CONSECRATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL The direction of the Holy See, set forth in the bulls recently sent from Rome to the Apostolic Delegate of Sometra in the high office of Archbishop of Chinal the Very Rev. Patrick Leaby, Vice-Rector of the Catholic University, was carried out on Monday. religion and the strengtheaf the Catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in this ceremony, but above all, in the multitudes who throng is of Curralee. This wonderfully brave fellow was able edifrom every pair of the transfer to the transfer reversalial demeanour during its nessit, and in the reversalial demeanour during its entire solemnization. Since the announcement that the Holy Fatherhad approved the choice made by the Clergy of the archdioces the consecration was looked forward to any jousty by all classes as a proceeding that would afford them any opportunity of telling by their presence their love for their Prelacy and their happiness at the elevation of Dr. Leahy to so high and distinguished a position in the Irish

GRASSIE SEE STANFACTOR NE

so high and distinguished a position in the Irish Church. There was but one feeling in reference to the selection, one of unmixed satisfaction for all who knew him personally or by repute, as a divine, were satisfied he brought to the discharge of his archiepiscopal functions a pure and unostentatious piety, extensive learning, sound judgment, and a highly onitivated mind. They were aware that he had proved his fitness to the position and his devotion to religion by unremitting and valuable labors as a Priest; while in connection with Thurles College and the Catholic University he rendered inestimable services to the cause of education. With these claims he combined dignity of manner and mildness and firmness of character. His consecration is made me-morable in the history of the Church in this country by the fact that no less than fourteen Prelates, including the Primate, attended to mark their approval of the choice made in his person, and their respect for his high character as a divine. A vast body of Clergy, not merely from the archdiocese, but also from every diocese in the province, were present, and the Faithful assembled in thousands. As a tribute of respect, all the shops in the town were closed, and all business suspended, the one all absorbing object everywhere being the solemn ceremony happily fixed for the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. The at-tendance of the Clergy was unusually large, including several of the Professors of the Catholic University and the Colleges of Maynooth, Thurles, &c. The following lay professors of the Catholic University appeared in academic costumes: Mr. Robertson, Mr. W. K. Sullivan, Mr. Henessy, and Mr. Ornsby. The most Rev. Dr. Cullen was the consecrating prelate. The Priests Assistant to him were the Rev. Dr. Lee and the Rev. Mr. Murray. The Assistant Prelates were the Bishop of Limerick; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. M'-Loughlin, O. S. F,; and the Bishop of Cork; chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Butler. The Rev. W. Cantwell, Thurles, was chaplain to the Archbishop Elect, and the Rev. Dr. Forde officiated as master of the ceremonies.

The Rev. Gerald Molloy of Dublin, a Dunboyne student, has been elected out of four candidates, to fill the chair of Theology, vacant by the elevation of the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong to the See of Ferns.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHEISHOP OF TUAM AT HOLY-HEAD.—On Wednesday morning, the 25th ult., the following incident occurred at Holyhead, which shows the confidence the Irish people have in their Glergy on the one side, and the sympathy of even the Catholic Hierarchy for them in their wants and necessities on the other :- A large number of Irish laborers, about two hundred in number, arrived at Holyhead from Dublin. Having paid their fares by the rail-way to the several parts of England for which they were each bound, but being delayed they felt them selves aggrieved, and murmured very strongly against the treatment they were receiving, having been assured, when paying their fares, they would not be delayed. At this time his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam arrived at Holyhead, and he was immediately recognised by the people, who at once cried out with the greatest joy-" Here is our Archbishop!" and immediately one and all knelt down and implored His Grace's blessing, and then detailed to him their grievances. His Grace then addressed them in the Irish language, and told them to be patient and peaceable as became Christians. One of the railway officials, seeing the influence of him, who addressed the peo tile, and their devotion and attention to his advice, came forward and begged of him to remonstrate with them, and to tell them that a train would be prepared immediately for them. His Grace did so, and, upon his giving them this assurance, they retired perfectly reconciled, and cheering his Grace, which he at once begged of them to suppress .- Freeman.

EXPECTED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO CORK.—Her Majesty is expected at Cork and Killarney in the course of the summer.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND .- The total number of houses rated at more than £10 each in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford, Drogheda, Kinsule, and Kilkenny amounts to 19,197, and the total amount of ministers' money payable in the above cities and boroughs is £12,133., of which £8,436 is leviable in Dublin and £2,271 in Cork, such is the substance of a return moved for by Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P.

The Marquis of Conyngham, the Earl of Cork, Lord Talbot de Malahide and Lord-Lismore voted in favor of Mr. Fagan's Bill for the abolition of Ministers' Money in the recent division in the House of Lords. The proxies of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and of the Earl of Clare were also given in its favor. The Earl of Limerick and Lord Cloncurry voted against it.

THE VICERCYALTY .- The story now goes that the indifference shown by the Irish members has encouraged Mr. Roebuck to persevere, and that he will certainly bring forward his motion for the abolition of the Viceroyalty on the 7th of July. It is said, also, that it will be carried, notwithstanding a show of opposition to be made by Lord Palmerston, and that the government are actually taking thought as to what they should do in such an event. Mysterious hints have been sent about to the effect, that Lord Palmerston is willing to engage to spare the law courts, or, at least, to pledge himself that they shall not be devoured by the Cockney dragon until the very last possible moment; also, that he will promise to maintain "the Castle" and "the Lodge in the Park," as royal palaces-Irish Holyroods-and that the Queen, or one of her sons, shall sojourn there occasionally. Furthermore, it is said that there will be no objection to the concession of a secretaryship for Ireland. How far Ireland would be benefited, by having a minister to represent her in London, I am unable to say, but I have heard it suggested that it would be a real advantage, well worth being bartered for against a phantom court, to procure the estab-lishment of some local mode of doing the private bill business of Ireland .- London Correspondent of the Evening Mail:

THE LATE ELECTION FOR SLIGO .- In the Court, of Queen's Bench, Dublin, an action was brought by a Sligo elector, Mr. Charles Sedley, against Mr. John M'Gowan, who was the Mayor of the borough of Sligo, for violation of his duty as returning officer at the late election for Sligo, in refusing by his deputy to receive the vote of the plaintiff for Mr. Wynne. The defence averred, amongst other things, that an objection to the plaintiff's vote was made or behalf Mr. John Patrick Somers, one of the candidates; that the deputy of the defendant ruled the objection to be good, and that the defendant did not overrule the decision of the deputy. It also alleged that the plaintiff was not entitled to vote at the cleetion, because he was a paid agent of Mr. Wynne.-On the other hand this was denied. After a long trial, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

in the cathedral of the archdiocese at Thories, with unusual splendour and solemnity. The advance of religion and the strength of the Catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion of the memorandum was all subject of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion of the manifested in this accretion of the manifested in the strength of the Catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion of the manifested in the strength of the manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in the strength of the people were strikingly manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in the strength of the people were strikingly manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling dence./

Examination of the Archbishop of Tuam .- On Thursday evening the Archbishop of Tuam was examined by counsel for the petitioner. The first pass was characteristic. The chairman said he could not recognise him as Archbishop of Tham. His Grace replied he was quite certain that he was Archbishop of Tham, but in that place he was satisfied to be called Dr. M'Hale. The Archbishop was then asked at length about the priests whose names had been mentioned during the inquiry, all of whom he said were appointed by him in the month of September, and were present at the laying of a foundation stone of a Catholic chapel at Louisburg and performed the coremony: "A meeting of bishops and clergy connected with the county of Mayo. was held at Tuam, on a Sunday, in March at St. Jarlath's. It was a council of bishops and clergy, who had assembled to assist at a consecration in Galway. A resolution was passed that all the energies of the people should be disposed to the rejection of Colonel Higgins, and to vote for Mr. Moore, . He declined to say whether or, not he had signed that resolution. If the writing was produced he would admit or deny it as the case might be. He signed a resolution at this meeting, but he could not say whether that was the proceeding referred to in the newspapers. The purport of the re-solution he signed was, that they should all use their exertions to support a faithful man named Mr. Moore; but he did not believe that any other persons were mentioned. It might, however, otherwise be believed that he drew up the resolution which was signed by the bishops and priests. A great deal of discretion remained with the priests whom they would recom-mend for election. It might be a very extravagant right for him to suspend a priest who denounced a candidate from the altar; he did not know what was meant by denounced. Mr. James said that the Rev. Luke Ryan said the curse of G-would come down on any one voting for Colonel Higgins; he could only give his opinion in such a case which might hereafter come before him in his judicial capacity. He should decline to say whether or not he should send a priest to use such language until the question came before him in another way It was improper to denounce any one from the altar. He could not say that it was a fact that Colonel Higgins had been denonneed in chapel in his diocese since the election. He had subscribed to a fund called 'The Moore Indemnity Fund.' He had subscribed ten pounds to defend him in his election. In the course of his visit he had not mentioned the subject to his clergy-at least he did not think he did. He recommended them to subscribe (laughter). The Archbishop was under cross-examination when it was announced that the Speaker was at prayers and the committee adjourned.—Nation.

THE WEATHER .-- If the next bervest be not an unusually abundant one, it certainly cannot be attributed to the weather with which the country has been latterly blessed, for nothing more adapted to the growth and perfection of the crops could well be conceived. After much rain, we have had a full fortnight of remarkably warm days and nights: while, within the last few days, just when the want of rain was beginning to be felt, it came in abundance, and has continued to descend at intervals with the most refreshing and salutary effect. It is needless to add that the crops are everywhere in first-rate condition, affording the best promise of early and prolific maturity.—Kilkenny Journal.

The vast and unceasing emigration of the last ten years has spread millions of the Irish race through mous donor is that is so careful not to let his left the British colonies and the States of America. They hand know what his right hand doth. He certainly have carried with them their faith, their national traditions, and, generally speaking, the attachment to their native land for which the exiles of Erin have been famed, and it must be interesting to note instances of their recollection of the old country and their devotion to the true religion. Mostly they have been driven from Ireland by the oppression of the iniquitous land laws, and beyond the Atlantic or the Sothern Sea they have rought and found a refuge from the exterminating fury of Irish landlordism. Frequently Providence blesses their industrious efforts, and enables them to prove to demonstration that the want of energy and enterprise for which the Irish people at home are so often and so loudly blamed, is at least, in great part, the fault of their position, and of the malign influences by which their ndustrial spirit is discouraged and depressed. The successful industry of Irish emigrants is admitted by all, and it should bring a blush to the check of the libeller of the national character to hear of the pious uses to which the fruits of that industry are not seldom devoted. Every year during the famina, and since, hundreds of thousands sterling, in sums often of not more than two or three pounds, have been sent home to father and mother, sister or brother, the earnings of hard toil in the roughest drudgery of the New World. This is a great, and memorable fact, not, perhaps, in the estimation of the political economist who scorns such petty additions to the national wealth, but for those who would estimate such offerings of disinterested affection by other rule than that of pounds, shilling, and pence. Nor is the exile apt to forget the calls of charity and religion. Of this the splandid collection received from America for the Catholic University is the most signal, though by no means a solitary proof. Hardly any great undertaking of Catholic zeal and charity has been carried on of late years in Ireland without generous and often spontaneous aid coming to it from America, Australia, and even from India.—Tublet.

One hundred girls, emigrants from Waterford union for Quebec, sailed on Tuesday in the "William Penn," for Liverpool. Those females were all robust and healthy, many of them very good-looking, and were just the stamp to make their way in the world to which they are going. They were, under the charge of Mr. William O'Grady, Master of the Workhouse, who goes with them to Liverpool, and were received at the quay by Captain W. J. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector | Messrs. Dillon and Peet, guardians of the Union; Mr. R. Burke, Clerk of the Union, and a large number of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Hinton, who has the contract for shipping those emigrants at Liverpool, was also on board, seeing that everything should be done necessary for those under his charge. Limerick Reporter, 30th ult.

CENTRALIZATION .- The design to remove all public establishments to London has long been meditated; and although the Ordnance branch of the service, for. example, ostensibly carries on business in this country, yet every payment must be made through Lon-don agency, and the department here has not the authority it formerly possessed. In fact it is scarcely concealed that when the princely range of government offices, for which the architects of the world are now offering plans, is erected, all the official business.

sustained by the accident which occurred in the month of November last and by which five or six lives were lost and several persons, including Dr. White, more or less injured. The case was opened on Monday in the Court of Queen's Bench, and closed on Tuesday, the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff with £2,500 damages, and 6d. costs.

THE MURDER OF Mr. LITTLE. On Wednesday morning between five and six o'clock, a razor was found by the police in the Canal Harbour, nearly opposite to the portion of the railway premises on which the money was recently discovered. In consequence of the statement made by Mrs. Spollen, that her husband was greatly agitated by they discovery of the gazor, some months since, and that she twas con-vinced the one belonging to him must have been thrown into the canal, the police authorities resolved o drain it ... This was done on Tuesday evening, and at daylight on Wednesday the search commenced, under the direction of Superintendent Guy, Inspector Ryan, Sergeant Meyers, and other members of the detective force. After some time, in a licap of mud, about twenty feet from the boundary wall between the harbour and the railway ground, a razor was found by one of the labourers engaged in the search, and immediately handed to Inspector Ryan. It bears the name of Spollen, rudely scratched on the handle. Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday evening a sum of money in silver, amounting to about £3, was discovered by the police in the drain where the bucket containing the £67 in silver was found during the recent search by the police. /Up to the present the search for the missing key of Mr. Little's apartment, although prosecuted with vigour, has not resulted in

success. The investigation into the capital charge against Spollen, the man who stands accused of the atrocious murder of Mr. Little, has rather disappointed public expectation. The evidence actually produced against him is scanty and unsatisfactory, especially after the positive manner in which his presumed guilt has been snoken of. "His counsel made a very forcible and just appeal to the press not to do him the cruel wrong of publishing every rumour, no matter how unfounded, to his prejudice. Of course the statements made as to his wife's information against him cannot be legally substantiated by her; but it does not follow on that account that these statements should be hushed up or withheld from the public .-The fault lies in publishing statements which are were gossip, and which yet may prejudice the public mind against a man who has to stand his trial for his life, and, whatever the atrocity of the crime charged against him, should get a fair trial. The case is painful and dreadful enough in all its aspects and details, and should be left to the calm judgment of the tribunal appointed by law to decide it .-

A Parliamentary return, printed this week shows that the total strength of the constabulary force in Ireland, on the 1st of January, was 35 county in-spectors, 6 extra, 77 first rate, 80 second rate, and 86 hird rate sub-inspectors; I extra rate, 55 first rate; and 270 second rate head constables; 8 extra rate, 54 mounted, and 1,662 dismounted constables, 351 acting constables; 286 mounted, 8,207 dismounted, and 852 second rate sub-constables, making a total force of 11.781 men, with 358 horses. The annual salaries of the county inspectors range from £220 to £298, the sub-inspectors from £70 to £80. The pay of the great body of the men of the first rate subconstables is £27:14s. per annum.

The public are often amused by those announcements which the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes, of the receipt of money from excessively conscientious individuals. But we think those announcements are left far behind by the following advertisement which appears in the Times :- " Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics .- The secretary thankfully acknowledges the receipt of one thousand pounds as ' first fruits' from an anonymous donor."-We have great curiosity to know who this anonymust be an exceedingly modest man, as well as munificent. Not only does he give one thousand pounds for the promotion of humbug, but this is only his first subscription. Considering that the Church Missions' Society has been declining of late in point of resources—that, in fact, it has been, to use a vulgar phrase, rather "hard up," it is certainly a curious circumstance that so large donation should be made to the funds, and that the pious donor should withhold the influence of his name and example. The publication, however, of some particulars would materially add to the value of his liberality, and lead others to imitate it. That must be a very strangely constituted individual, who could give a thousand pounds, by way of "first fruits" to be expended in placards and little bits of paper, which are used for ighting pipes. But we are afraid that he will adhere strictly to his incognito, and that no amount of curiosity will succeed in removing his light from under the bushel .- Cork Examiner.

The Waterford News gives another specimen of Protestant intolerance. "On the smallest pretext (says our contemporary), Protestant writers become very impatient. The triumph which bigotry achieved in the House of Commons, in the defeat of Mr. Deasy' proposition on the oaths' bill merely to place Catholics on an equality with Jews, infidels, and other anti-Christians, has brought forth their wrath. In Ireland, particularly, Protestantism is very rampant; here, at all events, violent advocates of persecution are not wanting; as long as the Establishment holds together at all, we in Ireland will always be pestered with zealots—it was for that reason themselves and their forefathers were sent here. All the world over, Protestant brawlers look on an Orangeman as a very desirable auxiliary; and particularly in America, the phrase is repeatedly heard used in despair, 'Give me a good Irish Protestant for the work.' One of the articles referred to—that in the Dublin Evening Packet-is headed thus :-Triumphant defeat of Mr. Deasy's amendment?' and then the writer goes on in this strain ;- 'The English Cardinal and Irish Legate have signally failed in their efforts to assert for the Pope of Rome 'ecclesi-astical and spiritual' authority in the United Kingdom. According to our anticipations the English Dissenters and Scotch Whigs co-operated with the representatives of the country constituencies and the Conservatives of Ireland in scouting the contemplated papal aggression. The verdict which has now been pronounced is, therefore, a definitive expression of public opinion upon the monstrous claim put forward on behalf of the Papacy ! Every Protestant member of the House of Commons, in common with every thinking man, is aware that the conjoint system of false religion and civil tyranny, headed by the Pontiff, has never interfered with political or social questions in any State without stirring up internal strifes and damaging all lawfully constituted authority. The day can never come when the British public will resign religious freedom and the institutions of the Reformation to this arrogant and universally resisted power. A monstrous claim' to have words struck out of an oath which every member in the House of Commons knows to be false. The Pope has and may be continue to have to the end of the world, as we feel certain he will— spiritual authority in this kingdom, and every memwas denied. After a long of the empire is to be transacted there. Mr. Crau-spiritual authority in this kingdom, and every mem-verdict for the plaintiff, da. furd's Judgment and Execution Bill is but a step in ber of Parliament who takes an oath that he has not, the link of centralization.—Saunders.

on board at the time a large-quantity of treasure, in Spanish coin. Should their efforts be successful, a question will arise as to whom the treasure trove should belong, whether to the crown, or to the owner in les of the adjoining coast.

sion in the House of Lords, it is remarked that their Lordships were right in denouncing the proselytisers in India, but that they should long since have begun at home. The Post adds—"The religion of the Catholics of Ireland is that professed by three-fourths of the population of Europe; yet while their Lordships are so tender of the abominable superstition of the Hindoos, and whilst they so strongly deprecate any tampering whatever with it, many of them regard with complete indifference the irritating crusade against the religion of the millions of their fellowsubjects in Ireland. Now, this is not just nor manly. If the Irlsh Catholics could be excited by vexation into a spirit of disaffection, the proceedings of the proselytisers would be speedily denounced; but the Lords fear the Hindoos; and their indecent barbarities are not to be tampered with. The Irish Catholics are peaceable and loyal; and proselytism may with impunity work them all the annoyance and insult that its framers and promoters can possibly devise. We should like to know if a Governor General is not fit to hold his high position, because he subscribes for the conversion to Christianity of the worshippers of Sheeva and Vishnu, what an Archbishop is fit for who patronises the tormenting proselytising projects in Ireland? Why does not Lord Ellenborough or Lord Malmesbury denounce a source of irritation and annoyance to the Catholics of Ireland, against which they would defend the cruel, selfish, idle, voluptuous, and immoral Brahmins of India? There is little difficulty in answering this question. The Irish Catholics are peaceable, loyal, and being near at hand, they may be insulted with impunity. The Hindoos are numerous; they extend over distant regions; and, if excited to universal discontent, would be a formidable foe to the authority of England. Policy has exacted what justice might seek in vain; but still might it not be good policy to discountenance the schemes which have proved so extremely mischievous in this country? No doubt it would : but happily for the Irish people, they find in their own good sense and in the firmness of their convictions, better securities against insult and injury than any discussion in the House of Lords could possibly afford them."

Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., M. D., has just be come the purchaser, from C. H. Bolton, Esq., of the townlands of Ballycausan and Ballynaboody, adjoining his scat, Faithlegg, in the barony of Gaultier, county of Waterford.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DIVORCE BILL.—The times in which we live require that we should more and more distinguish between the duties of the Christian citizen and those of the sound Catholic. We would fain cling to the last atom of Christianity in our Legislature, and we are sure that it becomes all Catholic statesmen to uphold those laws which are more or less founded on Christian principles, and to oppose all measures which involve an infringement of those principles. It is on this ground that we have all along spoken so strongly against the Matrimonial Divorce Bill .-The Bill legalises acts which are contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church. But then, it may be asked—Is a Legislature, constituted as ours is, bound to legislate in accordance with Catholic principles? We must confess that we do not see how the affirmative of this proposition can be consistently held. Laxity in the marriage tie is consistent enough. The vote, however passed.—Tublet. with Protestantism, and we have a large majority of Protestant legislators, who are legislating for a large majority of Protestant people. Under such circumstances we cannot but feel the force of Dr. Connop Thirlwall's argument, who seeming to admit that the marriage tie is indissoluble on Christian principles maintained that the British Parliament was in nowise bound to uphold those principles—this was the duty of the Church rather than the State, and its sanctions were to be upheld by spiritual rather than temporal penalties. This of course is a very serious consideration for the State Church; but we do not see that we, as Catholics, are so much concerned to oppose this line of argument. On the one hand we must indeed regret the passing of any measure which tends to demoralize the country, and we cannot be blind to the fact that Catholics themselves will suffer from a general lowering of the Protestant standard of morality. Yet, on the other hand, we cannot regard with unmixed sorrow a measure which has a tendency to bring into open view the superiority of Catholic morals; and also which throws the Church still more on its own resources. We cannot, but think that sifting times are approaching, and that it will become daily more and more important to see who is on the right side. If, after the passing of this obnoxious measure, there shall be found. Catholies who, setting at nought the censures lof the Church, and her Sacrament, are ready to avail themselves of the permissions granted by this Bill, there will at least be some advantage in knowing who they are. But we can say in all sincerity and confidence that we have not so much as a misgiving on that point. Not one Catholic will be found in England or in Ireland to avail himself of this wicked licence; and we trust the temporal facilities for doing wrong will prove a new stimulus to Catholics to obey even more the spiritual authority of their Mother .- Weekly Register.

THE DIVORCE BILL .- PROTEST OF THE CATHOLIC PEERS.-We (Weekly Register) have been honored with a copy of the Protest agreed upon by the Ca-tholic Peers. It has already received the signatures of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., and several of their Lordships. We shall publish next week the names of the Peers who have signed this important document.—" Discritiont—1st, Because the Bill contains provisions authorising in certain cases divorce a vinculo matrimonii of Christian marriage, and is thus in direct opposition to what our Lord has declared both in His own words and in the unvarying teaching of His Church. "2nd. Because the harmony and stability of the family, relations, upon which the well being of the state is ultimately based. will be unsettled and impaired by the facilities which are offered for divorce."

CLERICAL OPPOSITION TO THE NEW DIVORCE BILL. A meeting of Clergy of the archdeaconry of Taunton was held on Tuesday at Taunton, to consider what steps should be taken to oppose the passing of the new Divorce Bill by the House of Commons; Archdeacon Denison presided. After prayer the Archdeacon Denison presided. After prayer the land deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. existence. He hoped, however, that this meeting might prove the beginning of a course of successful resistance. At any rate, it would relieve the con-most competent in the world, that he had sciences of the Clergy in regard to the Divorce Bill. "caught a Tartal," and "married in haste to repent He believed that no measure of a worse character hat leisure."- Berudick Advertisers of the The Steen to a dimension become the contract of the contract

The Mayo Peritron—The trial of the Mayo petitor of Mayo pe trial on Friday, to pay £1,260 damages to Mr. Keys, received the septetion of the Loss of layeage of value texting £1 hard \$1.00 and gave no less than four gage. There seems very little doubtink the case was stolen by some of the company's servants as yet unknown.

Along the Great Southern and Western Railway.

Along the Great Southern and Western Railway from Dublin to Cork, a distance of 165 miles, the blassing over those who had been divorced a greatly form the self, if the bill should become lawing should give the blassing over those who had been divorced a greatly self. from Dublin to Cork, a distance of 165 miles, the grass of the embankments and ditches on each side; blessing over those who had been divorced a vinculo has been sold by contract to various persons, at the average rate of about £0 per inite, yielding a clear profitable income to the company of nearly £1,000 posed the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons against the bill. The Rev. W. Portman, Rural Dean, proposed the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons against the bill. The Rev. F. J. Smith second do the motion. After either we mark from the Rev. H. Gale, Doctor Wolff and others, the petition was additted with only one dissentient voice.

adopted with only one dissentient voice.

The Hull Advertiser makes the following remarks upon the Divorce Question:—" We hold the mariage bond to be indissoluble; and that no Act of Divorce can, without a violation of the law of God, permit a divorced husband or wife to marry again during the The Dublin Evening Post has an able article on lifetime of each other. But Lord Palmerston's new the affairs of India. In reference to a recent discus- Bishops think very differently: and some of them even voted against a motion for so far respecting the rights of conscience on the part of the poorer Clergy as to permit them to refuse performing the marriage ceremony in the case of individuals made eligible by the operation of this Act of the Legislature. Even Lord Cambbell considers it would be very cruel to compel a divorced adulterer desirous of marrying again to have recourse to the services of the Registrar, but he discovers no cruelty in the compelling a conscientious clergyman to impart the sanction of his sacred office to a life of legalised adultery. We regard this as very monstrous; but then it is the natural consequence of the prevalence of so many Latitudinarian Bishops in the House of Lords. The fact is that the Episcopal Bench is deeply tainted with German Rationalism, and that some of the extremely Low Church Bishops have no fixed notions of any kind about religiou beyond opposition to the civil power. Lord Palmerston is the real English Pope, and he so manages the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Bishops that English Church theology is just now whatever the Premier chooses to make it.

In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale has introduced, as a protest, a new Marriage and Divorce Bill free from the outrage on the Divine law which is, in fact, the principle of the Government measure.

There has been published a return of the number of Acts of Parliament since the Reformation to the present time, for dissolving marriage and enabling the parties to marry again. The total number is 317. With the exception of 1799, the majority of Acts were passed in 1839, 1840, and 1842. A return has also been published of the number of decress of divorce a vinculo matrimonii in Scotland during the last ten years, the sum total of which amounts to 174, of which 99 were at the suit of the husband, and 75 at the suit of the wife.

In the Committee of Supply on Monday last a vote of £1,625 for the Queen's University in Ireland celled forth some discussion. Mr. Gregory found, from an observation appended to the vote, that at the examination of 1856 at Queen's University there were 21 examiners, and 48 pupils were examined. Of the 48 pupils, 12 obtained gold medals, and £240 was distributed among them in money exhibitions, of which, at the rate of £20 a-piece, there would be 12. Twelve gold medals and twelve exhibitions of £20 each distributed among 48 pupils struck the honorable member as rather a lavish allowance of rewards. Mr. Wilson reminded the Committee that these establishments had been settled by act of Parliament, and that they could not be acting wisely to reverse the decision, ', which involved a theological question." Mr. Wilson was quite right. An act of Parliament has settled a theological question in favor of godless education, and against the Pope and the Catholic Hierarchy. The withdrawal of these gold medals and £20 exhibitions, which are the bribes paid to Catholics for frequenting institutions solemnly condemned as dangerous to faith and morals, was, therefore, a step not to be taken lightly; for without these gold medals and these money-bribes there is no knowing what might become of the theological settlement.-All this, however, was quite dark to the obtuse member for Durham, Mr. Mowbray, who said, with much simplicity, he " could not see how a question of theology could be involved. There were no professors of theology in the Colleges, unless, indeed, the hom. gentleman considered the Professor of Sanscrit to be a theological professor." Dulce est descipere in loco.

The Committee appointed to take measures for testifying the respect of the Catholics of London to-wards Mr. Swift, late M.P. for Sligo and formerly Sheriff of London, have determined upon entertaining the honorable gentleman at a public banquet at Freemasons' Hall. A most distinguished company is expected on this occassion, including the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Troy, &c. The Vicar General of Westminster (Canon O'Neil) has kindly consented to preside.

The Morning Post says that it is impossible to look inon the almost simultaneous dangers that have as sailed us in the East since the treaty of Paris, without entertaining a vague idea of some all-pervading spring which sets the puppets in motion-some cenral mechanism from which radiates the elements of discord.

It is worthy of notice that at the distribution of the Victoria Cross, which took place in Hyde Park on Friday, the great majority of the private soldiers who received the distinction bear unmistakeably Irish names.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP .- The report read at the half-yearly meeting of the company on wednesday stated that the hull of the vessel was complete and ready to float. The screw and screw-shaft vere ready and lying alongside. It was expected that the vessel might be launched in September next. The total cost of the ship will be about £600,000. There was a further sum of £100,000 required, which it was agreed to raise by debentures.

SIMONY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- By order of the Court of Chancery the advowson of the rectory of Ludgershall, near Andover, Wilts, was last week sold at the Auction Mart. The commuted tithe rent charge is £427 per annum, to which is to be added a cottage; and land, let at £5 10s. per annum. The value of in the King's Book is £11 6s. 3d. There is no parsonage house, and the incumbent is in the seventy-second year of his age. The living was knocked down at £2,180.

At the Monmouth Police Court, last week, a witness in an assault case was objected to be sworn by the attorney, for the defence on the ground of his not knowing the Lord's Prayer; but, after some consul-tation, the objection was overruled by the bench, as having been set aside by a recent Act of Parliament.

Elopements are not very common now a days, but we heard of a couple, the other day, who ran off to get married, and came back to the bride's house, where she humbly sued for the forgiveness of her father, kneeling at his feet, all Honiton, crinoline, and tears, "Forgive, forgive me, dearest father!" sobbed the lovely suppliant. "Forgive you!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "why, I am only too glad to get ridtof you, and I should have favoured your wishes if I had not known that you were so contrary that if I'd encouraged you in the least you'd have refused the man of your heart. Your ill temper, extravagance, and idleness, have been the plague of my happy!" Fancy the feelings of the interesting young gentleman, on heing assured, from the line of the