

If we are to arrive at any conclusion respecting the endowment of Popery from the leading Ministerial reviews and publications of the present time, it must be to the effect that this object will be attempted to be carried in the next session of Parliament. The total failure of the additional endowment of Maynooth has not opened the eyes, nor taken away the judicial blindness, of the Government; the rebellious spirit that has resulted from concession has not induced them to grasp that weapon of defence which can only be available against an insidious and determined foe. Proceeding from bad to worse, they have already established diplomatic relations with Rome, to which city no British plenipotentiary has been sent since the twelve Papist plots against the life of Queen ELIZABETH signally failed. Already have they admitted into their counsels and acted upon the advice of men resolved to carry their point—of bringing England once more under the iron hoof of the Papacy. Instead of attending to the warnings of the wakeful, or listening to the spirit-stirring, addresses of the men who have been watching carefully and diligently the progress of events, they have alike disregarded their advice, laughed their fears to scorn, and treated them with the most insufferable contempt. In spite of utter failure in effecting the pacification of Ireland, and in the very teeth of the fact that the priesthood, whom Maynooth had educated, were the men who excited the deluded SMITH O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, DUFFY, and others, to acts of treason, and drew out of the difficulty of their position the moment that danger was apprehended, the announcement is trumpeted forth in every quarter, and by every adherent to the mischievous cause of Whig-Radical *pseudo-liberality*, that Mr. KEOGH's motion will certainly have Ministerial support, and the whole weight of the Government influence be thrown into the scale to render his proposition of endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood at the expense of the State successful.

Upon this subject the powerful pen of the Rev. H. M'NEIL has been again employed; and by a few arguments, as cogent as they are concise, it is demonstrated that the endowment of this most mischievous class of men cannot tend to good, not merely because it is wrong in principle to aid the purposes of error on the score of expediency, but because there can be no hold upon them by any course of legislation so long as they are permitted to exercise and carry out the domineering sway intrusted to them by the Sacraments of their Church upon the affrighted minds of their deluded followers. Upon this point the Government, *as a matter of course*, and in the prosecution of their usual methods of dealing, will not dare to interfere. They will warm the snake into new life, only to make the country feel the bitterness of its sting, when the powers of mischief are matured and roused into action by increased facilities. They will make no attempt to draw its fangs, or to bind it down within circumscribed limits, from which it might only rear its head, and hiss out its purposes, which would be restrained and harmless. They will go the whole length of adding increased energy to their practices, already mischievous beyond example, and lend their aid to foster rebellion, treason, and sedition, in another shape, but not less dangerous proportion, to the proposed intentions of 1832, which only failed because their agitation became successful, and concession deprived the intention of practical demonstration.

The Irish riots have arisen solely from the aid given to the intenders of sedition. Had Maynooth been no further endowed, or had the State pension been taken away instead of being increased (whilst the Protestant institutions were deprived of their income, which by the act of union ought to have been as equally inalienable, as this grant was assumed to be), O'BRIEN and others would not now be under sentence of death; nor would Ireland require the presence of an army, as large in its numerical strength as that which drove the enemies of England from the soil of the Peninsula. The indifferentism of many, who ought to take higher ground, and the perverse spirit of the Government, say what may be said to the contrary, are the sole causes of our having now to meet the enormous expenses of putting down a revolt, which was encouraged for a purpose when in embryo, but at length became too dangerous to be permitted to extend itself with safety to the primary promoters.

But although the Government have not bought their experience to any purpose, nor availed themselves of the information which passing events ought to have taught them, is it possible that the country, awakened as it surely must be to the dangers its own supineness has permitted to arise, will tamely submit to a proposition that will, if carried, strengthen the hands of the mischievous a thousand fold? Will Churchmen and Dissenters permit the funds of the State to be misappropriated for the purposes of hatching sedition and breeding treason? We hope not; although, after the many disheartening occurrences relative to this great Popish question, it seems to be hoping against hope that any sounder or nobler principles can force themselves into existence to resist this increasing delusion: still there are symptoms that the proposition will not tamely be submitted to. The West Riding of Yorkshire is without one of its representatives in Parliament. Lord MORPETH, by the death of the Earl of CARLISLE, is now a member of the upper house. A junior member of the house of Carlisle has been put forward to succeed him, and to keep the seat in the possession of this family, whose Whig Radical principles are proverbial. But on the very threshold of his canvass he is met with the inquiry as to what are his intentions respecting the Popery endowment question about to be mooted. The questioners are also Dissenters, the Mayors of Leeds and Wakefield; and from their inquiries, and the circumstance of the *Leeds Mercury* having denounced the Anti-Church-and State Association, and showed that the idea of no State endowment to any religion can only aid the Government in their design for the endowment of Popery, it may be gathered that a powerful and well arranged opposition will meet the Government upon the very threshold of their object, and upon ground which has been singularly fatal on more than one occasion to schemes like the present, in which the nominees of the Carlisle family have been sent to the right about and worsted, and by which the Government has been defeated and dissolved. The inquiries of the gentlemen above named were most unsatisfactorily answered: in fact, the chief supporters of the young aspirant for political honours—viz., Lord MILTON and the Hon. GEORGE FITZWILLIAM, shuffled, and tried to escape from the questioning to which they were submitted. This has increased alarm, and therefore, so surely as the fact is publicly and explicitly disclosed that the Government are prepared to assist Mr. KEOGH in his object, so surely will the better order of Dissenters unite with Churchmen to show that the public feeling, though too long torpid, on this question is not yet dead.

That another struggle is coming is surmised on all hands. We would, therefore, remind both Churchmen and Dissenters of our own locality that the whole position of the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church is fallacious. It is so in principle, for it is an express violation of a divine command. Even upon the ground of expediency the proposition is most mistaken. The Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland have not become more disposed to promote peace and good will amongst the people on account of the concessions which from time to time have been made to them; so far from their becoming so, every fresh act of the Legislature in their behalf has only seemed to become a stimulus for moving them in the direction which produces the most rancorous feelings against their benefactors, and exasperates them to the perpetration of deeds of greater violence. They have never once graciously accepted any amount of benefit conferred upon them: the moment they have had it in possession, that instant they have contemptuously declared that they have accepted it, not because they esteemed the condescension of the Government which granted it, but because they looked upon it as an instalment of the amount of power they are determined sooner or later to possess. They have ungraciously flung back upon the men who aim at pacifying them the taunt that they never would have given up so much had they not feared the result of the agitation that had driven them to make it: and, as a generous return for their acts of expediency, they have branded them in an open court of law by the exposure of a letter of one of their most time-serving menials, as being equally as traitorous in heart and disposition as they are themselves. "When rogues fall out honest men get their due," is an old trite and homely proverb. That both parties have fallen out is undeniable. This may be made a pivot upon which a scheme of opposition may be moved; and, if conducted wisely and energetically, will shiver the powers of Rome, and rid the country of a Government who have showed no aptitude for their place on any one subject, whether religious, political, or financial.