

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL, CORK.—On the 15th ult., the long desired event took place, which solemnly inaugurated the building of this important edifice. Four hours before, the enclosed area upon which the church is to stand was surrounded by an anxious crowd. When the gates were opened a large number of persons were admitted who had previously been supplied with tickets, and subsequently admission was given to the immense mass of people who had been in eager expectation outside. In a few moments after every available spot was occupied, and every window in the neighboring houses densely crowded. Altogether there could not have been less than three thousand spectators of the ceremony. Precisely at the appointed hour the rites commenced with a procession headed by a cross bearer, and acolytes. A large number of clergymen formed the main body, after whom came the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elfin; the Right Rev. Dr. McBrilly, Bishop of Galway, and the Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, Bishop of Achonry. The procession was closed by the officiating prelate, the Right Reverend Dr. Deane, Bishop of Cork, arrayed in full canonicals. The procession moved on to a temporary Cross erected on the spot where the altar is to stand, and having arrived there, chanted the 93d Psalm, "How Beautiful are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." The Bishop then prayed and blessed the ground upon which the Cross was placed, and then proceeded towards the foundation or corner stone. As soon as the Bishop had made the sign of the cross upon the stone, the Litany of the Saints was sung by the choir. The 126th Psalm, "Unless the Lord will build the house," was then chanted, and during its delivery the Rev. Canon Murphy placed in a hole cut in the stone on which the foundation is to rest, a copper box, in which was a glass phial, containing a scroll of parchment, on which was recorded a Latin translation of the inscription, the various coins of the realm, and the medal of the Immaculate Conception. A brass plate also bearing the inscription was inverted over the hole in which the box was placed. The architect then laid mortar to set the stone, which was lowered to its place. The Bishop sprinkled it with holy water, and the procession was again in motion, and went over the whole of the walls, as they were traced out, stopping at three different parts, where he sang the prescribed prayers, and blessed the building. The procession then returned to the spot where the cross was erected, and kneeling, sang the hymn Veni Creator. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremonial, his lordship bestowed his episcopal benediction on the kneeling multitude, the procession re-formed, and retired to the robing room, and the ceremonies terminated.—Cork Examiner.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—We understand that the popular member for Cashel, John Langan, Esq., M. P., has given the munificent donation of £100 towards the fund for erecting poor schools, in connection with the Presentation Convent in Cashel.

The Rev. Daniel Foley, for the last three or four years curate of the lamented Rev. Daniel McCarthy, P. P., has been appointed parish priest of Ballylongford, which has been made a separate parish, distinct from that of Tarbert, with which it had heretofore been united. We are not yet aware who has been appointed parish priest of Tarbert.—Tralee Chronicle.

LIMERICK FEMALE REFORMATORY.—It is important for magistrates of the county and city of Cork to know that a Female Juvenile Reformatory has been opened in Limerick under the care of the Sisters of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. This is the first institution of the kind which has been established in South of Ireland, and as it will tend to supply a want hitherto grievously felt, we hope that whenever magistrates feel themselves in a position to do so, they will avail themselves of its advantages for juvenile reformation. The attention of the Cork bench was on Saturday directed to the announcement of the completion of the institution, by Mr. Collins, R.M., and the necessary information afforded them regarding the cases to which the provisions of the act were applicable and the requisite forms to be gone through. The reformatory is designed for Catholic children alone.—Cork Examiner.

REMOVED LEGAL CHANGES IN IRELAND.—We learn, on good authority, that the Lord Chief Justice will immediately resign his judicial position. He will be succeeded by Chief Justice Monahan, to whose seat in the Common Pleas, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald will be promoted. Mr. Justice Perrin and Mr. Justice Ball will also be resigned before next Michaelmas Term. The two seats thus vacated will be filled by Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan (who refused the Bankruptcy Court judgeship last week), and Mr. Deasy.—Dublin Morning News.

ADOPTION OF THE TOWNS IMPROVEMENT ACT IN FERMOY.—On Friday a meeting of the ratepayers was held in Fermoyle, for the purpose of considering would it be advisable to place that town under the provisions of the above act. Captain W. O. Collins and Captain Barry presided. Mr. Richard Carroll, solicitor, moved the adoption of the act in its entirety, embracing the water clause and the others; and Mr. Thomas Rice, solicitor, seconded the motion. It was carried without the slightest show of opposition. A further resolution requesting that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant should sanction the body of Commissioners that would be appointed to carry out the provisions of the act, to consist of twenty-one, the greatest number legalized by the act, was also adopted unanimously by the meeting, which then separated. The greatest unanimity prevailed throughout the proceedings.—Cork Examiner.

TENANT RIGHT.—We think Tenant Right should be known in future by another name. The words do not properly convey what the farmers require. What they want is protection of property; that protection which the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man receive from the law. No one can enter the merchant's house, and without any just claim legally carry off the profits of his trade. No one can step into the manufacturer's premises and demand the property he has accumulated by his toil.—The law very properly protects them in the enjoyment of the proceeds of their labor, and why should the law deal otherwise with the farmer? What has been done, that the law should not secure him the possession of any property he has created, by his industry? What he wants is the protection of his property, and there is not a legislature in the world that would refuse him that protection but the landlord legislature of England.—Dundalk Democrat.

EMIGRATION OF DROGHEDA LINEN WEAVERS.—DROGHEDA, Aug. 16.—Owing to a variety of causes, partly arising from the spirit of combination, partly attributable to the unwillingness of employers to accede to the demands of the workmen, and partly from the effects of machinery, the once great, lucrative, and flourishing linen manufacture of Drogheda has for some time past been rapidly declining, and considerable numbers of the best of our operatives have recently emigrated to Dundee, in Scotland, and Barnsby, in England. The fact is to be deeply regretted, for the interest of the town, as the Drogheda hand-loom weavers were in their humble vocation both skilful and industrious, indeed possessed of more than the ordinary amount of intelligence to be found amongst our artisan classes, combined with sober and steady habits.

On Sunday evening, two young gentlemen named Carroll and Ray—the former a clerk in the Bank of Ireland, and the latter a commercial agent—left Howth in a small yacht for Kingstown, and have never been seen or heard of since. The weather was wild and unsettled when they embarked, and it is feared that the yacht, which was very deep in ballast, was caught in a squall, and went down immediately. From inquiries which we made last night, there is every reason to believe that the worst fears which have been entertained are too true, and that the young gentlemen have perished.

THE CROPS AND HARVEST.—In this part of the country the harvest operations are fast drawing to a close, the farmers everywhere during the past fortnight having been fully occupied cutting their corn. From all the accounts which have reached us on this important subject, we are assured of the gratifying fact that the wheat and oat crops will return the farmer a large yield of grain, wholly free from damage of any kind, and of fully as good quality as that of the best year. As an inevitable consequence, however, of the long continued dry summer, the straw of both crops is short, that of oats particularly, rendering it incumbent on the farmer to make every provision in his power to supply a deficiency which will be severely felt by him during the coming winter and spring. The wages of labourers averaged last week 15s for the six days and this week 9s, with diet.—Some new wheat was sent to market this week and brought 23s a barrel.—Waterford News.

At some auctions of agricultural produce in this neighborhood, during the week, says the Downpatrick Recorder, wheat sold at 21s per acre; barley at 21s per acre; potatoes at 21s per acre. We speak of the Irish acre. The price is considered good.

Mr. Thomas Watson, auctioneer, Strabane, sold, on Monday, at Newtownstewart, two acres of oats, at £14 10s per Cunningham acre. This is the highest price we have heard of this season.

An old man named Patrick Doran died last week at his farm called Galbert's town near Hoyeross, County Tipperary, at the patriarchal age of 118 years.

About 3,500 Irish reapers, says the Scottish Guardian, migrated from the part of Derry within the last eight days, in order to seek employment in the cutting down of the Scotch and English grain crops. Not a few of these had come from Connaught; but the great bulk of them belonged to the mountainous districts of the County of Donegal. They conducted themselves very inoffensively up to Thursday last, when a number of them, for whom there was not accommodation, and who, without having previously procured tickets, endeavored to force their way on board the steamer Galvint, despite the endeavours of the constabulary to keep them back and enforce regularity. Finally, they made a desperate attack on the police with sticks and stones. The constabulary were at last, in self-defence, obliged to use their batons. Fortunately no lives were lost in the conflict.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.—WICKLOW, August 17.—The unfortunate man, Edward Donegan, who was found guilty at the late assizes for the murder of his wife, and who was consequently lying under sentence of death, has been reprieved, and his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. A memorial was lately got up in his behalf, which was numerously signed by Magistrates and clergy of all denominations, and the respectable inhabitants of this town, as by the members of the jury who were on his trial, and this together with the recommendation to mercy expressed by the foreman of the jury when handing in the verdict, has had the desired effect.

On the 1st ult. a "revival meeting" was held in the Old Meeting House, Saintfield-st., Belfast, in the midst of which a woman, named Elizabeth Mann, suddenly fell back in her seat and expired. The medical examination showed that her death was caused by apoplexy brought on by excitement acting on the brain which was in a state of chronic disease.

THE PRESBYTERIAN KIDNAPPER.—The case of Ellen Magee came on again before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench on Friday the 12th August.—Mr. John Ayle Curran, instructed by Mr. Kourke, solicitor, appeared for the mother of the child, and Mr. Richard Dowse, with Mr. J. H. Thompson, solicitor, for the Rev. Hugh Hanna, in whose charge the child was brought to the Chief Justice's house. Mr. Curran said that on reading over the case of Alicia Race (reported in 7th Blackburn and Ellis) it appeared quite clear to him that the mother was the guardian by nature of the infant up to its attaining the age of fourteen years. In the present case the mother of the girl ascertained that she had made a mistake of a year, for it appeared that the child was baptized on the 31st August, 1845, being at that time eight days old; she would not, therefore, be fourteen until the 23d of the present month. The Chief Justice remarked that, upon looking into the authorities, he had made up his mind to give the child into the custody of her mother. Mr. Dowse said that, although he agreed with Mr. Curran, as to the law of the case, yet, still he conceived that the mother was not the proper person to give the child to, inasmuch as he thought she was unworthy of credit on her oath, she having stated in her former affidavit that her daughter was born about the beginning of September, 1846. He submitted, therefore, that his lordship, not having any evidence of the age of the child, but that of a person who had, in his (counsel's) opinion, been guilty of a deliberate misstatement, should not give any evidence to her present statement, which was so much at variance with the one in her original affidavit, or act upon it in any way, and that the child should be allowed to go at large. Affidavits had been filed to which it was not necessary to refer. The learned counsel then proceeded to argue at considerable length upon the facts of the case, and cited several authorities.—He dwelt at some length on the statement that the girl had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child. He stated that the fact of the woman having sworn accurately to the period of the interment of her husband had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child. He stated that the fact of the woman having sworn accurately to the period of the interment of her husband had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child.

He stated that the fact of the woman having sworn accurately to the period of the interment of her husband had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child. He stated that the fact of the woman having sworn accurately to the period of the interment of her husband had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child. He stated that the fact of the woman having sworn accurately to the period of the interment of her husband had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child.

He stated that the fact of the woman having sworn accurately to the period of the interment of her husband had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child. He stated that the fact of the woman having sworn accurately to the period of the interment of her husband had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child.

certainly advised her to do so, and that she had readily agreed to take his advice. He thereupon gave her a line of admission and promised to give her a copy of the Douay Testament.—And again, the Rev. gentleman (Mr. M'Auley) said that she expressed her great sorrow at having gone to the meeting-house, and when he asked her why she went there she said she was promised a suit of clothes by a person in the congregation, and at the same time showed him a petticoat which she said was a portion of the clothes, the rest not being at the time finished. He further added that on the day following the one upon which this conversation took place he met her, and she took him by the hand, saying that she had seen the man who had obtained admission to the convent. The Chief Justice said he would vary the order so as to give the child to the custody of her mother provided that the Rev. Hugh Hanna was allowed to see her at proper times. Mr. Curran objected to the proposed rule, and stated that he did not concede the right to impose such terms as that a mother should admit any person—particularly when she disappeared of that person—to see her daughter, who was her ward and under her care at the time.—He would ask if any one took the child of the Rev. Hugh Hanna under similar circumstances, and that a court imposed like terms on him, how would he feel in the matter? He called on the court not to make such an order, but on the contrary to apply to the case the natural principles of justice, by which he was sure his lordship was actuated. Mr. Dowse said he was quite satisfied with the order mentioned by his lordship, which was all that the Rev. Mr. Hanna required. Mr. Curran further strongly objected to having such an order framed. After some discussion the Chief Justice said he would not make that order, but would adjourn the case until the 23d of this month, upon which day the child would attain her fourteenth year. He would now order her to be given up to the custody of her mother on the terms of the latter undertaking not to send her away in the meantime, and to produce her before him on the 23d inst., in order that he might explain to her that she was at liberty to do as she pleased. The mother and child were then brought into the room. They appeared to be quite affectionate, and reconciled to each other, and held each other by the hand.—His lordship, addressing Mrs. Magee, said that he did not think that any imputation should necessarily be cast upon her in consequence of the error she committed in her first affidavit. A mistake of the kind was one which might very naturally arise. His lordship then spoke to the girl, kindly advising her to be guided by her mother. The parties then retired.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Queen and Royal Family, who have been visiting the Channel Islands, landed on Sunday afternoon at Guernsey, visiting the Fort and the Lieutenant-Governor, and re-embarking the same evening. This circumstance has not been allowed to pass unnoticed by the Puritanical Record which shamefully insults Her Majesty for so doing, adding that "It is impossible that such an event could take place without disturbing the Sabbath quiet of the island." Oh! these loud Protestants!

We (Weekly Register) understand the following to be the provisions of Mr. Bowyer's Bill for the settlement of the question of Catholic Charitable Trusts, for which leave was obtained on Saturday. The Bill will be discussed next Session. It is entitled, "A Bill to amend the Law regarding Catholic Charitable Trusts." The preamble states that it is expedient that the laws relating to Charities endowed for the benefit of persons professing the Catholic Religion in England and Wales should be amended. The first clause enacts that no gift for a charitable purpose shall be forfeited or avoided by reason of any trust or condition for procuring prayers for the soul of the donor or for the soul of any other person. The second clause states that no proceedings at law or equity shall be instituted as to the application of any Catholic trust prior to the passing of the Act 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 115, unless the gift or foundation has been applied to such trust since the passing of that Act. The third clause deals with the question of non-enrolment. The fourth clause is identical with the present House Secretary's Bill, omitting, of course the word "superstitious." The fifth clause provides that the Act shall not prejudice past or pending proceedings or adverse possession. The sixth clause confers the operation of the Act on England and Wales.

The deplorable dissensions between employers and employed in the building trades still continue, and the hopes are fainter than last week of any immediate accommodation. The "United Building Trades" and the "Central Association of Master Builders" have issued their manifesto on either side, and those have been followed by replies, rejoinders, and replications, all tending to assert and rebut the charges of tyranny over the rights of labour by the Masters on the one hand, and undue interference with the freedom of workmen by the Trades organisations on the other. No doubt there are faults on both sides. The Times sides strongly with the Masters and dilates upon the evils of strikes, which are as undeniable as those of war, but it proposes no method by which they can be avoided short of unconditional surrender. The situation is undoubtedly a grave one. The vast building works lately in progress about London stand silent and grim, recalling visions of Babylon and Palmyra. The multitudes of unemployed workmen are living on their savings, and have abstained from ruffling public tranquillity by the slightest act of disorderliness. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the approach of winter will not find them still idle, and with their hoard diminishing.—Weekly Register.

PURITY OF ELECTION.—Human nature is every where the same; the British conscience is political rather than religious; and while other nations are purifying themselves from sins of the flesh the British senators are washing their hands of bribery. Nearly fifty petitioners, most anxiously assisted by the House, have undertaken to discharge this vicarious service. Is it possible to doubt the general purity of our elections when fifty men of substance have undertaken to spend at least £1,000 a-piece to detect and banish the corrupt few? Beware, you seducers, who think to carry all before you with the "almighty sovereign!" There are good men and true who will drag you before inexorable tribunals, where the secrets of the back parlor will be revealed and a wrathful nation will hear the whole story of your shame. A purity that vindicates itself with so much solemnity, and at so large a cost, is almost too loud. It is loud indeed, for it is vox præteritæ ætatis. The whole thing from beginning to end, is little more than a sham. We say "little more," for it must be admitted that nine or ten members have been unseated, all without, however, any imputation on their characters. The crime has been that of their agents exceeding their authority, or amateurs acting on their own suggestions. Well, fix the crime on these; hold them responsible, and punish them. No such thing. All that is done is to forfeit the seat, to strike the receivers of the bribe off the poll, and to leave the bribers intact.—Times.

POTATO DISEASE.—Some careful observers of agricultural and gardening affairs say that potatoes are further advanced at present than they have been for some years with so little appearance of disease, which, to some extent at least, warrants the hope that the epidemic may be less violent this year perhaps than it has been for several years past. Another hopeful symptom is that in some cases in gardens in this quarter, where the tops are quite down, and to all appearance through disease, no tubers have been found affected in the slightest degree. In the garlich disease prevails to some extent among early varieties in gardens, but amongst later sorts no decided signs of mischief have appeared. In Invernesshire potatoes are an excellent crop, but in some places disease is visible.—Banff Journal.

Twenty thousand three hundred and sixty men deserted from the army in the course of last year.—Each soldier, by the time he had learned his duties, cost the country one hundred pounds.

WILL OF A PROTESTANT BISHOP.—We get this week another sample of the "advantages" of an Establishment. The will, with four codicils, of the Right Rev. Edward Lord Bishop of Malby, D.D., heretofore Lord Bishop of Durham, were proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 3d of August by his sons, Edward Harvey Malby, Esq., and the Rev. Henry Joseph Malby, M.A., Canon of Durham, and Arthur Thomas Upton, Esq., the three acting executors; Robert Archibald Douglas, Grestley, Esq., the other executor, renounced. The will is of considerable length, and bears date October 30, 1856, and the codicils respectively 1857, 1858, and 1859.—A provision is made for his wife by a marriage settlement; there is also an annuity for her life, as well as a legacy of £5,000 and many specific bequests. To his eldest son he leaves his estate at Alconbury, together with a legacy of £1,000, and a fourth share in the Residue. He also leaves a pecuniary legacy to each son and to his daughter, and many specific bequests to each of them. The legacies are numerous and most minutely described, leaving, as it would seem, remembrances to all his family and relations, and his large circle of acquaintance. He has also made a disposal of his episcopal robes, lawn sleeves, and consecration gloves, which he leaves to his wife and daughter, Mrs. Upton; and leaves his silk robes, gold shoe-buckles, and stock-buckles, to his son, Canon Malby. To the Master, Warden, and Scholars of the University of Durham he leaves all his gold and silver medals and coins. To his successor to the bishopric he has given the portrait of himself by Sir William Beechey, also the leopard or pard stool used at the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and all the books in the hall at Auckland Castle. He wished it to be understood that, upon his resignation of the See he desired that his library and books to the University of Durham, and invested in Consols a sum for a salary to the librarian, and that £200 might be expended in printing a catalogue, and for other expenses incidental thereto. Any manuscripts, sermons, and theological writings worthy of being published shall be paid for out of the residuary estate. He has bequeathed to Lady Augusta Fawcett, as mark of remembrance, Sir Joshua Reynolds's works; and to his esteemed friend and constant pupil, the Duke of Gordon, he has left Wilkie's gallery. The residue of his property he shares amongst his three sons and his daughter. The personality was sworn under £100,000.—Illustrated London News.

PERMANENT ROOMING AGONY.—The Record speaking from the Telegraph says that St. George's in the East was again the scene of a disgraceful disturbance on Sunday afternoon, arising out of the same causes which had led to the previous "scenes" in the same sacred edifice. The opinion of the parishioners was unmistakably expressed with regard to the alleged Puseyite innovations lately introduced, and the utmost confusion and tumult was the result of the "service" as performed by the Rev. Bryan King, and it was not until the churchwardens and police were called in that the uproar was quieted, and the body of parishioners prevailed upon to quit the church. A correspondent of the Guardian gives the following version of the disgraceful conduct of these turbulent Protestants:—"The service from the commencement was interrupted by a large mob collected from all parts of London, many of whom were Jews. The plan adopted by these people was to call the responses out while the officiating clergyman was saying the petitions in the Litany, at the same time making a noise by opening and shutting the pew-doors violently. Towards the middle of the Litany the curate, who had been for some time in delicate health, fainted, when several well-dressed people called out 'It is a judgment from God on them for turning the church into a concert-room, after having the Gospel preached in its fullness by Mr. Allen.' It is impossible to describe the uproar. I have never seen anything like it in my travels in heathen countries. However, the rector bravely remained at his post, and finished the service, in spite of the opposition of the ringleaders of the mob, one of whom, a Methodist preacher from Hackney, made a most inflammatory speech to the people in the church." At the conclusion of the service a rush was made after the rector, and several of the congregation were very severely handled.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Freeman gives the following comparative statistics of the Irish emigration from that port during the months of July 1858, and 1859.—During July last, 24 ships under the act sailed, having on board 5,493 passengers, including 2,127 cabin, and comprising 1,304 English, 331 Scotch, 3,221 Irish, and 197 foreigners, being a decrease of 81 cabin, and 830 steerage—of whom 573 were Irish—when compared with the preceding month, and a decrease of 438 when compared with the same period of 1858. In July 1858, however, only 2,646 Irish emigrants sailed from the Mersey this year; showing an increase of 675 souls. In short ships not under the act during the month 886 persons sailed against 980 in June, and 627 in the corresponding period of 1858. To the United States, 17 ships sailed, having on board 180 cabin, and 3,754 steerage passengers, 743 of whom were English, 166 Scotch, 2,682 Irish, (being a falling off from the previous month of 758) and 168 foreigners—total, 3,934, against 4,885 in June, and 3,201 in July, 1858. To Victoria—4 ships, with 33 cabin and 708 steerage, including 338 English, 99 Scotch, 240 Irish, (a falling off from June of 39) and 31 foreigners, total 711, against 785 in June, and 1,123 in the corresponding year of 1858. To New South Wales—1 ship with 248 steerage passengers, comprising 37 English, 18 Scotch, 330 Irish—total 385, against 626 souls in 1858 (236 of whom were Irish). To New Zealand—one ship carrying 27 cabin, and 322 steerage passengers, 220 of whom were English, 31 Scotch, 68 Irish, and 3 foreigners; total, 349, against 278 in June, (24 of whom were Irish). To the Cape of Good Hope, one ship with five cabin and 71 steerage passengers, 56 of whom were English, 20 Scotch and one Irish; total, 84. In "short ships" those sailed to the United States (independent of those carried out in the Cunard steamers). 171 souls, against 50 in the previous month, and 150 in July, 1858. To Canada 620 against 770 in June, and 422 in 1858.—To New South Wales 8. To Victoria 19, against 7 in 1858. To the East Indies, 26, against 9 in June, and 4 in 1858. To Africa 7, being similar to the number in June, and against 6 in 1858; and to South America 35, against 38 in 1858. The aggregate decrease "under" and "not under the act" for the month is 517 when compared with the corresponding period of 1858. From the above returns it will be seen that the greatest falling off has been in the emigration to Australia, which in 1858 amounted to 710 souls; this year it is only 113—a decrease of 597 souls—being greater in amount than the falling off on the total emigration of the month.

THE MILD AND TOLERANT PRINCIPLES OF PROTESTANTISM.—During the last few days several arrests have been made in Edinburgh for the nonpayment of the odious annuity tax, which is, in its nature, worse than the church-rate in England. One of the most remarkable cases mentioned is that of Mr. Donald Macgregor, of the Royal Hotel, who was made prisoner and taken to the Calton goal about midnight. "Mr. Macgregor" says the Scotsman, "would have remained, but the exigencies of his business compelled him to pay the claim made upon him. This amounted to £285 11s. 3d., with the £100 of his bank account arrested last year, makes up a total sum of £385 for this tax. We understand that preliminary steps have been taken to bring this case before a court of law, in the form of an action for damages against the established clergy of Edinburgh, in so far as their officials have exceeded their duty in giving effect to the warrant." Another citizen has been apprehended, and has paid £25.

From the 1st of January to the 1st of June last fifty-four divorce suits for a dissolution of marriage were heard before the full Court, and six before a single judge and jury. Forty-six petitions for divorce were decreed, and only six refused. Two causes were struck out of the list, no counsel appearing; and in one or two cases the relief of a dissolution was refused, but a judicial separation a mensa et thoro decreed notwithstanding. Three hundred and thirty-three motions were heard and disposed of by the learned Judge Ordinary between January and June last, and 311 summonses disposed of in chambers by the same authority. Twenty applications for a mere "judicial separation" were decreed from January to June, and one only refused. Forty-two suits for dissolution of marriage were presented by the husbands and nineteen by the wives. In the cases of judicial separation the figures are reversed, 18 petitions having been handed in by unhappy wives, and only 6 by unfortunate husbands. Eleven petitions for the protection of the property of wives were granted, and three refused. Such is a specimen of the beneficent operation of Lord Palmerston's famous act for the undoing of the nuptial knot.—Times.

The Star gives the following account of a collision between the civil country and a Protestant body in Scotland:—"Some time since the General Assembly suspended the Rev. Mr. Macmillan, of Cardross, on a charge of immorality and drunkenness. He appealed to a civil court against the sentence. The vengeance of the insulted Church was summary and severe. Mr. Macmillan was summoned to appear at twelve o'clock on Tuesday next, at the bar of the Assembly. On his appearance the moderator put to him the question, 'Did you or did you not bring such an action against this Assembly in the Court of Session?' And, immediately on his answering in the affirmative, the Assembly pronounced, in solemn Scotch form, to depose him from the office of the holy ministry, and blot out his name from the roll of pastors of the Free Church, whereupon Mr. Macmillan brings another action in the law courts against the Church, in which he asks both for damages on account of the loss of his character and salary, and also that the sentence of the Free Church should be reversed, and that he should be reinstated as minister of his former charge. The Free Church appears in the Court of Session, but only to plead that 'whether it was right or wrong in its proceedings, those proceedings were ecclesiastical in their character, and cannot be submitted to the review of a civil court; that this is notoriously the principle on which the Free Church is founded, and to which Mr. Macmillan had himself assented in his own defence; and that, therefore, the adjudication of such matter by the court would be an infringement of the liberation granted to British dissenting churches.' The question is still pending."

At a public breakfast at Adelaide, given to Mr. Bailey, of the Welsh House Chapel, speaking of Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Bailey is reported to have said:—"I have heard him three times, and could not help wondering how the *theological commonplace* which I heard could produce such a great effect." The Dissenters of Melbourne offered to guarantee Mr. Bailey £1,000 if he would remain among them; but he is confidently expected to return to the Welsh House Chapel in October.—Guardian.

CHERBOURG AND PORTSMOUTH.—If we wanted a proof of the French and in naval matters, and there are a score forthcoming from any number of sources, it would be afforded by the familiar instance of Cherbourg. There we have, or rather they have, a kind of model modern dock, and here from the foundations of old ones, and rich in all that ought to be found in the new. It is much nearer to us than other French arsenals, is built in the smoothest part of the channel, and on a scale suited to the most formidable dockyards, and you find that there is a great deal of time lost in consequence of the departure of being separate from each other; whereas, by joining, arm, and vicinallity, all go on at Cherbourg within the same walls. In our ports above named, boats, lighters, hoys, keep endlessly moving through the yellow water (at the risk of wetting and otherwise damaging goods), while at Cherbourg everything is put on board from the wharves alongside which the ship lies. And so, of course, with coaling. Coal must be hoisted out of a ship's hold, and thus taken on board—a tedious process, "hauled to the sea-men" as the Naval Peer justly observes, instead of being moved from the quays by machinery, as in the Norman Port. Again, the Cherbourg authorities don't "haulk" their arsenals, as we do, in narrow, dirty, old-fashioned hulks; but march them aboard comfortably from a kind of naval barracks. Surely, all these are sensible business arrangements, easily superior to our old lumpy-go-lucky way of managing matters; and ought to teach us to mend it. Dockyards are the "positions" on which fleets retreat for refreshment and repair; and rapidly in and convenience for refitting a fleet would be half the battle in war time. That the French are eminently business-like in their way of doing work was shown at Genoa in the late war. This general superiority of sizes and of arrangements about Cherbourg, and its nearness (only 52 miles) to our coast, make Cherbourg an ugly neighbour. Blockade it, you will say, as Cullingwood did Toulon, so persistently. Nobody supposes that such traditions will not be acted on by our service. But blockades have not been evaded before; and a steam fleet running 12 miles an hour would not be so easy to catch if once a fleet had drawn the blockading force from before its prison. Observe, too, as an instance of the organisation of Cherbourg, that French ships can enter Cherbourg docks at all times of high water, and that our ships can only enter those of Portsmouth and Plymouth during spring tides. The fortification of our dockyards and arsenals involves a military question. But it is not denied that Cherbourg is very strong from that point of view, nor that the improvements which have been going on at Portsmouth of late years still fall short of what is wanted.—Dickens's All the Year Round.

MORTALITY AMONG EMIGRANTS.—During the last five years the mortality on board emigrant ships which have proceeded to North America has been as follows:—1854, 74 per cent.; 1855, 33 per cent.; 1856, 22 per cent.; 1857, 36 per cent.; and 1858, 19 per cent.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—A PROTESTANT JURY MAN.—Upon the jury being called, a Juror said he could not take the oath, because he was a Christian.

The Judge.—The greater majority of the world are clearly of a different opinion. There are wrong headed people but some of them are entitled to respect whenever they act from conscientious principles; you say you think you can't take the oath; therefore you can't do it. What do you propose to do?

The Juror.—The words of Scripture, 5th Matthew are very explicit.

The Judge.—I am not going to argue it. We must take it, and I believe that the man who differs from all the world is wrong. What do you wish to do; will you affirm?

The Juror.—I can't take upon me the office of a jurymen. I am a Christian, and the Lord having pardoned my sins.—

The Judge.—Why can't you take the oath?

The Juror.—According to the doctrine of grace. The Judge.—Of grace? I don't think that is tenable. What has grace to do with earthly matters? Do you say that the verdict has been predestined?

The Juror.—We are not to resist evil, 5th Matthew; we are to suffer.

The Judge.—You suffer the evil the law puts upon you. It is downright nonsense. The best thing I can say is, that such a man is not fit to sit on a jury.

Mr. Phina.—The counsel on both sides agree with your Lordship.

The Judge.—Get out of the box, but don't leave the court, because you are not to make a holiday by your nonsense.