

esy which her military strength commands, the native Governments of Naples and of Rome, have been the objects of incessant vituperation and insult, because it was felt they could be assailed with impunity. After exposing in the strongest light the ungenerosity and baseness of this conduct, the Bishop turns to another argument far more likely to be effective with those whom he is addressing. The conduct of the English Government towards the Holy See is most impolitic, and most detrimental to England's own best interests:—

"Doubtless, the Catholics are in a minority in England: and ought not even that to be a motive for treating them with respect? But let us pass this point of honor. It is not the number of British subjects who are pained and indignant at Lord Palmerston's policy towards the Pope large enough still, for it to be extremely impolitic to make no account of them? Who is not aware that Catholicism makes constant progress throughout the British empire? Since the emancipation won by O'Connell, it is not only in Ireland, it is in England, it is even in Scotland, it is above all in the immense extent of the English colonies, that the number of dioceses, of parishes of churches, of monasteries, of Catholic congregations, increase unceasingly. What advantage is there, then, in wounding all these consciences in irritating all these souls? What must the English Catholics think, in fact, of the exceptional conduct, of the inexplicable malignity, of their Government towards Him whom they themselves encompass with their respect and love? What becomes even of their freedom of conscience, if the religion which they have a right to profess is incessantly insulted and slandered in its Head by a Prime Minister of their country?"

"Besides, how deep is the wound inflicted by your policy on Catholic hearts, you can see, even among yourselves, by the public manifestations which have lately taken place in Ireland and elsewhere.

"Ireland! Ah! you have inflicted on her many oppressions, many disasters, and there is not a people in the world, not even the helots of Sparta, who have been treated by their conquerors with more pitiless barbarity. But I will not here summon up those accursed memories, or invoke against you the blood and the tears you have made to flow. Ireland has suffered all things, and thanks be to God, at least I hope so, the beginning of her deliverance is come; and the liberties she has won, stronger than your hatred, will do the rest with time. Ireland has suffered all with heroic patience, and your horrible tyranny has not broken down her fidelity. Well! do you know what is harder for Ireland to bear than all her proscriptions, than all her spoliations; harder than famine and death, harder than that hard emigration to which you still doom her every day? It is the outrage thrown upon the See of Peter, it is the unmerited insult and mean calumnies with which you persecute Pius IX.—What wounds her to the bottom of her soul, and makes her feel most keenly your contempt for her, is your conduct towards the Pope, the object of her veneration, and who has soled her so often and so very recently in her most dire distress. Yes, she remembers it, it was the voice of Pius IX. that was raised for her, and that appealed in behalf of her wretchedness to the compassion of the whole world, while she was dying of famine at the side of your opulence, and under the eye of your disdain! All Ireland was moved, in seeing what was in store for Pius IX, and through the mighty voice of her popular assemblies she has protested against you!"

Monsieur Dupanloup here quotes from speeches delivered by the Bishop of Kerry, at Killarney, and by the O'Donoghue, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Hennessy, at the great meeting of the Catholic Young Men of Dublin, and closes his remarks on this point with the following words:—

"Certainly, we retrace such scenes with admiration; our heart is moved by them, and our love for the noble and unfortunate country which produces such generous and such faithful souls would be augmented by them, if it could be augmented."

He goes on to contrast the zeal with which England condemns misgovernment in other countries with her indifference to the just complaints of her own subjects; her sensitive sympathy with suppressed revolt at Perugia, with her merciless and brutal repression of it in Ireland, the Ionian Isles, and particularly India; facts, in the last case, so recent that none can have forgotten them, and so horrible, that "even a portion of the English press could not restrain itself from denouncing their enormity." Recapitulating, in the most vivid language, and generally on the authority of English writers, such as Sydney Smith and Lord Macaulay, the cruelties of English misrule in Ireland for so many generations, he exclaims:—

"Poor people, affectionate, generous, devoted! after this long night you will have your day at last; for you have preserved the youth of your heart with the untamed enthusiasm of your faith, and the God whom you have ever blessed in your sufferings dwells with! He, too, rested for three days in the tomb, then he rose again. Irishmen! the three days have for you been three centuries, but the third is drawing to a close."

We have now given extracts enough to enable our readers to judge of the character of this remarkable work, and the effect it is likely to produce on Catholic opinion, and on public opinion of every kind, all over Europe. The truths which Monsignor Dupanloup tells will, doubtless, be unpalatable to England; but he has given proofs enough that he does not speak them as an enemy. He is the Daniel who interprets for her the handwriting on the wall. God grant she may be wise in time, and heed the warning ere it be too late!

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Faithful of the diocese, ordering the continuance of the public prayers for the Holy Father until the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. His Grace says:—

"If those who are placed in lowly stations, are yet exposed to many trials which require constant prayer to subdue them, how much is it required to sustain those in that exalted position whose wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the powers of this darkness, against the spirit of wickedness in the high places." "Therefore they take unto themselves the armor of God that they may be able to resist in the evil day, and to stand in all things perfect, having their loins girt with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice, and their feet clad with the preparation of the gospel of peace, in all things taking the shield of faith, and the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God, by all prayer and supplications, watching with all instance and supplications for the saints." (Ephesians, c. vi. v. 14, 15.) Thus equipped with the armor so beautifully described by the Apostle, the Roman Pontiffs have been combating the powers of the world unto this day, faith, and prayers, and supplications being the weapons of their warfare.

"Nor ought our confidence be at all weakened if the supplications of the church in behalf of the supreme pastor should be again and again reiterated. The Almighty silently works out His high and holy counsels in his own good time. He has not exempted the successors of St. Peter, His vicars on earth, from the necessity of drinking of that bitter chalice, which his beloved Apostles were to drink of as their inheritance on earth, in order to participate in His glory in Heaven. Hence they have shared in all the vicissitudes of the calms and storms of this fleeting world. To pass over St. Peter himself, who was crucified, and so many of his immediate successors who were crowned with martyrdom, several of the later Popes as well as their flocks, have been doomed to long persecutions, so that they might say, in the language of Peter:—'Dearly beloved, think not strange the burning heats which is to try you, as if some new thing happened to you.' (1 St. Peter, c. iv. v. 12.) There is indeed nothing new in these terrible trials which the Popes have been so often doomed to endure. They have suffered, and will continue to suffer persecution from the world, and none have suffered more than those who most intently struggled for the cause of Justice. Thus Gregory the Seventh died in Salerno the victim of persecution, and his dying words were—'Because I loved justice I die in exile.'"

"The intrepid courage of one such nobler assertor of right and religion, often does more to sustain the faith of the people during a protracted contest, than a sudden triumph, or even the crown of martyrdom could effect. What a lesson of fidelity to the most exalted duties; do not the life and long sufferings of the present illustrious Pontiff read at once an instruction and a reproach to the world? Without attempting to remove that veil that hides the mysterious counsels of Heaven, we can well understand how our Divine Redeemer delays for a time to restore his vicar to his rightful possessions. The most extraordinary and signal success, in defeating the schemes of the enemies who have usurped his dominions, could not evoke among the faithful all over Christendom, such sentiments of faith and veneration for the head of the church, as recent events have awakened. What a stirring from the inmost recesses of society of those deep and hallowed charities, which were thought long since to have passed away! What enthusiastic gathering of the people, moved by the same spirit which impelled the men of the middle ages to rescue our Redeemer's tomb from profanation, and would now, if need be, array thousands of every land to avenge the wrongs of his viceregent on earth."

"Since the memorable meetings for Emancipation, and the restoration of our native legislature, our country has not exhibited any such enthusiasm, nor has its people come forward, though in a severe season and in straitened circumstances, to make such generous and almost spontaneous pecuniary sacrifices. There has been a rivalry among all grades and classes of society to lay their offerings at the feet of the Holy Father. Surely these were scenes worth witnessing, and lessons well worth learning and sinking deep into the heart of society. Kings and princes may thereby learn wisdom. 'Receive instruction you that judge the earth.' The storm rages, the tallest trees are torn down, the revolutionary phrenzy sweeps in, disguised under the name and appearance of popular suffrage. All, except one, are as reeds bending before the tempest. No violence can shake him, no diplomacy deceive him, nor impudently fatigue him. He will not, he cannot, surrender; neither the whole, nor a part; no not even the smallest portion of his dominions. And it is by this calm, righteous, and unconquerable courage he will have saved the entire of his possessions, and saved from the shadow of reproach the Pontifical character."

"What then is it to be in the right, and firm in its assertion? The first step is said to be the fatal one. Had the Pope, in a moment of weakness, consented to abdicate any portion of the patrimony of Saint Peter, it is most probable that at this moment he would not be in possession of a sod of that sacred territory. Let him give up any one spot, he could not show any stronger right to the remainder. The claim for the seizure of the next province, and the insurgents and their Royal allies would not fail to urge their irresistible logic, until Rome as well as the provinces were included in the iniquitous spoliation."

"Such will ever be the fate of irresolute or compromising councils. Of the disastrous effect of such vacillating conduct, we have now a melancholy example in the question of education, the memorials, nay, the reiterated remonstrances of the Bishops of Ireland against a pernicious system of education, being unheeded, if not despised, by any anti-Catholic Government, whilst practical action, in accordance with the same sentiments, would at the commencement have completely prevented the system, and successfully planted Catholic education in its stead. Had the vigorous stand been made in favor of right that has been made by the Pope in this instance, and by his predecessors in several others, we would not have to deplore the consequences already so injurious to education which expediency has entailed on us, and which continue until we adopt that line of duty found in the simple phrase 'we cannot,' of which the Apostles have left us such an instructive example."

"For such noble firmness in the cause of right and justice Pius Nono deserves the gratitude of mankind. He deserves the gratitude of the clergy and the laity, of kings and of people, as the firmest bulwark of their rights. The clergy and people are not insensible to those claims. Nobly are they acknowledging them and testifying the duty they owe to their Holy Father. It was hoped by his enemies that this would be a muffled rebellion, and that he would be driven from his throne without a voice being raised in his defence. They have been sorely disappointed. The first meetings were only manifestations, they said, of a barren sympathy. They now find them far more fruitful in practical sympathy than they desire. An injustice that has been so generally reprobated cannot last. An enormous spoliation, that required such a pecuniary indemnity from the Catholics of the universe, cannot endure. The sentiments to which those Catholics have given utterance, and the offerings with which they have proved their homage

to their spiritual sovereign, must console him." As we have taken a part in the earlier manifestation of the people's feelings at their great meetings, let us now join in raising a fund for the Holy Father. The first contribution forwarded to us for the subject was from a poor Irish servant maid in London, who sent a half-a-crown in stamps, and who, in her own simple style, expresses such veneration for His Holiness, and sorrow for his afflictions, and anxiety to relieve them, as only such pious souls know how to feel and utter. Like the few sows or halpence of a poor boy lately, who had no mors, this generous offering of the exiled Irish girl will not fail to win from the Holy Father a special blessing. On next Sunday the clergy and most influential of the laity will meet and form efficient committees, and make such arrangements that the collection may take place all over the diocese on Pentecost Sunday. It will, we trust, be an auspicious day for the purpose; and we confidently expect that the amount of the offerings will be such as not to be unworthy of its illustrious object and of an inconsiderable portion of a nation, which tested its attachment to the faith, not by shillings or pounds, but by a total sacrifice of their worldly goods, looking joyfully at that city, not built by mortal hands, where they expected a reward an hundred fold.—We remain your faithful and affectionate servant in Christ,

JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam."

THE PAPAL TREASURY.—The amount received in the Diocese of Cork is advertised as £2,801 2s. 7d; from the Diocese of Kilmore, £1,735 13s. 5d; from the Diocese of Elphin, £2,678 15s. 6d.; from the Diocese of Ossory, £3,403 1s. 3d.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—AN IRISH ARMY DEFENDING THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.—The most significant, as well as the most important news of the present week, is the formation of the nucleus, at least, of an Irish division of the army placed by his Holiness the Pope under the command of General Lamoriciere. It is a glorious cause, and reminds us of the legions that went forth in the Ages of Faith to defend the Holy Sepulchre, and rescue the Holy Land from the Saracen Infidel. Alas, that in our day it should fall to the lot of Christian warriors to defend the palace-home of Christ's Viceregent against the miscreants who, though still feigning to be sons of the Church, are rebels and traitors to the spiritual and temporal power of its illustrious and benignant Head! Alas, that it should be so! But what else, can Catholic Ireland say but God speed to the warrior pilgrims on their glorious way! They go not forth as mercenaries to battle for the conqueror or the despot. Their arms are not strengthened, nor are their hearts alight with hopes of rich booty and bright visions of gold and silver and precious gems.—No! Theirs are higher, nobler aspirations! They go forth an "immortal band" to preserve the Triple Crown on the sacred Head of the mighty Monarch whose sway extends wide o'er the Christian world. It is a noble resolve—a holy cause! and again we say, what can Catholic Ireland do but bid God speed to the noble hearts who have left their homes' their kindred, their nearest and dearest, to stand as a wall of impregnable brass between Heaven's own Anointed One and his renegade foes! Where in the annals of chivalry do we read of such emprise as this? Where in the pages of the world's history do we see such calm devotion, such disinterested determination to die in the cause of order and religion—in the conflict of faith with unbelief, in the struggle between hell-born ambition and heaven-born justice? Many are called to this great work, but few are chosen to aid in it. Many will swoon and sneer at the brave hearts that are venturing life and limb and all that men hold dear and precious, in this holy cause; but who will venture to condemn the young and true hearts that are panting to be amongst the soldiers of the Cross, the bulwarks of the Eternal City, and the Lifeguardsmen of the privileged Crown of Kings, himself truly crowned by the Great King of Kings! Prudence may justly deter some, obligations that cannot be neglected, others; ties that nothing should sever, may forbid many to follow the high-souled band that is journeying to the seven-billed City; but all may offer up heartfelt orisons for the success of their sacred mission, the triumph of their great cause. And what will after times say of our Irish youth? Whose names shall shine more brightly in the records of Erin's deeds of glory than the names of those who have added new lustre to their country's fame, by thus ranging themselves in unconquerable array round the exalted Throne of the Father of the Faithful.—Dublin Telegraph.

RECRUITING FOR THE POPE.—It is believed that the Pope's Irish contingent is likely to receive a considerable increase before many days elapse unless this modern crusade should be brought to an untimely end, either by a slackness of the main sinews of war, or by other unfavouring circumstances, to which no special allusion need be made at present. Alluding to the export of 1,000 Irishmen to the Papal States, whose arrival is announced in the foreign telegrams, the Belfast Newsletter rather pertinently asks,—"While the absence from this country of any persons who could bring themselves to the level of the heroes of Perugia is by no means to be deplored, we should yet like to know whether the Irish Government have been cognizant of an enrolment proceeding in this country for the Pope's army. It is quite clear that the fellows who are now about to emulate the deeds of Schmidt's Brigade had not of their own the wherewithal to carry them to Rome. Has part of the Papal collection gone to supply Irish volunteers for the Papal army; and, if so, have the Government taken any steps to discover the parties who committed the gross illegality of hiring troops for a foreign despot within the bounds of the Queen's dominions?"

The Cork Examiner, an able champion of the Pope and the Papacy, is naturally exultant at the arrival of an Irish auxiliary force in Italy to sustain the drooping fortunes of the Sovereign Pontiff, and expresses its hearty concurrence at such assistance in the hour of need. The Examiner adds:—

"We should gladly bear that these numbers were swelled to ten times their amount. 15,000 Irishmen, ably marshalled and led, as they would be under the command of a Lamoriciere, would test the mettle of Italian patriotism. It has been the destiny of our countrymen to pour their best blood in fighting foreign battles, and to reap their brightest laurels in a cause which did not concern them. If, however, the opportunity were offered to them of emulating upon the Italian plains the deeds which made the Irish Brigade illustrious, they would not have merely a barren memory for their reward. Their services would not have been given to swell the glory of a worthless despot, or to flourish for bootless vengeance. They would help to stay the advancing tide of anarchy which threatens to overwhelm the Italian peninsula, and check the robber ambition of Sardinia. They would busy themselves in maintaining the temporal independence of their own faith, and earn the applause and gratitude of the Catholic millions of the world. "We do not know how these recruits have been obtained, or whether more may be likely to follow. Legal permission for their recruitment is not to be expected from a Government whose sympathies are with Garibaldi and Cavour. It would not, of course, make any difference that England herself, in her own time of need, was convicted of a very shabby attempt to get recruits from America. All we know is that we rejoice to hear that 1,500 Irishmen are likely soon to stand under the orders of one of the bravest Generals that Europe can now furnish."—Dublin Cor. of the Times.

DEATH OF THE REV. FRANCIS M'GINTY, C.C., DUNDALK.—It is with no ordinary feelings of grief that we record to-day the death of this pious, benevolent, and truly exemplary Clergyman, which took place on Wednesday, May the 2nd, at the Blackrock Station on the Cork and Passage Railway, on his return from Cork, where he had been on a visit to the Vincentian Fathers.—Dundalk Democrat.

Father Dominick Patrick O'Connell, (the nephew of the Liberator, and the youngest son of the late John O'Connell, of Grenn, Esq., Kilkenny) is at present, staying at the Dominican convent, Aux Carmes, on his way from Italy to join the Order in Ireland. A most improper report regarding the part taken in Italian politics by this pious and learned son of St. Dominick, has been circulated audaciously by the Protestant press in Ireland, to which I am able to give the most unqualified denial; but it scarcely can be expected that those who have the heartlessness to malign, will have the charity to atone by applying this contradiction.—Cor. of Tablet.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF FOREIGN CORN.—Sixteen vessels, corn laden, from the Mediterranean, arrived in Cork harbor yesterday; and one of the Belfast papers of Wednesday reports as follows:—"Since the year 1847 so large a number of vessels have not arrived in Belfast from foreign ports during the same extent of time as have arrived during the past three or four weeks. Since the 11th of April no fewer than 60 vessels, laden with breadstuffs, have arrived here, upwards of 20 having come from French ports during the last eight days. There were five foreign arrivals yesterday. This extraordinary importation will, no doubt, have considerable effect upon the markets for home produce."

It appears that there are in the Commission of the Peace for the Catholic metropolis of Ireland, 48 persons, of whom seventeen only are Catholics, and thirty-one are Protestants. In the county of Dublin there are 154 magistrates, of whom just thirty-four are Catholics, and one hundred and twenty are Protestants.

MR. HENNESSY'S LAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.—MR. DEASY'S LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.—Mr. Hennessy's Bill gives retrospective compensation for twenty years for improvements which are specified in the Bill. This is the only thing which can give present protection to the tenant against the caprices or prospective resentment of his landlord; because by prospective compensation, years must elapse before a tenant claim for compensation would amount to such a sum as to make his landlord hesitate in evicting him. As landlords would have a strong objection to anything which should, in the course of time, act as a check on their hereditary and familiar power over their tenants, it would not do to give them a right to forbid future improvements, and Mr. Hennessy's Bill provides for this too. The Commissioner of Valuation in Ireland is the person who shall sanction or prohibit the contemplated improvements of which he is to get notice from the tenant. Having received such notice the Commissioner notices all persons concerned or interested in the land to state their objections, if they have any, to the improvements. Of course he notices the landlord, detailing the nature, extent, and cost of the improvements, all which must be specified in the notice given by the tenant. If, after hearing the objections, the Commissioner approve of the works, he signs an order to that effect, and they may then be proceeded with. When the works are completed, the tenant is to give the Commissioner notice, who estimates the improvements and gives the tenant a certificate containing the value of such improvements, which value is recoverable by law, on the expiration from any cause of the tenancy, deduction being made of course, for any arrears of rent, taxes, or assessments remaining unpaid by the tenant. From the slight sketch we have given it will be seen that this bill is such a one as is required by the tenant, while it does not forget the just claims of the landlord. When a tenant has to leave his land before the cutting of a crop, then on the land, it is unfair that the landlord should get the whole crop, whereas he is entitled to a much as would pay the rent of that portion of land up to the time of cutting. The same rule applies to manuring or other preparation for a future crop, of which the tenant owns all, as he has left the land, and consequently, gets no benefit for the outlay. The same thing applies to hay or straw left unapplied on the land, or to manure such as top-dressing in the last twelve months, when no crop has been cut after such top-dressing. Mr. Hennessy's Emblements Bill contemplates this state of things, and provides for the proper allowance being made by the landlord, according to the valuation of two arbitrators chosen respectively by him and the tenant. If the landlord refuses to appoint an arbitrator, the tenant can bring the matter before the Justices of the Peace in his district, who are to have power to appoint two arbitrators. If the arbitrators disagree, they can appoint an umpire whose decision shall be final, unless either party makes an appeal for which power is given, to Petty Sessions or Judge of Assize, according to the amount awarded. In this as in the other bill, every lawful deduction is to be made in favour of the landlord. We had forgotten to state that by the Land Improvement Bill, deduction is to be made in the value of improvements, for any assistance given by the landlord in the shape of money, allowance, labour, or material; and that it shall be lawful to receive the compensation from an incoming tenant, instead of the landlord, if so arranged. The Landlord and Tenant Bill introduced by Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Deasy, is an attempt to codify the laws regarding land tenure, and put them in a clearer and more satisfactory condition, and the attempt is not altogether an unsuccessful one. The following are some of the best points contained in this bill: In case sub-letting has taken place with the consent of the landlord, and the sub-tenant shall have paid his rent, or any part of it to the tenant or middle-man, as we may call him, the receipt of the middle man or his representatives shall be a full discharge against the head landlord for all rent except so much, if any, as remains due from the sub-tenant. If any tenant sub-letting, shall neglect to pay the rent due according to his lease, the landlord is authorised after one gale of the rent has remained unpaid for a month, to notice the sub-tenant, requiring him to pay to him (the landlord) so much of the rent due by him as will discharge the gale or gales mentioned in the notice as due by the middle man to the landlord; and the sub-tenant thereupon is liable to pay such amount to the landlord, and the receipt of the landlord or his agent shall be a full discharge against the middle man for so much as has been paid. And under the same circumstances, it is permitted to the sub-tenant to pay voluntarily to the landlord, without being noticed, so much rent as is due from the middle man to the landlord, unless the middle man has previously taken an action against the sub-tenant, and, as in the former case, the landlord's receipt will be a protection against the middle man. Any receipt or acknowledgement for rent, money paid on account of rent, is to specify the gale for, or on account of which, it has been paid, and if not, the money shall be deemed in law to have been paid for the gale day immediately preceding the date of the receipt, and shall be taken as proof that all previous gales have been paid. It shall not be lawful to distress for rent which became due more than a year before the making of the distress. These two last clauses, it will be remembered, were suggested as desirable by O'Connell in a report on the Land Question, drawn up by him for the Repeal Association in 1845. There are clauses, likewise compelling landlords in cases of cottier tenancy, to compensate the tenants for the crop remaining uncut, or any benefit resulting from the manuring of the land, if the tenancy should be determined by notice to quit; and compelling the landlord to keep the dwelling-house of the cottier tenant in repair.—Wexford People.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—At length the Irish Exodus begins to attract the attention and excite the alarm of England and the English press. Up to the present there was a cruel and insulting indifference as to whether the honest and industrious peasantry of our land were wasted away by famine and disease, or lingered through their wretched existence in the workhouse, or left their hearth and home to seek a subsistence and obtain protection from unjust laws and landlord tyranny beyond the Western wave. "Irish emigration," says the Times at last, "still con-

tinues at a rate which threatens results far beyond the calculations of the economists, perhaps even the wishes of the Statesman." In this brief sentence we have the true nature and character of British rule in Ireland. "The calculations of the political economist, and not the dictates of humanity away and direct English statesmen in their legislation for our unhappy country. It is this same political economy that left thousands upon thousands to die; the death of hunger and disease, whilst the granaries of the land were groaning under the crushing weight of the superabundant provisions with which they were filled—and it was this identical political economy that determined the ministers of the day to let the food which would have relieved and saved thousands of starving men, rot, decay, and become utterly useless, rather than distribute it amongst the famishing masses. Nay, in those fearful times it was even whispered that political economy considered the State might be a gainer if a tolerable portion of our people—especially our Catholic people—were left to perish thus inhumanly, to give greater room for the more favoured ones that were permitted to survive. But the tide has rushed on at a rate that defies calculation—the sluices of emigration were opened then and its waters gushed forth in torrents which, having increased ever since, have at length become irresistible, and are from hour to hour carrying away the nation's pride—her glorious peasantry. And political economists, after having brought about this calamity and disaster to the land, now find the 'results far beyond their calculations.' They were prodigal of the land's pith and marrow; they squandered it on the battle field, in the ocean fight, in the alms-house, and the emigrant ship. Like all prodigals they now stand sorely in need of the stalwart arms for the country's defence, and the hardy strength that wielded the plough and turned the glebe so lustily. The results are, and well may they say it, far beyond their calculations—nay, even far beyond their wishes. What were their calculations, what their wishes? We have already said it, and horrible as the thought and sentiments may be—the great oracle of English opinion hath in these few words said it—the wishes of the statesmen of England were that the peasantry, the masses as they are insultingly termed, should be diminished, thrust forth, and exterminated, no matter by what means. If it be asked why, our answer is, because they were after all not pious serfs. They rose ever and anon, and turned against them, even as the hunted stag will, in the end, turn against its pursuers, and threaten them with his antlers. "They go across the Atlantic, as a matter of course," says the complacent oracle of Printing House Square; but it stops not to enquire why it should be a matter of course for thousands upon thousands of men, proverbial for their strong attachment to their native land, to go forth thus readily, eagerly, to the land of the stranger? There is, however, nothing to astonish or surprise us in this incessant migration from their native shores. Why should there be, since the Royal Consort of the Empire's Queen openly declares his want of all sympathy with their distress, his pitilessness for their misfortune, his total indifference to their wants, grievances and hardships? In a letter which has recently gone the rounds of the newspapers, His Royal Highness writing to the great traveller, Baron Humboldt, says he pities the Poles quite as little as he commiserates the lot of the Irish. This is, no one will deny, strange, impolitic, and heartless language for a Prince to use, whose Royal Consort is Queen of an Empire in which she has six million subjects for whom her husband has no sympathies, who smiles at their wrongs, heeds not their grievances, and turns a deaf ear to their complaints, and probably persuades his lovely Queen to the same thing. Why should these poor, persecuted, and harassed people remain in a country where they are thus treated, and where their sufferings are thus scornfully spoken of? The seer of the Times next appears to have suddenly received the gift of second-sight. Listen to his vaticinations—"Providence," he says, "would seem to have purposed them through long ages for the peopling of the New World." Was Great Britain, may we ask, an instrument in the hands of Providence in this matter? Did Providence ordain that a people—a noble race—models of Adam's descendants, in form, feature, and intelligence—did Providence, in its wisdom, ordain that such a race should only inherit its promised land after it had undergone ages of persecution, misrule, and tyranny? And was England—England the great civilizer of nations far remote—selected by that same Providence to perform this terrible task, and whilst it professed to give liberty, just laws, and impartial government to distant peoples, was the part which is assigned to it by Providence to play with its own subjects, so derogatory to its name, so foreign and antagonistic to the character it assumes, and the sacred obligations it is called upon to perform? But the prophecies of the Times do not end here. "If this goes on, as it is likely to do on," says the angur Apollo of the Fourth Estate, "Ireland will become very English, and the United States very Irish." Now, however our contemporary might object to the latter result he certainly cannot protest against the former. To people Ireland with that *ne plus ultra* of the human race that has the good fortune to be born on the other side of the Channel, is a consummation which not only the Times but all England has devoutly wished. The Irish were, according to his authority, lazy loons, improvident, thriftless, and yet an unmanageable people. Nothing could serve the country but a transplanting, on a large scale, of Saxon tenantry, Saxon labourers, and Saxon everything to the Irish shore in lieu of the impracticable Celt and his exploded agriculture his crude notions about everything, and his bigot creed especially. Well, the experiment has, in part at least, been tried, and has, it would seem, succeeded too well since it has made the United States very Irish—or in other words whilst it has deprived England of its brave defenders, it has terribly increased the number of its enemies abroad by making America very Irish. And thus are our schemes of the wicked confounded. "We must gird our loins," says the reluctant truth-teller at last, "to encounter the Nemesis of seven centuries of misgovernment.—To the end of time a hundred million people spread over the largest habitable area in the world, and confronting us everywhere by sea and by land, will remember that their forefathers landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which these had made. Here, then, we have the calumniate and slander of the Irish compelled to declare the truth at last! compelled to admit that the real cause of this incessant Exodus is English misgovernment, English selfishness, English bigotry, and English hostility to the Celtic race. This at least is a triumph! the triumph of truth over falsehood, of right and justice over wrong and oppression.—Dublin Telegraph.

THE SECOND EXODUS.—The Cork Examiner again calls attention to the immense emigration from Ireland, especially through the American steamers, which leave Queenstown at the rate of two per week. Until this arrangement came into operation, says the Cork paper,—"The main supply for this extraordinary outflow of the population was afforded by the various counties of the South, as Cork, Kerry, Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick. The quota supplied by the South seems, then, to have reached its highest limit; for, though the whole numbers weekly departing are still as great as ever, those from the South are steadily decreasing, while the deficiency has been made up from the northern counties. It is not very easy to account for this state of things, but no doubt many causes have combined to produce it. One reason for the lately increased emigration from the North may be, and probably is, that the inhabitants of that district are only now learning the peculiar advantages to be derived from making Queenstown their ultimate point of departure." Alluding to the recent article in the Times upon the progress of the second Irish exodus, the