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MARRIAGES

BLATCH-O'GORMAN.-On January 2, 1906, at St. Canice's Church, Westport, by the Rev. Father Molloy, Kate, fourth daughter of Mr. James O'Gorman to William Blatch, of Southland.

PRITCHARD-McBRIDE.—On January 16, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Father O'Donnell, Joseph Francis Pritchard, of Timaru, to Catherine Adelaide, second daughter of H. McBride, Bridesdale, Wakatipu,

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

E. F.—The 'Tablet,' not being a merely local paper, but the organ of the Catholic body in all New Zealand, could not possibly devote so much space to any entertainment, no matter how important, taking place in this Colony. The report of a concert in Australia is not of the slightest interest to the vast body of our readers, and in any case its extreme length would forbid its insertion.



To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

LEO. XIII, to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906

A HISTORIC 'DIVORCE'



N a recent issue we set forth some of the penalties with which the Church visits those rare and faithless few of our fold who, after the legal formalities of a divorce, go through the form of marriage with a fresh partner during the lifetime of the other. Our brief article has started one controversy. It has revived the memory of an-

And from two widely-separated sources we are asked to explain the position of the Church in regard to what our correspondents call the divorce of the First Napoleon from his wife Josephine. There are facts to But there is nothing to explain. And the facts, set forth in summary terms, are these: (1) The Church did not pronounce any sentence of divorce between Napoleon and Josephine. (2) An incompetent and unauthorised tribunal did declare, on vitiated and exparte evidence, that the marriage between Napoleon and Josephine was null and void from the beginning. (2) No tribunal, whether competent or incompetent, ever even pretended to issue a decree of divorce between Napoleon and Josephine. (4) The Church has never granted, and never will grant, a divorce in the case of a valid and consummated Christian marriage. God gave her no such power. And what He hath joined together, let no man put asunder.

For fuller details of the miscalled 'divorce' of Napoleon, the reader is referred to such works as Parsons' 'Studies in Church History,' Lyonnet's 'History of Cardinal Fesch,' 'Napoleon and His Detractors,' and the many monographs that have appeared upon this distracted theme. Within the limits of a newspaper article it is impossible to do more than set forth the facts of the case in a summary way. And the facts are briefly stated hereunder. Napoleon married Josephine de Beauharnais on March 9, 1796. frantic days of the Revolution had passed. But France was still lit by the lafterglow of the red Reigh of Terror of 1793-1791. Yet, says Parsons (vol. v., p. 57) it would not have been difficult to find a priest to bless the nuptials of Napoleon and Josephine. ceremony was, nevertheless, a purely civil function, 'in accordance with the spirit and the law of the Revolution.' But this was not recognised by the Church in France and in the other few countries in which the Tridentine decree on matrimony had been promulgated. To be valid, the ceremony had to be performed before witnesses and in the presence of the pastor of one of the

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