

where substitute "admission into the visible Church." It may be said, that all parties agree in accounting baptism an admission into the visible Church; and that the question might thus be left open, whether the Church is or is not a spiritually endowed society, and whether any, or what benefit, beyond a mere empty name, is conferred on the recipient of Christian baptism. I shall not now enter on any discussion of the doctrinal point on which the disputes have arisen which it is proposed in this mode to settle or to allay. In a former charge (the substance of which it was afterwards re-published in a little tract on the two Sacraments,) I endeavoured to show that, at least in many instances, those disputes would be found, on careful and candid examination, to be altogether verbal, and that, therefore, the unmeasured vehemence, and too often hostile bitterness exhibited, were as uncalled-for as they were unbecoming. It is a remarkable circumstance, and well deserving to be kept in mind, that the expressions in our baptismal and other services, which are by many persons complained of now, seem to have created no dissatisfaction for a great number of years (at the time of the Reformation, and long after), during periods at what a very considerable portion of our clergy had more or less leaning towards Calvinistic views. It would seem as if some of the ministers of the Church, now, had introduced a new sense of certain words, such as was unthought of by our ancestors, and that they now seek to re-model our formularies in conformity with this innovation.—There is, however, something plausible at the first glance in the proposal of adopting a neutral and general language, in which all might agree, though they would not all understand it in the same sense; and this might be very reasonable if we were founding a new Church, and framing original formularies. But if any words are deliberately expunged from a passage in which they formerly stood, and which has been long in use, this could not fail to be interpreted—whether justly or erroneously—as a rejection of the doctrine which those words were supposed to imply. And this supposed rejection would be likely to displease at least as many as it would conciliate. An objection, therefore, presents itself which appears to me insuperable, against such proposed changes as those which I have now been alluding to. Hitherto I have been speaking of persons who profess (as I cannot doubt, most sincerely) to have no thought of any changes in the Church's doctrine, and who merely aim (as a matter of expediency,) at what may be properly and fairly termed, a "revision of the Liturgy." But there are others who evidently aim, and some of them avowedly, at a reformation at the same time of our Church in its doctrinal teaching.

IV. LITURGICAL VERSION AND DOCTRINAL FORM DISTINCT.

Now if any one holds that the tenets of his Church are fundamentally erroneous and unscriptural, he is clearly justified in seeking (as our Reformers did) to have all these errors removed. And even those who may not agree with him as to what really is or is not, an error, yet cannot blame him for endeavouring—in a modest, and charitable, and Christianlike spirit—to rectify whatever he is convinced is fundamentally wrong, and to bring his Church, or indeed any Church, to a conformity with Scripture. But it is neither wise nor fair to blend together, by the employment of one name, two things which are quite distinct, and which are not inseparable, and to seek for a radical change of doctrine under the name of a revision of the Formularies. If any one is opinion that both a doctrinal reform, and also a revised Liturgy are necessary, he ought to come forward frankly and avow his views, without any insidious disguise.—evidently it is at least conceivable that a person may wish for the one of these and not for the other. He may see nothing unsound in the doctrines taught by our Church, and may deprecate any departure from them; and yet he may, without inconsistency, wish for some alterations in the arrangements of our services—for the abridgment of some that are found tediously long, and for a change of some words or phrases that are obsolete or ambiguous. Now any such person, whether judicious or not in his views, has a right to complain of any others who come forward, nominally concurring with him, but in reality cherishing widely different designs,

dangerous designs will naturally excite suspicion and alarm.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1860.

INQUESTS.

Thursday last Thomas Costello, Esq., held an inquest in Barrington's Hospital, on the remains of Sub constable Patrick Shiel, of the William-street station, whose accidental death by drowning on Monday last appeared in Wednesday's CHRONICLE. The first witness examined was Sub-constable James Mahony, who stated that on Monday last Sub constables Reidy, Power, the deceased, and himself went to Corbally to bathe in the Shannon. The deceased and witness stripped on the bank, and then crossed a large stream which divided the bank on which they stripped from the Shannon. The water in that stream came up to their arm pits; after crossing the stream he (witness) asked the deceased if he could swim, when he (deceased) said "a little"; he (witness) then said to the deceased—The place to which I am going is very deep, and he then pointed out to the deceased a shallow place, distant about 50 yards above the deep place of which he had spoken, and he accompanied him to it. That place is called "Safety," and there he left the deceased standing on the bank, and returned to the place where he himself intended to bathe and saw no more of him until he heard a scream, he was about two minutes in the water before he heard the scream, and that scream appeared to him to be as that of some person drowning. After that the two sub-constables on the bank, namely Reidy and Power, and who were unstripped, called out that Shiele was drowning. At this time, he, [witness] was in deep water, and when he heard the scream and the shout he lost his presence of mind and went to the bottom, although he can swim well; after getting on the top of the water again he threw himself on his back and gained breath for about two seconds and then made for the bank, but on reaching it he found himself quite weak; he then went to the place where the deceased went to bathe, but could not see anything of him—there was no appearance of him whatever; the other men were on the otherside of the large stream which they could not cross, as they were not undressed, and even if they had crossed it they could not render assistance in deep water as they could not swim. The stream was exceedingly strong, the current was running fiercely and rapidly, and the witness said that he could not stem it in order to reach the deceased even if he had the strength of a horse. Patrick M'Namara a fisherman, residing on the Canal bank, deposed that he found the body of the deceased on Tuesday evening, at about half past 5 o'clock, and at a distance of about 20 yards from where he went to bathe.

James O'Shaughnessy, Esq., M.D., stated he visited the place where it was said the deceased was drowned. That he also examined the body immediately after its discovery, and found no marks of violence upon it, and had no hesitation whatever in concluding that the deceased came by his death by drowning.

The Jury found that the deceased came by his death accidentally, whilst bathing in the River Shannon at Corbally on Monday, the 18th of June.

The deceased was only 23 years of age, and a very fine young man, and well liked by his comrades, and esteemed by every one who knew him. He was buried on Thursday evening in the cemetery of St Laurence outside the city, and was attended to his last resting place by a large body of Constabulary in full costume, and by his aged father and brother, the latter of whom is also in the force.

The same Coroner held a second inquest on the same day in the neighbourhood upon the body of a young man named Michael Kelly, a car owner, residing in Castle-lane, and a member of the coast guard volunteers who was found dead in his bed on Wednesday last. A Mrs Mary Scott, a neighbour of deceased, deposed that she saw him quite well on Tuesday night, and received three pence from him to get bread and milk for his supper. The deceased was unmarried and lived in a room by himself, and not appearing on Wednesday the neighbours became alarmed and on breaking into his room found him dead, and the bed and floor covered with blood. Dr Bourke who examined the body deposed that death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in the chest.

The Jury found that the deceased died by the visitation of God.

OUR COAST LIGHTS.—Sir James Donbrain, Mr. Thompson, and Alderman Roe, Lighthouse Commissioners, accompanied by Captain Roberts, R. N., at present on a tour of inspection, arrived at Berehaven,

L C Barry, 77, Regent-street, London.

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.—A delightfully prepared for improving and beautifying the complexion, rendering the skin clear, soft and transparent, removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburns, pimples, and roughness—curing gnats bites, and stings of insects generally. In the process of use it removes all smarting and renders the skin smooth. Beware of counterfeits. Observe name on the government stamp, outside wrapper. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 6d. each. Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafer gives relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. The most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE CHEST IN A HEALTHY CONDITION.—A celebrated German physiologist has described the chest as the principal "trance-hall of Death." The history of mankind demonstrates the correctness of this figurative expression for consumption, the most fatal of all diseases which has decimated the human race in all ages and in all countries. Modern science has been prolific in suggesting remedies to check the ravages of this insidious disease. None, however, were found really efficacious until the German Faculty adopted the use of that celebrated extract prepared from the liver of a peculiar species of codfish, under the skilful directions of Dr. de Jongh, a renowned European chemist, and distinguished physician. The fame of this new remedy travelled to our country, and the truly marvellous results which followed the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Brown Cod Liver Oil in thousands of cases of disease of the chest have satisfied the most eminent medical practitioners, and all unprejudiced persons. The Continental Faculty have justly appreciated the tithe labours of Dr. de Jongh, and correctly concluded that the therapeutic powers of his Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, in the treatment of consumption, are unrivalled, and totally distinct from those of any other kind. As the learned physician, Dr. Suermeier, writes, "This Oil is the very best means by which we can restore those who unfortunately suffer from chronic consumption."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—Hydrocephalus or Water on the Brain—Teething—Infancy is always a time of great trial to parents. The little indications of departing health require such constant vigilance to detect and remove them before the feeble frame falls into disease. A grand source of serious infantile sufferings is nervous irritability has been the endorser of the noblest physicians, who have devoted all their talents to accomplish this end, but with no certain success. Professor Holloway discovered this Ointment, being well rubbed upon the spine and head, penetrates through the skin, penetrates every structure, and purifies the blood.

Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica invariably restores health, without medicine, violence, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other remedies. We extract a few out of 50,000 testimonials of cures; which had resisted all medicine.

Cure No. 4208.—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica in a very short time.—Rev. John W Flavell, St. Andrew's Rectory, Norfolk."

Cure No. 18216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.—Cure No. 3421. Shorland, of dropsy and debility.—Cure No. 3422. Captain Allen, of epileptic fits. Cure No. 3423. Mr James Roberts, timber merchant, of Framingham, thirty years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, derangement, partial deafness.

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Packed with full instructions, in tins at 2s 2d; 2s 9d; 2lb 4s 6d; 5lb 11s; 12lb 22s; family use 24lb 40s. Super refined quality, 5lb 22s; 10lb 10s. The 10lb 12lb and 24lb. Canisters are sent free, on receipt of Post office order by Barry & Co., 77, Regent-st London, Portum Mason 182 Piccadilly, London; R. HAINES and Co. SCARR BROTHERS, Limerick; W. Roche, Suarn Dedsworth, Post Office; Woodford, and Co., Cork; Bewley and Evans, 4, Lower-ville-Street Dublin; J Wade, Galway; Jos. Br. Kilrush; R. Swanton and Co., Queenstown; Dawson, Waterford; and through all Grocers.