a nation follow and believe this delusion, and still nore, pay upwards of eight millions sterling anpully for reversing the entire system in some with this perversion of reason and the new law: and we now cense to wonder at a religious mana which has nearly ignored the old Gospel, and has almost extinguished the true religion amongst the masses of the English people.

and provided with funds of millions of money, in order to convert the Catholic Continent of Euto this incredible religious policy. No one except the Irish Catholic historian could believe expenses which these societies have employed by anannual, unceasing attempt to change the faith of tempt they carry on by the aid of vast sums of money, and through the agencies of idlers, cardplayers (see reports) disbanded soldiers, discardel cabmen, unemployed weavers, discharged nolicemen, degraded apostates, and a notorious class of the most infamous wretches in society. A full bench of magistrates in Kilkenny unanimously declared within the last twelve months that on hearing the testimony of one of these agents, they could not believe him on his oath! When one considers their office, as preachers and aposiles under God, they awaken a feeling of hand and English gold in the other, entering the cabins of the poor and recommending perjury to God and hypocrisy and lies to men, as the true life of sanctification, and the certain path to eternal bliss. In no country under the sun has there been planned and executed such a scheme of blasphemy as this late Souper campaign: and considering the funds, the power, and the persecrisis to our destitute poor, too much praise cunnot be given to our noble hearted Catholic felthese ancient foes of their country, their race. and their religion. It is the outery which in transfers their efforts to Ireland, in order to make a show of work, and to divert the popular indignation from an establishment which squanders tens of millions of pounds sterling in luxury and extraragance, without producing any improvement in the morals or the Christianity of the English people: but on the contrary, ending in a total ignorance of even the first principles of the Gos-

Feb. 23.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Very Rev. Father Lentaigne, provincial of the Jesuit Order in Ireland, and the Rev. Father Kelly, S.J., have arrived in this city, in order to make artangements for the permanent establishment of a seminary for the education of Catholic youth. We understand that the business of St. Munchin's Semmary is to be suspended from Saturday, the 26th last, to Thursday 10th March, when it will be resuned under the auspices of the distinguished Jesuit Father, a nephew of the learned and gifted president of May nooth College. The Rev. Father Russell, S.J., is, we understand, one of the four to be ecated in Limerick.—Lamerick Reporter.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT, ENNIS .- The committee net on Monday at our office and declared Mr. William will bear the statute of the Irish Liberator. -- Munster

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

REFORM ASSOCIATION IN TIPPERABLY .- The Committee of the Independent Club, working unostentaiously but with zeal, called together some of its lading members on Tuesday, and, under the presitheyof The O'Donoghue, a conference of the friends of the Ballot was held at Boyton's Hotel Thurles. The same cordial unanimity between priest and peohe which prevailed on the previous day was maniested, and after the importance and nature of the of the purposed movement had been satisfactorily discussed, the following resolutions were adopted una roce,-" First-That in the present state of the Franchise in Ireland, and the dependence of the tenant electors on the will of the proprietors of the soil, freedom of election is no longer possible; and the protection of the Ballot has become absolutely necessary to secure to the elector, the exercise of the right conferred upon him by the constitution." Secondly—That it is of the utmost importance that the peculiar necessity of the protection of the Ballot, in the case of the electors of Ireland, should be pressed upon the attention of parliament; and that effectire means of ascertaining the opinion of the people should be set on foot. "Thirdly-That for this purpose a committee be formed in this county—that it be an instruction to the committee to communicate with the independent Electors of other Irish conslituencies peculiarly interested in the settlement of this important question, and with the friends of the Ballot in England, for the purpose of instituting a united action in favour of their common interests."

The Galway Line - The Sunsing. - The London correspondent of the Evening Mail supplies the annexed gratifying information:— The government has sauctioned a grant for postal service of £3,000 per trip to the Galway line, such service to be once a fortnight. There are certain requirements to be observed with regard to the time to be kept, and the class of vessels to be employed on the line. This is really good news for Ireland, and will be deservedly popular throughout the country, excepting always

THE PHENTX 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

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.

WARLING.-We have learned that orders have been seeived from the Admirulty, at the various stations of the Coast Guard in Ireland, for the men to hold themselves in readiness for active service. - Galway

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. Lieutenant General Sir Richard England and Major General Sir James Chatterton are to be removed from the

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. pully but debates. Custom has made us familiar of the world were equally low in the scale of morals, future debates. Custom has made us familiar of the world were equally low in the scale of morals, future debates. alike guilty; but, at the same time, it is not fair to make one integral part of the United Kingdom the subject of discussion on a particular question. The subject to which we allude, fertile as it has ever been in the hands of economical orators, occupied the House of Lords for a considerable period a few even-How singular to see Bible Societies organized ings since. Orime in Ireland has long been the staple of discussion in both houses of Parliament. Pitt and Castlereagh never failed to take advantage of all the weak points in this country's history and in their day the text-still popular with one class of politicianswas always introduced as the prelude to acts of coor express the labor, the persecution, and the ercion. Lord Leitrim took the lead in the debate, and in the course of his observations, complained that the police did not use sufficient exertion to protect life and property. His lordship forgot, however, to the Irish, and to make us like themselves in these tell the peers on that occasion that he himself has the from, and bills of religion. And this at not set the best example to the people on his own estates as to the protection of property. Only last year, as we noted at the time, he carried off a considerable amount of property in the shape of tenantright improvements, and that without the intervention of the police. Several cases were reported as having taken place on the Leitrim estate in Donegal, one of which was that of a Presbyterian clergyman the Rev. Robert White, of Milford-who had his property wrested from him without a shilling of compensation. How could Lord Leitrim. with any degree consistency, speak of the want of protection of property, when he himself, in his character as landlord, had confiscated the industrial rights of several of his tenants-rights which, in points of natural equity, should have been considered sucred as those by horror precisely the same as if one beheld the which he holds his own patent of nobility and title to mearante emissaries of Satan himself clothed in the family estates of the house of Clements. Pro-English surplices, with the English Bible in one tection to property should form the first characteristic of all civilized governments. In this country landlords rule by enactments promulgated by themselves; they had the making of laws for more than two centuries, and the statute book shows that, in the legislation for real estate, they never forgot Number One. Land has escaped taxation in the ratio current in most of the Continental States; the imposts paid to Government on the transfer of an estate from its original owner to his heir is trifling in the extreme; while personal property has a tax of is conducting Solicitor for the Cork prisoners; Mr. cution of our deadly enemies during that terrific from two and a half to ten per cent. Facilities of O'Riordan for those to be tried in Tralee. Mr. Downthe amplest character are given for the collection of land rental; the landlord's debt takes precedence of all others, no matter how just or equitable, and the low-countrymen for the zeal, the fidelity, and most summary powers are given him for the enforcecourage with which they repelled the assaults of ment of his claims. What does the Earl of Leitrim mean when he talks of protection for life and property in Ireland; and as to crime, is the wresting of farms from those who have spent their lives in toil England is raised against the public immorality: to improve those farms no incentive to crime? Does and against the failure of their preaching, which the goading to madness of a trodden people, the hunting of industrious tenants out of their habitations by the force of sheriff's officers and land bailiffs, not run men into the commission of acts which, under other circumstances, they would be ashamed ?-We lament over the effects of reckless revenge as exhibited in the annals of this country some years ago, and begin to bail the dawning of a brighter era; but it is not just, while speaking on such subjects, to pass over the terrible temptations which tyranny and imposition have thrown in the way of the Irish landiords under those circumstances which are now rarely known. Unime in Ireland, for the last four or five years, has been decreasing to an extent which. at no distant date, would have been found bardly credible, and at present the criminal character is the lightest to be found in that of European nations.

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 incognitu-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. Profound essays, showing complete acquaintance with Irish wants after a ten days' journey in the country, pious speeches at Exeter Hall by bilious divines, whose idea of Irish regeneration depends on the success of the Connaught Mission through a vast spread of the James' version, and a great flourish of soup ladles, Carroll the contractor at £700, for the column which are the principal informing agents on Irish matters which the Protestant English public possesses. But where is the proof of priestly undue influence even now? Here is a sample of what is so called :- A candidate, who has, as in Mayo last year, violated pledges which his constituents esteem of importance. and on the faith of which he had been returned, offers himself for re-election. He is deserted by the people, but comes backed up by landlord influencelandlord influence, as was not attempted to be denied, stretched to its utmost limit to insure to the candidate the votes of those whom, by his breaches of public faith, he had alienated from his standard. At this crisis the Priest raise this voice loudly, and earnestly tells the voter that a com belbery or from fear he votes against his boose winions, he sins against his conscience—that if he want it coercion which prevents his honestly come og the right the law gives him, that he should at least shun the polling booth; and this is called a gross case of undue influence. But why is even this interference necessary ? Simply because the law fails to protect the voter, and, after giving him the right to vote, leaves him exposed to peril if he attempt to exercise it as a freeman. Give the Ballot, and then will cease all influence save that which in a well-regulated elective system should alone prevail-the influence of reason addressed by thinking men, one to another-by men wno having thought honestly are free to act without fear. One proof of this from experience, in addition to that which the countries mentioned afford us .--We spoke last week of the landlord coercion practised in Irish counties: but what of the boroughs?-There the same classes of influences are not available. A tenant who has improved his farm in the country, on a yearly holding, is at the mercy of the landlord; but the tenant in town rents a house, which his money has not built nor his labor beautified, and so he feels able to look the agent straight in the face and vote as he pleases. And, consequently, just in proportion as these undue influences cease, is the warning voice of the priest unheard; if the voter is not about to do that from fear or corruption, of which his conscience disapproves, the priest has no duty to perform, and abstains from interference. This is the evidence which honest men observant of Irish elections will give on the matter; and amid all the abuse which has been levelled at the priests from time to time on this question, we do not ever recollect its being alleged that they had attempted to influence a voter to vote otherwise than the free action of his own opinions would have led him. A strange class of coercion and undue influence that, which induces a man to vote as his wishes point out to him, which steps in between fear and conscience, and but teaches that under the influence of the former the latter is not to be outraged, that the honest use of the franchise is not a matter indifferent, but a public duty .-Weekly Register.

> THE IRISH CONSTABULARY .- The hon, member for Dungaryan, on Monday night begged to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was the intention of the government to make, or purpose 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 de cided upon to be made or proposed? Lord Nass-During the last ten yours there have been considerable additions made to the pay of the Irish constabulary. In 1848 an addition was made to their pay, and again in 1854, long service pay was granted to the whole force. There was at present no intention of giving any additional pay to the men.

THE FAIR TRIAL FUND .- In a few days the suborned 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. In a few days the whole conspiracy against those young men will be unfolded, and desperate and unprecedented have been the means resorted to in order to

obtain evidence against them! Fearing the possibility of failure before a jury, the Government, it is said, are eyes of Europe; and for this purpose the British Minister at Washington has been empowered to retain a Goula at any price. Great reliance, as far as will rise with the occasion, and exhibit those young men at least not friendless-certainly not deserted by their countrymen-when they stand at the bar in a few days hence, on trial for their lives .-To our national love of justice-to our chivalryto our abhorrence of blood-bartering-this cause appeals for sustainment, and it must be sustained. We urge our friends throughout the country, who hold collections, or who have not yet completed them, to be up and stirring at once. The assizes are already upon us, and the first shots of the outpost contest will soon be on the ear; the friends of Fair Play must joice to say that the success of the Fair Trial Fund up to the present date has been truly creditable to the country. We have remitted this week to the Cork Treasurer One Hundred and fourteen pounds four shillings and eight pence, being the amount forwarded to the Nation Office in the four weeks ended on Thursday last. We have since received still further sums, and we note with pleasure that men well known to us for their generous zeal upon every occasion where Irish interests are at stake, are actively exerting themselves in London. The subscribers will learn with pleasure that at the head of the prisoners' bar are Messrs. Thomas and John O'Hagan. At no period in the history of Irish State trials had the accused at their side more of forensic ability, lofty genius, and sterling worth. With Messrs. O'Hagan are Sullivan, Q.C., Coffey, Pigott, and Neligan, whose names are already known as pleaders of the highest reputation. Mr. MacCarthy Downing ing's name is too well known to our readers to need further remark than that he is without a rival in his profession in Cork county, and Mr. O'Riordan has long filled an honorable lead in Kerry. All this, however, insures the accused no more than ample legal assistance and defence; there remains, beyond our power to combat, the deadly juggles of the jury panel. In a few days, however, the gauge will be taken by the accused. May God deliver them out of the hands of

their enemies !- Nation. 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 terture 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. There can be no doubt that it is the duty of the Irish Executive to issue instructions for the most rigid inquiry respecting alleged conspiracy; but the good people of such a town as Kenmare complain that they are liable to be seized and detained without cause, and that they are treated in a way altogether incompatible with the rights that appertain to free citizens. The Executive Government does not look as if it were administering justice. It looks as if it were engaged in a mere fight of faction .- Morn-

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE WEST .- The Cork Examiner complains that in the district of Castletown, Berchaven, Eantry, 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. The danger exists for all men. Now, in a moment of general excitement through the country, when actual danger to the state is to be apprehended, there may be a sort of dim justification for those miscellaneous ar-rests. But let it be remembered they are done in violation of the common law, and are only justified by extreme emergencies. Such an emergency cannot, in the mind of the most stupid alarmist, be considered to exist now. The Phoenix Association, if it ever existed, has been crushed not by the arrest of few young men, but by the combined force of public opinion, and the unanimous declaration against it of the most patriotic men of Ireland. There is not a shadow of pretence for considering that this alleged association is either formidable in itself, or that it preserves any adherents throughout the country. All retext, therefore, of infraction of the law for any iningement upon the liberty of the subject is completely at an end."

An Incident at Ballygan.-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 unble 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 "re-claimed Papists." Well, in the far off prairies of America, poor Nolan found no rest-be considered himself an apostate, and worse, for having given over his little ones to what he deemed a false faith, and, to the astonishment of every one, he re-appeared at the village upon a day of last week to claim his children. His application was rejected; the unfairness, of such a demand, after four years' care, was announced to him, and he had to leave without them. Nolan next applied to the Rev. Mr. Wallace, whose curate Mr. O'Reilly, accompanied him again to the gentleman who had the children in charge. He was consulted as a magistrate, and the liberation of the children was the consequence. It was threatened to turn them away in atter audity, but we are glad to say a better spirit prevailed, and they were let go dressed as they were. The good Sisters of Mercy here have provided for the little girls, and through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Wallace, P.P., the boys are also being provided for. The most telling part of the story remains. Poor Nolan after setting his heart at rest, is now preparing to return to America.-Roscommon Messenger.

IRIBH 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 ever so little of a question before he makes stupid and malignant speeches about it .-Hear him the other night in the Lords, and if you knew no more of the matter you would say Ireland was a country deeply stained with every hideous crime. Hereditary legislators are now-a-days almost the only men who venture to open their mouths without having something to say, that is at least reliable. London 'All

alone. Ireland. Murders, and attempts to murder, by knife, shooting, and poison , 6, .. 27 Rigamy 207 Suicides none Embezzlement Conspiracies to defraud 387 •• 619 Offences against currency Smuggling 302 2,399 Robberies ..

11

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 going to bid, at least, for a sort of justification in the 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 regards effect outside the court, is placed on the American portfolio of evidence! Desporate and unprecedented, we reiterate, are the efforts being made as women) he (Geraghty) met near the scene a party at this moment to secure the conviction of those of three in women's externals, one of whom he youths; and surely the tide of Irish generosity 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, Goula 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. There is nothing to differ in the case of the Irish tenants from any other crying wrong or injustice. It will not be remedied except as all other wrongs are remedied, by strenuous and persevering efforts to force it upon public attention till public opinion shall demand its redress. "ADMINISTRATIVE INJUSTICE."-Since we noticed

as illustrating one of the chief defects of the law of

landlord and tenant in Ireland, it has become the

mons. Mr. Greer, 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. His applica-tion was resisted by the Solicitor-General, on the ground that, as judges gave their judgments viva roce, it was not fair to ask for a return from them; and by Lord Naas, on the ground that the case had hern disposed of by a subsequent offer of Major Burke. At the very time the Solicitor-General was urging this plea the Chancery Reports were being distributed in Ireland, containing the authorised report of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls which is fuller and stronger than the previous rumour of its importance would have led as to expect The Master of the Rolls thus describes the law as to tenant's improvements, which he had to administer; I have no jurisdiction to administer equity in the natural sense of that term, or I should have no difficulty whatever in making a decree against Major Burke. I am bound to administer an artifical system established by the decisions of eminent judges such as Lord Eidon and Sir William Grant; and, being so bound, I regret much that I must administer injustice in this case and dismiss the petition, but I shall dismiss it without costs." Now, why should this artificial state of the law, opposed to natural equity, he allowed to continue for one month when Parliament is sitting to provide a remody? How can discontent be stopped when the highest judges in the land state in public that they are connelled to administer injustice on a question that affects the rights and interests of the bulk of the Irish people? Lord Naas, however, seems to consider that the injustice is remedied by the offer of Major Bucke. This offer, and Lord Naas's approval of it, affords a good illustration of what two Irish landlords consider to be just. The Master of the Rolis, in his judgment, notices specially that the Rev. Dr. O'Fay is sixty-two years of age, that he had expended on the farm of about thirty Irish acres which he held from Major Burke, in 1856, £543; that this expenditure was made with the knowledge of Major Barke, who came one day and told Dr. O'Fay, while he was laying out the money, that he was the only improving tenant on the estate. He notices further that all this expenditure was made whilst the land was subject to what the agent, so late as 1854, considered a fair rent. The Lord Changellor advised Major Burke to make such an arrangement as to the possession of the farm as would give the benefit of the expenditure to the tenant. Major Burke's offer is, that he will permit Dr. O'Fay to remain in possession during his life of the house and farm at the same rent, if he would execute an agreement to that effect. How could an old gentleman of 62, whose health has been injured by the expense and anxiety of the protracted litigation in which he has been involved, get the benefit of an expenditure of £543 by being allowed to occupy the premises for the short remainder of his life at the fair value of the 30 acres of land? The lease which Dr. O'Fay applied for when Major Burke's father asked him to take the land, was the usual lease for tenants making improvements in Ireland-three lives or 31 years. This lease Major Burke's father would, it appears, have given, if he had had the power to do so. During such a term the tenant would have some fair chance of getting the benefit of the expenditure. The Master of the Rolls notices another offer of Major Burke in the Chancery cause. "The affidavit makes an offer which is a mockery, that the Rov. Dr. O'Fay, who is proved beyond all doubt to have expended £543 in buildings, &c., on the premises, may remove the improvements!! The respondent does not explain by what process the addition to a house and the other buildings are to be removed."-The offer which is now made may, we think, be similarly characterised, and it is for Major Burke and Lord Naas to explain how a lease for the life of an old gentleman of 62 years of age, is security for £543 expended on a thirty-acre farm held at a full rent. We need not be surprised that Dr. O'Fay, after all he had suffered, rejected this small instalment of justice, offered so tardily; and every rightfeeling man will sympathise when he describes himself as being deeply wounded to his heart's core by conduct which the Master of the Rolls characterised as a rare case of oppression and injustice, and by the laws of this country, as contrary to natural equity and unjust .- Daily News.

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 Naas, in the Freeman's Journal, explaining that, in spite of the Lord Chancellor's suggestion, that, as an officer and a goutleman, 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 booking 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. Many Members who at first professed to favour it deserted it; many thousands shouted for it who had no distinct notion of its meaning, and they never acted up to it; many good and honest men perhaps approved of it as a temporary expedient, and ceased to insist upon it when the circums auces, as they thought, had changed. But the question is, has the policy of Independent Opposition made more or less progress than could reasonably be expected by men who thoroughly understand it and believe in it? One thing, at any rate, is clear. It is established—established not as a theory, but as a fact. It is recognised not in Ireland only, but by a large and growing school of English politicians. It has overlived the calumnies of its interested enemies. No one now talks about voting black white, making all government impossible, or offering a factious reaistance to every proposal for the public good. It has long ceased to be impugned as a theory. That it is not impracticable is now a matter of experience. It has, at any rate, been proved that the existence of n body of Irish Members in Parliament is possible, who, whichever way they vote on any question, whether to displace a Ministry or to afford it time to stand its trial, vote without foe or reward, without dealings with the Treasury, and without compromising their independent judgment on the next question that may arise. Independent Opposition not a success! We are astonished that any one, even the most inveterate Whig, can question its auccess. We do not care to dwell upon such results as the disruption by even a section of Catholies of the disgraceful ties which formerly bound us all to the Whig party have already produced, though they have not been small. A Tory Ministry has been in office for a year, and the temptation to make political capital by a No Popery cry has been wanting, as we always said it would be wanting if the Catholics would sever from the Whigs. From that Tory Ministry, without the least compromise of principle either on their part or on the part of Catholics, important concessions of justice have been already gained, and more are likely to be forthcoming. These are due to Independent Opposition. But these the case of the Rev. Dr. O'Fay against Major Burke, are not the chief merits of the policy. The chief merit of the policy can only be appreciated by comparing the present state of the Whig purty in Ireland walk its flourishing condition in its old palmy days. For it subject of a short discussion in the House of Comwas against the Whigs that the policy was fromed --It was to secure the Representatives of Ireland from being brought by the Whigs that it was invented .-Corruption was a weapon of the Whigs, not of the Tories, and it was against carruption that Independent Opposition was to serve. It would indeed by equally available against the Torics if they tried to buy our Members votes by places or by patronage, but the case has not yet arisen, and therefore the test of Independent Opposition is, Ras it checked the Whig traffic in votes? It less more than checked it. It has discredited it and made it hateful. As for as public opinion gaes, the victory is won. The work indeed is still incomplete, but the principle has been tested, and the precedent established. All that is required is to extend its application - Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICS IN THE NAVY .- An Admiralty Circ dar, dated the 7th ult., has just been issued, directing, with reference to Art. I, sec. 2, chap v, page 89, of the Admirally Instructions, which provides for the performance of Livine service on board her Majorty's ships, that Catholics who entertain religious sern; be in joining in the services of the Church of England, shall have full liberty to absent themselves from such services. As, however, it is indispensible that there should be perfect order and silence throughout the ship during the celebration of Divine service, all Cutholics, who have scruples with regard to attending, are to remain in their hirths, or such other place as the commanding officer may appoint. Commanding officers are to take the atmost care to prevent any unseemly interruption to Divine service, and they cro to make such arrangements as will guard against the Catholics being assembled in any place which mucht give them the appearance of forming, by compulsion, a part of the congregation. Every project which may be consistent with discipline, the usages of the service, according to the Liturgy of the Charch of England, is to be shown to the religious scruples of the Catholics .- United Service Gazette.

It is now stated that all the militia regiments in England, Ireland, and Scotland will be disembedied, and that every artiflery militia regiment will be calted out and made an efficient standing force to garrison the stations on the coasts, 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 losses amounting to about £5,000,000 more.

The Army Estimates amount to £11,508,000, or 19,695 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 Suirs .- Last year 20,671 ships and 177,832 nen were employed in the trade of the United King-

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

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. Beresford Hope, intends to employ the Bishop of Oxford to perform the ceremony immediately."

It is stated that Muzzini has returned to London. THE UNEDUCATED .- According to a recent return of the Registrar-General, twenty-eight or twentynine 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 Protestanes which they had a right to demand.

Mr. Fagan seconded the motion.

to 105.

Mr. Whiteside opposed the motion. The house divided, when the resolution was carried

amid loud cheers by 122 to 113. The house went into committee, when a motion was made for leave to introduce a bill founded on the resolution. This motion was opposed and a second division took place, when it was carried by 120