

Ireland. It is, in plain English, because their policy is utterly "alien" towards the people of Ireland, and because they will persist in governing a Catholic country as if it were a Protestant one. Hence the influence of property totally fails them, the Irish electors, though as well disposed to oblige their landlords as men can be, not being such miserable slaves as to go up to vote for the maligners of their religion, the vilifiers of their clergy, and the avowed enemies of their country. The Tories may set up the cry of "No-Popery," and abuse Ireland and the Irish as long as they like, but they will have in return, as often as they appeal to the empire, an enormous Irish majority against them—such a majority in fact as that which now stands between them and office. With Ireland hostile, neither the tenants-at-will nor the freemen can restore them to power.

[From the Globe.]

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS—PROGRESS OF REFORM.

It is true that in many cases, and especially in counties, the number of voters for the Conservatives has been very considerably augmented. This has not been, however, at the expense of the Liberals. The Tory ranks are not swelled by desertions from the array of their opponents, but by fresh recruits pressed into their service. The facilities of making voters in counties are so much greater than in towns as to account for the superior success of Tory manoeuvres in the former. If the ten-pound qualification in a town could be gained by non-residents, as the forty-shilling freehold in a county can be, we should see a corresponding increase in the number of Tory voters in the borough constituencies to that which has taken place in counties. In the boroughs they can do nothing but by registering their own party and striking off their opponents; and in this, partly owing to the supineness of the Liberals and partly to their own superior organization, they have been successful. But the number of voters who have deserted the Liberal party is altogether inconsiderable. Those who supported the first Reform candidates have almost uniformly remained constant to the cause they espoused. They have seen no reason to abandon their party or deny their principles,—and, unless under the influence of a pressure they were unable to resist, they have done neither.

And there has been nothing in the events of the last few years to shake the confidence of any in the soundness of those principles which the Reform government at first announced as its guide, and by which it has been uniformly actuated. There has been no rash and inconsiderate progress along an unknown and dangerous path. There has been no endeavour to tamper with the principles of the constitution or to introduce any changes but such as were in complete conformity with the established habits and settled forms of the nation. There has been nothing destructive—nothing purely experimental. Government has acted as became those who felt that they had to reform, not to create—to improve—not to originate. They have been guided by a constant reference to existing circumstances, and they have been really and substantially conservative in the reforms they have carried and proposed; but they have not been so solicitous about the form as to suffer the spirit to escape.—They have not permitted a blind and unreasoning veneration for the past to check them in their efforts for the present. They have not sacrificed the practical to the sentimental.—Touching nothing without the most urgent necessity, and preserving in all their labours as much as possible of the existing order of things, they have never scrupled to touch where a ne-

cessity existed—nor have they shrunk from the duty of devising new measures to meet novel emergencies. They have been bold, though not rash, and they have shown a determination to suffer no proved abuse to remain—which has satisfied their original supporters of the sincerity of their professions of reform—and a respect for every thing that is really valuable in our institutions, which ought to have satisfied the most zealous Conservative of the moderate and constitutional character of their ultimate purposes.

The great practical reforms which they were originally pledged to carry out have been for the most part accomplished. There are still many remaining; but that such is the case is certainly not attributable to the government. The Irish Church is yet unreformed, and the Irish corporations still continue nests of exclusion and corruption. In England, also, there are many acknowledged abuses which have not been removed. Still it would be as unjust to fix our eyes solely upon what has not been accomplished, in forgetfulness of what has been achieved, as it would be unwise to look exclusively upon past successes and forget the necessity for future exertion. There is much to do, but still much has been done. If the Reform administration were to terminate tomorrow, its course would have been marked with events memorable and beneficial. It would not have existed in vain. It would have left upon the institutions and relations of the country ineffaceable memorials of its attempts to advance the great cause of moral freedom and social progress. A step has been taken which it will be impossible to retrace. The full harvest of the measures of the Reform Ministry may not be reaped as yet, but they will assuredly, in the natural progress of human events, yield a return as abundant as advantageous.

Nor can it be charged upon Ministers, except by the impatient or superficial, that the course of reform has not been more rapid. There may be some who deem that there should have been no interposition left between any momentary purpose of the people and its instantaneous fulfilment. These may undoubtedly find fault with a Ministry who have distinctly opposed themselves to the destruction of the House of Lords, and who will not yet consent to the adoption of other radical changes. Whether, if such adjuncts to the Reform Bill had been proposed, they would have been carried, is another question, upon which we will not enter. Those who advocate their immediate introduction, probably imagine that they would. But all who do not entertain such opinions must feel that it is useless to expect any immediate abandonment of prejudices long and perhaps honestly entertained on the part of members of the Upper Chamber, and that time must be allowed for a change of policy so complete as that which the Lords are called upon to adopt on many points.

They must before this have seen reason to repent their conduct in reference to the Irish people—and there seems but little doubt that in the next Parliament the principal questions affecting the country will be settled on a satisfactory basis. With their settlement the Tories would however, lose much of the support they can at present command, both in the House of Commons and beyond its walls—and the progress of reform in other respects would therefore be more unimpeded.

NEW PLAN FOR PROPAGATING APPLE TREES.

—A new plan for increasing plantations of apple trees has lately been carried into extensive practice by the horticulturists of Bohemia. Neither seed nor grafting is required. The process is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them each in a potatoe, and

plunge them into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot while it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually grows up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best fruit.—*Guabian Mercury.*

STATE OF IRELAND.

The following placard has been widely circulated, and gives the most gratifying account of the state of Ireland, and that from a source which cannot be suspected of subservieny to the government. So strong a proof of the rising prosperity of Ireland cannot be too extensively known:

"IRELAND PACIFIED WITHOUT THE BAYONET!

"People of England and Scotland!

"Are you willing to do justice to Ireland?—are you willing that Ireland should return to that state of turbulence and crime to which the government of the Tories had confessedly reduced her, or should continue, under the present popular ministry, to advance in the paths of civilization and peace?

"Is it your wish that an enormous force, maintained by taxes wrung from you, should be kept up in that Island, to uphold the Orange-Cumberland faction? or, by supporting the mild but vigorous government of Lord Mulgrave, that this force, already much reduced should cease to be necessary; your shoulders be relieved of an enormous load of taxation; and the tranquility of Ireland permanently established by the operation, not of the bayonet, but of justice?

"The Tories do not deny that under their dominion Ireland was a spectacle of crime and horror. You know that under the Tories twenty thousand English bayonets were employed in vain to preserve order. You know that laws of the most unconstitutional and oppressive nature were passed year after year, and passed in vain, to maintain tranquility.—You know that property, that human life, was insecure—that the law was trampled upon and despised—and that the connection of the countries was in danger.

"You know that all these things were the results of Tory government; and you know likewise that the Tories, unable to deny this damning fact, are laboring day and night to convince you that the same horrid state of things still continues, and that Ireland is still disturbed, and a scene of violence and bloodshed.

"Read, honest and thinking men of England and Scotland!—read the following extracts from the charges of the Irish Judges; the great majority of whom, mark you! are Tories, and opposed, of course, to the present administration. Read the evidence born by these unwilling witnesses to the miraculous improvement that has taken place in the habits of the Irish people. Read how crime is subsiding—how riot is at an end—how habits of peace and order are springing up in every corner of that long-afflicted land. Read, we entreat you, these incontrovertible testimonies, and then oppose the government under whose mild sway this blessed change has taken place; and support, if you can, the return of the Tory faction, and bring back the reign of riot, turbulence anarchy and bloodshed.

"CARLOW.—Judge Moore observed, 'There was no crime of a heavy nature to come before them. Since the last royal commission scarcely any thing criminal had occurred.—This was strong evidence of the altered and improved state of the country.'

"LOUTH.—Judge Burton (father-in-law of the Orange candidate for the representation of Dublin) said, 'He congratulated the grand jury, that their labours, as far as related to criminal business, would be very light, and, as he conceived (on examining the calendar),