

of the Union," as applied to Ireland. According to Mr. Bright "there are about one million of home rulers in Ireland, of whom but one-half have any knowledge of political affairs." With these are to be classed a few sympathizers in England willing to ally with any one who will complain about the present state of affairs, and threaten hard things if their views are not adopted. Doubtless there have been grievances in Ireland—prominently the Church and Land grievances—which demanded correction, and these have been removed; but the very man who did the most to remove them, the Papal party turned against—because he was not willing to outrage every principle of wise and honest government by granting them all that they desired. Separated from Great Britain, Ireland would only have to wait a few years to sink into utter ruin—not from attacks from without, but by collapse from within—for, after all, her troubles are born of the religion which oppresses and demoralizes such a vast proportion of her people. British connection preserves to her the liberty she has. Give her tomorrow all that the most enthusiastic Repealer demands, but leave her under the tyranny of Roman ecclesiasticism, and you heal not a single sore. Constitutions cannot emancipate. Free consciences, and free schools, free Bibles and free worship, must go before all constitutions. Let the faith of the North become the faith of the South and West, and at once Ireland would be lifted as if by miracle to a position among the most prosperous, contented, happy countries of the world.

THE PAPAL CARDINALS.

THE appointment of the six new Cardinals in the Church of Rome clearly indicates that she is fully committed to an ultramontane policy, and foreshadows the character of the next occupant of the Pontifical chair, as the election to that office

rests with the cardinals. Prominent amongst the names stand Archbishop Ledochowski, whose determined hostility to the Prussian Government is quite notorious; Dr. Manning, the English pervert, whose recommendation for the office lay in his unswerving adherence to the Pope and his zeal in condemning everything anti-Popish; and Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, another devout admirer of the principles enunciated at the late Council with regard to the relation of his Holiness to Church and State. Rome is as fully committed as ever to a line of procedure inimical alike to the growth of religious toleration and political freedom. Pope Innocent IV. ordained that cardinals should wear red hats, because they ought ever to be willing to shed their blood in the defence of the Church. In the past they have scrupulously avoided whatever was calculated to interfere with ease and luxury, in the way of open exposure to danger, but they have never hesitated to persecute, even to the shedding of blood, others who opposed the accomplishment of their schemes. Cardinal Manning has had some predecessors in Britain—Beaufort, who presided over the tribunal that condemned the Maid of Orleans to the stake; Bourchier, who disgraced himself by deliberate falsehood to please the blood-thirsty Richard; Wolsey, whose life was an almost unbroken record of intrigue and duplicity; Beaton, instigator of the murder of George Wishart, one of Scotland's most evangelical ministers; Pole, who prostituted his fine talents to the work of sedition and rebellion; and Wiseman, who though much better than his brethren, was the slave of bigotry and the strong advocate of priestly impeccability; while of Cardinal Cullen, of Ireland, it may be said he is amongst the most ultramontane of the Ultramontanes. Drs. Manning and McCloskey have surely succeeded to an unenviable heritage. Outward persecution we know they will