

DAVITT'S LETTER

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TESTIMONY.

"Pleading for Work and Hungering for the Deserted Farms."

WHAT POPE LEO XIII. SAID

His Holiness Characterizes Landlord Tactics as Simple Robbery.

THE PROCESS OF RECLAIMING BOGS.

Robbing the Tenants of the Fruits of their Toil.

THE SUPERIOR RIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Departure of the English Press—Farnell brings Three Bills from Westminster to Ireland—The Fisheries—The Laborers' Dwelling and the Tramway Bills—"The Spirit of the Country is Reviving."

(Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRAVELER.)

Dublin, September 1, 1883.

A short time ago a number of English gentlemen, prominent in politics and literature, formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of obtaining reliable and independent information concerning the state of Ireland, with the view of utilizing the facts thus ascertained in the fact of educating English public opinion upon Irish grievances and Irish demands. The case of Ireland, as hitherto presented, either in the press or other organs embracing hostile interests, two sides, each of which had its facts put forth by its speakers and writers with equal vigor of dogmatic assertion. To English critics, honestly desirous of getting at the truth, it might well appear no easy task to judge between Land League accusations and landlord denial, or to form a correct opinion upon Irish questions having Nationalist advocates and pro-English opponents giving party colored views of the feeling of the country respecting the merits of such questions. To meet this difficulty the committee alluded to was formed, and Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal, was selected as honorary Secretary. The fortnightly Review for this month contains the first fruits of the labors of Dr. Hart, in an article which he contributed on "Migration and Emigration," and no more valuable contribution to the literature of the Irish question has appeared before the public for a long period. The extracts which I am about to give from this article are for the benefit of a similar class of critics on the American continent, to those by whose disinterested efforts the following information has been obtained: "I have recently returned from a tour of investigation in the North-west of Ireland, and especially along the coast districts of Donegal and Mayo, undertaken with the object of obtaining personal knowledge and forming an individual judgment of the actual state of things among a population whose distress has been described in language which has been denounced as that of sentimental exaggeration, but whose reported sufferings have been speedily conceded to conventional obituary and social neglect."

With this brief introduction, explanatory of his object in undertaking this tour, Dr. Hart, in vigorous and convincing language, relates his experiences:—"In this short tour I have found 14,000 people in County Donegal alone whose land has been sown with seed potatoes given by charity, and who were maintaining life on doles of a pennyworth of Indian meal a day, given by bishops and priests with aims largely derived from American liberality, and after seeing these things, I have read in an official report of the poor law inspectors that 'there is no exceptional distress—nothing beyond what the poor law is capable of meeting.' I have seen thousands of acres of grass-land reverting to a state of nature from want of cultivation—land which once supported thousands of families. And on the very outskirts of these lands, on bog and moor, and the poorest soil heavily encumbered with masses of stone, there are thousands of people reduced to starvation and kept alive by alms."

minuteness the economic condition and prospects of the land, I cannot think that in a country where four millions of acres of reclaimable land are calling out pitifully for labor, where thousands of families of agricultural habits and of laborious instincts are pleading for work, and hungering for the tenancy of deserted farms, where labor is becoming scarce, where the population is deteriorating in quality by the continual exportation of its strongest and most promising elements, that in such a country, and under such circumstances, Englishmen should readily resign themselves to accept the continued banishment of the flower of the population to a foreign soil, as the best and the only means of meeting this great national difficulty.

"In the parish of Tuillagobegley, East and West, including Gweedore and Meenculady (County Donegal), there are 68,550 acres of land, most of which is reclaimed and unutilized moorland and waste and boggy upland, with a population of 1,777 families, numbering 9,636 persons, and the annual valuation is £4,000. In this parish alone there are 20,000 acres of waste land, about one-half of which could be fairly considered as available for settlement. Five congested townlands of the district, including 4,895 acres, have an annual valuation of only £468 and support a population of 313 families. This valuation includes the houses which the tenants themselves have put up. In this parish the peasantry have literally reclaimed from the moor every acre of existing arable land they occupy; they have put up every fence, made every drain, and built their own cottages. They have been deprived of nearly the whole of the mountain pasture which was from time immemorial the support of their scanty herds. The ordinary course has been to plant a peasant and his family on from five to ten acres of reclaimable moor. The land of which the Griffith's valuation is one penny to three pence per acre, and which would be over valued at any rent that could be named, is let at first at a peat rent, some landlords requiring, however, from £1 to £1 10s entrance fine. Digging out the sods wherewith to construct a hut for himself and his family, the peasant proceeds to the work of reclamation. The process of reclamation practised by a Donegal peasant is simple. A portion of the bog is fenced in and roughly drained; then it is "peared and burnt," that is to say, the top sods of peat and heather are cut away and dried, formed into heaps and reduced to ashes, a dressing of gravel or lime from the sub-soil and sea weeds from the shore is worked in along with the ashes from the burning, and a crop of potatoes or cabbage is sown. The ashes and sea weeds are rich in compounds of potash, and the sub-soil, gravel, helps to consolidate the new bog mounds, and in this way a fair crop is obtained. Year by year the work proceeds, new ground being broken in until the bulk of the holding is brought into cultivation. Thus, at the end of from five to seven years, land not worth sixteen acres a acre has grown into a modest holding of mixed arable land, capable of supporting in primitive fashion a family of content with bare subsistence. The attached privilege of pasture on the mountain has yielded, perhaps, some surplus of the savings."

Could preserving industry be more unrequited than what is thus graphically described by this outspoken Englishman? But how has the toil of years, this ceaseless struggle to overcome what was wild and barren in nature, been rewarded? Let Dr. Hart answer:—"Continued on 6th page."

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(By Cable from Special Irish News Agency) LONDON, Sept. 15.—The new campaign has been opened amidst intense popular excitement in Galway and Waterford. West and East awoke! Aggressive addresses were made at the meetings on Sunday by Messrs. P. B. O'Connor, Harrington, Davitt, Kenny, and Mayne. A striking incident of the meeting in Galway was the presentation of an address by the laborers of the county to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the author of the Laborers' Bill. The local leaders and the priests are endeavoring to make the Laborers' Act really useful.

SEEKING MARWOOD'S SHOES.

Numerous applications for Marwood's post have been received from all classes of the community, including lawyers, doctors, retired army and navy officers. Since Marwood executed a number of Irishmen, the office of hangman has become exceedingly popular in England.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

The probability of foreign complications is daily increasing. The Echo of to-day calls attention to the danger to England of starvation in the event of a war with a great maritime power. The annual food importation amounts to five hundred million dollars.

THE LITTLE BIDEAU MURDER.

Mann Pleads Guilty and is Sentenced to be Hanged on October 13th.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The trial of Frederick Mann charged with the murder of the Cooke family at Little Bideau took place to-day at the assizes, Miss Lordship Justice Amour presiding. The Court opened at half past twelve o'clock. After the regular form of swearing the jury was gone through the Mann case was called. N. J. McDonald, of Oronaval, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. John Maxwell, of L'Orignal, for the prisoner. No evidence was given, however, the prisoner pleading guilty to the several charges against him. His Lordship gave the sentence of death at once, the substance of which is that the prisoner Frederick Mann should be hanged by the neck until dead, on the 13th day of October. The best of order prevailed throughout the day.

A FRAGMENT.

Can yonder orb, whose glorious zone silvers the sable robes of night, The same orb that first was known to bath the infant earth in light? Chaotic darkness that destroyed throughout the new Creation's pale, And, as by magic, far and wide illumined mountain top and vale!

The thought how grand! that, thro' the years, thousands count since first thro' space, That orb revolved, she yet appears In plenitude of youth and grace! Babylon's mighty domes, once seen With her reflected charms aglow, For ages unperceived have been, Whilst bright as e'er those charms still show.

Prond Queen of Night! hadst thou a tonus What wondrous lore couldst thou disclose Of things that, all unknown, were known? The world pre-Adamite thou know'st: Before the deluge was, thou wert— Kingdoms thou sawest rise and fall, Ages and empires, and thou wert To hewing wildernesses all!

Agas ere Joshua lived and fought, For aye the cause of right divine, Or send Nero vainly sought, That sacred cause to undermine— Ere Freedom's—Lad's abortion born Of vanity and proud pride, Had dared, for mere fame's sake, to scorn The truths that Faith Revealed supplied—

Didst thou benignly smile on earth, True to thy glorious mission seem— Sponse of the Day—King from thy birth And babe—Creation's sponsor Queen! Aye, and in me, O Queen of Night, His grandest works fade from the land, Judged by the Great Creator's plan, As footprints from the tidal sand!

W. O. FARMER.

Montreal, September, 1883.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST.

HUGH J. HASTINGS, EDITOR OF THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER."

Hugh J. Hastings, proprietor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, died at his residence, 13th Street, N. Y., on the evening of the 12th inst., at seven o'clock. He met with the accident which caused his illness while returning to his home from a fair given in aid of the Church of Our Lady the Star of the Sea, in Long Branch, on Monday evening, September 3. The pleasure in which he was driving was run into by a truck, and he was thrown violently to the ground. His physician found him suffering from a contusion on the hip and right shoulder. He was unconscious a great part of the time from that evening until his death.

Hugh Hastings was a genial, whole-souled Irishman, whose hearty hospitality endeared him to all who had the happiness to enjoy it. He was a man, too, who carved out his own fortunes, who made his own way in the world with nothing to back him but plenty of brains, any amount of pluck and more than a large share of determination. He came from good old North of Ireland stock, inheriting from his sturdy forefathers a love of sport, of good living and unbounded cheer. He came, too, of a long-lived race, and used to talk of a grandfather who lived to be older than a century, and of other ancestors who survived to good patriarchal ages. Those who saw him in the fullness of health and strength on the day before the unfortunate accident occurred would have predicted for him many long years of active life and usefulness. But though he has gone from among us, suddenly called away, his memory will survive fresh and green in the hearts of hosts of people who knew him and loved him. He came to this country a boy of eight, with his mother, brothers and sisters, and joined his father, who had quite recently landed some time previously. The little family landed at Quebec and went to Albany by way of Lake Champlain. They made their home there, and young Hugh worked for some time in a dry goods store. He afterward came to New York and found a place in a store. He was an ambitious youth, and his aspirations were not to be bounded by the four walls of a warehouse. He sought something more congenial, and in 1843 he embarked in journalism, becoming a reporter on the Albany Daily Atlas. His bright intellect and his keen and lively pen made themselves felt very soon. He was given a column to himself, and filled it with such a collection of quips and witticisms and of satirical stings that he became renowned and feared. There were both oil and vinegar in his column, and those who offended him tasted the sharpness of his steel. Such a genius among the prosy and ponderous fellows who used to write for Albany papers came as an electric light among a lot of tallow candles. Long and labored articles used to be the fashion, but Hastings introduced the short, incisive paragraph teeming with barbs, and waged fierce war against the solemn sermons of the daily press. He gained a name, as has been hinted before, but he failed to make money. The newspaper man of that day was poorly paid, and it is hardly to be wondered to be in the least extravagant the probability of saving was but slight.

Mr. Hastings, after a few years' reporting, had the ambition to have a paper of his own. He only had \$1.50 in ready cash, but he had, low of ready wit and enterprise. Then, again, he had the hope and the ardor of youth, and what else; or even could, withstand these potent spells? He started the Albany Knickerbocker, and from its first number it was a great success. In less than two years it had the largest circulation in Albany, and its articles were quoted all over the State. With such a paper at his back, and living in such a hotbed of political activity as Albany, his driving into politics was a matter of course.

In politics Mr. Hastings was earnest and active. In the campaign of 1844 he was one of Henry Clay's warmest supporters. He was a great friend of General Taylor, who made him Collector of the Port of Albany, which position he retained until his removal by President Fillmore. Mr. Hastings was very much attached to Mr.

William H. Seward, and their friendship continued steadfast until the latter's death. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention held at Baltimore (the last one of that party), and on every ballot he voted against Fillmore and in favor of General Scott. He was made Clerk of the State Senate in 1854, and was the last Whig clerk of that body. He took an active part in organizing the Republican party, to which he clung ever since. He was always a staunch friend of the colored race, and did all in his power to obtain their freedom.

In 1868 he came to New York and joined the staff of the Commercial Advertiser, under the direction of Thurlow Wead. Not long afterward ill-health compelled Wead to retire, and Hastings bought a controlling interest in the paper. He made it a very lively sheet. Previous to his taking charge of it brilliancy was not its feature. The Commercial's circulation bounded up. It became a capital paying property. It is said that not long ago Mr. Hastings refused \$500,000 for his interest in it. It continued to prosper. He was a short man, of compact build, with a round, shapely head and a full face that was always clean shaven, and he naturally wore a genial expression. A green necktie was apparently his delight, and either a silk or slouch hat his preference. His jovial disposition and many personal acts of kindness won for him a large circle of friends. He was a staunch Roman Catholic and a generous contributor to all its charities. He was a very generous man, and gave a great deal to charity. He was regarded as one of the first Roman Catholic laymen of Albany, and held much the same position there that Eugene Kelly does here. He and his wife were constantly getting up fairs. He was a great friend of Archbishop McCloskey, and was instrumental in getting that dignitary promoted to be Cardinal. He succeeded in spite of the efforts of Dean Richmond and others to get Bishop Timon of Buffalo promoted to the place. Hastings got Mr. Seward to send a secret agent to Rome in the interest of Archbishop McCloskey. He had the faculty of making people talk. He could draw them out without talking much himself. He was fond of saying that he grasped his friends to him with hooks of steel.

Hugh Hastings' death will be widely mourned. He had friends all over the country. He was distinguished both as a politician and as a journalist. The funeral of Hugh Hastings this morning at St. Leo's Church, was largely attended. The floral offerings were abundant and rich. Among those present were Saragata Rollin, Thomas G. Acton, Senator Pierce of Brooklyn, Gen. Asplwall, U. S. Senator Blair, Wm. Florence, Thomas Murphy, Miss Harriet Weed, Fredk. Seward, Jesse Seligman, John Kelly, Gen. Burke, Senator Blxby, President White of Cornell University, Gen. Porter. The attaches of the Commercial were present in a body. Low Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fathers Ducey and Toley, the former delivering brief but impressive eulogies. The pall-bearers were President Arthur, Roscoe Conkling, Hugh J. Jewett, Jay Gould, Samuel Sloan, Gen. Eckert, Jenkins Van Schaick, Wm. G. Weed, of Albany, Isaac W. England, J. Nelson Tappen, and John Hoey. The remains were taken to Albany.

The Established Church Profiting by the Liquor Traffic—Increase in Cattle Disease—Serious Quarrel Between England and Australia—The Popularity of Capt. Boycott—Providing for His Cat.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Sun writes: Canon Wilberforce has made a vigorous attack upon the holding by the Established Church of its immense properties in public houses, a number of the most prosperous gin palaces being maintained under its direct administration. The Church in London has long since admitted its inability to deal with the spiritual needs of the poor, but a recent report of the committee which inquired into its public house property, shows that it has no surplus or difficulty in maintaining the liquor traffic. Strenuous efforts have kept this scandal quiet and prevented the impairment of the Church revenues, which the application of a remedy would entail. It would appear, however, that the facts are about to see the light, and that a vigorous agitation has been begun and will be efficiently prosecuted.

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IRISH AFFAIRS

Enthusiastic League Meetings.

M'DERMOTT!

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—Six men in Tuillamore prison charged with murdering Constable Brown have been discharged for lack of evidence.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—A man named Sullivan a caretaker, was shot dead at Killarney last night by some person unknown.

An abortive attempt was made to-day at the town of Kells, County of Meath, to evict a man named Farrelly. He had strongly barricaded his doors and windows and otherwise prepared himself for defence. When the officers appeared they were received with a shower of sticks and stones, and boiling water was poured over them from above. Their reception was so hot and the house so well defended that they were obliged to retreat. Farrelly is still in possession.

Doctor and Patrick Connolly and their sister Catherine were arraigned for a further examination at Bruff yesterday. The prisoners are charged with being implicated in a conspiracy to murder a rent warmer, named John Carroll, for the purpose of obtaining his property, which they had planned to come into possession of by means of a will to which they had forged the rent warmer's name. These facts were sworn to by one Dinan at a former examination of the prisoners, who also stated that he had been offered £50 of the sum expected to be realized from Carroll's property for putting Carroll out of the way. At yesterday's hearing further evidence was adduced corroborative of that already given, and the prisoners were fully committed for trial.

The Cork police, acting on information which has recently come into the possession of the authorities, have discovered and seized 197 dynamite cartridges.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Farnell has paid off the mortgage on his estate of £12,000 from the proceeds of the testimonial fund. LONDON, Sept. 11.—James McDermott, the alleged dynamiter, was again remanded to-day, the prosecution not being ready. McDermott gave the following to the press:—"I am not permitted to see newspapers and consequently am ignorant of what is going on. I have just been informed that James Malley, styling himself a refugee from Cork, has been

ventilating his opinions in America about me. I never heard of Malley. That he is a fugitive from justice is probable, but in claiming to be a political refugee there is no doubt that Malley is a dangerous imposter."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—James McDermott, the alleged Brooklyn dynamiter, who has been examined three times, was discharged to-day, the evidence being insufficient.

DENOUNCING THE LAND ACT AND URGING A PARLIAMENT FOR IRELAND—POSSIBLY FORTY-FIVE LADDERES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—Large and enthusiastic demonstrations were held this evening at Carrickfergus and Limorick under the auspices of the Irish National League. Both meetings were addressed by prominent Irish speakers, who urged the necessity of electing Home Rulers to represent them in Parliament, and claimed that to ensure the prosperity of their country Ireland must have a Parliament, not only in name, but in reality. The Land Act was denounced as entirely inadequate, and they declared that it should be remedied so as to enable occupiers to become owners by purchase on instalments covering a long period. Legislation was also necessary for the better protection of Irish laborers, and the wholesale poisoning of forty-five laborers on the farm of F. A. Leigh of Rosegarland was instanced as a sad and flagrant wrong, and one in which the laborer has no redress. It seems that Mr. Leigh discovered a helter on his farm sick with dry murrain. By his orders the animal was shot and salted, and part of it was served out to his laborers in the harvest field. All of those who ate of the meat were taken sick, and the medical officer said they were suffering from the symptoms of an irritant poison. Although six of the laborers have since died, and the physicians who attended them during their illness testified that their death was caused by an irritant poison and that he believed the deleterious substance was conveyed in the beef, no steps have been taken toward the prosecution of Mr. Leigh or the recompensing of the relatives of the victims.

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CAPT. BOYCOTT.

Mr. Davitt's recent utterances are regarded with attention, and the report of his serious illness is unfounded. There is no uncertain sound about what he says when he tells his hearers that landlordism is to be extinguished by boycotting. Capt. Boycott relinquished an obnoxious post, and he is to-day the most popular man in Ireland after the Irish National leaders themselves. The landlords will have to abandon their position, and the popularity may or may not come afterward.

CATTLE DISEASE.

There is a serious increase in cattle disease all over England. In Leicestershire there is literally not an uninfected farm. But in some districts the malady takes so mild a form that the farmers are letting it run through the herds. This rapid development of the disease cannot fail to have its interest for American cattle growers.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

A very serious quarrel between England and her Australasian colonies seems to be brewing, and the personal unpopularity of Lord Derby at the Colonial Office is largely conducive to its development. The Liberal Government has never made a worse appointment, and the Countess mere than shares the unpopularity of her husband. As Marchioness of Salisbury she was much disliked, but in an official station her peculiarities are more widely offensive. The position taken by the Government on the New Guinea and New Hebrides questions is enraging the representative colonists here, and is likely to be practically repeated before long.

IRELAND LOOKING UP.

Mr. Healy, who ought to know, says Ireland is looking up. She is certainly going ahead, for the first long electric tramway in the world was opened yesterday, to run from the railway, terminus at Portrush to the Giant's Causeway. Sir George Boyer, a distinguished lawyer, died lately, and his will has been probated. He left a large estate, and bequeathed his heart to St. John's Church, in Ormond street, which he built. It has been placed in a silver casket on the altar. He also provided for the care of his cat during that animal's lifetime.

A butcher says that the housekeeper who asks for white real encourages law breaking and buys poor meat. The whiteness is due simply to the loss of blood, the animal having been bled twenty-four hours before it was slaughtered. The farmers do the bleeding because the meat commands a better price.

POPE LEO'S GREAT LETTER.

THE PAPACY NOT AFRAID OF HISTORY.

Modern "Conspiracy Against Truth."

PAPAL SERVICES TO ITALY.

How Tyrants were Assisted by the Holy See.

THE FOLLY OF TRYING TO SUBVERT THE PAPACY.

The gravest and most suggestive of the recent utterances of Pope Leo XIII. is the admirable letter addressed by him to Cardinal de Luca, the Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Church to Cardinal J. B. Pittre, its Librarian, and to Cardinal Heronothor, Keeper of the Vatican Archives. The following substantial translation of it is given by the Catholic Review:—"Often considering the acts chiefly relied upon by those who strive to bring suspicion and odium on the Church and the Roman Pontificate, we observed that their attacks were directed with considerable force and craft against the history of Christianity; most especially that part which embraces the acts of the Roman Pontiffs in their bearing and connection with Italian affairs. Some bishops of our country having adverted to the same point, they said they were affected no less by the evils that arose from this source than by the fear of the evil to come. For they act alike unjustly and perilously who yield more to their hatred of the Roman Pontificate than to their truth, manifestly designing to force into the service of revolutions in Italy the memory of former times, disguised by false colors. Accordingly, as it is our duty to save from damage not only other rights of the Church, but her own very dignity and the glory of the Apostolic See, and wishing, truth to be victorious, and Italians to recognize whence the very great sum of their benefits was received in the past, and is to be hoped for in the future, we have resolved to impart to you, our dear sons, our designs, and commit them to your wisdom to be executed."

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THE PAPACY NOT AFRAID OF HISTORY.

If any one considers with a calm mind, free from prejudice, the undeffiled monuments of history, they of themselves spontaneously and magnificently vindicate the Church and the Pontificate. For in them may be seen the true nature and greatness of Christian institutions; amid brave fights and signal victories the divine power and valor of the Church is beheld, and by the clear evidence of the facts, stand and shine forth the great benefits conferred by very great Pontiffs on all nations, and the greater ones, on those nations in whose bosoms the providence of God established the Apostolic See. Wherefore, it was by no means agreeable to those who sought by every means and contention to assail the Pontificate itself, to spare history the witness of such achievements. They assailed its integrity, and that with such art and wantonness, that the very weapons which were best adapted to repel assaults, they twisted into arms of attack.

HISTORICAL ENEMIES AN OLD ENEMY.

This method of attack was used three centuries before, by among others, the Centurians of Magdeburg; who, inasmuch as the authors and partisans of the new opinions had been unable to overthrow the defenses of Catholic doctrine, throwing themselves into a new species of battle-line, drove the Church into historical controversies. Nearly all the schools, which had revolted against the old teaching, renewed the example of the Centurians and what was far more distressing, some Catholics and Italians followed the same course. Accordingly, with that purpose which we have described, the smallest vestiges of antiquity were scrutinized; silly fables were published; fiction, refuted a hundred times, yet reiterated a hundred times. Often mutilating, or throwing cunningly into the shade what was, as it were, the grander phase of history, they took a pleasure in passing over in silence glorious deeds and memorable events; their minds being eagerly set upon hunting after and exaggerating a rash, an imprudent act, to be free from which altogether is more difficult than comforts with human nature. Nay, they seemed to suffer themselves to penetrate into the questionable secrets of domestic life with a perverse sagacity, gleaning therefrom and portraying what might seem most easily adapted to gratify the appetite of the people for show and ridicule. Among the very great Pontiffs, even those who were eminent for their virtues were reflected upon and abused as avaricious, proud, domineering; the purposes of those whose actions could not be shown their glory were censured; and a thousand times the mad cry was heard that the Church was hostile to the progress of intelligence, the civilization of nations. Notably, the civil power of the Roman Pontiffs, established by a Divine design to save their independence and majesty, founded upon the best title and memorable for countless benefits, was made the target of the sharpest arrows of falsehood and malignity.

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