

a nation follow and believe this delusion, and still more pay upwards of eight millions sterling annually for reversing the entire system in some future debate.

How singular to see Bible Societies organized and provided with funds of millions of money, in order to convert the Catholic Continent of Europe to this incredible religious policy.

Feb. 23. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Very Rev. Father Lentaigue, provincial of the Jesuit Order in Ireland, and the Rev. Father Kelly, S.J., have arrived in this city, in order to make arrangements for the permanent establishment of a seminary for the education of Catholic youth.

THE O'CONNELL MOVEMENT, ENDS.—The committee met on Monday at our office and declared Mr. William Carroll the contractor at £700, for the column which will bear the statue of the Irish Liberator.

Several conferences of the Irish Liberal members have taken place on the subject of the coming Reform Bill. They have unanimously agreed that the Bill is a sine qua non, in any Irish Bill.

REFORM ASSOCIATION IN TIPPERARY.—The Committee of the Independent Club, working unostentatiously but with zeal, called together some of its leading members on Tuesday, and, under the presidency of the O'Donoghue, a conference of the friends of the Ballot was held at Boyton's Hotel Thurler's.

THE GALWAY LINE.—THE SUNDAY.—The London correspondent of the Evening Mail supplies the anecdotal gratifying information:—The Government has sanctioned a grant for postal service of £3,000 per trip to the Galway line, such service to be once a fortnight.

THE PENITENT PRISONERS.—In the House of Commons on Monday night, Mr. Maguire gave notice that on a day hereafter to be named, he would call the attention of the house to the arrest and treatment of certain persons charged with treasonable practices in Ireland.

It is, we learn, not quite decided yet whether Mr. Whiteside will prosecute in person at our assizes or not. Should he not, the Solicitor-General will perform the duty.—Tipperary Free Press.

WARRIORS.—We have learned that orders have been received from the Admiralty, at the various stations of the Coast Guard in Ireland, for the men to hold themselves in readiness for active service.—Galway Vindicator.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—We learn that the arrangements for the reduction of the army here are completed. The Curragh Division is to be discontinued, amalgamated with the Dublin Division, and to be commanded by Major General Gascoigne.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—We had hoped that the time was past for mixing up the current history of this country with agrarian crime, as if no other portion of the world were equally low in the scale of morals.

What of Ireland with the Ballot? That is tender ground, indeed, for narrow as is the stripe of sea between this and that, we believe that, to the vast multitude of Englishmen, it is a terra incognita—known perhaps, so far as its grain-exporting, beef-exporting, recruit-exporting capacity is concerned, but unknown as to its political and social life, its habits of thought, its peculiarities of usage and character.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—The hon. member for Dungannon, on Monday night begged to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was the intention of the Government to make, or propose to make, any increase in the pay of the Irish constabulary; and in case such an intention had been arrived at, whether he was prepared to say what increase had been decided upon to be made or proposed? Lord Nass—During the last ten years there have been considerable additions made to the pay of the Irish constabulary.

THE FAIR TRIAL FUND.—In a few days the subordinated informer and his victims in the South of Ireland will stand face to face—this time, at least, in the open court and not in the secrecy of the cell.

Irish officials seem reduced to desperate extremities in order to obtain evidence that will convict the young men who are accused of sedition and conspiracy. A Kenmare correspondent, whose letter we publish to-day, might lead us to infer that the magistracy and the police would apply torture to the witnesses they call before them, if they only had the power, and would not even hesitate to accept false evidence if it would serve the purpose of the prosecution.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE WEST.—The Cork Examiner complains that in the district of Castle town, Berehaven, Bantry, and Killarney, a system of police terrorism is in full force. It says:—"No man, no matter how steady his conduct, no matter how respectable his position, or unimpeachable his character, can be sure that some awkward but ambitious constable does not lay a paw upon him and drag him up for private examination."

AN INCIDENT AT BALLYGAR.—It appears that some four years ago a poor man named Larry Nolan, a widower, having four children—two boys and two girls—was constrained to emigrate, and, being unable to bring his family with him, he banded them over, along with his land, to the landlord. The latter willingly accepted the trust, as the children's names were to swell the scanty muster-roll of "reclaimed Papists."

IRISH CRIME.—OFFICIAL RETURNS OF 1848.—We take the following from the Irishman, copied from the Sheffield Argus:—We wish Lord Leitrim would try to understand even over so little of a question before he makes stupid and malignant speeches about it.

Table with 2 columns: Crime Category and Count. Categories include Murders, Bigamy, Suicides, Embezzlement, Offences against currency, Smuggling, Robberies. Total: 4,071.

In the House of Commons on Monday, 29th ult. Sir H. Keating asked, could the Irish members of the Government throw light on the often repeated question, who shot Mr. Nixon? Mr. Whiteside's reply was singular. He said that on the commission of the outrage a large additional police force had been sent to Donegal and that a rate had been levied on the peasantry; that Mr. Fitzgerald, crown prosecutor, had after a diligent search failed to discover any evidence to implicate the Gweedore or Cloughaneely unfortunates, but that a man named Geraghty (whose eyes are said by Mr. Whiteside to be weak) swore an information to the effect that immediately after the murderous attempt (which was proved to have been made by a party of three persons clothed as women) he (Geraghty) met near the scene a party of three in women's externals, one of whom he swears was Reverend Mr. Nixon's son (a young gentleman who having enlisted as a private in and subsequently left the army, was denied admittance to his father's house in consequence of family quarrels) that immediate proceedings were not taken to have Mr. Nixon, junior, arrested in the ordinary way, but instead that Mr. Fitzgerald employed certain detectives who in due time brought him an account of all Mr. Nixon's (junior) movements up to the day of the occurrence in question, and which satisfied Mr. Whiteside that the said Mr. Nixon, jun., was in Dublin on the day of the attempted assassination; that accordingly he (Mr. Whiteside) acted in his own proper person as judge and jury, and that Mr. Nixon was permitted to continue at large. How different from the treatment of the prisoners in the South, who, on the uncorroborated testimony of an informer, Gould Sullivan, were arrested and denied communication with their friends.—Weekly Register.

THE CASE OF THE REV. DR. O'FAY.—The judgment of the Master of the Rolls in this case, and the recent mention of it in Parliament, have made every one acquainted with the abuse of landlord power, and the detestable state of the law which actually compels the judges of the land against their own feelings and their own sense of natural equity to "administer injustice." We Tablet prefer to give the following article from the Daily News, rather than our own comments, for the encouragement it holds out not to yield to the despondency which suggests that all exertions are useless, and that no aid is to be obtained from public opinion.

"ADMINISTRATIVE INJUSTICE."—Since we noticed the case of the Rev. Dr. O'Fay against Major Burke, as illustrating one of the chief defects of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, it has become the subject of a short discussion in the House of Commons. Mr. Green, member for the county of Londonderry, moved for a return of the judgments of the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Justice of Appeal on this case.

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After the debate in the House of Commons, there were those who asked, what more could Major Burke have done, and what more could be said when the Rev. Mr. O'Fay had returned such an ungracious answer to his kindly offer. The Rev. Mr. O'Fay has addressed a letter to Lord Nass, in the Freeman's Journal, explaining that, in spite of the Lord Chancellor's suggestion, that, as an officer and a gentleman, Major Burke should give the tenant the benefit of his outlay, a letter from the sub-sheriff of Galway, of Jan. 24, announced that on the 26th he must come to put Major Burke's agent in possession; that Mr. James Burke of Carreen, in the meanwhile offered the rev. gentleman a house, to be put into repair, for his future and permanent residence, and that it was only after he had got possession of his new residence that the conciliatory letter, the nature of which is explained in the above article, was sent to him.

A branch of the National Bank, is, we are credibly informed, about to be established in the rising town of Listowel. This, for some time, has been felt a desideratum to farmers and mercantile men residing in and about Ballylongford and Tarbert, many of whom had to transact their banking business at Kilrush.—Tipperary Free Press.

But if anything in human dealings can confidently stand its trial on the sole issue of success or non-success, the policy of Independent Opposition can assuredly do so. The resolution to adopt it as a practical remedy is not yet eight years old. It has surmounted difficulties which those who originated it could not possibly have dreamed of.

GREAT BRITAIN. CATHOLICS IN THE NAVY.—An Admiralty Circular, dated the 14th ult., has just been issued, directing, with reference to Art. 1, sec. 2, chap. v, page 89, of the Admiralty Instructions, which provides for the performance of Divine service on board Her Majesty's ships, that Catholics who entertain religious scruples in joining in the services of the Church of England, shall have full liberty to absent themselves from such services.

It is now stated that all the militia regiments in England, Ireland, and Scotland will be disembodied, and that every artillery militia regiment will be called out and made an efficient standing force to garrison the stations on the coast, and to occupy the various fortifications which are at present in a defenceless state.

We understand that the fortification of the Tay is contemplated by the Government, and that batteries will be placed both at Broughty Ferry and on the other side of the river, so as effectually to protect the Channel.—Dundee Advertiser.

The Indian mutiny has entailed upon the government an expenditure of £18,000,000, besides to sea amounting to about £5,000,000 more.

The Army Estimates amount to £11,563,000, or £9,295 less than was voted last year. The number of land forces to be voted is 122,654, being a decrease of 7,480. The Daily News states that the Government have resolved to issue a commission to inquire into and report on the recruiting system of the army.

BRITISH SHIPS.—Last year 29,671 ships and 177,832 men were employed in the trade of the United Kingdom.

The Great Eastern has been registered at the Custom-house in the name of the 'Great Ship Company' as owners free from imbecillities.

The Morning Advertiser intimates that it has received a report that the Bishop of London, being reluctant to outrage public opinion, by consecrating the ultra-Puseyite Church which has been built in Margaret street, Oxford-street, by Mr. Bureford Hope, intends to employ the Bishop of Oxford to perform the ceremony immediately.

It is stated that Mazzini has returned to London. THE UNEDUCATED.—According to a recent return of the Registrar-General, twenty-eight or twenty-nine per cent. of all the men married in England and Wales in 1857 were unable to sign their own names.

Child murders and suicides are very prevalent this month. Three cases of infanticide were investigated by one coroner on Thursday.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, moved that the house do resolve itself into committee to consider the act 10th Geo. IV., c. 7, in relation to the oath thereby required to be taken and subscribed by Catholics, instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. He proposed to repeal four clauses of the oath taken by Catholics. All he demanded for the Catholics was, that they should obtain those terms of equality with Protestants which they had a right to demand.