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THE GARLAND.

LESSONS.

(FROM REPENTANCE, &C. BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.)

And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.
[*SHAKSPEARE.*

LET us go to the hall, where the red wine flows,
And roses and myrtles are gaily wreathed;
Where many a cheek with its deep joy glows,
And the sweet, sweet music of lutes is breathed.
Ere morning comes, the scene will be fled:
Faded will be the dream of bliss;
The song will be hushed, and the roses dead,—
Is there nought to be learned by this?

Let us go to the shore, where the sea shells lie,
And the sand with weeds and wrecks is strown;
Where over the rocks the cold waves fly,
And make their hollow and sullen moan,
Those desolate things were cast away
From the false breast of the raging seas;
And there are they sadly left to decay,—
Is there not a lesson in these?

Let us go to the wood, where the hawthorn blows,
When its leaves in the soft spring time are green;
When its mantle around it the woodbine throws,
And the pearly flowrets peep between;—
Oh, we shall find a moral in them,
Thus with the leaves deceitfully twined;
Decking awhile the thorny stem,
Yet dropping off with the first rude wind!

Let us go to the fields when the storm is o'er,
And the rain-drops sparkle like stars at eve;
When the thunder peal is heard no more,
And the ocean's bosom hath ceased to heave:
Then we shall see the rain-bow bright,
From the gloomy clouds and the sunshine wrought,
Shedding on all things its coloured light,—
Something, surely, by this is taught.

Let us go the graves, where our loved ones are,
And let us choose the midnight time,
When the heavens are glorious with many a star,
And silence and grandeur raise thoughts sublime;
As we look from the mouldering dust,
Up to the cope of the beauteous sky;
So shall our spirits ascend, in their trust,
To the Holy Spirit that dwelleth on high.

From the London Literary Gazette.

THE WRECK.

The moonlight fell on the stately ship;
It shone over sea and sky;
And there was nothing but water and air
To meet the gazing eye.

Bright and blue spread the heaven above,
Bright and blue spread the sea;
The stars from their home shone down on the wave,
Till they seemed in the wave to be.

With silver foam like a cloud behind,
That vessel cut her way;
But the shadow she cast, was the sole dark thing
That upon the waters lay.

With steps of power, and with steps of pride,
The lord of the vessel paced
The deck, as he thought on the waves below,
And the glorious heaven he faced.

One moment's pause, and his spirit fell
From its bearing high and proud—
But yet it was not a thought of fear,
That the seaman's spirit bow'd;

For he had stood on the deck when washed
With blood, and that blood his own;
When the dying were pillowed upon the dead,
And yet you heard not a groan—

For the shout of battle came on the wind,
And the cannon roar'd aloud;
And the heavy smoke hung round each ship,
Even like its own death shroud.

And he had guided the helm, when fate
Seemed stepping every wave,
And the wind swept away every wreath of foam
To show a yawning grave.

But this most sweet and lighted calm,
Its blue and midnight hour,
Wakened the hidden springs of his heart,
With a deep and secret power.

Is there some nameless boding sent,
Like a noiseless voice from the tomb?
A spirit note from the other world,
To warn of death and doom?

He thought of his home, of his own fair land,
And the warm tear rushed to his eye;
Almost with fear he looked around,
But no cloud was on the sky.

He sought his cabin, and joined his band—
The wine cup was passing round;
He joined in their laugh, he joined in the song,
But no mirth was in the sound.

Peaceful they sought their quiet sleep,
In the soft and lovely night;
But, like life, the sea was false, and hid
The cold dark rock from sight.

At midnight there came a sudden shock,
And the sleepers sprang from bed;
There was one fierce cry of last despair—
The waves closed over head.

There was no dark cloud on the morning sky,
No fierce wind on the morning air;
The sun shone over the proud ship's track,
But no proud ship was there!

THE MISCELLANIST.

A DOCK-SIDE SKETCH.

GREEN fields, and purling streams, and shady bowers doubtlessly have their charms. It is pleasant, on a calm summer's evening, to wander into the country, to stray among the groves, and to inhale the delightful fragrance of the new-mown hay. It is pleasant to turn one's back upon the cares and the anxieties of business, and, forsaking the smoky, crowded, and noisy town, to

"Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

But, pleasant as rural scenes are, we love to visit the haunts of busy men, to mingle in scenes of bustle, and excitation, and turmoil, where all is life and activity; where the scenery is ever shifting, ever varying; and where some new object, or combination of objects, is always presenting itself to move the heart, to interest the feelings, or to gratify the senses. We love to visit the marts of commerce; to survey

——"the crowded port,
Where rising masts an endless prospect yields;"

We love to pace the pierheads; to behold the waters of the broad, and splendid, and rapid haven; to watch the arrival and departure of gallant ships. Above all, we delight to survey the shipping which throng our docks, and to admire the wonders which Commerce has wrought in our loyal town, in the space of less than half a century. Here have we lived, man and boy, for many years; and we candidly confess, that we take more pleasure in visiting these busy haunts now than we did when we were some twelve or fifteen years younger. Then, we only gazed, with boyish curiosity, on the large and stately ship, as she reposed on the still bosom of the deep: now, we look at her as composing one of that mercantile navy, which is at once the chief strength and enduring wealth of our country. We run our eyes along the wharves, and survey the piles of merchandize which load them. We are thus enabled to guess whether commerce is active or inactive, our docks presenting no bad criterion of the state of trade at the particular period when the survey is made.

EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY ON THE HUMAN BODY.—We can never enjoy health nor comfort without a proper portion of electricity in the system. When this portion is deficient, we feel languid and heavy, and very foolishly pronounce a libel on the blood which is quite innocent, while we never suspect the damp atmosphere of robbing us of our electricity. Yet so it is. In dry weather whether it be warm, cold, or frosty, we feel light and spirited; because dry air is a slow conductor of electricity, and leaves us to enjoy its luxuries. In moisty or rainy weather, we feel oppressed and drowsy; because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity, which is the buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor of electricity, to prevent its escape from the body; and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor that the thunder-bolt, or the forked lightning itself, could not pass through the thinnest silk handkerchief, provided always that it be quite dry. Flannel is also good, but nothing so powerful as silk. Washleather is likewise a non-conductor of electricity, and may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is by far the best, and those who dislike to wear flannel next to the skin, will find equal benefit by substituting cotton shirts, drawers, and stockings, with silk ones over them; or where mere heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and the silk, for the silk should always be outermost.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY.—The following conversation is stated recently to have taken place between the first personage in the state and the greatest and most favoured of his ministers;—"I was not aware, Arthur, that Murray was so superior a speaker. I thought him a gallant and a clever fellow; but, until this same Catholic question, I did not know that he was a finished orator." The reply of the Premier was to the following effect:—"I feel great admiration, but no surprise, at Sir George's speech. I knew him to be one of the first, if not the very first soldier in Europe; and I also knew, that if they could only contrive to draw it out of him, he can speak quite as well as he can fight."

AN IRISH INNKEEPER: A RECENT SKETCH.—*English Gentleman.*—Holla—House. *Landlord.*—I don't know any one of that name hereabouts. *Gent.*—Are you the master of this inn? *Land.*—Yes, sir, please your honour—when my wife's from home. *Gent.*—Have you a bill of fare? *Land.*—Yes, sir, surely; the fair of Kildorery is next week, and Ballyspugmolane the week after. *Gent.*—Tut—how are your beds? *Land.*—Very well, I thank you, sir. *Gent.*—Is your cellar good? *Land.*—Oh, never fear that, sir! I only want the buyers to make me the seller. *Gent.*—Is your port fine? *Land.*—Never a finer port in the three kingdoms, sir, than Cork harbour; and sure I'm quite convenient to it. *Gent.*—Have you any mountain? *Land.*—Yes, sir, plenty; the whole country is full of mountains. *Gent.*—Have you any porter? *Land.*—Have I, is it? I'll engage Pat is an excellent porter; he'll make out any place at all. *Gent.*—But I mean porter to drink. *Land.*—Oh, sir, he'd drink the ocean—not a doubt of that. *Gent.*—Have you any fish? *Land.*—They call myself an odd fish. *Gent.*—I think so. I hope you're no shark? *Land.*—No, sir, indeed, I'm not a lawyer. *Gent.*—Have you any sole? *Land*—For your boots and shoes, sir? *Gent.*—Psha! have you any plaice? *Land.*—I have not, sir; but I was promised one, if I'd only vote the way I did not at the last election. *Gent.*—Have you any wild-fowl? *Land.*—They're tame enough now, for that matter! for they have been killed these ten days. *Gent.*—I must see myself. *Land.*—And welcome, sir; I'll fetch you a looking-glass in a minute.

DEVOTION OF A WIFE.—Sir Richard Fanshawe was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and afterwards confined in Whitehall. Here Lady Fanshawe visited him. The following account of her interviews with her husband, is extracted from her recently published *Memoirs:*—"During the time of his imprisonment I failed not constantly to go, when the clock struck four in the morning, with a dark lantern in my hand, all alone and on foot, from my lodging in Chancery-lane, at my cousin Young's, to Whitehall, in at the entry that went out of King-street into the bowling-green. There I would go under his window and softly call him, he, after the first time excepted, never failed to put out his head at the first call, thus we talked together, and sometimes I was so wet with the rain, that it went in at my neck and out at my heels."

INCREDULITY OF ENGLISHMEN.—Shortly after my return from India, I was passing through a country town on a market day, and, feeling rather hungry, I went and sat down at a table, which I saw spread at the inn, and which proved to be a farmers' ordinary; such indeed, as it would have required the monopoly of the home market to support. The conversation turned on the best kind of food for horses. I thought that I would put in a word, that I might not appear above my company; so I asked what they thought of feeding horses on sheeps' heads, (a common practice in India, when you wish to fatten a horse quickly.) Upon this they winked at each other; and I could even observe sundry tongues in the act of distending the off-cheek. "Pray, sir, where mought that be?" said one of the party. "In the East Indies," I replied. "I thought as how the gentleman had *travelled*," said a little dry fellow at the corner of the table. This sally produced a roar of laughter, in which, as I had no one to back me, I thought it best to join myself.—*Twelve Years' Military Adventure.*

ACCOMPLISHED THIEF.—A considerable wager was laid by a gentleman that he would procure a bheel (an Indian chief) who should steal the sheet from under a person without waking him. The thing was effected in the following manner:—The bheel approached the person, who lay on his side, from behind, carefully folded up the sheet in small compact plaits till it reached his back; then, taking a feather, he tickled the nose of the sleeper, who immediately scratched his face and rolled over on the other side, when, with a slight effort, he completely released the sheet, and bore it off in triumph.—*Ib.*

ANECDOTE OF DOGS.—All dogs can swim, although some dislike the water, and take it with difficulty at the bidding of their masters. The bull-dog would appear the least likely to combat such a heavy sea as the Newfoundland dogs often do; and yet the following circumstance is well authenticated:—On board a ship, which struck upon a rock near the shore during a gale, there were three dogs, two of the Newfoundland variety, and an English bull-dog, rather small in growth, but very firmly built and strong. It was important to have a rope carried ashore; and, as no boat could live for an instant in the breakers towards the land, it was thought that one of the Newfoundland dogs might succeed; but he was not able to struggle with the waves, and perished. The other Newfoundland dog, upon being thrown overboard, shared a similar fate; but the bull-dog, though not habituated to the water, swam triumphantly to land, and thus saved the lives of the persons on board. Among them was his master, a military officer, who still has the dog in his possession.

HOME.—Between the oppression of business and the oppression of fashion, the tender, and delicate, and blessed abode of our natural affections, which our fathers called *home*, hath been almost crushed to pieces, and the very word hath changed its meaning; so that *at home* now signifies being surrounded with a multitude; and *not at home* almost signifies being alone with your children.—*Irving.*

LACONIC REPLY.—When Marshal Suchet was preparing to besiege Lerida, in the Spanish war, he summoned the governor of the city to surrender, and informed him of the destruction of a Spanish army which was coming to relieve the place. The governor replied, with Spartan simplicity and dignity:—"Lerida, 24th April, 1810. General, this town has never reckoned upon the assistance of any army. I beg to assure you of my distinguished consideration. Signed Jame Garcia Conde."

THE ART OF EATING.—Ude, the celebrated cook, under the article "Luncheons," thus describes the true art of eating:—"The repast itself is insignificant, and is only taken by certain young ladies, who wish to preserve the elegance of their figures, the beauty of their complexions, and above all, the becoming manners of good society, which interdict, as vulgar, eating at table like gluttons; for, unless frequent meals are taken, too much must be eaten at once. The true art in the economy of refection is to partake at one meal only of as much as will leave the eater free to do honour to the next."

IMPORTANCE OF THE ART OF COOKERY.—Cookery refines the coarser part of food, deprives the compound substances employed in it of the terrestrial juices therein contained; it improves, purifies, and in some measure spiritualizes them. The dishes, thus prepared, must then amass in the blood an abundance of purer and finer spirits. Thence arise more agility and vigour of body, more vivacity and fire of imagination, more extent and force of genius, and more delicacy and refinement of taste. It is not, then, so strangely paradoxical to rank the improvements in modern cookery amongst the physical causes which have recalled us from the extremity of barbarity to the bosom of refinement, talents, wit, arts, and sciences.—*Ure.*

LEANNESS—*The Living Skeleton.*—Mr. Wadd, in his work with alliterative title, speaking of the famous Anatomie Vivante, says,—"I have seen full as great curiosities as the said Monsieur within the circle of my own acquaintance; and in the persons of two of my most intimate friends, witnessed the most extraordinary instances of emaciation the human frame could possibly exhibit. One of these was a gentleman about forty years of age; the other was one of the most lovely and beautiful of her sex, who, when she died, at the early age of thirty, presented the resemblance of an ivory skeleton covered with thin parchment."

SHAKING HANDS.—I love a hearty grasp; it speaks confidence and good will.—When a man gives me his hand loosely, and it hangs in mine like a mere rag, I am apt to think that he is either unfriendly or incapable of friendship—cold-hearted, calculating, and unfeeling.

A MATRIMONAL OBJECTION.—A gentleman who advertises for a wife, in a Morning Paper, after giving a list of a number of good qualities which he considers indispensable, says "he is not over fastidious on the score of beauty, but a person with a decided squint or very red hair would be objected to."

Divorces in the Netherlands.—From 1815 to 1825, of 430,000 marriages in the Netherlands, there were 605 divorces. The proportion of divorces to the marriages was, in the northern provinces, as 1 to 327; and in the southern, 1 to 3,317.

ENGLAND.

From the London Atlas.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

We extract the following important documents from a valuable publication, entitled "THE NEW MAGNA CHARTA," just issued from the Atlas press:—

AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE RELIEF BILL.

The preamble of this bill alludes to various acts imposing disabilities on the Roman Catholics, and that it is expedient such disabilities should be abolished; and it repeals all the oaths and declarations hitherto required to be taken, by which Catholics were excluded from Parliament, and all corporate offices and franchises, &c. The bill then enacts that from and after the commencement of this act, it shall be lawful for any person professing the Roman Catholic Religion, being a peer, or who shall after the commencement of this act be returned as a member of the House of Commons, to sit and vote in either House of Parliament respectively, being in all other respects duly qualified to sit and vote therein, upon taking and subscribing the following oath, instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

"I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Fourth, and will defend him to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown, which succession, by an act entitled—'An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject,' is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Prostestants; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm. And I do further declare, that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any other authority of the see of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever. And I do declare that I do not believe that the pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. I do swear, that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws; and I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present church establishment, as settled by law within this realm; and I do solemnly swear, that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion, or Protestant government, in the United Kingdom; and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever." "So help me God."

And be it further enacted, that wherever in the oath hereby appointed and set forth, the name of his present majesty is expressed or referred to, the name of the sovereign of this kingdom for the time being, by virtue of the act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, shall be substituted from time to time with proper words of reference thereto.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no peer, professing the Roman Catholic religion, who shall be returned a member of the House of Commons after the commencement of this act, shall be capable of sitting or voting in either house of Parliament respectively, unless he shall first take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore appointed and set forth, before the same persons, at the same times and places, and in the same manner as the oaths and declaration now required by law are respectively taken, made, and subscribed; and that any such person professing the Roman Catholic Religion, who shall sit or vote in either House of Parliament, without having first taken and subscribed in the manner aforesaid the oath in this act appointed and set forth, shall be subject and liable to the same penalties, forfeitures and disabilities, and the offence of so sitting or voting shall be followed and attended by and with the same consequences as are by law enacted and provided in the case of persons sitting or voting in either house of Parliament respectively, without the taking, making, and subscribing the oaths and the declaration now required by law.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion to vote at elections of members to serve in Parliament for England and for Ireland, and also to vote at the elections of Representative peers of Scotland and of Ireland, and to be elected such representative peers, being in all other respects duly qualified, upon taking and subscribing the oath hereinbefore appointed and set forth, instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration; and instead of the declaration now by law required, and instead also of such other oath or oaths as are now by law required to be taken by any of his majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion, and upon taking also such other oath or oaths as may now be lawfully tendered to any persons offering to vote at such elections.

And be it further enacted, that the oath hereinbefore appointed and set forth shall be administered to his Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion, for the purpose of enabling them to vote in any of the cases aforesaid, in the same manner, at the same times and by the same officers or other persons as the oaths for which it is hereby substituted are or may be now by law administered: and that in all cases in which a certificate of the taking, making, or subscribing of any of the oaths, or of the declaration now required by law, is directed to be given a like certificate of the taking or subscribing of the oath hereby appointed and set forth, shall be given by the same officer or other person, and in the same manner as the certificate now required by law is directed to be given, and shall be of the like force and effect.

And be it further enacted, that in all cases where the persons now authorised by law to administer the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, to persons voting at elections are themselves required to take an oath previous to their administering such oaths, they shall, in addition to the oath now by them taken, take an oath for the duly administering the oath hereby appointed and set forth, and for the duly granting certificates of the same.

And whereas in an act of the Parliament of Scotland made in the eight and ninth session of the first Parliament of King William the Third, entitled, "An act for the preventing the growth of popery," a certain declaration or formula is therein contained, which it is expedient should no longer be required to be taken and subscribed: be it therefore enacted, that such parts of any acts as authorise the said declaration or formula to be tendered, or require the same to be taken, sworn, and subscribed, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, except as to such offices, places, and rights as are hereinafter excepted; and that from and after the commencement of this act, it shall be lawful for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion to elect and be elected members to serve in Parliament for Scotland, and to be enrolled as freeholders in any shire or stewartry of Scotland, and to be chosen commissioners or delegates for choosing burgesses to serve in Parliament for any districts of burghs in Scotland, being in all other respects duly qualified, such persons always taking and subscribing the oath hereinbefore appointed and set forth, instead of the oaths of allegiance and abjuration as now required by law, at such times as the last mentioned oaths, or either of them, are now required by law to be taken.

And be it further enacted, that no person in holy orders in the church of Rome shall be capable of being elected to serve in Parliament as a member of the House of Commons, and if any such person shall be elected to serve in Parliament as aforesaid, such election shall be void; and if any person being elected to serve in Parliament as a member of the House of Commons shall after his election take or receive holy orders in the church of Rome, the seat of such person shall immediately become void; and if any such person shall in any of the cases aforesaid presume to sit or vote as a member of the House of Commons, he shall be subject to the same penalties, forfeitures, and disabilities as are enacted by an act passed in the 41st year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled "An act to remove doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the House of Commons," and proof of the celebration of any religious service by such person according to the rights of the church of Rome shall be deemed and taken to be *prima facie* evidence of the fact of such person being in holy orders within the intent and meaning of this act.

And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion, to hold, exercise, and enjoy all civil and military offices, and places of trust or profit under his majesty, his heirs, or successors, and to exercise any other franchise or civil right, except as hereinafter excepted, upon taking and subscribing at the times and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, the oath hereinbefore appointed and set forth, instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and instead of such other oaths as are or may be now by law required to be taken for the purpose aforesaid by any of his majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt any person professing the Roman Catholic religion from the necessity of taking any oath or oaths, or making any declaration not hereinbefore mentioned, which are or may be by law required to be taken or subscribed by any person on his admission into any such office or place of trust or profit as aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to enable any person or persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, to hold or exercise the office of guardians and justices of the United Kingdom, or of regent of the United Kingdom, during the absence of his majesty or his successors under whatever name, style, or title such office may be constituted; nor to enable any person, otherwise than as he is now by law enabled, to hold or enjoy the office of lord high chancellor, lord keeper or lord commissioner of the great seal of Great Britain or Ireland; or the office of lord lieutenant, or lord deputy, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland; or his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion to be a member of any lay body corporate, and to hold any civil office or place of trust or profit therein, and to do any corporate act, or vote in any corporate election or other proceedings, upon taking and subscribing the oath hereby appointed and set forth, instead of the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy; and upon taking also such other oath or oaths as may now by law be required to be taken by any persons becoming members of such lay body corporate, or being admitted to hold any office or place of trust or profit within the same.

Provided also, and be it further enacted that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect or alter any of the provisions of an act passed in the 7th year of his present majesty's reign intituled—"An act to consolidate and amend the laws which regulate the levy and application of church rates and parish cesses, and the election of churchwardens and the maintenance of parish clerks in Ireland."

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to authorise or empower any of his majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion, and being a member of any lay body corporate, to give any vote at, or in any manner to join in, the election, presentation, or appointment of any person to any ecclesiastical benefice whatever, or any office or place belonging to or connected with the united church of England or Ireland, or the church of Scotland, being in the gift, patronage, or disposal of such lay corporate body.

Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to enable any persons otherwise than as they are now by law enabled, to hold, enjoy, or exercise any office, place or dignity, of, to, or belonging to the united church of England and Ireland, or the church of Scotland, or any place or office whatever, of, in, or belonging to any of the ecclesiastical courts of judicature of England and Ireland respectively, or any court of appeal from or review of, the sentences of such courts, or of, in or belonging to the Commissary Court of Edinburgh, or of, in or belonging to any cathredral, or collegiate, or ecclesiastical establishment or foundation; or any office or place whatever, of, in or belonging to any of the universities of this realm; or any office or place whatever, and by whatever name the same may be called, of, in or belonging to any of the colleges or halls of the said universities, or the Colleges of Eton, Westminster, or Winchester, or any college or school within this realm; or to repeal, abrogate, or in any manner to interfere with any local statute, ordinance or rule, which is or shall be established by competent authority within any university, college, hall, or school, by which Roman Catholics shall be prevented from being admitted thereto, or from residing or taking degrees therein. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to enable any person otherwise than he is now by law enabled to exercise any right of presentation to any ecclestical benefice whatsoever, or to repeal, vary, or alter in any manner the laws now in force in respect to the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that where any right of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice should belong to any office in the gift or appointment of his majesty, his heirs or successors, and such office shall be held by a person professing the Roman Catholic religion, the right of presentation shall devolve upon, and be exercised by, the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being.

And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person professing the Roman Catholic Religion directly or indirectly to advise his majesty, his heirs, or successors, or any person or persons holding or exercising the office of guardians of the United Kingdom, or of regent of the United Kingdom, under whatever name, style, or title, such office may be constituted, or the lord lieutenant or lord deputy, or other chief governor, or governors of Ireland, touching or concerning the appointment to, or disposal of, any office or preferment in the united church of England and Ireland, or in the church of Scotland; and if any such persons shall offend in the premises, he shall be thereof convicted by due course of law, be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanour, and disabled for ever from holding any office, civil or military, under the crown.

And be it enacted, that every person professing the Roman Catholic religion, who shall after the commencement of this act, be appointed to any office or place of trust or profit under his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, shall within three calendar months next before such appointment, or otherwise shall, before he presumes to exercise or enjoy or in any manner to act in such office or place, take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore appointed and set forth, either in his majesty's High Court of Chancery, or in any of his majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common pleas or Exchequer, at Westminster or Dublin, or before any judge of assize, or any court of general or quarter sessions of the peace in Great Britain or Ireland, for the country or place where the person so taking and subscribing the same shall reside; or in any of his majesty's courts of session, justiciary, exchequer or jury court, or in any sheriff or stewart court, or in any burgh court, or before the magistrates and councillors of any royal burgh in Scotland, between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon; and the proper officer of the court in which such oath shall be taken and subscribed, shall cause the same to be preserved amongst the records of the court; and such officer shall make, sign, and deliver a certificate of such oath having been duly taken and subscribed, as often as the same shall be demanded of him, upon payment of two shillings and sixpence for the same, and such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the person therein named having duly taken and subscribed such oath.

And be it enacted, that if any person professing the Roman Catholic religion shall enter upon the exercise or enjoyment of any office or place of trust or profit under his majesty, or of any other office or franchise, not having in the manner and at the times aforesaid taken and subscribed the oath hereinbefore appointed and set forth, then and in every such case such person shall forfeit to his majesty the sum of two hundred pounds; and the appointment of such person to the office, franchise, or place so by him held, shall thereupon become altogether void, and the office, place, or franchise shall be deemed and taken to be vacant to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Provided always, that for and notwithstanding anything in this act contained, the oath hereinbefore appointed and set forth shall be taken by the officers in his majesty's land and sea service, professing the Roman Catholic religion, at the same times and in the same manner as the oaths and declarations now required by law are directed to be taken, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, no oath or oaths shall be tendered to, or required to be taken by, his majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion, for enabling them to hold or enjoy any real or personal property, other than such as may by law be tendered to and required to be taken by his majesty's other subjects; and that the oath herein appointed and set forth being taken and subscribed in any of the courts, or before any of the persons above mentioned, shall be of the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes, as, and shall stand in the place of, all oaths and declarations required or prescribed by any law now in force for the relief of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects from any disabilities, incapacities, or penalties; and the proper officer of any of the courts above mentioned in which any person professing the Roman Catholic religion shall demand to take and subscribe the oath herein appointed and set forth, is hereby authorized and required to administer the said oath to such person; and such officer shall make, sign, and deliver, a certificate of such oath having been duly taken and subscribed, as often as the same shall be demanded of him, upon payment of one shilling; and such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the person therein named having duly taken and subscribed such oath.

And whereas the Protestant episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Presbyterian