

something must be done for the people at this period is very short; and if ever the adage "that he who quickly gives twice" was well founded it is now. I will first read the letter which I have received from the Bishop of Philadelphia. [His Grace then read the letter which has already been published.] I am sure, continued his Grace, that it is not too much to ask for a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Philadelphia, also to his Grace the Archbishop of New York, to the Bishop of Melbourne, and the Bishop of Boston. I have also received the letter of the Bishop of Boston transmitting to me £450 (cheers). His Lordship the Bishop of Philadelphia shows me by his letter that the amount sent to me is intended for the province of Connaught, and I shall be guided by that in the distribution I will now make. I give £100 to each of the six dioceses of the province—viz, Kilmalla, Clonsfert, Achonry, Kilmacdonagh, Elphin, and Galway (cheers). I gave £100 to each of the seven deaneries of this extensive diocese. I shall place £100 at the disposal of the Relief Committee of Tuam when re-constructed. These items now disposed of make £1,400, which shall be sent off before to-morrow night, and I hope that it will assist some poor to tide over a little more of the present period of difficulty (cheers). But unless a stand be made for the permanent welfare of the people, and especially for tenant-right (cheers), the whole of any surplus that will remain over from future harvests will be seized upon. It is the law no doubt, and I do not arraign the landlords, but I do arraign the law. You will have repetitions of the same privations, should other seasons of partial failure occur, for you will have nothing left from the more prosperous seasons to meet it. His Grace concluded amidst enthusiastic applause.

Mr. William Gannon, T.O., seconded the resolution, which was adopted.—Dublin Telegraph June 13th.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH RELIEF.—The Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop of Philadelphia.—The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of Philadelphia:—

My Dear Lord—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of the 19th ult., covering bills of exchange to the amount of £750 for the relief of districts in this province or elsewhere at your discretion—being part of a sum of £4,000 lbs. collected in the diocese of Philadelphia for the suffering people of Ireland. This is another of the many proofs your noble American people have given of their sympathy for the people of this country, whenever our wants or our sufferings appealed to your generosity. If a priest wants funds to build a church in Ireland he has but to cross the Atlantic to get the necessary means. If we want to erect a Catholic University on a scale commensurate to the necessities of the country, we have but to send our collectors to tell the American people that we need help for so vast an undertaking, and they come back with many thousands of pounds. If famine desolates the land you send us your ships freighted with provisions and money, and now that a great calamity has fallen upon your own country, wasted as it is by a war entailing enormous expenditure of life and money not possible anywhere else, you still have time to think of here in Ireland, and from out of your own means, so heavily taxed, you reserve wherewithal to give, and to give magnificently, towards the relief of our suffering people. In truth, your charity is little less needed now than in the famine years in many parts of Ireland. Things have come to that pass of wretchedness that a large proportion of our small farmers could hardly hold on, even if they got their land for nothing. The consequence is, that the finest young men and women in the country, the best of the people, both physically and morally, seeing no hope at home, are flying from the land of their birth as from a land stricken with plague, and in such numbers that in the south and west of Ireland one half of the population, at least of the young and the strong, will soon have emigrated to America or Australia. But Providence knows how to draw good out of evil, and so, if our people are scattered far and wide, it is a consolation to us to see that wherever they go they carry with them the ancient faith of Ireland. Great a calamity as is the dispersion of our fine people, would it not seem as if, in the views of Providence, they were a missionary people, destined, by their very dispersion, to scatter broadcast over the earth the seeds of the true faith nurtured for ages in their own island of Saints? It is a consolation that God draws good out of evil?—But there is no excuse for the heedlessness and the heartlessness of the Government that will not try to correct the evil—that will not raise its little finger to correct it—that will not so much as listen to a statement of the evil with a view to the application of a remedy. There is, there can be no excuse for such apathetic indifference to the sufferings of the Irish people and the ruin of their country. Your noble-hearted charity should put this Government to shame. It is a reproach to them for their cruel neglect of our people. To you, my lord, and to your energy and people, I beg to offer our heartfelt thanks for the efforts you and they have made to relieve our present distress, and I devoutly hope that the blessings of peace may once again, and soon, smile upon your land of plenty, and that it may long continue to be the happy land of the West—I remain, my dear Lord, your Lordship's faithful servant and brother,

FRANCIS LEAHY, Bishop of Cashel.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, U.S. America.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Copy of the Appeal of the Brothers of the Achill Monastery to the Central Relief Committee.

To the Central Relief Committee: Gentlemen.—The Monks of the Achill Monastery beg your attention to the dreadful state of the starving children in this unfortunate island. Separated from all civilised life, the people are left to die unpitied; nor do those who should feel an interest in their existence afford them any sympathy. We are aware that sickness prevails to a frightful extent—more frightful than anything you could have heard of from any part of Ireland—so frightful that even in the village Donagoe, situated by the sea, there are over 20 of the poor struck down in fever and other diseases generally attendant on famine, most of them with no means to live, and nothing but hunger and death before them. If Government do not interfere, many in a few weeks will be dead from hunger—its interference must be immediate, otherwise the people must perish.

For distress which is so wide-spread, we seek no aid from you, knowing that no amount of private charity, likely to be procured, could remedy the evil; convinced that of 900 families, 40 are not exempt from feeling the dreadful pressure, and believing that numbers are starving at this moment; but for the children—the poor, naked, and hungry children, many of whom are weak at home, from distress alone, and cannot reach us—we ask of you a something. For our school—where the children would flock in hundreds, could we procure them a breakfast—for the children in attendance there, for the children of a down-trodden people, who have no friend to look to, no one to help them [dreadful enemies to contend against], we, on their behalf, in Christ's name, appeal.

Your faithful servant in Christ, BR. DOMINICK O'CONNOR.

The Monastery, Achill Sound, June 3, 1863.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—To the People of Ireland.—Having received from some persons unknown to me in Dublin a form of a petition to Parliament for an abatement of the monster grievance of the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland,

with an earnest request to get it signed as extensively as possible, I beg to say to those concerned in getting it up, to English statesmen, and to the people in general, that I could not at all bring myself to sign it, or to get it signed. The following observations will show the sufficiency of my reasons: In the first place, I am not for a mere abatement, but for the total abolition and eradication of that monster grievance; and the following words—'with which the form of the petition begins, and which runs thus:—'That your petitioners view with great satisfaction the prospect of some inquiry by your Honourable House into the position of the Established Church in Ireland, &c.,—are calculated, in my mind, to excite hilarity in the members of the London parliament, and to make them chuckle at the idea that the Catholics of Ireland are filled 'with great satisfaction' at the mere prospect of some future inquiry, and that they may go on to content themselves, as has ever been their practice, to entertain them with the idea of a distant view of some uncertain future inquiry to be made into their grievances. Thus Erin may be represented as sitting disconsolate, reclined on her silent harp, and heart sick with hope deferred; and after ages of bondage, persecution, oppression, robbery, sacrileges, murder, and injustice, there is no relief held out to her, there is no solace given to her sorrows, by the cold-hearted and desperate Saxon, but rather a probable refusal of even an inquiry into her grievances. But if thus far the only law inspired into her soul of sorrow has been that of lamentation over her country's wrongs, the time is fast approaching when the music of her harp will shed a glorious thrill through the hearts of a liberated people, and when the song of freedom shall resound throughout the land. Our English rulers have wronged this nation in having deprived it of the fostering care of a domestic legislature; in not only having robbed the Irish Catholic Church, but in having done what is unparalleled in the histories of robberies, in compelling the Catholics to pay tithes or tithes re-charge to the very church that robbed them—a church which we believe to be the very abomination of heresy, and to be raised up in opposition to the institutions of Christ and to the authority of God, and now to use soft language in petitions to them to remove and redress such enormous impieties and sacrileges, particularly after having rejected all the national petitions of the great O'Connell agitation, and, of later years, all the petitions of the Tenant-right agitation—and even the great national petition for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, signed by near half a million of Irishmen; and later still, after their contempt and rejection of the resolutions and petitions of all the Catholic prelates, priests, and people of Ireland for liberty of education and other salutary measures, and for the redress of several grievances—to use soft language, such as has been put in the form of petition sent from Dublin, would be only, as it were, throwing at them tufts of grass. And their conduct in all these matters has only created in us disgust, in place of feeling 'great satisfaction' at the idea of petitioning the English Parliament. Still, I would readily sign, and get signed, a 'strong remonstrance or address. The crime of making Catholics support that church is the more intolerable inasmuch as that Protestant Established Church by the consent and concurrence of its bishops and parsons, has united with the State, and out of parliament in having raised themselves above the law of God, and in opposition to the Divine law, in passing and in keeping in operation the abominable of a Divorce Bill, which separates persons lawfully married and gives them leave to marry others, contrary to the law of Almighty God—'What God hath joined together: let not man put asunder.' However, if we could not adopt the above-mentioned form of petition we have publicly, after resolving the congregation into a meeting, on last Sunday, passed a resolution recording our sentiments, as often expressed as similar meetings in this parish, on the injustice and intolerable grievance of being compelled to support the Protestant Established Church, and showing our utter detestation and undying hatred of that institution, and our discontentment with its establishment here, and which we have transmitted to Members of Parliament, in order that they may read it to the House in their speeches upon that question. JAMES M'GEORGH, P.P. Ballinderry.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—Mr. Dillwyn has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Freeman:—

House of Commons, June 5.

Sir—I beg to inform you that many petitions in favour of my motion for inquiry respecting the Irish Church Establishment, which have been forwarded to me for presentation to the House of Commons, are informal, as they do not conclude with a prayer for inquiry, but are, in fact, only expressions of approval.

This omission would doubtless be promptly remedied as regards any future petitions on the subject, if you would kindly notify the fact in your widely-circulated journal.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, L. L. DILLWYN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Irish Church Debate.—The O'Donoghue said that the greatest anxiety prevailed in Ireland in reference to this question; and it was the duty of the Government to give a day for the resumption of the discussion upon it. An agitation could easily be got up upon the matter; but it was very desirable that instead of having this they should discuss the question dispassionately. He wished to ask the hon. member (Mr. B. Osborne) whether it was competent for him to proceed with his motion before the adjourned debate upon that the hon. member for Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn) was disposed of.

Mr. B. Osborne thought that it would be more convenient to the House, and more respectable to the Irish members, if the noble lord at the head of the Government would name a day for debating the whole question. As to his bringing on the question at the far end of an evening, he must candidly say that he would not submit to place the question in that position.

Lord Palmerston could not at all agree with the doctrine laid down that it was the duty of the Government to find days for private members to bring on questions which they wished to submit to the consideration of the House. It was no part whatever of the duty of the Government to do so; it was the duty of hon. members themselves to find a day for such a purpose. It was not the duty of the Government to postpone their measures to suit the convenience of private members, who had more opportunities than the Government had.

Mr. Dillwyn, without saying that it was the duty of the Government to give them a day, would put it to them whether it would not be more courteous to the House and to the Irish members to afford an opportunity for this discussion. He had put the question on the paper night after night, but without being able to get it on, and many hon. members were put to great inconvenience in consequence. He wished to ask whether the hon. member (Mr. B. Osborne) would be in order in bringing on his motion upon going into committee of supply.

The Speaker said it was not his duty, nor was it suitable, that he should express his opinion until the question was before the House.

Mr. Hadfield thought that a tide was setting in upon questions such as this which would soon sweep all before it; and he hoped the noble lord would review his decision not to give them a day for discussion.

Mr. Blake said the reason why there had been no expression of opinion from Ireland on this question was a strong feeling that justice would not be dealt out in that House. It would not be politic to rouse the Irish people on the subject.

Sir M. Parnham made a few observations. Mr. O'Reilly said that this question, so long as it was useful to the Liberal Government, was brought forward. While the Irish people were being pressed down with famine the agitation had dropped off; but the Government were much mistaken if they con-

cluded that the Irish people would allow the question to slumber.

Mr. Cogan said, on other occasions when a large part of the population were interested in a question, the Government had waived their right to precedence and ought to do so on this subject also.

Mr. Monseil said no hon. member could say that it was treating the subject justly to allow it to be postponed night after night, as it was essential to the well being of Ireland that the question should be brought forward. With this view it would be better if the honorable member for Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn) withdrew his motion, and let the question of the hon. member for Liskeard (Mr. Osborne) be discussed on the motion for going into supply.

The House then went into committee.

The Rev. Mr. Corbett, late of St. John's, left Limerick on Wednesday en route to Melbourne, bearing with him the regard and respect of the citizens of Limerick, with their warmest wishes for his future welfare, and carry to the distant mission which he adopts, in consonance with the advice of his physician, the religious zeal, goodness of heart, and amiability of deportment, by which he was endeared to the people of Limerick.—*Munster News.*

The Northern Whig says that the Heroine, one of the steamers plying between that port and Bangor, has been sold to an agent of the Confederate Government.

ADVICE AGAINST EMIGRATION.—The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunkett preached in the Church of the Redeemer, Limerick, on Sunday evening last, the closing sermon for the month of May, and in the course of a very eloquent and impressive discourse, alluded to the many and awful scourges, such as wars, pestilence, and famine, with which it pleased the Almighty to visit, from time to time, the kingdoms of this world, even from the beginning, when the measure of their iniquities was filled and overflowing.

He adverted to America, and pointed out the fearful scourge which was now devastating that country with fire and slaughter, and dyeing its fields in the blood, not only of its own people, but with that also of the stranger who was a sojourner in it. He meant the poor Germans and the poor chivalrous Irish; and he cautioned all who heard him—and he wished that his word could reach those who did not—to take his advice, and that was to remain at home in their own country—to bear patiently and virtuously with the crosses and trials and privations which it pleased Almighty God to visit them with in their own loved land, than to emigrate to a country where they would assuredly lose both body and soul.

NEW ROSS ELECTION.—The contest here ended in the return of Lieut. Col. Charles Tottenham. At the close the gross poll stood thus:—Tottenham, 82; McKenna, 79; Majority for Tottenham, 3.

KENSAL ELECTION.—The polling commenced at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. The first vote received, says the *Cork Examiner*, was that of the Rev. Mr. Kelleher, P.P., for Mr. Fitzgibbon which was soon followed by that of the Rev. Dr. Coren, the Catholic curate, who recorded his vote for Sir George Colthurst. Everything was conducted in the most orderly manner, and at the close of the poll the numbers stood:—Colthurst, 63; Fitzgibbon 51; Majority for Colthurst, 12.

THE REPRESENTATION OF DROGHEDA.—We learn from a reliable source that Mr. O'Connell, who is in his 66th year, and is now on his wedding tour in Scotland, is about to resign his seat. Our contemporary, the *Drogheda Reporter*, in its publication of Saturday makes a similar statement.—*Irish Times.*

THE EGMOOT ESTATES.—The proceeding which were instituted in this country by the Earl of Egmont against the Rev. Sir W. Dayrell for the recovery of the large estates to which the baronet's late father-in-law, Sir Edward Tierney, succeeded under the will of the late Earl of Egmont, have been transferred to the Irish Court of Chancery, the principal portion of the property in question being situated in the counties of Cork and Limerick. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, after hearing the arguments pro and con, of nearly all the eminent members of the Bar, has just decidedly upon sending an issue to be tried by a Cork jury at the ensuing assizes as to the validity of the contested will, upon the various grounds of incompetence, undue influence, misrepresentation, &c., charged by the noble claimant in his bill. It has already been directed that the respondent in the Chancery suit shall be the plaintiff in the action at law.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—A private telegram received in town states that on Monday the contract was signed between Her Majesty's Government and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Company, for the conveyance of mails between Galway and America.—*Express.*

TERRIFIC FIRE IN CORK.—One of the most destructive fires which was ever witnessed in this city broke out on Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, in the establishment of Messrs. Goulding, oil and drug merchants, 108, Patrick-Street. The fire was first discovered by the watchman of the district, Bat. Neill, who, in passing the rear of the premises, which extend into William street, noticed thin streams of smoke issuing from several portions of the stores, which is a gigantic building of stone, four stories in height, and piled with materials of the most combustible nature. The watchman immediately gave the alarm at the police-station, and despatched a messenger on a car to Blackpool, the residence of Mr. Goulding. In a short time Sub-Inspector Channer, with a strong body of police, and the corporation hydrant arrived, and the hose being attached to the fire plugs, began to play upon the building from the rear. In a few moments the force of the water smashed the windows, which, admitting the air, the inflammable nature of the burning materials asserted terrific power, and rushed out, seething against the sides of the doomed building, threatening destruction to the entire block of houses, and even licking the flank walls of the dwellings at the other side of William street. At this juncture a feeling of the utmost terror seized upon the spectators, it being stated that a quantity of gunpowder was stored in the back premises of Mr. Richardson, gunmaker, to whose house the fire now appeared to be extending. Fortunately, the wind, which was blowing first in that direction, veered in a contrary one, and obviated any danger in that quarter. By this time the flames had entire control of Mr. Goulding's house, any effort to save which became momentarily impossible, and the efforts of the firemen, under the direction of Mr. Ring, were directed to the preservation of the adjoining premises, the fire having apparently taken hold of Mr. Russell's house next door. About half-past two, after tier fell, followed by the roof, with a tremendous crash, illuminating the surrounding objects with the brightness of the day, while the doomed house presented the appearance of and roared like a huge furnace. At three o'clock a detachment of the 99th Regiment, and one of the 57th Regiment, under the command of Captain Shamburg, with the barrack engine, arrived, and forming in a semi circle rendered good service by preserving order; but it is to be regretted their engine, as well as that of the Royal Exchange, which was on the spot from the beginning, under the care of Jeremiah Oton, were totally useless, there being but two fire plugs available, and those engaged by the hose of the corporation hydrant. The force of water, however, was very good, and about four o'clock it was evident that the flames were being mastered, and by six o'clock nothing remained of this fine establishment but a smouldering heap of ruins—not even the front walls being left standing. The house of Mr. Russell was also destroyed. The origin of the fire cannot be ascertained at present; but we believe the premises of Mr. Goulding are insured.—*Cork Herald.*

We understand that a portion of a field of wheat belonging to Mr. Warren Barr, at Bloslog, near Ballinasloe, is already in ear. Mr. Barr is one of our most energetic and intelligent farmers.—*Western Star.*

The Limerick Reporter contains the following important additional information relative to the murder of Mr. Jackson. Among the papers destroyed were, no doubt, the securities for debts due by his murderers:—

"It is said confidently that there could not have been less than 400l. about the person of the deceased and in his house on the morning of the murder. Of this sum not one shilling was to be seen on the day the body was found. Search was made in the safe or strong box in which Mr. Jackson kept his money, but there was no money in it. Search was made in the drawers and desks in which he was accustomed to keep his accounts, and there were no accounts to be found since 1861. For the years 1862 and 1863 there were no accounts whatever found. Search was also made for other matters connected with the business of the house and estate, but they were not forthcoming."

The Reporter observes:—

"It is a most extraordinary and astounding fact that such is the state of the case. The murder was perpetrated on Thursday morning. During the entire of that day the murderer must have had time to complete his intention of making a clean robbery of the victim of the bloody deed, and that this was done seems pretty clear. There must have been some robber in the house; in the dark and dismal interval he must have taken the money, and he must have disposed of the accounts. Mr. Jackson did not take any, with the exception of the money he had about him. Among the latest arrests is that of the cook, who is said to have uttered some expressions which, if unexplained, would go to demonstrate that she had some idea that evil was about to befall her master."

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.—A few days ago a rather unusual incident, in connection with amorous intrigues, occurred in the neighborhood of Beasborough. One of the fair sex, fearing that her admirer was transferring his affections to a rival resolved, if possible, to prevent such a misfortune; but when the attractive influence of her charms proved unavailing she called in the aid of a person skilled in the art of compounding love-potions. Instead of first giving to the dear object of her affections the bottle thus procured, in order to ascertain its power, she gave a part of it to another young man, by way of a bottle of porter. He had no sooner taken the first draught than he discovered his mistake by its bitterness and threw it from him. Instantly he took dangerously ill. Medical assistance was immediately procured, by which the deleterious effects of the drug were counteracted. The remainder of the bottle on being analyzed, was pronounced to contain as much poison as would kill twenty men. The young man still continues in a very dangerous state of health. It is presumed by many that as the young fair one is a member of the Law Church, and as the act does not seem to have originated in malicious motives, there will be no cognisance taken of it by the legal authorities. But, even should this be the case, I am confident that his lordship the Earl of Beasborough will punish with the utmost rigour an act of such dangerous levity, by which a life has, in all probability, been sacrificed.—*Correspondent of the Waterford Citizen.*

On Tuesday evening a young man named John Keely, aged 19 years, fell from a scaffold fifty feet high erected at a new building on Elgin-road, Donnybrook. His left arm and leg were broken, and the side of his head severely cut. He was conveyed to Baggot-street Hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PLAYING AT POPERY.—On Sunday last, being Whit-Sunday, the service at Claydon Church commenced at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. The decorations were the same as described in former papers—the candles lighted at the altar, the floral and evergreen display, the large cross in the centre, &c. The congregation numbered about forty persons, the majority being old men and women of the village, and a few strangers. After the entry of the procession, 'Mass,' or the service of the Holy Communion, began. The Rector, the Rev. George Drury, was dressed in different robes to those previously described—he wore a large 'alb' extending to his feet, and bordered with a yellow stripe. Over this he had the 'chasuble' reaching down his back to within a few inches of the ground—this was of the pentecostal colour, bright red—on it was embroidered a golden cross more than a yard in length. Besides these he wore the girdle-maniple, steeple, and stole. The Benedictine brothers or monks were habited as usual in black serge, but without caps; their hair was cut quite close round the crown and left long outside. The choristers had scarlet skirts under their white surplices. The service was carried through with the evident intent to go as near the Roman form as possible without entirely throwing on one side the Prayer-book. Incense was used, the monks and choristers were continually moving about, the large candles were carried in and out of the vestry, and during the entire service 24 candles were burning at the altar, arranged on either side of the cross. It was extremely difficult to follow the service from the Prayer-book, in consequence of the numerous breaks that took place to allow of the introduction of musical embellishments. After the consecrations, Ignatius, with his confreres in black, presented themselves at the altar, prostrated themselves flat on the ground, and on rising received the Sacrament. After this, it was administered to three lots of nine of the congregation, who followed each other in turn. Then after the Gloria in Excelsis had been sung, there was a departure from the form as laid down in the Prayer-book. The crumbs from the paten were first put into the chalice; then the Rector, standing in front of the altar, drained the contents; then, going to the side, wine was brought to him, to perform the first ablution (oblation?); this he did, and drank the contents. The second ablution was performed with wine and water, the third with water only; in both he swallowed every drop of the liquor. Then, after carefully folding up the veils, maniples, and clearing the altar, he placed them on what appeared to be a square cushion for carrying out; then the procession formed, and away he marched with his load. This terminated the service a little after ten o'clock. The music and singing were really good, Father Ignatius being a musician of no mean abilities. After the close, a few strangers lingered behind, but there was nothing to see beyond the boy extinguishing the candles and one of the choristers bringing forward a lectern.—Brother No. 2 remained at the left side, near the altar, as a guard to keep the curious away. Ignatius, who had followed the congregation out for some purpose, returned, and told those in the church that morning service was at Akenham, and that there would be public service in the church again that evening, at seven o'clock. No sooner was the church cleared and the door fastened, than the organ struck up, and singing commenced, and continued for a long time. Any who were present, besides the Benedictines, must have gone through the vestry.

At Akenham Church service began at eleven, Mr. Drury officiating. The dress worn by that gentleman on entering the church was a long black robe, having much the appearance of a dressing-gown a foot too long for him; to prevent its getting under his feet, he raised it up from behind, and suggested the idea, as he walked along, that a crinoline would be an extremely useful addition. The service comprised Prayers and Communion, and, thanks to the steadfast Protestantism of Mr. Woodward, the Churchwarden, was more like that of other churches, but Mr. Drury expressed himself, on his return from doing duty, that his parish of only about a hundred inhabitants was a source of great annoyance to him.

Brother Ignatius, to do him justice, is very polite to every one, and especially so to inquirers whom he has a chance of converting. The alterations in the

Communion service are fully explained in a little work (price 4d) which he has sold to persons attending Claydon Church, entitled 'A Manual of Devotions and Directions for Members of the Church of England when attending the Service of Divine Liturgy,' published by Cleaver, 19, Vere-street, London.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the procession, consisting of two Brothers, the Rector, and Chorister, came in at the Vestry door; in front was a chorister bearing the large cross; then the banners, Brother Ignatius and the Rector bring up the rear. Having ranged themselves with their faces towards the altar, they chanted the opening sentences, and the Rector commenced the Exhortation. Just before the lesson, two boys, who wore white surplices over their scarlet shirts, and who had borne the two large candles before the altar, went into the vestry, from whence they returned at the end of the lesson. At the *Magnificat* the Rector stood before the altar and swung the censer with incense; the candle boys again retired into the vestry, and the second lesson began, after which all the candles were extinguished except four.

At the end of the prayers, Father Ignatius ascended the pulpit, and said he got up, not to preach a sermon, but to make a few remarks upon the events of that day—namely, the Descent of the Holy Ghost. He said he had been forbidden by the Bishop of the diocese to preach, why he knew not, as his Lordship had assigned no reason; but he was called upon to submit, and he must do so; the lessons he had taught them about obeying the Bishops he was now called upon to put in practice for himself. He was an ordained minister of the Church of England, and by God's grace he meant to continue in it; he did not mean to do as many of his brethren had done—go over to Rome on account of the persecutions they had endured in the Church of England, and were likely to endure if they remained in it. No, he meant to stick to the Church of England, even if he had to lay down his life for its sake. He challenged any one to say that he had lived an inconsistent life, or that he had taught anything different to the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. He had preached what he considered the Gospel, and what he considered were the doctrines of the Articles in the Prayer-book. More than 400 people residing in the parish, besides the Rector and Churchwardens, had signed a petition to the Bishop, asking permission for him (Ignatius) to preach; but some ill-disposed persons, who did not come to church, and who cared not for it, had given the Bishop a wrong view on the subject, whereupon he had forbidden him to preach, and until that prohibition was removed he must obey; he asked the people to pray for him. But not only was he forbidden to officiate, but no other priest but the Rector was allowed to officiate there; this was too much for any man to do. [We are sorry to be obliged to leave off here, but the blame must rest with the railway company, whose last train was due.]

The walls and buildings of the village bear ample proof of the strong opposition that is going on against these services at the church. Grosses, with 'No Popery' written in chalk, are to be seen almost everywhere, but the head-quarters appear to be a building opposite the road leading to the church.—Here are a number of cartoons executed on paper, the work of some clever hand at caricaturing; one large one in the centre represents the whole of the actors, where every one may be recognised as going to confession. Another has a man with two faces, another an old lady, both having local reference; another with a very sarcastic remark on £700 per annum. One of the best is headed with an outline of an Albion printing press, with an indignant monk who is supposed to be saying—

"Oh, hateful press! Oh, cursed reporter! How dare you write our sermons down? Had we the power to burn and slaughter, We'd roast you as we did old Brown."

Up the lane leading to the church are hundreds of inscriptions, such as, "Go to Rome, Buzzer!" "Who burnt Rogers?" Also in another place, "Who burnt Ridley, Latimer, and Cramer?" Possibly it was one of these touching references that induced the reverend brother, in writing to the *Irish Journal* on Saturday to style the reformation out of the English Church 'the Devil's Deformation under Luther, Calvin, Knox, Zuingli, Melancthon, and other arch heretics'; and the opponents of the Claydon practices 'pig-headed.' The service next (Trinity) Sunday will be one of some importance.

The London Times is of the opinion that once delivered from the Mexican war, the Emperor of France will make his powerful voice heard in America, and in very different terms from those which he has hitherto used. It adds:—'Nor can we entertain much doubt that his voice, if earnestly and decidedly raised, will be obeyed. By the great part of the American people a summons to give up a wasteful and profitless war which has inflamed in its vortex their youth, their wealth, and their liberties, will be eagerly received, let it come from what quarter it may. It may be that the prospects of such an event will operate as the most effectual of penumbers, and may induce the North to anticipate such sacrifices of national pride by timely concessions, while in their power to make them freely and spontaneously.'

THE DOINGS AT CLAYDON CHURCH.—On Monday evening a mock procession was held in the village by a number of Whitsunday holiday-makers in Claydon and adjacent parishes. The dresses, banners, candles, censer, &c., were made to imitate, and at the same time to exaggerate, those used in the processions at the church. To carry out the imitation more fully, an ornamental barge was carried round to collect oblations, and a considerable sum was said to be realised, which was spent in the subsequent indulgences of Whit-Monday night. It will be remembered that, in the report in our last publication, our correspondent stated that, after the morning service was concluded, Brother Ignatius told the few strangers who were lingering in the church that there would be public service there again in the evening at seven, and that when the church was cleared and the door fastened, the organ struck up and singing was continued for a long time, but any who were present, besides the Benedictines, must have entered through the vestry. We now learn from another correspondent that a service was performed by the monk and six choristers, from the 'Roman Benedictine Breviary,' a copy of which, in Latin, lies publicly on the lectern, instead of the Bible.—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

THE QUEEN.—We are gratified to find that the Queen after the long seclusion caused by her deep affliction, has again come among her loyal and sympathising people. On Tuesday Her Majesty, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal Family, and attended by the Great Officers of State, paid a visit to the Horticultural Society's Gardens in Albertopolis, for the purpose of inspecting the monument to the Prince Consort before the inauguration ceremony of the following day, and proceeded thence to Marlborough House to pay a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, with whom the Queen lunched. On coming to town by the Great Western Railway, Her Majesty observed that the regulations for preserving the strictest privacy, which were laid down immediately after the Prince Consort's death, were rigidly observed at the stations at Windsor and Paddington; but we understand that a communication has been made to the Secretary on the subject, and that in future her subjects will not be deprived of the opportunity of seeing, there and elsewhere, and manifesting their loyalty and affection for, the best Sovereign the United Kingdom ever possessed.—*Weekly Register.*

THE SEIZURE OF THE ALEXANDRA.—The case of the seizure of the *Alexandra* at Liverpool was to be tried in the court of Exchequer before the Lord Chief Baron on Monday, the 22nd June. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General will lead for the Crown and Sir H. Cairns has been retained as leader for the defence.