The Emperor of the French has forwarded the sum of £26 towards the relief of the families of the poor men who lost their lives in their attempt at rescue of life in the last wreck at Tramore-£18 to be divided between the two widows, one of whom has a large family receiving £12, the other £6, and £2 to each of the other fishermen who were on board the yawl at the time. His Imperial Majesty has also forwarded a sum of £38 to Mr. Ardagh to be divided among the crew of the schooner, Spankaway, of Dungarvan, who rescued the crew of the French vessel La Gigusttire.-Waterford News.

may induce others to "go and do likewise."—Lon-

donderry Journal.

BALLINHOBE UNION .- On Thursday, the 8th instant, Geoffrey Martyn, Esq., Curraghmore House, was unanimosly re-elected Chairman of the Ballinrobe Board. He was proposed by Colonel Knox, and seconded by C. E. I. Lewens, Esq., J.P., Cloghans. There was no contest for any electoral division of the Ballinrobe Union, with one exception-namely, the Portroyal electoral division, in the parish of Partree, which was represented for years by Mr. J. Griffin, the attorney, who became a witness for Mr. Ousely Higgins against Father Conway. The voters and people of Partree have treated him as the voters and people of Mayo have treated his protege, Onsley. Despite of every effort that was made to force him upon them, they have expelled him from their representation, and they have done so upon the principle "that a good Protestant is better than a bad Catho-They have elected Henry Blake Lynch, of Partree House, as their representative for the ensuing year .-- Mayo Telegraph.

STREET PREACHING IN BELFAST .- A crowd of persons, numbering 500 or 600, assembled on Sunday afternoon at Pinkerton's-row and in North Queenstreet, for the purpose, it was supposed, of preventing Mr. Mateer from preaching there, should he at-tempt to do so. It appeared he had preached near Pinkerton's-row on the previous Sunday, and it was believed he would again return to the place, but, fortunately for himself and the peace of the town, he prudently kept away. The Rev. George Vance preached in the open air in Agnes-street, and the Rev. John Graham in Corporation-square, to large audiences on Sunday .- Belfast Mercury.

PERSECUTION FOR CONSCIENCE' SARE, -John Byrne, the Monaghan tenant who had stood up so bravely for the right to protect his children from any attempt to tamper with their religion, has, " in due course of law," been evicted from his little holding. But, by the timely exertion of the friends of religious liberty some steps have already been taken to protect his large and helpless family, and thus render his case a standing memorial of popular vindication of the right of conscience. The following account is given by a correspondent of the Dublin Eventng Post:

"Inniskeen.—Saturday, April 17th.—The closing scene has just come off at Inniskeen, on the little

farm recently held by John Byrne. The sheriff has made his long-menaced visit, and consummated the paltry triumph of that law which good men of all political denominations denounce as at once the fertile source of pauperism and crime—that law which the late Chief-Justice Pennefather, a landlord and Conservative, described as one-sided in its operation, and exclusively directed against the interests of the tenant. About ten o'clock yesterday morning the neighbourhood was aroused from its ordinary quiet by the appearance of the brigade, accompanied by a large force of constabulary. It appears that orders had been despatched from head-quarters to the different police stations, and accordingly strong detachments from different directions might be seen about the hour specified advancing towards the doomed cottage of John Byrne. The sub-sheriff of the county of Monahan, Mr. Wright, accompanied by Colonel Lewis's agent, Mr. Downey, arrived at Inniskeen by the early train. They were met there by the bailiff, and then proceeded escorted by the Inniskeen constabulary, in 'quick march,' to discharge the dire duty of the day. Near the 'scene of action they were joined by the Drumboat and Coolsville detachments of police, and shortly after Captain Barry, the district inspector, arrived and placed himself at their head. One portion was commanded to keep the cross roads, not far distant from the fated cottage, while the other detachment, accompanied by the sheriff, agent, bailiffs, &c., proceeded to the 'scene of action,' where they found Byrne, his wife, and family in what was once their cherished home. Byrne once more offered all rents and costs due, and asked to be left in possession of his farm. But there was no mercy for him. In a word, because he would not surrender his children to the secular and religious instructions of a fanstical Scripture Reader, himself, his wife, and nine children-most of whom are unconscious of the difference between their father and their landlord-were yesterday turned out of house and home. The most pitiable object in the scene was the poor mother, surrounded by her trembling and weeping children. She was too deeply stricken with anguish to find relief in tears. In her desperation and distraction she exclaimed that she would not leave. The sheriff's man then seized her, and in resigning herself to her fate, exclaimed, 'Thanks be to God, we are not driven out on the world for not paying our rent, or for any other crime, but because we would not deny our religion and send our souls to perdition. If we have to beg the world, no child of ours shall ever enter your filthy school.' The poor woman would still cling to the cherished hearth, but through the interference of her husband and others she reluctantly submitted to the law, which humane judges administer with regret, and, which instead of being a shield and protection to honest industry, is regarded by the tenantry of Ireland as an instrument of torture and oppression. The looks and bearing of the constabulary satisfied the witnesses of the painful scene that they were unwilling instruments on the occasion. During the process of eviction there was a large assemblage of people from the county of Armagh and surrounding districts, and on every countenance indignation was strongly depicted. I visited the scene of desolation at seven o'clock yesterday evening, and hardened indeed must be the heart which such a scene would not have affected. The poor mother was there, still sitting on the rock opposite the house where all her children were born. In speechless agony she gazed alternately at the old familiar house and at the children weeping around her as the night approached. Remnants of furniture were scattered about; the fire on that hearth, around which the children so often warmed themselves, was extinguished for ever; and, to prevent a return, or one last look more at the favourite retreat, the door was built up with stones. Poor Byrne himself, from she called the gingle-boy an "impudent ruffian to whose lips one offensive or incautious word never dare compare himself to a prince, because he said he dropped during the whole trying scene, is still the same resolute man-brave without bravadoism, and ready to encounter any fate rather than betray his conscience or make barter of his creed. A temporary shelter for the night was provided by the charitable neighbours for the poor mother and her children, and the trustees and committee, who, to the last, had hoped that Colonel Lewis would have relented, and

for Byrne and his family.

A meeting of the Irish Bishops has this week been held in Dublin, to consider the late disturbance in the Irish College at Paris. The final decision of their Lordships is, we are informed, reserved. In the meantime, it is stated that the College is to be temporarily broken up, to allow a definite arrangement of the dispute before its reassembling. Weekly Register.

. The good Monks of St. Bernard are at present in Limerick soliciting subscriptions, and, we are happy to say, successful.

MURDER OF THE "IRISH POOR."- In our paper of this morning will be found the particulars of an in-quest held at Dunmanway on the body of an aged man-a stranger-on whose person was found a document which leaves no doubt that he was forced out of an English workhouse, dragged in a dying state on board a steamer, and transported to Cork to find his way, as best he could, to Bantry, which was perhaps his native place. And this after a residence of 33 years in England, and after being two years in the workhouse of St. George's in the East! It is on account of wanting to attend to my place of worship," writes the poor man, "that they want to send me to Ireland." This matter is too grave for premature discussion, but it should be made at once the subject of a parliamentary inquiry. Presuming that some further information could be had about the poor man's case at the Cork Bridewell, where deported "Irish paupers" are generally compelled to seek shelter when "discharged" on the quays of Cork, we caused inquiry to be made, and found, sure enough, that a man named Laurence Goodwin was brought to the Bridewell, about half-past nine o'clock on the night of the 5th instant, by policeman 50; that he was brought up the next morning (6th) before the magistrates at the police office; that Mr. Rice, governor of the Bridewell, informed the magistrates he was committed to the care of a man named Fitzgerald in King street (or Devonshire street), who had got 8s to forward him to Bantry; and that the magistrates thereupon left him in the hands of Fitzgerald. The next thing we hear of him is that he perished by the roadside near Dunmanway. It is no wonder that the humane "juror" who has sent us the particulars of the inquest, should reclaim against a cruel law which has produced in this and in other instances—and perhaps in many never heard of at all—consequences so tragical. The 5th instant was Monday week, so that he had been thrown on the streets out of the London steamer on the previous Sunday, after a four days' voyage from London, in inclement and stormy weather. But if committed to the charge of Fitzgerald, how came it that he was compelled to take refuge in the Bridewell?—Cork Reporter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR .- KILLARNEY, 15th APRIL.-His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suit arrived here to-day from Glengariffe, at six o'clock p.m., and having stopped at the entrance gate to the Earl of Kenmare's mansion, proceeded on foot through the pleasure grounds and demesne to Finn's Royal Victoria Lake Hotel immediately adjoining. His Royal Highness's visit took the people of this ill entirely by surprise, the more particularly as he travelled perfectly incog. on a "low-backed car." Lord Kenmare's caretakers who showed him through the grounds, were in total ignorance who the illustrious visitor was.

April 16th.-At ten o'clock a.m. his Royal Highness accompanied by the Hon. Captain De Roos, Dr. Minto and T. W. Gibbs, Esq., proceeded in a carriage belonging to the Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, M.P. through the demesnes adjoining the estate of the Earl of Kenmare to Ross Castle Island and demesne, thence to Muckross Abbey, Torc, Waterfall, Muckross demesne and house. At the latter place the royal party partook of luncheon, and embarked in Mr. Herbert's fine barge to view the various islands and objects of attraction at the base of the mountains, and the three lakes. His Royal Highness and suite expressed themselves highly pleased and gratified with all they saw.

Kenmare, April 17th .- On Thursday, the 15th inst. at the hour of twelve o'clock, the Prince of Wales and suite arrived at the Lansdowne Arms Hotel. As a fair was being held in the town, there was a large assemblage of the gentry and peasantry of the sur-rounding district. Though the arrival of the Prince was quite unexpected yet ere ten minutes had clapsed the hotel was surrounded with a dense mass of persons of every rank anxiously and impatiently awaiting to see the heir apparent of that mighty kingdom on which the sunnever sets. The staircase and hall of the hotel were quickly crowded with the elite and fashon of the locality. Having lunched at the hotel, and after a delay of about two hours his Royal Highness appeared at the Hotel door, and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers and shouts of acclamation. The Prince seemed much pleased, and frequently raised his bat off his head in icknowledgment of these hearty demonstrations of love and respect; he then stepped on an "outside car" and drove on to Killarney.—Cork Examiner.

A lively letter from a lady in the Cork Constitution gives the following account of the Prince on his way to Glengariff:-"Two great events have happened since Sunday-the arrival of a dead whale in this harbour, and of a live Prince in our western metropolis. The papers had informed us of his Royal Highness's arrival in Cork, but we hardly believed that he would have had the good taste to visit that very celebrated and interesting locality, Skib., which must have appeared to particular advantage in a down-pour such as we had all day on Thursday. However, he did not much seem to mind, though the people remarked he was ' very badly clothed, 'and he was driven by the gingle-boy to Mrs. Doyle's hotel where he went in and asked for a tumbler of Bass's ale, which he took standing at the counter. He then asked if she had any real potheen, and, being answered in the affirmative, he ordered a glass, which he tasted, and then mixed with the Bass, which his suite all shared. Mrs. Doyle took the party for people come about Mr. Madder's promised steamer, and, or the Prince remarking that 'Skibbereen seemed a rising place,' she said, 'It would be if there was any one there who had interest to have the river deepened from the quay at Old Court, to allow the steamer to come up to the town.' Shortly after a crowd be gan to collect, as a rumor spread of a Prince-an actual live Prince-being to be seen; so he speedily mounted the gingle and set off for Bantry. The gingle-driver, who will, of course be immortalised as the boy who drove the Prince, is now an object only secondary, and he is full of all the Prince said and did-how he told him to get him some of the sods of turf as they drove along, with which he amused himself pelting, or, as the boy said, cruisting, everything as they passed. I think some of the magistrates were disappointed that the Prince did not commit some breach of the peace, and, like a second Prince Hal, get himself brought before the worthy bench. Mrs. Dovle is, of course, in ecstacies, and Mrs. Hegarty in proportionate despair at the celebrity of her rival, who is going to get a case for the highly-honoured tumbler, though she remarks, with no ittle mortification, that 'it was, unfortunately, the most discoloured glass in the shop, and had a bit out of it. Everybody was running to look at the glass yesterday, and to hear all about it, and the happy Mrs. Doyle is going, of course, to call her hotel 'the Prince of Wales; in fact, she seems to consider that she has now some private property in the Prince, and was about his beight, as if he was like such a fellow any way.' I fully expect that the highly-honoured gingle will, like Nelson's ships, the Victory and the Royal George, be cut up into fragments, and converted into all sorts of knick-knacks, and no doubt the stuffing of the cushions—if, indeed, they were suspicion at Castlecomer, Constable Arthur, of not stuffed with stones, as one I last travelled on Renagh station, was sent over to identify Coony, certainly was-will be sold for putting into rings,

its height."

TENANT RIGHT.-Mr. Green gave notice in the house of Commons on Thursday that, on the 29th inst., he would move for a committee to inquire into the question of tenant right in Ireland.

Lord John Browne intended last night to ask the Attorney-General for Ireland whether it is his intention to take any further steps in the prosecution of fled. His sureties, however, have paid £3,000; and, the Rev. Mr. Conway and Mr. Ryan.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICE .- There was a general meeting of Mr. Ball's committee on Tucsday, at the office of Mr. Murphy, Thomas-street, which was unanimously attended, when measures were taken for securing Mr. Ball's return, in the event of a vacancy in the representation of the city of Limerick. Mr.

James Spaight is making a canvass of the electors. THE GALWAY FREEMEN .- The Bill for the disfranchisement of the Galway Freemen came before the House of Commons on Tuesday. The measure, it was observed, was surrounded with difficulties. In the first place the bill was objected to because it condemued the whole body of the Freemen for the crime of the minority; then, because while punishing the receivers of bribes and a number of innocent persons it did not touch the corruptors; and again, because it was a violation of the promise of indemnity given by the Parliamentary Commission to the parties who criminated themselves by their evidence on the inquiry. Each of these objections had certainly great force. Colonel French moved that the bill be read that day six months, but the house was resolved to do the virtuous thing and should have disfranchisement one how or other. Mr. Walpole met the difficulty to a certain extent by moving an "instruction" to the committee to the following effect :- " That they, the committee, have power to make provision for the disfranchisement of the voters who were guilty of corrupt practices by giving mone; or other valuable consideration, to purchase, or for the purpose of purchasing, votes." This motion was opposed by Mr. Clive and Lord Palmerston, and supported by Mr. Roebuck; it was carried by 152 votes against 121. This is so far well. The gentlemen at one side of the "pigeon hole" were evidently as guilty as those at the other. The proceedings of the commit-

tee have not yet commenced.—Nation. The state of Gweedore and Cloughancely, concerning which such totally opposite and irreconcileable statements have publicly been made, is at length about to become the subject of inquiry before a committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Bagwell's motion on the subject having been carried on Thursday evening by a majority of 147 to 111. The motion appears not to have been formally resisted by the Government, though their Irish Coryphaeus, Mr. Whiteside, "reprobated an inquiry made under false pretences," and "warned the House against the precedent of allowing an inquiry into the mode in which landlords disposed of their estates." The Irish Secretary, however, consented to the com-mittee, and the new Tory member for Trinity College, Mr. Lefroy, supported the motion for inquiry.-We are glad that this important step towards a full investigation of the facts of Donegal destitution and landlordism has been successfully taken, and we trust the case on behalf of the tenantry will be supported by an ample disclosure of irrefragable facts. We may be quite sure there will be no lack of zeal or industry on the part of the landlords in making out and sustaining their case. - Tablet.

MAYNOOTH .- A Protestant journal (the Belfust Mercury), not very remarkable for its love of Romanism has some bitter remarks in reference to the postponement for a fortnight of the annual Maynooth craze of the hon, member for Warwickshire :- "We now have (says the Mercury) what is called a 'Conservative Government,' and we shall see how this question is dwelt with. When a Liberal Ministry is in office we always have a vast deal of trash talked about Maynooth, and a variety of other outre questions; we are then told that were Tory Ministers in office all such outrageous scandals on the British constitution would be removed immediately. Well, now we have Lord Derby in office, and pray, what is be doing? Where is the endowment for the Church Education Society? Where is the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant? Where are the evidence of the great Tory policy that is to reform all the evil ways of the world, and give heart and triumph to a good old Tory as cendancy? Why, the whole affair is a sham. Lord Derby is not a whit more Tory than Lord Palmerston was. Whatever his secret inclinations may be, he will profess Toryism, but act Liberalism. He will not voluntarily build up a wall for the sheer pleasure of butting his head against it. He will take things as he finds them, and endeavour to make the most out of them. Speenerism will be whistled down the wind with a great expenditure of plausible graces. He will be quietly told to bottle up the Maynooth question until the Tories are again in oppositionthen he may uncork it and let it effervesce. At present the question is a troublesome one. It is rather awkward as a test of consistency; it is altogether out of place, inasmuch as it asks the Tory Ministry to redeem the delusive pledges given so frequently to the country. Certainly the pleasure of being cheated and deluded must be very great when the Orangemen imagine Lord Derby is going to patronize them, when the ultra-Protestants think he is going to extinguish Maynooth, when the Church Educationists cherish the fond conceit that he is going to endow them, and insidiously undermine the national system. We may pity such deplorable hallucinations, but it would be a hopeless and a thankless task to attempt

to correct them." A Convent .- at one of the Dublin Police-courts on Monday, John Kearney, a young man who had joined the Scriptural classes at Biblical Institution, Mill-street, was brought before the magistrates charged with having, on Sunday, conducted himself in a manner calculated to produce a breach of the peace in the public streets, by shouting out, To "h—l with the Pope." The religious enthusiast was not what is called a "clean likely boy," although his clothes were of a finer description than those generally worn by persons in his sphere in life; but they were dirty, and seemed to have been subject to close contact with unctuous substances, which may be accounted for by his having given a hand to the chef in the kitchen when the sonp for the neophytes was being prepared. The policeman proved the charge against Mr. Kearney, and stated that it was in the neighbourhood of the evangelical institution, in Millstreet, that the prisoner used the offensive expressions above stated. He was fined a half-crown or in default of payment to be imprisoned 48 hours.

ARREST FOR MURDER.-Timothy Coony, a native of Nenagh, was this week arrested at Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, on a warrant charging him with the murder of T. Dwyer, at Tyones near this town, in the month of August, 1856. Our readers will recollect the circumstances attending Dwyer's death. He and Ocony with others, were employed in Mr William Dillon's stack-yard, making up hay. The prisoner was placed on the ladder to convey the hay from Dwyer, who stood on the ground, to men on the top of the hay stack. During the day there was some competing among the men, as to the amount of work each was capable of doing. This led to an angry feeling, it is said, between Coony and Dwyer. Towards evening, Coouy, after discharging one of the fork loads, let the implement drop, and Dwyer being immediately underneath, one of the prongs entered the crown of his head, and inflicting so dreadful a punctured wound, that medical skill could render do assistance, and the unfortunate young man died in the course of a week or so, in great agony. A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict against Coony, charging him with the death of Dwyer, and bills were, we understand, tound against him by the grand jury. Having been arrested on Menagh station, was sent over to identify Coony,

charged.—Nenagh Guardian.

THE BELFART TEA FRAUDS .- It is stated in the annual report of the Commissioners of Customs that it was the opinion of the law officers of the crown that the proof against Moore was not technically of a character to warrant a demand of his extradition from the United States, whither he is known to have as some property has been seized, and proceedings for the recovery of duty are in progress against parties who made purchase of tea from him without due care, it is thought the crown will eventually lose

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lords have read the Oaths Bill a second time, with the consent of the Government. It is the first time that the Tory party has voted for the principle of a Bill admitting Jews into Parliament. It is an additional proof of the observation that office produces exactly opposite effects upon Whigs and Tories. It indefinitely improves the Tories, and completely spoils the Whigs. The Prime Minister himself will only say that if in committee any one should move to omit the clause enabling Jews to sit he would support it. Mr. Disraeli has supported the Bill, and the Cabinet of course considers it an open question; but the end may be, that the Bill may pass without the one redeeming feature which procured it the provisions to which they objected. If the oaths be amended for Protestants by the Bill, and the Jews be admitted by a resolution of the House of Com-mons, the Catholics will be the only parties who get nothing—Tablet.

The law officers of the Crown are of opinion that the detention and imprisonment of Messrs. Park and Watt were illegal, and the Government has demanded compensation for them from the King of Naples. It does not appear as yet that this magnanimous recolvo has procured them much political capital. How much money capital they may extort from the King of Naples is another question. It appears to us that the King of Naples, by capturing the vessel, which had just landed a band of incendiaries on his shores, and putting all on board to stand their trial, did exactly what every one in his circumstances would very properly have done. However, if the law is against him, he must pay damages; but we trust the fear of this unpleasant consequence will never deter him from acting in the same way on every future occasion .- Tablet.

ACQUITTAL OF M. BERNARD.—The acquittal of M is the event of the week, an event heartily to be regretted and blamed, but from which we should expect no lasting evil, if it were possible that Frenchmen should really understand England and English institutions. There can be no moral question as to the substantial guilt of the prisoner. We cannot bring ourselves to donot that every one of the jury which acquitted him feels that as strongly as our-selves or the French nation. There were links in the chain of evidence less stronger than others, and a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Still, even the weakest was strong enough to hear the weight of a conviction; and had it been a common case of murder, the verdict would have been against the prisoner. A contemporary sums up the evidence :

It may be taken as proved that Bernard has been the means of conveying from London to Brussels, and again from Brussels to Paris, the shells procured by Allsop at Birmingham and exploded in the Ruc Lepelletier. The identity of the shells cannot seriously be doubted, notwithstanding the slight discrepancy in the description of them by the witness Giorgi, whose evidence it was attempted altogether to discredit. It is proved also that Bernard, himself a skilful chemist, procured the materials for the fulminating powder with which the shells were charged; that he forwarded three revolvers to Paris, nominally for sale, which, by a series of subterfuges, were made to come into the hands of Ursini; that he sought out Rudio and despatched him to l'aris to join Orsini; providing for his wife and child in his absence, and promising that he would shortly return; that he assisted Allsop to raise a large sum of money, and immediately afterwards Orsini, who is shown to have been previously in needy circumstances, is found possessed of a number of Bank of England notes, of own, and opened and answered his letters. It appears, therefore, highly improbable that Orsini had any important secrets from Bernard, and yet the defence on which the accused relied, and which the jury believed, is, that he was wholly ignorant of Orsini's intention, and that the various preparations in which he was mixed up were made for an entirely different purpose, in furtherance of a plan for the liberation of

But the jury was taken from a class in which eduation is not high, and Englishmen generally are not logicians. There can hardly be a doubt that they elt themselves called upon, not so much to weigh the evidence, as to vote Aye or No to the question of 'knocking under to France." Again, there were grave doubts whether the crime charged against Bernard (however clearly proved) was, by the law of England, murder. Our own impression is, that it was at least doubtful enough to make his execution, even if convicted, difficult, if not impossible. This was no question for the jury. Their business was to decide, not whether the facts charged were by law a capital crime, but whether they were proved by the evidence. But that was a subtility which they might very honestly refuse to understand. Many an honest John Bull would say, "Talk as long as you please, it cannot be my duty to convict him if he is not guilty;" and thus the legal doubt assisted to bring about an acquittal. On the whole, the thing was wrong and unfortunate; but if its effects were confined to our own island, we should shrug our shoulders and forget M. Bernard. Its effects in France are more important. How is it that they years ago was still so bad as to create an extensive should make the sort of allowances to which we are accustomed, knowing, by long experience, that remarkable part of our institutions, that they put difficulties almost insuperable in the way of convicting any man, in order, we presume, to secure the sufety of the innocent? Then, again, the disgraceful cheers | under the Church-rate. - London Times. which greated the verdict. No doubt there must be in a population of near two millions, fools and scamps enough of English birth to make more noise than that; and wherever there was a fool or scamp, he was pretty certain, if he could, to be at the trial However, in common justice to the Scampdom of England, it should be said that those who made it are said, by those who saw and heard them, to have been of the great unshaved and nuwashed of Leices. ter-square—a crowd of refugees who may be excused for greeting the escape of one like themselves. The complaint of the French papers, that the prisoner was bailed, is mere ignorance. No Judge could have refused bail to a man acquitted of felony, and re-

tained merely on a charge of misdemeanour. Mr. James's speech, again, is part of our institutions. Clever coarse men are never wanting at the bar, to say the most offensive things, in the most offensive manner, if they think it tends to their gaining their verdict; and, indecent as his speech was, it was one no Judge could have stopped. Emperor sincerely desires to maintain peace, is proved (if it had been doubtful) by his having prevented the circulation of this speech. We regret to see that the trial of Bernard for misdemeanour, on the charge of conspiracy, is given up, on the principle that a conviction is hopeless. It will be well if the English people will remember their remarks when Irish juries have rejused to convict. Mr. Father Conway or even Mr. Gavan Duffy were at least bet-George Grey on Thursday night disclaimed all res- representative of the Earl of Wiltshire .- Post.

ponsibility for the prosecution for murder. Lord Palmerston is justified in proposing to reform the law without waiting for the result of a trial. Had a conviction been obtained, the decision of the Judges upon it would have settled what the existing law is, and where it needs amendment. The acquittal precludes this, and leaves us where we were; and Government must either leave the law as it is, or, like Lord Palmerston himself, be content to change it, subject to the doubt whether it needs change. In this respect, were there no other, it is much to be regretted that the jury failed of their duty. Come what may in the whole course of events, the fall of the Palmerston Ministry, the prosecution and the acquittal, will do anything but recommend to foreign nations either Parliamentary Government, or English Criminal Law and Trial by Jury .-Weekly Register.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER,-A length Sir John Stuart has delivered judgement in the great case of "Brook v Brook." It has bee generally allowed that a man could not marry his decensed wife's sister within the realm; but still it was believed that he might do so by going to Denmark, or to some other country where such marriages are lawful, and having the marriage ceremony performed there. Accordingly this plan has been pursued to a considerable extent, and at the present moment the legitimacy or illegitimacy of many famifavour in the eyes of some Catholics, and with all lies depends upon the validity or invalidity of marringes thus contracted. The question was argued so long ago as last December before the Vice-Chaucellor Sir John Stuart and Mr. Justice Cresswell, the latter of whom was specially summoned to give his assistance. The argument was conducted by some of the most eminent counsel at the bar; and, though the common law judge delivered his opinion within a fortnight after the conclusion of the argument, the equity judge has spent nearly four mouths in considering the legal problem. The time for deliberation has been most ample, and the result is that, according to the opinion of these two lawyers, the marriage of an Englishman domiciled in a foreign country with his deceased wife's sister is unlawful, wherever it may be celebrated .- Daily News.

A correspondent writes-" How astonished and disgusted would be the high-minded Dignituries who filled the important offices in the Church Establishment a century, or even twenty years ago, to see one of their number so far forgetting the sacred character of his position as to descend to the tricks and chaptrap devices of the tub orator, or ranting streetpreacher! But now that the Broad smalight has been let in, and the truth of God is made manifest, the Establishment has lost its power: its chief rulers, instead of depending upon the force of truth (and the sacred character of the mission they were eigposed to hold as Priests of God, but which they now repudiate,), are (that they may have listeners of some sort)descending to the factics of the showman or auctioneer. Thus, an advertisement appears in a Birmingham paper announcing a sermon to be preached by the Rev. Dr. Miller (a gentleman, be it remeinbered, who, besides being Rector of one of the la gest and most important parishes in England, holds a Canonry of Worcester, is Rural Dean, &c., &c.), the subject being-what do our readers think?-The words of a popular melody, which has been made the medium by the common stage-bawlers for the dissemination of the grossest licentiousness. 'There's t good time coming, boys.' O tempora, O mores! what may sober and honest matter of fact John Bull expect, and what can be thought of such vagaries by the old English gentlemen and the magistracy of the country? We shall soon, perhaps, hear of the Rev. Canon introducing the music of these popular songs into his church, as was lately done at a great religious revival meeting in one of our public buildings. On the occasion of the preacher being late, the Chairman, to still the expectant and impatient crowd, proposed that a hymn be sung; but, alas! for such an audience what tune could be selected that they knew? The ready Chairman was not long at a loss: There is one tune, gentlemen, you all know, so let us try that; it is the flatcatcher's Daughter." -Weckly Register.

BLESSED EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION.-The dissolution of the monasteries, the alienation of their estates, and the destruction or desecration of some which some were traced through Bernard's hands thousand churches, many of them as magnificent as shortly atterwards. It was proved, moreover, that Bernard was in habits of daily intimacy with Orsini, and, in his absence, used his house in London as his improving, church restoring, and even church taking. taining, which England did not get over till the beginning of this century. For nearly three hundred years our sacred edifices depended on Church-rates. It may be thought idle to speculate on the probuble fate of those edifices, or on the prospects of what is called "church extension," supposing there had been no such legal provision. Some may think every church would have fallen to the ground, others that the necessity of an appeal to voluntary collections would have hastened the revival of church architecture. There remains the fact that under a compulsory rate for those three hundred years the Church of England did less for its fabrics than any other Church in the world. No churches were built or rebuilt, or much enlarged, except a few by Act of Parliament, or by the foreign zeal and pious gratitude of some Royalists returning to their estates after the Restoration. For those three centuries the neglected condition of our churches, and the utter absence of any power to meet the wants of the age, were the most conspictions, if not the gravest, scandal of the Establishmen'. Everywhere large districts were covered with houses without a church; towers, chancels, and aisles were pulled down, or walled off, or rebuilt in the worst possible taste. The area of parish churches supported by these public rates, and liable by law to a yearly reappropriation to meet fresh claims, was monopolized by huge square pews, and year by year the poorer classes were positively turned out to take refuge in the meeting-house. We need not expatiate further on a state of things which only twenty school of ecclesiastical satirists, whose novels and declamations about parish churches, "churchwardens' Gothic," pews, galleries, compo, and whitewash, cumber the shelves of many a country parsonage. Such was the state of our ecclesiastical edifices

> A curious claim is, it is understood, in the course of preliminary investigation to an earldom created half a century carlier than the Shrewsbury title .-Sir Wm. Scrope, eldest son of the first Lord Scrope of Bolton, was created by Richard II., in 1337, Earl of Wiltshire, with remainder to "his heirs male for ever"-a limitation which, according to the decision n the Devon case, carries the title to collateral male relatives. Of this nobleman Shakspeare says,-

The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in farm. His heirs may probably not succeed in recovering his farm, but it is said there is some idea of claiming his earldom. He was beheaded without form of trial, with other adherents of Richard II., at Bristol, in 1399; and he appears never to have been regularly attainted by Act of Parliament. His next brother became the second Lord Scrope of Bolton, and the right to the earldom remained unclaimed by any of the succeeding Lords Scrope—a title which became extinct or has remained in abeyance since the death of Sir Emanuel Scrope, eleventh Lord Scope, who was created Earl of Sunderland, and died s.p., 1630, when all the male descendants of the seventh Lord Scrope became extinct, and the right of the Earldon of Wiltshire reverted to the male heirs of John Scrope, of Spennithrone, in the county of York, brother to the seventh Lord Scope, whose eldest son, Henry Scrope, married Margaret Conpers, heiress of Danby-an-Yare-a manor which has remained with ter than M. Bernard, and the evidence against them | his descendants to this day; indeed, part of the and having found this man, he conveyed him to this less clear. Whoever else is baffled, the conviction is manor of Spennithrone was only sold, in the memory would not proceed to extremities, will now, of course, &c. If you wish for any memento you ought to apdo all in their power to provide a permanent home ply for it in time, for the fever of royalty is now at the field, is clear from the marked manner in which Bir Mr. Scrope, of Danby, whose son is the present male.