

thus derived from France alone where 200,000 Italian workmen are settled being computed to amount to five millions sterling. But are we to find that the unfortunate Italian will rather look for a remedy, as the saying is, to a hair of the dog that bit him, than towards those safe old paths in which, however poor his country may have been, and the *Spectator* gives particulars that show much of its fertility to exist in the imagination only, he had at least friends and comforters at hand to help him in his need, will he finally proceed further with the Revolution or turn upon it and retrace his steps? On this decision depends a great deal.

THE English Radicals are showing their teeth.

THE RADICALS Mr. Chamberlain, their spokesman, declares that they will do everything possible to them for the purpose of opposing the Irish National party and UNVEILED. thwarting the interests of Home Rule. This is only what we might reasonably have expected, and, we may almost say, it is as it should be.

We must have been dull, indeed, not to know that there was but little probability that the good will of the Radical party would attend upon the Irish cause. Here and there, indeed, a man distinguished among them, and of better faith than their general body, might be reckoned upon as a firm friend of Ireland. Such, for example, is Mr. Cowen to the best of our belief, and we shall be surprised if he is found wanting. Mr. Goldwin Smith, however, has more fully represented the mind of his party—and who more than he has ever insulted or tried to injure the national cause. He has even asserted that if Home Rule were granted, the Radicals, when they came into power, would make it one of their first objects to overthrow it once more. The Radicals, in fact, can only see in an Ireland making her own laws, and prospering in all steadiness and moderation, an element in the Empire strongly opposed to their policy—which, being reduced to its true meaning, simply aims, like the revolution on the Continent, at Communism and the abolition of all religion. We have never had any friends in men of this school, and although pretences have been made by such men, not only in England—as by Mr. Bradlaugh now and then—but even among ourselves, in the persons of some of Mr. Bradlaugh's admirers and champions, all that was feigned was done for the purpose of securing some object totally different from that pretended, and wholly at variance with the interests of Irishmen, and this, for our own part, we saw at the time as clearly almost as we see it now. Ireland is looking forward with hope to no form of extreme democracy. A democracy is out of harmony with all her traditions, and is at variance with the character of her people. She desires no change in the nature of the Imperial Government, and is better pleased to remain under the monarchical than under the republican establishment. She desires only a full measure of justice from the Government that actually exists, and if that were once granted she would be found one of the Government's chief supports in the stormy times that are ahead of it. We need hardly say that her intention is to remain Catholic, and one of the chief points insisted upon by the advocates of Home Rule is that under it she would have the power of directing the education of her people, so that Catholic truth might be fully and faithfully taught among them, and the restrictions removed from such teaching that under a Protestant, or worse still an infidel, government must ever be placed upon it. The only interference that would result from Home Rule in Ireland with the action of non-Catholics would be, according to the best of our belief, that of prohibiting displays most hurtful to the feelings of the people and insulting to their faith, and which, in connection especially with that absurd and mischievous system called the "Irish Church Missions," have been allowed to prevail too long. But a Catholic people could not be blamed for protecting the best sentiments of their hearts from outrage, nor could it be complained that in doing that only which the Imperial Government has done to protect Hindoo and Mahomedan populations, they were passing any reactionary measures or interfering with the due liberty of the Protestant subject. Ireland's intention, nevertheless, to remain Catholic is that which the most makes her detestable in the eyes of English Radicals. Have we not here, indeed, the true brethren of those who abroad have persecuted the Church? Mr. Parnell was condemned because he once, with a desire to make the case of Ireland known to all sorts and conditions of men, held some communication with M. Rochefort and others of the extreme Revolutionists, but the Bishop of Nottingham has shown that they who follow the English Liberal leaders are in the train of men who are pronounced Garibaldians and in sympathy with the Revolution in its worst form. And all that the Liberals are in this respect, the Radicals are in an advanced degree. A chief feature in their plans, as they are now drawn out, is that one common to the whole revolutionary world, and which among ourselves has so long been established and prominent—that is the secularisation of education. This has been allotted a principal place in all the electioneering speeches so far reported to us, and is destined to occupy a large share of attention. And here we have another link uniting the Radicals of England with the Communists and Secret Societies of

the Continent. The mandate went forth long since from those Societies, as Masonic authorities now acknowledge, that the education of the whole world should be made irreligious, and obedience to it will soon be the rule in great Britain as elsewhere. But will Ireland be spared? will the Societies overlook her and suffer her to retain her faith without being subjected to another, and, if a less violent, a more insidious and dangerous, and not less cruel persecution than any of those hitherto undergone by her? The men who must deal with this matter are merciless in the pursuance of their object, and it is not to be expected that they will relent. We have said that the opposition offered by the Radicals to the cause of Ireland is as it should be, and we have spoken advisedly. The Radicals being what they are, and Ireland being what she is, we have no desire to see any union or common bond of sympathy between them. We must judge of every system as we see it brought to perfection, and it is not as yet to England that we must look to judge of Radicalism. There still it is only in its infancy, and, even though the child may be promising, we desire to see it developed before venturing an opinion as to the capabilities or destinies of the fully grown being. But if we look abroad we shall see it in its completion,—Radicalism has attained to its full stature in France for example, and, though for the time it is in some degree restrained there, we have seen it acting without fetters of any kind, and we still see it in a great degree of freedom.—Its justice, humanity, and brotherly love, are manifested in such doings as those of the great Revolution, and of the outbreak of the Commune fourteen years ago—repeated in a modified form and at intervals ever since, even up to the present, as witness certain explosions a month or two since, once more at Monceaux les Mines where they occurred on a larger scale a year or two ago.—Its morality is well illustrated in that description given by Mr. M. Arnold of the stage, the literature, and art of Paris,—wherein the worship of uncleanness is set forth, and shown to be a leading point in the religion of those who have no faith.—It was for the purpose of reducing the whole world to such a frame of mind that the Secret Societies issued their decree with respect to education,—and English Radicals who are now preparing to act upon that decree are giving a proof that they also are willing to advance along the path on which their French brethren have preceded them.—It is well then, we say, that there should be a wide division between them and the people of Ireland, and may it broaden, and still grow broader every day—but the only hope that Ireland has of escaping from the imposition upon her also of the secular system is the establishment of a Parliament to frame the particular laws that she needs. In the programme therefore, of the English Radicals we see a fresh incentive to work in the national cause.—Meantime, behold the predicament in which English Catholics, who reject the advice of the Bishop of Nottingham are placed. They form a party united on the one hand with the Orangemen of Ulster and on the other with the Radicals of Great Britain. They are sacrificing the faith and future of their children to their violent and inhuman prejudices. They prefer the alliance of the devil, in short, to that of the Irish national party, and they shall have their reward. There is no hope for their schools except that which lies in the defence of them to be made by Mr. Parnell and his party, and those who reject Mr. Parnell because they foolishly, if they are sincere, identify him with M. Rochefort and the revolutionists, only that they may subject themselves to the imperious and unscrupulous control of the Secret Societies, go as the saying is, from the frying-pan into the fire. But whatever may be the temper or the fate of English Catholics, we are gratified, as we have said, to see the division that exists between those of Ireland and Radicalism made plain and emphasised. It gives a further assurance of the soundness of the Irish cause and recommends it to Heaven.

THE TRUE We have already referred to the work done by the priesthood and religious orders among the sufferers from the cholera in Spain. By every mail that reaches the Colony fresh testimony is brought to a similar effect. Now we are told of the Cardinal Archbishop of Seville dead on what is to the Catholic ecclesiastic the familiar "field of honour" that is in assiduous attendance on his stricken people. Now we hear of the Archbishop of Granada who sells all that he possesses in order to devote the proceeds to the relief of his poor. And now of a Bishop of a southern diocese who having nothing else left carries his episcopal ring to the pawn-broker that he may obtain a loan—the pawn-broker refusing the pledge but lending the sum required. Again the Madrid correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes as follows.—"The Sisters of Charity are behaving splendidly; they die in great numbers and their places are immediately filled by others. I cannot," he continues, "tell precisely the numbers of the Sisters who have died by the bedsides of the patients since the cholera began, but they can be counted by scores." But who can picture the calm bravery of those Sisters, of the living as they replace the dead with the certainty of death before them, with the terrible spectacle of the contorted, discoloured, corpses of those who have died in agony unspeakable before their eyes—and assured that a miracle only can