

proceeding as a good joke. The result has proved how greatly they were mistaken. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the defeated party should cast about for reasons to account for defeat, nor is it surprising to find them suggesting reasons calculated to raise a prejudice against their successful opponents. Such a mode of action gratifies wounded feelings, and not unfrequently lays the foundation of a telling policy for the future.

Speaking of this election, the 'Evening Star' says, "One thing is suggested by the result of yesterday's election, and of certain reports that have reached us; and it is worthy of serious consideration. We have all heard of block-voting under ecclesiastical influence. There is good reason to believe that to a certain extent that was resorted to. We do not think Mr. WALES was a party to it, nor even perhaps consulted; but it is exerted occasionally to keep a talented opponent out of Parliament, as well as to put a less dangerous one in; and Mr. BARTON seems to have been more feared than Mr. WALES." A report to this effect reached us also. We heard that the Deacons and Elders of certain churches had exerted themselves very much indeed in favor of one of the candidates. But we cannot see any crime in their having done so. They broke no law, human or Divine; trespassed on no man's rights or privileges, and they only did what their opponents were doing all over the city, viz., exerted themselves in favour of their friend. There is really no reason why their canvassing should have called forth the animadversion of our contemporary; or incited him to threats, which we have no doubt will prove impotent. The 'Evening Star' continues, "It is advisable these things should be borne in mind in anticipation of another election, for it is absolutely necessary that every elector should be left politically and religiously free in the exercise of his vote. A system of combination on one side will render it necessary on the other." Certainly. And it was the system of combination on the part of Mr. BARTON's friends, that rendered combination of Mr. WALES' friends necessary. But what was right and proper on the part of the former, was extremely wrong on the part of the latter; more particularly as it appears ecclesiastical persons had the audacity to exercise their rights as citizens. The 'Star' is innately intolerant of ecclesiastics. They should not dare to open their mouths except indeed in praise and advocacy of the friends of the 'Evening Star' and of Mr. VOGEL. To exert themselves in this direction would of course be most reasonable and patriotic, and not at all censurable! But to oppose Mr. BARTON, who was resolved to do his best to keep Mr. VOGEL in power for—ever?—was a heinous offence, to be punished by political ostracism at least.

THE 'DAILY TIMES' TRUCULENT!

IN its issue of the 30th, our contemporary says, in reference to the immigrants from Ireland, by the Asia, "We have it on the very best authority, that of the female immigrants just arrived by the Asia, thirty-three of them were selected from the Queenstown Reformatory. Immigration is a most necessary thing for the benefit of the Colony, but the importation of certified scum is anything but desirable." We beg to assure our contemporary that there is no Reformatory at all in Queenstown, and that consequently "his best authority" has played him false on this occasion. Then, as to the statement of that roaring patriot 'The Tipperary Advocate,' we are in a position to say that his statement is an exaggeration. Indeed, it appears from Mr. ALLAN's report that only 86 single females came from Ireland, and consequently, two hundred of these could not have come from the Cork workhouse. Such patriots, as the 'Tipperary Advocate' have been, and are, the curse of the country.

But what are we to say of the hideous conduct of the 'Daily Times?' For a long time it was impossible to get immigrants from Ireland. At last, when the labour market is well supplied and winter approaches, a couple of hundred from Ireland are landed on our shores, and the way in which our contemporary greets them is to blast their character by a calumny.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN.

CABLEGRAMS tell us that this venerable prelate and illustrious confessor has been deprived of his See by the German Government. This is untrue. Neither the German, nor any other Civil Government, can deprive a Bishop of his See. The POPE—the Vicar of CHRIST—and he alone, has power to take away his diocese from a Bishop. That the German Go-

vernment has striven to usurp the jurisdiction of the Church and of the Holy See, and insensibly attempted to degrade this great Archbishop, there is no doubt whatever. This *parvenu* Government has confiscated His Grace's property, and meanly withheld his revenues; has cast him into prison, and in every way impeded him in the exercise of his jurisdiction and the discharge of his duties, and procured the sentence of his deposition in its law courts. All this is also true; but it is powerless to make him cease to be Archbishop of POSEN in reality, in fact, and in effect. The Archbishop of POSEN holds his See by authority of the Church, and not of the German Government; and let the tyranny of that Government be ever so great, Archbishop of POSEN he still is, and will continue to be in spite of and in defiance of the German Emperor; and he is, and will be acknowledged as such, not only by the universal Church, but by all the faithful in Posen, and throughout the newly-constituted Empire. What has Prince BISMARCK, and his followers, gained by this proceeding? Two thousand pounds sterling per annum! and, in addition, the indignation and disaffection of millions of honest men. With all his victorious soldiers, and enormous power, the German EMPEROR is unable to conquer one Bishop! or to compel one diocese to become either heretical or schismatical.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

By the arrival of the Omeo we have later English and Australian news, but with one or two exceptions the items are unimportant. From Germany we read that the work of persecution and spoliation still goes on. The hand of the oppressor is still raised, and when it falls, the weak and unoffending are his victims. The heroic and venerable LUDOWICZ, Archbishop of Posen, who had been heavily fined and imprisoned for refusing to obey the tyrannical commands of his persecutors, according to a telegram from Berlin, has in addition been deprived of his See. This will be glad news to the sympathisers with Prince BISMARCK in his struggle of might against right, and his crusade against personal liberty and religious freedom. In England the contest between the labourers and their masters still continues. Hodge has at length discovered the value of his labour, and is determined to have it. In Somersetshire a dispute occurred, and a suggestion for arbitration being distinctly refused on the part of the farmers, a lock-out was the consequence. Formerly, these lock-outs generally ended in ruin and loss to the labourer; but with so many fields open for enterprise, and the means for emigrating always at hand, the tables are now turned, and labour is in a position to dictate its own terms. Under these circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that instead of eating up their small resources during the struggle, being a burden on their fellows, and finally yielding to necessity, the agricultural labourers are emigrating in numbers. In the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. LOWTHER, in reply to a question from Mr. MCARTHUR—an old Australian Colonist—as to whether the Government had received official confirmation of the cession of Fiji, denied that such had been received. He promised that all papers relative to Fijian matters should be laid before the House, and that the Commissioners' Report on the question should receive the attention of the Government. In Victoria, the elections seem to be the all-absorbing topic of interest. The nominations for the third and last batch were made on the 16th ult. Of the thirty-seven seats to be filled, thirty-five are to be contested, amongst them those sought by two former Premiers—Sir JAMES MCCULLOCH, and Sir JOHN O'SHANASSY. Both candidates are opposed by journalists, and though the telegram states that the return of Sir JOHN is doubtful, he has fought the battles of Kilmore too often, and is too well tried to be set aside for a new man. As the polling-day was fixed for the 22nd ult., we may look for the result by the next mail, when it will be seen if the FRANCIS Ministry, which ousted Sir CHARLES DUFFY from office, still possesses the confidence of the country. Amongst the other items of intelligence, we observe that the ex-Premier of Victoria sailed for Europe by the last mail steamer.

A Reuter's telegram reported that a number of London Catholics had arrived at Rome for the purpose of requesting the Pope to bless a pilgrimage when English Catholics intended to make to that city next winter. The proposed pilgrimage, we are informed, will have the Holy Land, not Rome, for its final destination. The pilgrims will leave this country next Lent, and go first to Rome to ask the blessing of his Holiness the Pope, and after visiting the Seven Churches will travel by way of Brindisi to Jaffa, which is a day's journey from Jerusalem. It is expected they will be away two months from the country. Catholics from the Sister Isle will, of course, be invited to join the pilgrimage.