

of Kerriemilly, held under lease of 7th November, 1778, for 500 years, containing 257 statute acres; net profit rent, £83 19s. 10d.; tenement valuation, £128 15s. This lot was not sold, there being no competition.

CITY OF CORK.—In the Matter of the Estate of David Leahy Arthur and Others, Owners; James Rockey, Petitioner.—The house and premises known as the Cork Athenaeum, held under lease for 300 years from March, 1853. Mr. Peterson purchased this lot for £2,600.

COUNTY OF CORK.—In the matter of the estate of Samuel Butcher and others, owners and petitioners.—The lands of Kilmackarane, 733 statute acres, held under a grant in fee; net profit rent, £292 8s.; the tenement valuation is £200. The Rev. Dr. Butcher purchased this lot for £4,700.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—G. D. Morant, to the Formidable; A. H. G. Richardson, to the Edgar. Paymasters—George P. Martin, to be Secretary to Sir G. Lambert; Henry G. Barlow, to be Secretary's Clerk to the Formidable. Assistant Paymaster—John H. Cleverton, to be Secretary's Clerk to the Formidable. Clerk—Arthur Hodson, to be Secretary's Clerk to the Formidable. Assistant Surgeon—G. W. G. Sutherland, to the Rifleman. Acting Assistant Surgeon—James Hutchinson, supernumerary, to the Maryath. Master's Assistant—Lucas G. Stovin, to the Edgar.

Engineers—Wm. Wynd, to the Cumberland, for the Sheerness; Wm. Robinson, to the Wye; W. J. Warren, to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; Wm. Maxwell, to the Asia, as supernumerary. Assistant Engineers—J. E. Elfindell, to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; M. J. Shannon, to the Asia, for hospital treatment.

The diversion of the waters of the river Vartry from the old to a new channel, for the purpose of supplying Dublin with water, took place on Tuesday, the Lord Lieutenant officiating at the ceremony. An address having been presented to his Excellency, to which he briefly replied, he said—I wish to give a practical proof of the value I attach to this undertaking, by making a special recognition, in the only way open to me, of the indefatigable zeal and high ability evinced by the chairman of the waterworks committee through the whole progress of the undertaking. (Cheers.) His Excellency then commanded Dr. Gray to kneel down, and, receiving a sword from the aide-de-camp in waiting, laid it successively on each shoulder, and at the same time the words "Rise, Sir John Gray."

Lord Lieutenant then addressed Lady Gray, who was standing beside her husband, and said, "I wish to make my compliments to Lady Gray. (Great cheering.) His Excellency shook hands with her ladyship in the most gracious manner. On Sir John Gray rising he was received with loud and general applause, mingled with cries of "you have earned your spurs by hard work, and long may you live to wear them." The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, several members of the corporation present, and the other visitors proceeded to offer their warm congratulations to Sir John and Lady Gray on the dignity which they said had been so deservedly conferred.

DEATH OF JAMES HANS HAMILTON, Esq.—James Hans Hamilton, Esq., the representative in Parliament of the County of Dublin for two and twenty years, died on the afternoon of Monday at his house, Bldgrave-square, London. His father had represented the county of Dublin for nearly thirty years, and Mr. James Hans Hamilton leaves a son who at present represents the county. Although Mr. Hamilton died of a lingering illness, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years, he had taken an active part in public affairs for very many years. Mr. Hamilton was ever a staunch and consistent Conservative; holding his own opinions firmly, he never offended the feelings of those who were opposed to him.—*Irish Times.*

JUSTICE IN THE STREET.—At Redditch one evening last week a magistrate of the county, Mr. H. Milward, saw a well-known manufacturer walking along with a friend. The magistrate's own statement is—"He appeared to me to be drunk. I followed him and said, 'Mr. Baylis, you are drunk: I fine you 5s.' He immediately said, 'Oh, indeed, here it is.' I then said, 'No, I will not take it; I will send the constable for it to-morrow!' This conviction "on view," which was without costs, was not enforced, the constable was not sent for the fine, but a summons was issued. The case came on for hearing before another magistrate on Wednesday, and Mr. Milward proved these facts. In answer to questions from the defendant's attorney, he admitted that the defendant was not making any noise or obstructing the way, but walking quietly arm-in-arm with his friend: in fining him in the street the witness adjudicated as a magistrate. The attorney observed that the defendant could not be fined twice over. After some warm discussion, but without proceeding further with the case or hearing the defendant's witnesses, the charge was dismissed. The people indicated their opinion of the affair by cheering the defendant as he left.

Mr. Babbington, clerk of the chapel of Abbeyfeale, is rearing at present a perfectly white hare nearly full grown. It is a great beauty, is as white as snow, and has beautiful red eyes. It was caught in a field convenient to Abbeyfeale.—*Leinster Express.*

referred to the Whigs." Well, that is the Liberal party. "No no." We are all Liberals in these days. There are no party distinctions of that kind. (A laugh.) Be that as it may, my hon. friend contended that this question was the stumbling-block or the stalking-horse of the Liberal, or, if he likes it better, of the Whig party. But the fact, is they could not proceed with it. The sense of the country was against them, and then they wisely gave it up. Mr. Ward brought forward his motion on the subject, and so did Mr. Miall, but neither was an Irishman (hear, hear), and, as to the hon. member for Swansea, he told us he never was in Ireland; and, indeed, there was no necessity for his doing so, because everybody who listened to his speech must at once have seen that he knew nothing whatever of the country, one remark of his being that the Irish Church was supported by an army of 21,000 soldiers and 12,500 police. The question, however, has at last been taken up by my hon. friend the member for Liskeard, who is no more an Irishman than St. Patrick (a laugh), and I would place him in the same category of Protestants. (Laughter.) Now, what, let me ask, is the motion before the House? My hon. friend asks for a select committee—a select committee in the month of July. That, in my opinion, is hardly the way to treat a question of this kind. If you want a select committee you cannot limit it to the Established Church in Ireland, which is only part and parcel of the United Church of England and Ireland. (Hear.) If you deal with the one you must deal with the other, and, indeed, with all endowments—with the Church established in Scotland, and with the endowment to Maynooth. The House will, I am sure, admit that there has been on the part of the Government no hesitation in affording the fullest information on this subject. Numerous returns have been moved for, and I was always anxious that they should be as soon as possible produced. It should, I may add, be borne in mind in dealing with this question, that our Parliament in 1828 consisted exclusively of members of the Protestant Church; whereas now it admits indefinitely gentlemen hostile to the Establishment. The discussions on the question stand now, therefore, upon a very different footing from that which they did formerly. I approve the liberal measure which have been passed of late years, and to those members who differ from the Church I give every credit for the benefits which they have conferred in promoting sound religious instruction. But it is not inconsistent with the respect which I feel for those bodies to assert that, in the interest of the country and the feelings of the country, it is right that we should have a State establishment. There are three different establishments—one in England, one in Scotland, and one in Ireland. The Church establishment in Scotland, as in Ireland, is in the midst of a population differing from a great part of the population. The Church establishment of Ireland is united to the Established Church of England and Ireland, and I contend that when the question is considered it must be by concert and combined action by the members of the Church establishment in both countries. (Hear, hear.) I think it is an error to attribute the state of society in Ireland to the state of the Established Church. I think the Church Temporalities Act of 1833 did a vast amount of good, and I frankly admit I shall be very willing to see the action of that measure extended by the House, though not by a select committee upstairs, to which I am opposed. Let me briefly show the vast benefit that Act was to the Church establishment. It abolished two archbishoprics, suppressed eight sees, and reduced the income of the remaining bishops. All sinecures were abolished; livings in which no duties were performed for three years were not filled up; first fruits were suppressed, and Church cess levied on Catholics and managed by Protestant vestries were discontinued. The repairs of the churches were provided for, and provision was made for the augmentation of small livings, under the superintendence of a commission. The hon. member for Tipperary said that the people of England would not endure such an application of ecclesiastical revenues in this country as was made in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Many Protestants felt it to be a monstrous grievance (hear, hear); and he went on to say that the proposition for which he contended was that Ireland being a Catholic nation, it was unjust to compel her to contribute to the support of a Church in whose doctrines she did not believe, and whose teaching she did not approve. (Hear, hear.) If the complaint were well founded I should agree that it is well worthy the serious consideration of the House. But what said Sir Cronwall Lewis, who was so much referred to the other evening by the hon. member for Liskeard?

"It is commonly said that the Catholics feel aggrieved at being compelled to contribute by the payment of tithe to the support of a Church from the creed of which they differ. But, in fact, the Roman Catholics contribute nothing, inasmuch as in Ireland tithe is of the nature, not of a tax, but of a reserved rent, which never belonged either to landlords or tenants. (Cheers.) As I understand the hon. member for Liskeard, he wishes to apply the surplus revenue of the Established Church to all classes of Her Majesty's Irish subjects, and in fact to open up that wide question which was settled when the appropriation clause was abandoned in 1838. It is quite evident that no committee would agree to such a proposal, and there is, therefore, no use in having a committee. The hon. member said the income of the Irish bishops was £80,000 a year. (Mr. B. Osborne (holding up a book,

Catholic Church. On the 6th of May, Dr. Cullen published a letter to his clergy in reference to this debate. After stating that the Protestants have dwindled away since 1834, whereas in reality they were more in 1861 with reference to the entire population, he goes on to make this remarkable statement:—

"The income set apart for this declining church is probably ten times as large in proportion as what is allowed at present for the maintenance of the clergy in any country on the continent of Europe."

He goes on to say that both Lord Russell and Lord Carlisle have denounced the existence of the Establishment in Ireland as a standing insult to sense and reason, and further on he says:—

"Let us reconcile ourselves to the existence of an establishment which proclaims the Bible and nothing but the Bible as its rule of faith, and grants to everyone the right of thinking and acting as he wishes in religious matters?"

Now that is precisely the ground on which we stand by the Establishment. (Cheers.) I know no stronger answer that can be given to this observation of Dr. Cullen on the Protestant Church than the language of the late Prince Consort. In some of his addresses his Royal Highness said:—

"I have no fear, however, for her (the Church's) safety and ultimate welfare, so long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation—the Gospel, and the unfettered right of its use. I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which has made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing, make her Church likewise a model to the world."

(Cheers.) I set the opinion of the late Prince Consort against that of Dr. Cullen, and I am quite sure that the Prince Consort's is the correct one. Dr. Cullen attacks the Church establishment in Ireland, because, as he says, its revenues are ten times greater in proportion than the sum allowed for the maintenance of any clergy on the continent of Europe. Directly I heard that statement I sent to Rome, and I sent to Naples to ascertain whether it was founded on fact. The result is most remarkable. I find that the population of the Neapolitan State is 7,000,618, and for this population there are 20 archbishops and 77 bishops. This is exclusive of Sicily. I find, also, that there are 1,020 establishments for men, containing 13,611 monks and laymen; that there are 276 convents; and, in fact, that the Neapolitan Church in 1860 had in its service 70,000 individuals. And yet Dr. Cullen tells us that the Church in Ireland has a revenue ten times larger than any church on the Continent. But I will take the case of Rome itself, which is still more remarkable. I have not been able to obtain information of a later date than 1840, since which, as we all know, three-fourths of the Pope's subjects have thrown off his temporal authority and transferred their allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel. But in 1840 the population of Rome was 153,000. The number of ecclesiastics, monks, nuns, and seminarists was 5,273, or one ecclesiastical person to every 29 of the population; while, in what were then the States of the Church, there were 1,824 convents for monks and 612 convents for nuns. Sir, in my humble judgment, the revenues of the Church of Ireland are not more than sufficient. I think the clergy of that country are not less deserving than they used to be either of the consideration of Parliament or of the revenues they possess. I feel, therefore, satisfied that the House will concur with my right hon. friend the Chancellor for the Duchy, when he asserted that the Government could not give its assent to the motion of my hon. friend. It is impossible upon public grounds—to say nothing of the time at which it is made—to agree to that proposition. But I must tell my hon. friend, if he be in earnest, and I presume he is, that he is dealing with a subject, the magnitude of which he does not appear to have sufficiently contemplated. In dealing with the Established Church of Ireland you are not dealing with a mere excrescence or a growth of yesterday, but with an institution which has existed for ages in that country. We all know that you may transplant the tender sapling and it will still thrive in the soil to which it has been removed. But to upheave the deep-rooted oak, or to lop it of its fair proportions and giant limbs without detriment to its vigour is a work to which the skill and ingenuity of man cannot easily attain. (Hear, hear.) So it is with the Established Church of Ireland. (Hear.) It has been founded by the zeal and the piety of our ancestors; it has been sanctioned by Parliament and by the coronation oath of the Sovereign ("No" and "Yes"); and, above all, it has been confirmed by the attachment and veneration of many generations. But I will tell my hon. friend, in conclusion, that an attack upon the Church Establishment in Ireland is but a necessary preliminary to an attack upon the Church establishment in this country ("No" and "cheers"); and I maintain that any attempt to divide the revenues of the Irish Church among all classes of Her Majesty's Irish subjects ought to be immediately followed by a motion for the alienation and secularization of the revenues of the Church establishment in England. Indeed, to be consistent, you ought to go further and do away entirely with Church establishments. You ought to adopt that voluntary system which prevails in America but which I would not prefer to the system which has so long flourished in this kingdom. And I must say that if this question is to be agitated again, either in the present Session or in the next, it is time for us, no matter on what side we sit, frankly to declare our