doubt as to the general principle that a minister tion were brought round to the ideological view a century hence, the question is-what is her infallibility, does she, on the other, permit eveno doubt, an excellent scholar, and an ingenious divine; nor do we enter at this moment into the question whether he is right or wrong. It is evident, however, that if upon a plain and lucid ears and rush out of the church, he is not a suit-

atle and advantageous minister for the parish of

Broad Chalk.

It is upon some such grounds of ecclesiastical equity as we have here mentioned that this question must be settled. We must not be romantic, and go exclusively to the past; nor must we be visionary, and attempt to forestall the future. What we have to decide is a question of present fact, testimony to which, we presume, is forththat because our Reformers had certain ideas therefore the Church of England, as a religious ture, and let it decide the question for us. Protheir own way in prophecy, and nobody can contradict them. Religious speculators have been to some persons that all the world will in due time be scientific in its religious belief. We agree with Lord Macaulay in seeing no signs of parties and schools in the Church in denouncing this view of Scripture as fundamentally subverhe describes as " a philosopher, sitting loose to our Articles;" a position which, however respectable in itself, is hardly consistent with the office of a clergyman of the Church of England.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF LORD BROUGHAM.

Durain. August 7.—The fifth session of the Social Science Association was opened his evening in the Royal Irish Academy, Dawson-Brougham, the president of the association. His and is a guest of the Lord-Lieutenant. On Tuesday he was occupied in sight-seeing. He visited the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, and ship, as we have said, delivered the address. He

"In opening the fifth congress of the National ill deserve its name if it did not embrace the immost eminent of these, and whose friendship was their transcendent genius - Grattan, Plunkett, Wellington, Wellesley - the great patriot, the consummate orator, the first of warriors, foremost, too, among statesmen, and the illustrious head of his house, the greatest of all who ever ruled over Ireland - all of these I have been doomed to outlive, and to the dispensations of Providence it is fit we should be resigned. But the loss of such men to their country is grievous, and more especially of one whom I have named. The others had accomplished the high work to which they were severally called and left their while we cherish the immortal memory, we feel the loss not to be repaired. It now becomes my Figure to note the progress which social science has made during the last year, and its present

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. in this country. But the question is, how far complaint that lew of the plans proposed by us any department of the association. As to crime but to will it, and their chains fall off. this goes, what is the actual belief of the body have been accomplished, and that, of the mea- his Lordship said :- The Criminal and Reformawho compose that Church, and this, as we say, sures originating in our labours, many have failed tory Department presents very satisfactory reis a simple question of fact which we must de- to pass through the Legislature. But the pro- sults; and it may be fit at this meeting that we cide in the best way we can. But, whichever gress of all science and arts is slow, because dwell more especially on the Irish branch of the subway it is decided, this is the fact which must de- their improvement is necessarily gradual. Our ject. The number of reformatory schools is but small termine whether Dr. Rowland Williams has opi- limited faculties can never reach at once the utmons suitable and proper for a minister of the most excellence of which they are capable, and of late years, is most satisfactory; and, allowing Church of England or not. There can be no their exercise can never coinplete suddenly any that the great migration, since the famine years, has great work, but must proceed by steps to had much influence, enough of the improvement redoubt as to the general principle that a minister great work, but must proceed by steps tomains to reflect the greatest credit upon the instrucof a communion ought to have the same belief wards its accomplishment. In the whole circle
tors of youth and the ministers of religion. The dethat the communion has; for it never could be of science you find gradual progress to be the crease in the number of the people make any comdesigned that the minister should be of one reli- rule. Thus the vast changes which Newton gion and the community of another. Nor would made in the mathematics and in physical science unless we regard the proportion of these to populait be anything to the purpose to sny that, if the were effected after others had made a near ap-Church of England is not of Dr. Williams' way proach to the same point. The calculus, in it- the number of in 1859, as 1 to 1,117; and in 1860, as 1 to 1,217. of thinking now, it will be so a hundred years self so great an extension of analytical science, greater proportion. Pre-eminence among the subhence, because truth must prevail. For, sup- and in its consequences producing such a revolu- jects engaging our attention must, in some degree, posing the Church, by a course of indoctrina- tion in all the exacter sciences, and, above a be determined by local circumstances; and we this quarter of a century besore its invention, been vear assemble in a capital that affords the opportunearly discovered by Cavalleri and Roberval, and belief now? If, on the one hand, she repu- still more nearly by Fermat, and some years attentive consideration, not of Great Britain only diates Transubstantiation, Mariolatry, and Papal later most nearly of all by Barrow; while the but of the Continent of Europe, and of the United doctrine of gravitation and its explanation of the States of America. In truth it well deserves all the infallibility, does she, on the other, permit every article of the Christian faith to be explain- heavenly motions had been approached—at any ened to the paramount duty of making such exertions ed away and volatilized by some new process of rate, had the way prepared for it by Galileo, as may render the punishment of the criminal the theological chymistry? Dr. Williams is, we have Kepler, Huyghens, and Borelli; and even his instrument of his reformation. Here the problem optical discoveries had been partially anticipated has been solved how to deal with convicts, and send by Krontaud, of Prague, and Antonio, Bishop of Spelatro. The science of chemistry, from the dreams of the alchymists to the erroneous theory exposition of his mode of interpreting the Bible of Stahl, made slow progress, and by successive gues, Messrs. Lentaigne and Whitty, the fundamental nine-tenths of his congregation would shut their improvements was freed from those errors, and principle, simple and rational, long ago laid down grew into the science which Black, Priestly, Lavoisier, and Davy brought to its present state. his own reformation by annexing the condition of The great rule of gradual progress governs the good conduct to every indulgence beyond the barest moral sciences as well as the natural. Before sustenance, to removal from cerlular to social labor, the foundations of political economy were laid by and to shortening the period of his confinement.—
Hume and Smith the French economists had The working of the Irish convict system was further Hume and Smith the French economists had made a great step towards it, and Turgot had His Lordship proceeded :- In the great department himself worked, and as a Minister had patronised the labours of others in the same direction.-Again, in constitutional policy, see by what slow coming if wanted. It does not directly follow degrees the great discovery of representative classes, for the purpose of sharing in the profits of government has been made from its first rude the goods consumed or used by them, as well as of elements—the attendance of feudal tenants at preventing adulteration of those goods, and for the body, has exactly the same ideas now. Still less their lord's court, and the summons of burghers other purposes of carrying on branches of manufacare we at liberty to go to the Church of the fu- to grant supplies of money. Far from being impatient at this slow progress, we ought rather to those doubts which seemed to exist of the scheme's phesying is not arguing. People have always reflect that the sure advance of all the sciences practicability have been almost altogether removed. been ready enough to prophesy; they have it all | depends in a great measure upon its being gradual. But the common law of our nature, which forbids the sudden and rapid leaping forward, and prophesying for ages that the world would come | decrees that each successive step prepared by represent a capital of nearly £3,000,000, exclusive of round to their opinion, but the world takes its the last shall facilitate the next, is in an especial course, notwithstanding. It seems quite certain | manner of importance and of value in the social sciences, which so nearly affect the highest interests of mankind. Here our course, to be safe, must be guided by the result of experience, such a time approaching. The religious world and must be always of a tentative kind. We an educated class, but that they should often is tolerably stationary, and shows no great tendency to progress or alteration of ground, though and our pace, and to retrace our steps when we individuals in all ages speculate. Let us give find we have gone too far in a wrong direction. over prophesying, then, and look to facts. If He pointed out the progress which had been essays I have just received, the working men of Dr. Williams can show the Judicial Committee made since the last congress-speaking of the that the body of the religious community in change in the economy and management of their which he is officiating accepts the ideological in- estates by owners of property; the adoption of me, from which it appears that in the second year of tempretation of Scripture it will listen with the secret voting at the Universities; the Bank- its existence, the sale has reached twelve thousand; greatest attention to any evidence he can bring ruptcy and Insolvency Act; the consolidation of it is well conducted, and a hope is expressed of imgreatest attention to any evidence be can bring latery among law; the irremovable Poor Bill; proving it when what they term the "detestable forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in the crimmal law; the irremovable Poor Bill; proving it when what they term the "detestable forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in the crimmal law; the irremovable Poor Bill; proving it when what they term the "detestable forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in the crimmal law; the irremovable Poor Bill; proving it when what they term the "detestable forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in the crimmal law; the irremovable Poor Bill; paper duty" is given up. As might be supposed, the that body. But if the whole weight of evidence and other matters. He then proceeded:—In savings and the profits of these good men are in part is on the other side, if it should appear that all coming to the next department-Educationour attention is first all arrested by the great event which has happened since our last meeting, sive of the faith, and if the congregations will not | and to which our unwearied exertions have most listen to it for a day, he will then have an uphill essentially contributed—the repeal of the paper co-operation in preventing those strikes, so pernicious affair of it. He may look forward, indeed, to a duty, the heavy tax upon knowledge in every to the working-classes, and so dangerous to the bright future, radiant with ideological truth, and one of its various branches. That gross and peace of the community, has been everywhere felt. his own learned labours may contribute to bring glaring anomaly in our legislative as well as adon that future, but in the meantime he is officiat. ministrative proceedings has now ceased. We mischiefs occasioned, and which left their deep traces ing in a body which is opposed to his whole reli- can no longer be charged with, at one and the behind, opened the people's eyes to their error, and gious view of things, and this is an unsatisfactory same time, paying for schools to teach and rais- the consequences has been the establishment in that relation of a minister to his flock. In fact, we ing the price of the books taught-of encourag- district within the last three weeks, of a shed with must identify his position with which he assigns | ing the people to read, of patronising authors and must identify his position with which he assigns ing the people to read, or patronising authors and ant to observe that, with another subject anxiously to his teachers, the late Chevalier Bunsen, whom multiplying readers, while we make it unprofit dwell upon as well as strikes at all our former meetable for the former to write and hard for the ings, the great cause of temperance has been most latter to read. The effect of this most salutary intimately and most naturally connected. Not only change has been immediate, and it has been are such of the contributors as had before been subgreat. Over what an ample field its operation extends may be seen from this that one daily these unions may be traced. Exceptions there may nenny paper has a circulation of: 80,000, and a no doubt be; but as a rule co-operative societies are half-penny weekly journal with excellent cuts composed of sober and industrious men. It is equal-has been established, and already issues above by consolatory to find that the improvement of bealth, 8.000. My complaints made at the Liverpool meeting can therefore no longer be urged, and a But in no respect is it more gratifying than to obprodigious benefit has been conferred upon all serve the connection of temperance with the diminustreet, by an inaugural address from Lord the departments of knowledge by the steady tion of crime. In France, it appears, from our colperseverance of Mr. Gladstone in carrying this fifth of all the murders, during the last four years, Lordship arrived in Dublin on Monday night, great measure against the most formidable re- bad their origin in tavern brawls. In six English sistence both in Parliament and beyond its walls. counties having the fewest public-houses we find Of that benefit we of the National Association that, where they were as one to 109 of the population, have our full share, along with the gratifying reother places of interest, after which he returned flection on the part we took in obtaining it .to the Vice-Regal Lodge. To-day his Lord- The good thus bestowed seems to be from all admixture of evil; for the alarm felt by some, 1841 the consumption of whisky had fallen off above affected by more, at the cheap newspaper press one-half, and we find in the latter year judges conis really groundless. The bulk of readers, always gratulating the counties on the small number of pri-Association, I need hardly observe that it would influenced by the more rational and better informed part of the community, will entirely disportant part of the empire in which we have the | countenance and prevent those outrages upon all only 1,604. It is remarkable, though certainly not happiness to assemble. We are in the great taste as well as truth and decency which we surprising that the prudence which leads to econocapital of Ireland, renowned for having given to have seen in the press of some countries - of one the world men illustrious in all the departments | particularly, so gross as almost to pass belief .of science and art, as well as of arms. But it is But the character of the people must not be poverty, of crime, how long shall that heavy curse to me individually a painful reflection that the Judged as if they could approve of such things .-We might as well charge the French countrymy comfort and my honor, I cannot meet in men of Lavoisier and Lafayette with being robthis my first visit to this country adorned by bers and murderers because the daily papers of Marat and Hebert preached wholesale pillage hands? and assassination, as hold the countrymen of Washington and Franklin answerable for the sins of their press—a compound of slander, fraud and bluster. So the incomparably lighter excesses with which our journals may be chargeable bear it. The people have but to will it and they at in the heat of factious controversy are never once are free. All honour to Father Matthew in Iremore than passing and temporary, giving way to land, and to the grand Alliance in England, its learnthe predominant good sense and good taste of ed secretary, and his able coadjutors! Nor can I the community. The solid benefit obtained by if I do not enjoin it as a duty incumbent on all its the multiplication of cheap papers, and works of members and on every well-wisher to the progress of all kinds. is real and nermanent, and a subject social science to patronise Mr. Steele's most ably bright example to guide us, and their success to of just congratulation, if it were for nothing more conducted quarterly journal of all its branches. But cheer; but of the great duke, whether in peace than their tendency to tree the public from the and fundamental one of temperance? Recollect the or in war, whether we look abroad or at home, monopoly of the established papers, and the memorable words of our learned colleague, the great domination which that monopoly has its wonted philanthropist, the Recorder Hill, who, in all his va-

and it is devoutly to be wished that they were multiplied. But the diminution of crime in this island, parison of the commitments for offences inconclusive, tion. They were in 1856, as 1 to 923 of the people; The number of juvenile offenders decreased in a still nity and imposes the duty of inspecting the operation of the Irish convict system, which has received the them forth cured, instead of subject to relapse, infecting others - criminal and the tenchers of crime. Of this system, under the Board of Directors, with Captain Crofton at their head, and his able colleaby that experienced, judge and stendy patron of the system, Mr. Hill, is to make the convict the agent of examined, and the principle of it warmly praised .of social economy much attention was at the last congress given to the important introduction into the manufacturing districts of the co-operative system-the establishment of unions by the working ture. In both those kinds of union the progress has been very great since last year, and in the latter Above fifty companies for manufacture have been established since last congress, besides many of mere stores. In these last a capital of £500,000 is invested; but in the former the manufacturing concerns the Manchester Cotton Company (limited), whose capital is £1,000,000. The returns of Mr. Tidd Pratt show the creation of above 250 co-operative societies within the last twelve months, all enrolled under the Friendly Society Act. It is not wonderful that the members of such unions should be of fered by the Dial newspaper, and by Mr. John Cassell, whose volume of above twenty working men's Manchester carry on a monthly journal of co-operative progress, without the help or interference of any other class. A number of this work now lies before applied to public purposes, and to charity. Thus at Rochdale they have given to the town a drinking fountain, and contributed £50 to the Indian Relief Fund, besides smaller yearly sums to the dispensary and the deaf and dumb institutions. The effect of want of co-operative unions in that district; but the 700 looms upon the co-operative plan. It is importis mainly to temperate habits that the formation of ly consolatory to find that the improvement of health, the extirpation or mitigation of disease, everywhere keeps pace with the increased habits of temperance the offences are as 1 to 591; but where the public houses are only 1 to 235, the offences are as 1 to 762. In Ireland the connection of intemperance with crime is even more marked. Between the years 1838 and were in Richmond Bridewell 3,202 prisoners, in 1841 my kept pace with the prudence of sobriety. In the former year the Dublin Savings Bank had 7,264 contributors; in the latter 9,585. Source of disease, of be permitted to inflict us? How long shall we submit to a conqueror worse than the urmed invaderto a tyrant the most inexorable of all, which has subdued rational men, and avenged the world of unreasoning creatures for the wrongs received at his

Savior armis

Luxuria incubnit; victumque ulciscitur orbem." The little we have done to shake his dominion has only been enough to let us know and feel how galling is the roke, and how much the fault is ours who duly perform my office at the head of this association effect in producing. The efforts of Mr. Chat- rious efforts to serve the people, providing for their wick in the direction of the introduction of the comforts, and reclaiming them from vice, declareswick in the direction of the introduction of the "Into what path soever I strike, in whatever direction education were noticed, as tion I go, the drink demon starts up before my face state and prospects. We are met again by the were also the results of the working of the sanit- and stops the way." I have said that the commu-

The progress of the grand Alliance since our last has been my encouragement to say so The permissive Bill, allowing every district, by a majority in number and value of rated inhabitants to preopening of new public-houses or to continue licences for old, has, on a careful canvass of many great towns - Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Ply-mouth, Leeds, Sheffield - been accepted by very great majorities of the inhabitants, and by the greatr number of the voters. Let us hope that the public opinion generally improved upon the most important question of social science which can occupy the country, may prepare the way for legislation, which, to be efficacious, must be cautiously introduced, and under appropriate guards. Our attention was engaged at the last congress to the employment of women, and papers were read by Miss B. Parkes and others upon this important subject. There has been no relaxation on the part of these ladies since that time, and the printing establishment opened by Miss Faithful has gone on with increasing success. The volume of transactions for last year was printed at the Victoria Press, and Miss Faithful is now engaged in publishing a volume, under Her Majesty's sanction, containing original contributions from the leading writers of the day. Besides these exertions Miss Parkes originated a scheme for encouraging the emigration of educated women who cannot find employment in this country. But for the inferior cast of women the exertions now making to reclaim and to prevent the fall of others are above all praise. The loss of Lord Herbert's strenuous assistance is in this, as in other parts of his most useful services, deeply to be deplored. Who can move along the less frequented streets of London, and not have his heart wrong by such accents, too often coming from fe-male lips, "I have not had a morsel of food this day ?" Mr. Layard's proposed Book Union Act, the half-holiday movement, and the subject of international statistics were severally noticed, and his lordship concluded as follows :- " At the two last congresses we had the satisfaction of observing that social science was making considerable progress in other countries. This, indeed, was testified by the attendance of important persons from thence at our meetings; but it was peculiarly gratifying to see the adoption of enlightened and liberal views by Governments which we should little have expected to find pursuing this course. The last year affords a further evidence of their happy improvements, and in quarters we should least of all look for traces of it. The decease of the Saltan bas brought upon the Ottoman throne a prince who begins his reign as a reformer in his own practice and the scheme of his administration-nuy, even in the system which he is resolved to introduce. The dismissal of the predecessor's harem of scores of wives and hundreds of mistressesthe proclaiming his intention of being the husband of a single wife, and the avowed adoption of European principles to govern his policy and even to amend his laws, shows plainly the progress which the manners and the usages of civilised nations and of modern times have made in the realms of a barbaric power. Let it be further noted that a Social Science Committee has been established at Constantinople, and many lectures have been delivered. In Russia the fixed determination of the Emperor to complete the great measure of serf emacipation met with powerful opposition, and even disturbed partially the peace of the country; but the chief mischiet has arisen less from the obstinacy of the landowners than from the ignorance of the serfs, to inform whom upon the exact amount of the change in their condition sufficient pains had not been taken; and there is every reason to hope that the vast measure of bestowing independence upon the bulk of the community, the labouring classes, will be effected with little further obstruction. It must be confessed that, even if we lament some error in the mode of proceeding, the Emperor is entitled to the warmest sympathy in his great work, and to the highest admiration for the wisdom and the virtue of his conduct. If to such a sovereign his own people may well be grateful, let us hope that his Polish dominions are destined to owe him equal thanks. It would be an act of magnanimity "beyond all Greek, all Roman fame," were he to re-establish a kingdom of Poland, with its admirable Constitution of 1793, under a prince of his own house. Even should he deem such constitutional principles dangerous, because so much at variance with those of his own empire, and should give the kingdom a more absolute government than that of 1793, it may safely be predicted that he would find in the grateful Poles the most trustworthy and devoted of all the nations under his widely extended rule. The interest which, in common with all the friends of national independence, I take in the fortunes of the Poles is not of yesterday. Forty-eight years ago, in common with my esteemed and now lamented friend the chief of the Polish patriots and counsellors, Prince Czartoryski, the man who made far greater sacrifices to his principles than any who ever lived-in common with him, and niged by him, addressed, through the press (being then out of Parliament) to my fellow countrymen, and to the allied Sovereigns, "The Appeal for Poland," which cannot be said to have had no effect, though far less than was desired, for it brought the subject of her wrongs so much into discussion, especially in England, that it occupied in no small degree the attention of the Congress of Vienna. If, from contemplating the very probable, though not immediate, prospect of Russian freedom, we turn to the Austrian empire, we have less reason to be surprised at the constitational course taken, because the elements of constitutional Government have existed there in all times. They possess that especially which elsewhere is wanting, even in France since 1790, and which is absolutely necessary to the permanent existence of a free Government, an aristocratic body independent of the sovereign and of the multitude-a class of wealthy landowners, not like the Prussian proprietors, needy and looking to place and patronage. The agricultural class is also re-spectable and deserving. With elements of a really good government, progress was making towards it, until the Emperor Francis checked it, perverting the traditions of the monarchy, centralising all authority and taking everything into his own hands. At present the plan is pursued of leaving their internal concerns to the Provincial Diets, but ruling the Monarchy from the capital through the representatives of the Diets in the Reichsrath. cient Constitution as it existed before 1848 is restored and the establishment of that which was formed in a season of civil war is alone refused. It is most earnestly to be desired, for the sake of the general peace, so intimately connected with the integrity of the Austrian empire, that the discontent of Hungary may not be fermented by foreign intrigue and foreign agitators; for as yet the power of Austria has really not been materially impaired by her losses in Italy But the Sovereign, yielding all that he can, must continue to be, as always was entitled when opening the Diet as King of Hungary, "His Sacred Majesty the Hereditary Emperor of Austria." The condition of italy has in one practical respect been greatly improved by the general acknowledgment of the new kingdom; but the internal state of the southern portion is still most unsatisfactory, affording daily proofs of what all experience has proved in other countries, that there is no possibility, unless by main force, of establishing a Government for which the people are not prepared. The execuble tyranny of the Bourbon princes had reduced their subjects to a condition that rendered them incapable of being governed except by recourse to violent measures; and these Princes have, even in their exile, done all in their power to keep the people in a state of lawless anarchy, which may almost make them regret the loss of the worst of tyrants. In all other parts of the Italian kingdom great and solid progress has been made in popular improvement, and the blessings of a free constitution are already felt in its influence upon the institutions

and generally in the circumstances of the community

That kingdom is now left free from all foreign inter-

mont and her ally to obtain her extension e too severely reprobated, although we are entitled to rejoice in the result. The maxim ! Fieri assuredly, if the French and Sardinian arms only in-terposed in helping the Italians by in milital horth and elsewhere to strike off a foreign yoke and unite themselves with Piedmont, the interference is of a far less objectional kind than lay mere kordinary aggression and conquest. But cortainly the government of a country, however bad, gives its neighbors not the very least right of interference ; and to attack and seize the territory, under the pretext that it is ill governed, is to repeat the most atrocious crime ever committed in modern times, and by civilised States—the partition of Roland. Take even the condition of Rome under a priest chosen by other priests and so governd as justly to merit the reprobation of its own people, and sympathy of all others; this affords not the shadow of an excuse for any foreign State to seize upon the Roman territory, any more than the Polish Government, the very worst in Europe—ah elective monarchy, the choice in the hands of a mob, afforded for its partition. If, however, the Poles had been against their rulers, and called in the neighboring Powers to assist them, the case would have been very different as regards Poland, and even if after the partition these Powers had given it a good Government of its own, their conduct would have escaped the universal reprobation which has attended it. And so, if the Romans themselves choose a good Government, even with the help of foreign powers, and give their territory up to those Powers, they will themselves be great gainers, and their foreign allies be blameless. In no other event can we expect social improvement to make any progress in Rome, as it is steadily doing in the northern and central parts of the Italian kingdom: France has not only persisted in the same course upon which she had entered before our late congress, with regard to commercial policy, but has carried the principles there adopted further, in treaties which Belgium, Holland, and Turkey. In Belgium the most entire support is always given to sound views of agriculture and trade. There is a still further step made in France by the Imperial policy, and in a direction little expected when we last met. An important relaxation has been given to the restraints imposed upon political discussion -An absolute freedom in this respect is allowed to both Chambers of Legislature, and to publishing the reports of their debates through the press. There really is no difference whatever in this particular between the French Parliament and our own. All political topics are fully and freely discussed; so that the country receives, and receives immediately, whatever impression the Ministers, or the Opposition, or men belonging to no regular party, wish to make upon public opinions or feelings upon any subject whatever. The press, however, is still under the most absolute control of the Government, and except to report the debates, it has no kind of liberty, not even to make a remark upon any proceeding of the Government, or, indeed, any subject whatever. The administration of justice, too, is still in a most un-happy state as regards political offences. The judges are, no doubt, irremovable, but they are not unpromotable; and any one may receive the reward of his subserviency to the Government by advancement to a higher place. In England there is no law against such promotions, but they are universally discountenanced, and very rarely take place. In seventy years that I have known our courts I only remember two instances of a puisne made a chief; for the case of Sir. V. Gibbs was that of an Attorney-General promoted after being, from accidental circumstances, a puisne judge. Parliament would at once interpose were such advancements ever made except in very peculiar circumstances. The interference of the Government with elections is another great evil in the system of our neighbours, and impairs incalculably the salutary tendency of discussion in the Chambers to check the action of the Executive power, or to correct its errors. The deputies who at all oppose the Government are reduced to a very inconsiderable number, and the great majorities which support it in all contentions give such countenance to all its acts that the influence of public opinion as testified by the representatives of the people is extremely small. The state of the judicature, the control over the press, and the interference of the prefects with elections, render the Government nearly absolute in fact as well as in the theory of the constitution. But after the important concessions to กลอดีดเทา ส made, we have reason to hope that further relaxation will foilow. It is the unquestionable tendency of that portion of liberty which has been arunted, both to slimulate the desire for a grant of more and to increase the difficulty of refusing it. Such must be the earnest wish of all friends of the great cause to which we are devoted, both out of the good-will that we heartily bear to our justly celebrated neighbours, and from the intimate conviction we must all havethat the great interests of peace cannot be more effectually served.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. BANNON, P P., MOYNE. -We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Michael Bannon, P P., of Moyne, which melancholy event took place at his residence on Thursday morning. The deceased gentleman was in a delicate state of health for some time past and his demise is much regretted both by his parishioners and throughout the diocese. - Free Press.

THE VERY REV. DENIS F. M'LEOD. CORE. - Died last week, at his residence, George's-quay, the Very Rev. Denis F. M'Leod, Guardian of the Capuchin in this city. During the course of a long and usefal ministry - the entire of which was exercised in his native city—he won the esteem of all classes of his fellow-citizens by his kind and gentlemants demeanour, and by his regular and efficient discharge of the duties of his sacred office.

DEATH OF THE REV. MARTIN DOYLE. - At his residence, Graignamanagh, on the morning of the 4th instant, in the 79th year of age, the Rev. Martin Doyle, P.P., who has been over half a century in the ministry of the Church, for 34 years of which he had been parish priest of Oraignamanagh, and for many years previously parish priest of Clonegal, in the county Carlow. It is nearly seven years since he was attacked with paralysis, from which he never recovered, and of which he died. He was personally esteemed by men of all parties for his kindly manners and hospitable disposition .- Kilkenny Moderator.

The new Bishop of Marseilles, Monsignore Craice, an Irishman, has received a congratulatory letter from the Congregated Trades of Limerick. The Bishop has replied in suitable terms.—Kerry Star.

VISIT OF W. S. O'BRIEN TO MARSHAL MACMAHON -William Smith O'Brien has lately spent several daye on a visit to his illustrious kinsman, Marshal MacMahon at the camp at Chalons. Mr O'Brien was the bonoured guest of the Marshal during his stay, and nothing could exceed the attention shows to him by the numerous officers to whom he was introduced. The camp and all its arrangements were exhibited and explained to him and everything was done to render the visit agreeable.

FATHER LAVELLE ON THE VERDICT. - In a letter addressed to the Dublin News, Father Lavelle sufs: -" A word or two about that verdict. To he sure, it was a verdict for me. Were a Protestant clergy. man in my position, would, such be the finding in his favor? The Protestant clergyman is engaged on a death struggle with a proselytising Catholic landlord. He is assailed by a fierce and powerful Catholic press, and finally by another Catholic no-bleman, who, having nothing to say to the quarrel,