kept faithfully the deposit of the faith and the discipline of its manners; but, alas I they have been detached from the rock upon which rests the edifice of the Church, and separated from him to whom has been given the power to confirm the brethren and to feed the lambs and the sheep, not agreeing among themselves, and enveloped in the darkness of error, they are in the greatest danger as to their salvation.

And here we cannot abstain, by reason of our mission, from abjuring in the name of the Lord all Sovereigns and other governors of States to examine once for all, and carefully to consider, the very grave obligation they are under to endeavour that love and respect for religion should increase among nations, and with all their strength to prevent the torch of faith from being extinguished among them.

Woe, then, to these governors who, forgetting that they are the ministers of God .unto good, shall have neglected to promote that worship when they could and ought. It is for them to fear and tremble when through their work especially they destroy the most precious treasure of the Catholic faith, without which it is impossible to please God. When they shall be summoned before the tribunal of Christ for most severe judgment, they shall see what a dreadful thing it is to full under the displeasure of the living God and to feel His strict justice. Finally, we cannot doubt, venerable brethren, witnesses and companions of our laborers, appreciating your excellent and well known religion, your piety, and your deep love for Catholicism, that you will desire to unite your fervent prayers to ours, and to those of the whole Ohurch, and earnestly to conjure the very gracious Father of mercies, in order that, through the merits of His only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, He would take pity on Italy, on all Europe, and on the entire world, and that by His divine omnipotence He would cause that, after the destruction of all errors and the cessation of bitterness and perturbations, His holy Church may fully enjoy entire liberty and peace-that human society may be freed from the many evils that afflict it, and that all nations may be blended in the unity of the faith and in the Lord, and producing fruits in good works of

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

SAINT COLUMBEILL'S 'PROPHECIES.'-In the late rastoral of his Amiuence reieta of you to warn you flocks against certain superstitions and prayers, with apocryphal indulgences, which, in opposition to the laws of the Church, have been circulated, without any approbation, among the people, deluding them with false hopes; and also against certain so called prophecies, which have been foolishly attributed to the illustrious St. Columbkille, though they are the invention of late years, and evidently spurious and unworthy of credit. When you meet with such productions, call to mind the admonition of the Gospel, 'Beware of false prophets, who come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly they are ravecous wolves.'- Matthew 7-15. Land in Ireland is treated precisely in the same manner as land in Scotland, England, and America. and as every other kind of property the owner of which is at liberty to let it exactly as he pleases --This is the first great grievance of Ireland. The second is that the nation is dispossessed of the soil, and this is stated to be the result of bad laws-of the law of primogeniture, for instance, which never operates on any large estate. In this respect, also the law of Ireland is similar to the law of England and Scotland; and that law, the object of which is said to be to accumulate land in few hands, is simply this,-that the owner of land may sell, mortgage, divide, devise by will, and settle his land, just as he can his stock in the funds, for a life and lives in being and twenty-one years afterwards. The fault of the law is simply that it leaves the proprietor as free to deal with his land as with any other property, that it lays down no rule at all, except the limitation in point of time which we have stated. The remedy proposed is that the liberty of individuals should be curtailed, and some arbitrary inflexible rule substituted for the present free power of disposition enjoyed by every citizen. To Mr. Bright this may appear a progressive policy; to us it appears to have a decidedly retrograde tendency. The free right to contract lies at the bottom of all individual and national prosperity and the man who invades this may be a leveller, but is not a Liberal. The same may be said with regard to the complaint against absenteeism, and of the accumulation of large proparties in few hands. These things are the result of uprestricted personal liberty, of acquisitions by the provident and of alienations by the reckless. and the cry that is raised against them in the name of Liberalism is really a cry for the restriction of the rights now enjoyed by the individual citizen, and for pushing the dictation of the State into the management of every man's private affiirs. The tendency of liberty is towards inequality, and it naturally follows that those who wish to create equality can only do so by strking a series of deadly blows against liberty itself Mr. Bright is displeased with the extent of the estates enjoyed by some of the nobility in Ireland, and he thicks they would be much better in the bands of small proprietors. He therefore proposes to create a Government agency estates and re-selling them in small allotments.' It mercy, will, by His omnipotence, make the impious is not worth while to dwell on the shock to public counsels and desires of our enemies fail. He will credit and the security of private property which is never permit this noble city, so dear to us, in which, implied in such a transaction. It is but a small is not worth while to dwell on the shock to public

solved to give us Oatholic Emancipation. It is a As to us, even when deprived of almost all human well known fact, that in January, 1819, be went to assistance, faith(uf still to our mission, and confiding the Chancellor of the Exchequer and fold him that

> act, when they resolve to give a great measure to the country. The Whigs make promises to delude, and heaven knows we are a stupid people to bear with them so long. They promised the Irish Bishops, before the last general election, to do great things for Ireland and Catholicity, but how nave they carried out their promises ? Why, in the usual fashion, by deceiving Ireland.

Do Irishmen really know what these Whigs are or what men's policy they have carried out in deal faith, hope, and charity, fervent prayers to God for ing with this country? Are they aware that some the defeat of the enemies of the Church, and for of the first Whigs were those who trampelled on Catholicity in England, and afterwards levelled Catholic altars in the dust in Ireland? Are they acquainted with the fact that Oromwell was a Whig, and that the Dutchman, who pursued his father-inlaw to Ireland, and fought egainst him at the Boyne, belonged to the same vile party? If they do not know these facts, we have great pleasure in enlightening thom on the subject. It was the Whigs who perpetrated the massacre at Drogheda, and who basely slew the 300 women at the Cross of Wexford! It was the same odious demons who levelled our churches and colleges with the earth, and confiscated the lands of the Irish Chiefs who stood up for faith ang fatherland. And about forty years afterwards it was the Whigs who fought at the Boyne, Aughrim and Limerick; and when the treaty of Linerick was won, by the gallantry of our forefathers, it was the Whigs who basely broke that solemn compact, and then destroyed our manufactures, and persecuted our bishops and priests till almost the day when the Tories gave us Emancipation t—Dundalk Democrat.

> HOW IBELAND IS KEPT IN POVENTY -- In England people cannot account for the poverty of Ireland.-They say the land is fertile, the climete favourable, and that it must be the lazy and thriftless dispositions of our people which have brought it to its present poor condition. The Englishman, however, cannot see things in Ireland as they really exist .--He looks at the condition of the country, and observes the equalid poverty into which three-fourths of the people are plunged, and he cannot be got to see the cause:

> Let one, two, or half-a-dozen Englishmen come to Dundalk, just now, and we will be able to show them how the country is reduced to beggary. We will first take them to the corn merchant's stores, and point out hundreds of carts laden with corp, which is being delivered preparatory to its being shipped to England and Scotland. We will next take them to the merchant's offices where the corn is being paid for. And when the farmers have got their money, we will get our Saxon friends to accompany them to those landagents' offices, where the rents of the Duke of Beaford, Lord Russell, the Rev. Mr. Clive, and a host of other absentee landlords are paid. And at two or half-past two o'clock, we will take them to the banks, where they will see all this money deposited, and letters of credit obtained for the amount to be sent to the landlords, who reside in Eogland.

They will thus observe that the money received for the farmers' corn, and which has kepthim hard at work for twelve months, is taken out of the country to be spent in a foreign land to enrich its people.

The sattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, eggs, butter - in fact, all the produce of the nation, except the potatoes, is sold in the same way, and the money goes to pay enormous rents, which, in some instances, are treble the value of the land, never to return. Any-thing that remains is sold to purchase English manufactured goods, and to pay for exciseable articles .--And thus the profits of the farmers' labour, amounting to fully £20,000,000 a year, are swept away from the country, to pamper the English nation; and as an artisun earning L1 a week would be reduced to poverty and want, if three-fourths of his week's wages were paid for the rent of his house, so is Ireland reduced to want, when the profits of her people's toil are carried away to England.

If our English visitors could not be convinced by all this of the manner in which Ireland is despoiled Dublin. of her wealth, it must be admitted that nothing Me. T

OOR HABBOR AND THE GOVERNMENT - A COording to the Daily Express the Ohiel-Secretary's visi: coork had connection, with some improvements which are to be effected in the harbor at the expense of the Government." We were not aware before that the Government contemplated doing anything for the be expected bis aid to carry, that measured. That special benefit of the port, and while we would be member of the government refused. Well, said very glad to think that there was foundation for the the old soldier, ' you may vote as you' please, but | statement made by the Express, we fear we must rethe Ohancellor of the Exchequerishall vote with me ! ceive it with a very large degree of doubt. The That is the earnest manner in which the Tories Express states that the improvements in guestion were undertaken, but not carried out; by the litte Ministry. The only public work undertaken in the barbour by the late Government was the construct tion of the Royal Dock which, however useful national purposes, will not be an improvement of the harbor in the sense in which the Express Bats the term. Beyond a visit to the site of the proposed dock, and to the convict prison on Spike Isles. Lord Nass' inspection did not extend, and so far as we an learn; nothing occurred during bis visit suggest that it had the special object with which the Express seeks ic connect it. But although the construction of the dock would not increase the convenience of the port for trading purposes, we believe that much satisfaction would be felt if it were knows that the operations would be carried on with m_{010} vigor than has hitherto been displayed in its $e_{x+c_{11}}$ tion. At present there are not more than 150 c_{0c} . victs employed in this important public work, ibe the intention originally was to have not less t_{nen} six hundred of these laborers engaged. In a El.ort time free labor is to be taken on, but we understand that the first batch of workmen will not exceed fitty. and at that rate of proceeding the dock would . not be finished for the next fifteen or twenty Jears,-Now if it is of any importance that there should up a naval dockyard on the southern coast, it certainly is desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place in executing the works and making the dock available for the public service. That such an es. tablishment has become an absolute necessity for the service is a matter of which we have over and over had unquestionable proofs. Within the last fortnight three ships of the Channel squadron which had received injuries in the gales encountered dar_{Lg} their trial cruise, were obliged to make for port to repair, and Cork harbor was found in each case to be the most convenient place of rendezvous. Thoras the Ocean, Research, and Wyvern were the only vissels that actually came into port, it has been stated that nearly all the ships in the squadron isustair.d more or less injury ; and had there been at Queenstown an establishment even of the moderate dimensions of that in contemplation, the whole fleet might bave assembled here to refit for the remainder of their winter's cruise. When it is so plainly for the advantage of the service that the dock should the completed, we are utterly at a loss to account for the dilatory manner in which it has been carried on -The Government are spending vast sums of money freely in the extension of the English establishments. but seem to gradge every penny laid out in freish. In asking to have this work completed with reason able despatch, we are not making an improper class upon the Imperial exchequer. We are not seeking for a concession to Ireland, for the work has its own utility to recommend it. Sut, as the same time, we do not think that a useful public work cught to be neglected merely because it happens to be placed in au Irish port .- Cork Examiner.

The Guardian says that the Bishopric of Tuton will be conferred on Dr. 46hn Grey, now Bisbop . Cork, which See will be filled by the Hon. and Rev C. B. Bernard, now Rector and Prebendary of K " bragan, Mr. Bernard is brother to the Earl of Bandol, a staunch partizan of the Orange. The Guardia regrets these appointments

EMIGRATION OF ALLEGED FENIANS. - Two young mer Wm Pope and Peter O'Farrel, left Queensiows by the National steamer England on yesterday, for NEW York. They were escorted by a party of the Reserve Constabulary from Mountjoy Prison, wat they had been immured since the suspension o the Habeas Corpus, on suspicion of Fenianism,-One of the men, Pope. had led a rather chequered career, having been in the police of Belfast, Livepool and London, and having also served in the Canadian police, which force he gutted to enlist the American army, in which he passed in every campaign of the great rebellion, receiving numerous wounds. He had filed the post of warder at Spik and had served in other capacities in differen countries. Pope looked quite a young man decided American cut. O'Farre! was a native o

(To be Continued.)

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The following is the full text of the Pope's Allo cution :

Venerable Brethren, - More than once, O venerable brethren, exercising our apostolic office, we have deplored, either in our published letters or in divers allocutions delivered in your most august assembly, the affliction which has hung for a long time in Italy over the affairs of our very holy religion, and the very grave insults offered to us and to the Holy See by the sub-Alpine Government. Moreover, you must comprehend with what grief we are seized now that we see that Government, with a passion that is increasing every day, constantly attacking the Ua-tholic Church, its wholesome laws, and all its sacred ministers; when we see, alas, venerable bishops, and the most virtuous clergy, both secular and regular, and other most excellent Catholic citizens, sent into exile by that Government, without the least regard for religion, justice, or humanity, or thrown into prison or condemned to forced residence. molested in the most unworthy manner; diocesses deprived of their pastors, to the great detriment of souls ; virgins devoted to God taken away from their convents and roduced to beggary; God's temples violated ; diocesan schools clused spainst the members of the clergy ; the education of Catholic youths taken out of the pale of Christian discipline and confided to the professors of errors and iniquities, and the patrimony of the Church usurped and sold. That same Government, in contempt of ecclesias-tical censures, and without paying the least regard to our most just complaints and those of our venerable brethren the bishops of Italy, has sanctioned similar, laws, totally contrary to the Catholic Church, to its doctrine and its rights, and con-dechied by us; and it has not besitated to promulgate staw respecting civil marriage, as it is called - Alewaguite contrary not only to Catholic doctrine burblikewise to the well being of civil society. Such a law tramples under foot the dignity and sacredmeet of marriage. It destroys it as an institution, unhappy Italian perturbation and rebellion-ney, Precandalous! In fact, a marriage cannot take place among the faithful without there being, at the same time a sacrament. It belongs, therefore, exclusively to the Ohurch to decide on everything concerning the sacrament of marriage.

their pastoral consolation and protection, should have their bishops? Would to Heaven that all those who so vehemently oppose the Church, us, and this Apostolic See, turn ing their regards and their souls to truth and justice, may be enlightened once for all, and, thinking of themselves and looking to the good of their souls, moved by a holy repentance, may endeavor to come back to us.

Nothing would be more agreeable to us than to go forward to meet them, tollowing the example of our evangelical father, and to embrace them, rejoicing in the Lord that his children were dead and are alive again, that they went astray and have been found. Then, indeed, it would be seen that our venerable religion, the mother and the fruitful nurse of every virtue, and the scourge of vice, conduces 'equally to the happiness of the individual and the welfare of all. Where religion and her wholesome doctrines prevail there must necessarily flourish uprightness of manners, integrity, peace, justice, coarity, and all the virtues. Then people are not afflicted with those grievous calamities which anhappily weigh upon them wheresoever religion and its doctrines are not recognized.

By the deplorable facts related summarily and with pain, and by the sad contemporary events in Italy, ever; body can easily see and divine to what great perils this Apostolic See is exposed, and how it is the mark of the most bitter threats of rebellion, the hatred of unbelievers, and the anger of the enemies of Ohrist's cross.

On every side are continually heard frenzied voices, which find an echo in our desperate enemies, declaring that this city of Roine must share in this marriage. It destroys it as an institution unbappy Italian perturbation and rebellion-ney, would be able to show them the cause of our poverty. At all events they should admit that we are not so indolent as they appear to imagine.

There can be no doubt, then, that the poverty of Ireland is no fault of hers, for no nation in Europe but herself is reduced to such a low condition. And the inference is, that no improvement can take place till a total change in the government of the country is affected. In whatever land England rules, there you will find want and misery. It was so in Canada before that province obtaited an indepen-dent Parliament, and she rebelied against English oppression. It is so in India, and at present a famine rages in a portion of that unfortunate laud, which has been so plundered by British rapacity.-India, too, rebelled, and some change was made in the land code. which, for a time, has quieted the people. And it is so in Ireland, which has suffered more than a thousand bistorians could write for balf a contury .- Dundalk Democrat.

Since our remarks upon the public career of the ate Lord Plunket, Anglican Bishop of Tuam, were written, we have heard that his successor has been appointed. Of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bernard personally, who, it seems, is the fortunate object of Lord Derby's choice, we know nothing. But we know much about his family, and the information is certainly not calculated to win our approval of this appointment. He is a brother of that Irish peer who takes his title from that small borough in the south of Ireland over whose gates stood once the famous inscription ---

"Turk, Jew, or Athenst, May enter here; but No Papist '

which provoked the severe pendant .---

"Whoever wrote this, wrote it well"

The same is written on the Gates of Hell." Lord Bindon's family have been always conspicuous

for their bigotry, their intolerance, and their hostilivy to every principle of civil and religious liberty. should no longer remain all day barefoot. - Irist To the last the Bernards resisted Catholic Emancipation of which Lord Derby, then Mr. Stanley, was an energetic supporter; and it is important at this moment to remind the public that Lord Bandon gave reatin Parliament to the acting-secretary of the Vuldan Place Society, the most energetic but inst dious agent of proselytism by foul means that ever existed in Iceland. Hatred of Oa:bolicity, evangelising as it is called, and proselytism have been always characteristics of Lord Bandon's family, and if the New Anglican Bishop of Tuam have not changed his nature, or come into the world with a nature very different from that of the Bernard race, we greatly fear that Lord Derby has flung a fresh fire-brand across the Shannon. It is, of course, quite possible that our spprehensions may be ground. less. Bishep Bernard may be the reverse of Bishop Plunket. We hope it may be so, but the selection of a brother of Lord Bandon to fill the vacant see, and at such a moment, looks as if Lord Derby had for the purpose of compulsorily byuing up these made up his mind to administer the affairs of Ireland but now the Waldronities had gone down before a in conformity with the principles of the Orange faction .- Weekly Register.

SIR HUGH CAIRNS. - The Times in a highly culo never permit inis nobie city; so dear to ne, in which, implied in such a transaction. It is but a small out of His great and singular goodness; He has fired step from compulsory, expropriation, and the, power the chair of Peter, the impregnable hasis of His which would deprive a man against his will of his divine faith and religion to return, to that unfortu- estates would soon learn to appropriate the property. The section of the se

MR. TAIT. MAYOR OF LIMERICK AND THE NEEDLE-Gun,-The following occurred a few evenings ago in the Englishtown, Limerick, where a pror man wes reading a newspaper, the subject being the war in Germany, and the indemnity which Austria had to pay Prussia, viz: 20,000,000 thalers. The man real it twenty million tailors. An old woman who we present, and who had two daughters working at the Mayor's clothing factory, inquired what the Prussians wanted with so many tailors? when a rent-co:lector who happened to come in at the time, said it was to work the 'needle guns.'- 'Pon my soul, then,' says the old lady, ' if Tait does not rise the wages in the factory, I'll sent Ellen and Mary there, whether it is for the needle or the machine they want them.'-Limerick Southern Chronicle.

A novel and curious form of disease has appeared in some of the flax mills at Belfast. It is thus described by a Belfast physician :

'In Belfast a very painful malady is prevelen: amongst the mill workers, more so, I think, than in many other places, I mean 'onychia maligna.' The subjects of it believe that it is mainly caused by having to stand, whilst at work, in the water which draps from the spinning frames. They usually get knock upon one of their toes, which inflames; the nails drops off, and an exquisitely painful ulceration with reproduction of a deformed nail, follows. They are thrown out of work, and it is only by a severe operation and protracted treatment in hospital that they are finally cured. Last year, in the general hospital, out of 1,200 cases, we had 38 cases of onychia; several, bowever, were relapses."

This painful and unpleasant disease occurs much more frequently in Ireland than in England, because in the Irish flax mills the men and girls wore-bure foot all day, ' with the water from 't e flyers dropping upon 'them.' In the Foglish mills the feet of the workers are protected by shoes or clogs. For their own sake, as well as for the sake of their workpeople, the proprietors of mills should insist that the workers Times.

AN ELECTION IN TIPPERARY .- A correspondent of the Nation says :- ' The contest which has just beer decided in Tipperary was one of the most determined and wicked ever fought in Ireland. Voliefs 0. stones and forests of shillelabs assailed the Waldros voters at every point, and, though the military afforded all the protection in their nower, they were important to save the unhappy voters from the rage and execution of the wildest and most, ungovernable -when once excited - people in the world. From morning till night the battle raged with undiminished fury. Many times the close and compact lines of the military were broken, and the Waldronities seized upon and emashed by sticks and stones and bottles. Now the Scots Greys would wheel round and charge to drive back the mob, which rarely flinched an inch allowing the points of the sabres to touch their breasts; simultaneous with this, a charge by the mob in front would compel the cavalry to advance, tempest of stones and missiles of every description.

The cavalry were oftentimes severely struck. In one volley alone overy man save eight Captain Du Cane's of which were completely smashed.