

a poor "exile of Erin," within the space of less than three years. We may mention (and we do so in no spirit of vanity-glorious, but rather in an encouragement to them to aim at loftier efforts) that this sum from one Catholic child of Catholic Ireland nearly equals the gross amount brought to Rome with so much of commendable *eloqui* by the English deputations on the occasion of the Holy Father's Jubilee some couple of months ago. Mr. Oliver is on his way to another visit to the motherland before he sets sail to his western home, and his many friends throughout the country will rejoice to know that the shadow of death, which seemed to hang over him above the happiness of that home, has been mercifully lifted from over it, and that there opens out before him and his interesting family the prospect of years of unbroken comfort and serenity.—*Dublin Freeman.*

DEATH. Sept. 30.—Mr. Gladstone's speech at Aberdeen supplies the national papers with material for comment. The *Nation* interprets it as meaning that "Ireland is not to have Home Rule if Mr. Gladstone can help it," but it is assumed that "the people of Ireland will not be turned from the struggle for the recovery of their national rights by the sneers, the insults, and the threats levelled at them by Mr. Gladstone." It describes as a quibbling plea that "he knew of no object which the representatives of Ireland had united to ask, and which the representatives of England, Scotland, and Wales had united to refuse." "Every one knows," it says, "that absolute union on political questions exists in no country in the world, and in no political assembly in the world," but it adds—

"Ireland has got a great deal from England that she never asked or wished for, and that she would have rejected if she could. She did not ask for the laws by which for centuries she has been oppressed and plundered; the laws which deprived her of her trade and commerce, the laws which banished her faith, the laws which denied education to her people—she did not ask for any of them. She did not ask for the Act of Union. She did not ask for the Arms Acts, or the Treason-Felony Act, or for Mr. Gladstone's recent Coercion Acts. She got all these things gratis from England; they were imposed on her at the point of the bayonet."

Besides, "Ireland has been denied to her."

"The *Nation*, however, does not despair of Mr. Gladstone's conversion. Mr. Gladstone was one of the stoutest defenders of the Established Church in Ireland, "yet he, of all men, has been the man to cut down, uproot, and utterly destroy it." As "an injustice to the Irish people, and a danger to the Empire, it was but a trifle to the Act of Union," and the *Nation* is "inclined to think that Mr. Gladstone may before long have his eyes widely opened to that fact, but it is not he, then some wiser and honest man will take up this all important Irish question and settle it, on the reasonable and moderate terms offered by the Irish Federals."

The *Irishman* says, "The Premier of England has gone to the North of Scotland to make a declaration about Ireland." Mr. Gladstone's reference to the Aberdeen University reminds that "a little provincial town enjoyed its universities while the millions of Irish Catholics have long been stony refusal to have any university." It alleges that during the time of the threatened introduction of the cattle plague into Ireland,

"Lord Nias, on behalf of the Irish gentlemen and farmers, declared that if the Government did not do once do its duty they would not stand by to see the nation's property destroyed without so reluctantly considering whether they might not devise a better form of Government for Ireland." This threat, that the Irish nobility and people would raise the standard of Home Rule, and do for themselves what a London Government negligently and wrongly had delayed, dawdled, and half refused to do, very soon made that Government glad to follow the plan proposed.

"This," adds the *Irishman*, "is exactly the kind of Home Rule which we desire to see fully developed and in full working order in Ireland." In reply to the question, "Why is the Imperial Parliament to be broken up?" it answers, "Because it cannot perform its work with promptness, accuracy, and economy, so that its faultiness is a constant source of injury, loss, and dissatisfaction." It enumerates as Ireland's "great grievances" the "absenteeism of liberty, absenteeism of legislators, absenteeism of proprietors, and (consequent) absenteeism of national vigour and prosperity."

The *Weekly News* says:—"A Scotch audience were the first to hear Mr. Gladstone's lips the declarations which stamp him as the enemy of the people of Ireland. Bitter, untruthful, and malicious, his speech may be taken as a certain indication that from him, at least, the people of Ireland need look neither for sympathy nor justice, and that the sooner they make up their minds to treat him as a relentless opponent the better. So be it; we accept the conclusion forced on us, and the Irish people will not shrink from the obligations it entails. From this day forward we are done with Gladstonism in Ireland; from this day forward a new test is imposed on the candidates for Parliamentary honours in Ireland; and that test is firm and unyielding opposition to the statesman who has proclaimed with so much insulting emphasis his antagonism to the will of the Irish nation."

The Earl of Bandon in the speech in which he touched on the Home Rule question the other day said:

"Even independent of separation, he would earnestly warn them in the south of Ireland to have nothing to do with the movement. At present they saw the result to them of the management of some of their railways in Dublin, and he was convinced they in the south would get no assistance from a Parliament sitting in the capital of Ireland. What would be the result of a separation from England? They could get no question fairly discussed. Take the instance of a packet station. They would have Crookhaven, Cork, Galway and Lough Foyle fighting for the principal portion. He believed there was nothing fair and right that could not be obtained from the Imperial Parliament, and they might depend upon it that those who were agitating the question had other objects in view than the restoration of an Irish Parliament. There was certainly one plausible grievance of the expense could be obtained by having an inquiry held on the spot instead of going to London to prove the case. For instance, if they wanted a railway for the west of the county let the evidence be taken on the spot and not put them to the expense of going to London."

The Galway election is looked forward to as the next important political event in Ireland, and there are circumstances connected with it which give it exceptional interest. The "popular" candidate is Captain Nolan, who was an unsuccessful candidate at the last election, and whose failure there was attributed to his conduct as a landlord in evicting a few years before a number of the tenants on his Portacarron estates. Since then, and in compliance, it is believed, with a compact entered into at the time with the Archbishop of Tuam, Captain Nolan has done penance. He has "restored" or bound himself to restore, the evicted tenants to their holdings, in pursuance of the decision of a Court of Arbitration, which he procured to inquire into and decide what it was "his duty" to do in the matter. The question of Home Rule is in this case subordinate to that of landlord and tenant, and the Nationalist and the Liberal papers are both lauding Captain Nolan's conduct. Father Lavelle, too, in a letter which has been published, describes Captain Nolan as "one of the greatest benefactors to the tenant farmer class which this country has produced

within the present century." Father Lavelle, replying to an allegation that a compact exists between Archbishop M'Hale and Captain Nolan, says:—"I do not undertake to answer what 'sanction' his grace has received to the 'compact.' But this I am at liberty to advance—that, antecedently, and apart from all contingent merits, when his Grace deliberately becomes a party to a compact it follows as a very natural consequence that the people and the clergy, whom he has so long and so successfully battled for and guided, become by the very fact parties to the same. I have already expressed my own individual sentiments. I must candidly confess to a certain amount of the pride of 'independence of thought,' but I must also confess that this spirit of independence I would regard as wrongly and mischievously employed in antagonism to any cause patronized by his Grace. I am satisfied that the priests and the people of the diocese of Tuam are of my manner of thinking in this respect; while outside the diocese it would be presumptions in me to say with what deference and confidence his grace's views on all the great issues of the day are held." It is announced that Sir Arthur Guinness, the principal if not the sole proprietor of the Dublin Exhibition Palace, has resolved to convert it into a public "Museum of Art, Industry, and Manufactures."—*Times Dublin Cor.*

CATHOLIC CONSTITUTIONS.—The *Scotsman*, in a leading article on the Jimerick election, is coerced to acknowledge the religious liberality of the Catholics of Ireland, which it does in a strange and ungracious fashion. If the *Scotsman* could mention an instance "of the religious life and bigotry which so easily besets the Irish Catholics," that journal might have some colour for making a statement which we assert to be without foundation. The *Scotsman* concedes the fact of liberality, but imputes illiberal motives upon no grounds stated—"One fact illustrated, not for the first or the fiftieth time, by this election is, that the Irish, when they have a political object to serve, are not particular as to their instruments—Especially—and it has to be said to their honour—they, or at least the Catholic masses, can in political matters, quite lay aside even in times of comparative calmness, the religious bigotry or hate which so easily besets them. While it would be impossible to get any Scotch constituency to return to Parliament a Catholic, however entire his agreement with their political opinions, and however great his merits and claims, Irish constituencies, more entirely Catholic than almost any Scotch constituency is entirely Presbyterian, do not hesitate to return any Protestants that may be politically suitable. Mr. Butt, who in former years distinguished himself in public life by the favour of his Protestant party, has never recanted and no doubt retains his opinions just in as great sincerity as ever. Limerick is a peculiarly Catholic town; the census of last year showing that of its total population of 39,828, only 3,691, or one eleventh part, are Protestant. Episcopalian: Presbyterians, 211; Methodists, 318; Independents, 112; Baptists, 11; Quakers, 7; other Christian professions, 72; Jews, 2; Catholics, 35,314. Yet this city, Catholic in about the proportion of seven-eighths, returns a Protestant member. This, in its way, is so far well, and shames all the more beside the fact that no Protestant constituency in Ireland, Scotland, or England would do likewise."

It is very satisfactory, to be assured, as we are in the Report published last week, that Irish agriculturists fully maintains the improvement which has been recorded in each of the past few years. There is a slight decrease in the extent of land under crops, which in 1870 was 5,644,140 acres, and in the present year is 5,620,226 acres; this decrease is more than balanced by an increase in the number of cattle from 3,799,912 to 3,974,102—being a larger number than were kept in all England, according to our latest Returns. The estimated value of this increase alone exceeds 112,900,000, but falls very far short of its real value, inasmuch as the averages upon which it is based were struck thirty years ago, when cattle were reckoned as worth no more than 67.10s. a piece. There is a further increase of nearly 5,000 in the number of horses, and of about 30,000 in their estimated value; upon a like assumption that 87 is still the average price of each—Sheep, indeed, have fallen off in number by more than 100,000 since last year, and by nearly 700,000 since 1855, but this loss, due to dry seasons and short pasturage, is amply redeemed by an immense increase in the number of pigs, which has been well-nigh doubled within the same period. Upon the whole, considering the constant rise in the price of meat, the profits of Irish farmers upon their live stock, notwithstanding some drawbacks from weather and disease, must be very large for this year, and great, by several millions than in any of the five bad years from 1861 to 1865. Of their profits upon crops we cannot speak with equal confidence, since we have no positive information either as to the yield per acre or as to the state in which the harvest was not in. It is well known, however, that there is now grown on a given average than could be grown by the more slovenly Irish farmers of the last generation, and as this has been a favourable season for harvesting operations, we may safely congratulate Ireland on the prosperity of her farmers—by far the most numerous and important class in her population.—*Times.*

We feel a very great degree of satisfaction in learning, that despite the insecurity necessarily existing in Ireland, resulting from her unsettled political state and the absence of the principal ingredients which make a nation's prosperity, that the Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Company, is in a sound condition, and we copy with pleasure from the *Dundalk Democrat*, an excellent Irish journal, the following, which we are sure will please our readers as it pleases us.—The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Company was held on the 27th ult., at the Steampacket Quay, to consider the directors' report and statement of accounts. At twelve o'clock the chair was taken by Burton Brabazon, Esq., Chairman of the Company. The others present were, J. Farrell, J. Laffin, M. Kelly, T. Connick, S. Carolan, E. G. McGeorge, J. G. Coddington, A. R. Walker, F. O'Hagan, P. Byrne, O. McMahon, W. R. Rogers, R. Vardon, Captain Farrell, J. Kelly, O. Byrne, M. Casey, M. Gross, & P. Brennan, Esq., Secretary to the Company, read the notice calling the meeting, and also the directors' report and statement of accounts. It appeared from the latter that the earnings of the Company for the half year amounted to £34,222 5s. 10d., and expenses were £23,108 18s. 11d., leaving a net gain of £11,115 6s. 11d. Out of this the directors proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10s. per share, or 5 per cent for the half year, leaving in hands a sum of £4,065 6s. 11d. The Chairman said it gave him great pleasure to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, and to congratulate them on the prosperous and satisfactory condition of the Company. Their business was in a prosperous state; and when that was the case there was no necessity for oratory. The directors had given a large dividend, because the prosperous state of the traffic afforded it. It was the largest paid to the shareholders since 1854.

Although the matter has been well-ventilated, Mr. Gladstone confesses himself unable to comprehend the meaning of Federalism; yet he has alluded to his "research" on the subject. This was no doubt spoken "officially." The discussions at Westminster will enlighten his willful ignorance, from behind which mask he already pronounces Home Rule for Ireland "little better than an impracticable dream." Mr. Gladstone is too profound a statesman not to know what Federal unions are. Mr. Butt, and other recognized leaders of the movement, have told us in the press and elsewhere that such arrangements are old as the necessities of confederation among

countries. The Republics of America and Switzerland are confederations; Austria and Hungary are two distinct nations united in one Empire. In these cases the right to separately control internal affairs is distinctly enjoyed by each nation; and such an arrangement as is now proposed between England and Ireland is already actually in existence under the British Crown, in Canada and Australia, which exercise exclusive control over domestic affairs. Home Rule, in Ireland, means similar control over domestic affairs. Mr. Butt's pamphlet and letters, and the utterances of other prominent Home Rulers, and the resolutions unanimously adopted as the basis of the Home Government Association distinctly prove this. "These are facts," Mr. Gladstone, *the Times*, and the critics, give us only assertions. Home Rule means restoration of the inalienable right of a people; it means that the Irish nation shall enjoy the right of managing domestic affairs, as England and Scotland practically do; and to oppose the concession of so just a claim, because such concession is in part favourable to the views of a few wild theorists, is as logical as it would have been to refuse the franchise to working men, because the concession of it was a step towards that form of democratic government earnestly advocated by Messrs. O'Brien, Keates, and Bradshaw. Mr. Gladstone, by his "headless rhetoric," has stirred up bitterness, and placed himself in a new position towards Ireland. He must either recant, or abdicate. In favour of some other minister who will do the necessary work. We trust that when the nationalistic members, whom he expresses a willingness to meet at Westminster, shall have stated their demand firmly, and moderately, he will honestly yield to fair argument, and that the name of Gladstone, already allied with a policy of conciliation and restitution, will go down in history coupled with the one great concession, which, in satisfying the legitimate national aspirations of Ireland, consolidated Imperial Unity.—*Catholic Opinion.*

A list was opened in Belfast, October 17, and in a few minutes £2000 were subscribed for the relief of Chicago.

DUBLIN, October 18.—The prosecutions against the policemen of this city for exceeding their authority continue to be pressed.

*Standard's News-Sayer* says that between the progress of the Federalists so far and the attainment of their ultimate object there lie formidable if not insuperable obstacles. The union cost England a good deal of trouble; Ireland is useful to her, and therefore Ireland will not be lightly given up. The *York Herald* says the election will form "a precedent of tremendous import for the many slavers who now represent Ireland in the English Parliament." The *Chronicle* critic's says time alone will reveal whether the great results which the Nationalists anticipate from Mr. Butt's election will be realized.

The Protestants of Ireland are wise and legal enough to avoid such an agitation as those orators would carry on. They believe that the safety of their lives and their property depends upon the legislative union with Great Britain, and they will make any sacrifices to maintain it. The election of members like Mr. Butt inspires them with the confidence in what an Irish Parliament would be, for there is not a single point of the Ultramarine programme from which he is known to dissent. But there is no probability of this country being afflicted with so great an evil as a separate Legislature. Even if Ireland were unanimous, the union could only be dissolved by force; but all the better classes of the people are utterly opposed to Home Rule and its shadow—the ascendancy of the Roman Catholic priests.—*Daily Express (Orange).*

IN BURT OF HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.—In a new Irish national organ, printed in London, Mr. Isaac Butt sets forward his plan for Home Rule. He proposes that the Imperial Parliament should abandon and give up to an Irish Parliament the power of legislating on matters that affect only the internal administration of Ireland, while it would retain all its present powers in matters of imperial concern.—He contends that this does not mean the withdrawal of Ireland from the authority of the British Crown, nor even the breaking up of the Imperial Parliament, but it does mean that the Irish nation should enjoy the right of managing Irish affairs, without the concession of which Ireland can never be happy, contented, prosperous, or free.

A meeting of the Home Rule Association was held in Dublin on Monday 2nd inst. Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, and Professor Galbraith delivered addresses, which were principally devoted to criticism of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Aberdeen, and congratulations on Mr. Butt's return for Limerick. A meeting, attended by about one thousand Irishmen, was held at Leeds on the same day, at which resolutions in favour of Home Rule were adopted.

Mr. Martin, M.P., is indefatigable in his pursuit of Home Rule. He loses no opportunity by voice and pen of keeping the subject and himself before the public. On Tuesday evening he delivered a lecture to the Catholic Young Men's Society in the Town-hall, Dundalk, on "Ireland's quarrel with England." There was a large audience, but it was remarked that, as at all previous meetings in the town held in furtherance of the same object, there were none of the leading Catholics present, and not a priest was to be seen except the President of the society. Mr. Martin's discourse was a reproduction of the statements made in his letters and speeches as to the treatment of Ireland by England. He argued that Ireland and England, which had received from Providence the marks of a separate national existence, but spoke the same language and were under the same Sovereign, ought in the name of things to be good neighbours. The Irish were willing to be so, and, on the contrary, were persistently bad neighbours, who "bullied, robbed, degraded, and strove to make Irishmen as uncomfortable as they possibly could." During the 15 years which Ireland enjoyed legislative independence she was in a fair way of recovering from her wounds, but England gave the finishing stroke to her long process of robbery, force, and fraud by destroying the national existence of Ireland by the accused Act of Union. Irishmen were taxed without their consent, and Englishmen were imported to fill their public offices. Only a few extreme men, he said, desired a separation from England, and that could only be effected by a revolution. He and those who believed with him were opposed to such a measure, but they were determined to be freed from English domination and to obey their own laws. He contrasted the increase of population in England during the last 25 years with the decrease in Ireland, and attributed the latter to vicious English laws. He charged England with drawing three millions of surplus revenue annually from Ireland, and gaining 15 millions more by manufactures and commerce. In fact, more than 20 millions, he said, were lost to Ireland every year because she was under the foreign control of England. He repelled the imputation that the "National" party had any intention of interfering with the rights of property, and said they only wished to see Irish landlords free citizens, and holding their properties under the protection of Irish laws. He predicted that sectarian animosities, which had been fomented by England for her own purposes, would cease if Ireland had the management of her own destinies, and that Protestants and Catholics would live together amicably as they did in Continental countries and in America. Never had so long a quarrel been maintained between two nations as between England and Ireland. The two nations would have been amalgamated as in other countries which had been invaded, if it had not been for the machinations of England, which had repeatedly attempted to conquer them, but had not succeeded, and, with God's help, never should. He reviewed

the course of legislation for the last 30 years, and contended that all the measures which had been passed were injurious to the country. He denounced the Poor Law, which, he said, under Home Rule would be unnecessary, and observed with respect to the repeal of the Corn Laws that it did Ireland no good, and only put more rent into the pockets of absentee landlords. (This is confirmatory of the view expressed in the comments of *The Times* as to the probable policy of a new Irish Parliament.) He also condemned the Enumbered Estates Act as a grievance, because it took the land at a value from the old landlords, who had some consideration for their tenants. As to the Church Act, the people of Ireland, he said, had not gained a penny by it; it only served to relieve the English Exchequer of its charges; and the land Act held out a premium for eviction. It was the opinion of politicians that the effect of it would be to clear the land of all farmers holding 15 acres and under, and they comprised one-half the agricultural population of the country. There was only one Act which England could pass which was likely to do good to the country, and that was to repeal the Act of Union.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Provoost to call a mass meeting of citizens, to organize a Relief Committee for Chicago. The chief merchants of Southampton have opened subscription lists, and called upon the citizens generally for contributions for the relief of Chicago. *The Times* deplores the fine, and hopes the despatches may have magnified the loss. The writer declares his faith in the energy of the Americans and in the resources of Chicago, and earnestly wishes the unfortunate city and its suffering inhabitants may promptly recover from the effects of the disaster.—Other journals make the same topic prominent, and several of them recall the munificence of Americans to the starving people of Lancashire, and declare that all Englishmen must not only repay that generous kindness, but must aid to restore the city.

DISORDER ON THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.—Mr. Disraeli, in proposing the health of the Queen, said:—"I believe I may say there is some improvement in Her Majesty's health; but I fear a long time must elapse before it will recover the average condition which she has for some time enjoyed; and I do not think we can conceal from ourselves that a still longer time must elapse before Her Majesty will be able to resume the performance of those public and active duties which it was once her pride and pleasure to fulfil—because they brought her into constant and immediate contact with her people. We cannot conceal from ourselves that Her Majesty is physically and morally incapacitated from performing those duties; but it is some consolation to Her Majesty's advisers to know that with regard to those much higher duties which Her Majesty is called upon to perform, she still performs them with a punctuality and precision which have certainly never been surpassed, and rarely equalled by any monarch of these realms. Those duties are multifarious, weighty, incessant. I will venture to say that no head of any department of the State performs more laborious duties than those which fall to the Sovereign of this country. There is no despatch received from abroad, nor any sent from the country, which is not submitted to the queen; the whole of the national administration of this country greatly depends upon the sign manual of our present Sovereign; it may be said that Her signature has never been placed on any public document of which she did not approve."

An esteemed Manchester correspondent sends us the following antiquarian item. "An Advertisement in the year 1679. Books lately printed.—'The Trial, Conviction, and Condemnation of Anthony Brownish and William Atkins, for being Romish Priests, before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice Sergeant, at this last Summer Assizes at Stafford, held there for the County of Stafford; where they received Sentence of Death accordingly.' 'Together with the Trial of Charles Kern, at Hereford Assizes last, for being also a Romish Priest. Sold by Robert Pawlet at the Bible in Chancery Lane, near Fleet-street.'—*Catholic Times.*

The difficulty between the employers and employees at Newcastle seems as far from settlement as ever. The masters now refuse to re-employ all the old hands, and the employers will not agree to pay any advance or make concession on time unless they can thereby secure the skilled labor of the old workmen. The strike therefore continues, and threatens to be attended with serious disturbances. Last night the services of the police were necessary to quell an incipient riot, in which several men were seriously hurt. A number of the rioters were arrested.

STATE AND CHURCH.—Had a thunder-bolt fallen into the ranks of the Establishment, "observes the *Weekly Register*," and swept off the whole bench of bishops, it could not have caused greater consternation or been productive of louder lamentations than the late Ernestian proceedings of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winchester, who have been conducting the parish church of Glangary according to the forms of Presbyterianism. We, who are of the One Church, cannot but wonder at the storm thus raised in a camp. We are accustomed to look upon Anglicanism and Presbyterianism with equal eyes, and to bracket them in the same catalogue with Methodism and all other "isms" of which the Reformation has been the forming mother. Of the two, we always looked upon Presbyterianism as the more consistent form of Protestantism, inasmuch as it has thoroughly divested itself of every rag of Popery, and has gone in more vigorously for making itself as unlike even the appearance of Catholicism as it was possible for any system to do. Anglicanism we considered a more polished and a more scholarly system than that of John Knox, owing to the fact of its enjoying all the advantages of greater wealth, better opportunities in the two Universities, and higher dignities; its chief ministers being *ex officio* peers of the realm, and its inferior clergy all more or less members either of aristocratic, or at least of the richer families in the kingdom. In this light alone did Catholics regard the ministers of the two communions. As for thinking that one more than the other had any claims to be regarded as a portion of the Church Catholic, such an idea never entered into their heads. Each was equally in schism; each was in heresy; each had deliberately cut itself off from the Centre of Unity; and by its own advised acts formally renounced all connection with the True Fold. Such being the case, it would seem a trifle whether one who was called a bishop, or even an archbishop, preached in a Presbyterian place of worship, or whether a gentleman who wore the Geneva gown conducted the service in an Episcopalian church, and recent events have proved that we were right. Both Dr. Thomson and Dr. Willherforce hold their commissions from the Queen, who in the Anglican Establishment fills the office of Pope, and is its supreme guide in matters of faith and discipline. But she is also the Head of the Established Kirk in Scotland, and, as such, is theoretically bound to see that her subjects duly conform to its rules. Thus, by a dual arrangement, she is head of two systems, of which one is legally right in England, and wrong in Scotland, and vice versa."

DIVORCE MADE EASY.—An attempt has lately been made at Dorchester to simplify the process of divorce, but hitherto it has so far failed of success that its ingenious projector is committed for trial on a charge of bigamy. The story on which the magistrates acted is that Mr. Potter, a grocer in Dorchester, a man of a religious turn of mind, could not live com-

fortably with his wife, and, after thirty-four years of married life, and having brought up a family of eight children, they agreed to separate. For the sum of £200 the husband obtained from his wife a "writing of divorcement," promising that "as she had hoped for mercy and salvation in the last great day of account," she should never more molest or in any way trouble him. Separated from his wife, within six weeks he married again, representing himself as a widower. Mrs. Potter heard of this, and followed him up, the result of her intervention being Mr. Potter's commitment for the offence above named. Should the story as it now stands be confirmed at the trial, Mr. Potter will have cause to regret that, to his qualifications as a local preacher and man of business, he did not add some acquaintance with the legal formalities required for a divorce.—*Echo.*

THE CATHOLICS IN GLASGOW.—In Blackstock's Close, Saltmarket, about seventy years ago, the few Roman Catholics then in Glasgow gathered together and heard Mass for the first time since their expulsion from the cathedral more than 200 years before. They met by stealth, and one writer, speaking from his own recollection, says:—"I never could count more than a dozen of poor people" coming out of the small chapel. The Catholic population in Glasgow now exceeds 130,000.—*Times's History of Glasgow.*

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH PROPOSED FOR LEEDS.—Leeds, now possessing five Catholic churches and Chapels, still finds itself in want of more. It is now proposed by the Bishop of the Diocese to supply the wants of the Catholics in the outlying districts of Holbeck, New Wortley, Anley, &c., by erecting a church in New Wortley.

CONVERSIONS.—Mr. Samuelson Jones, the celebrated Ritualistic clergyman of Leeds, has joined the Catholic Church, and made over a sum of one thousand pounds for the education of the Catholic youth of that city. *The Morning Post* confirms the statement that Miss Susannah Milward, who joined the Catholic faith at Turin last year, has bequeathed her immense fortune to some convent at Nice, besides enclosing a chapel in Rome for the celebration of perpetual Masses for the repose of her soul.

UNITED STATES.

THE HONOUR IN THE COURSE.—The *Astorian* Death of Prof. Willbur—Falling a Mile from a Balloon.—The particulars of the shocking catastrophe at Paris, lately was the gayest day of the week at the fair; everybody was in holiday dress, the girls looked the prettiest, the farmers their most polite, and the country boys were beneficent and invited in colors, vying not only with the rainbow but with the utmost powers of fancy. The centre of attraction was of course, the enclosed space where the balloon was to be inflated, about which gathered an eager crowd, looking at everything connected with the expected event, studying the ropes, peering about to find where the gas was to come from, and preparing the suitable professor with questions as to how the gas was made, what made the balloon go up, and other things of the sort. The professor behaved good naturedly, explained as much as possible, and everybody was jolly in the anticipation of witnessing that to them most unusual of things—a balloon ascension.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the inflation of the balloon was commenced, and as the bag swelled out almost to bursting and struggled to be free, everybody was on the *qui vive*,—thus remote from the spot straining their necks, climbing into carriages, and even upon the fences, to see the car. It had been announced that the editor of the *(Orange County) Union* would accompany Prof. Willbur in his ascent, and great things were expected from the report which his well known ability as a descriptive writer gave every reason to believe would be forthcoming in the next issue of his magazine. I was standing beside the professor, laughing and holding a necessarily disjointed conversation with him, for he was busy with preparations for his flight. He had just nodded his head, and said, laughingly, "Well, good by, old fellow, till see you again soon." Then Mr. Knapp stepped into the car, and the professor, who had hold of the rope fastening the car to the body of the balloon, shouted "Let go."

But he had spoken too soon and was unable to reach the car, but still bravely kept the rope in his hand and endeavored to climb to his place, succeeding only so far as to get one arm over the rim of the basket, where he hung dangling and struggling. His motions, and the fact that the basket came in contact with a rope which had fastened the balloon to the earth while it was being inflated, upset the car when it was about 25 feet from the ground, and Mr. Knapp fell stunned to the ground. But there was no time for caring for him, for terror held everybody spell-bound. A shout of admiration went up from those who were too far distant from the scene to know that an accident had befallen the adventurer, and who supposed that the ascent was being made *sur culottes*.

But to those in the immediate vicinity of the car the sight was a awful one, and for a moment everybody seemed paralyzed with terror, and stood rooted to the spot without uttering cry or word. The balloon, lightened by the fall of Mr. Knapp, shot upward with dreadfully increased velocity, and a scream of terror which chilled the blood of the heavens came down from the upper air, where the doomed aeronaut hung utterly hopeless of escaping death. At my side stood a woman who, as I afterwards heard, was the Professor's wife. Her eyes were bursting from their sockets, and her face pallid and ghastly with fear. She clutched the air as if for support, and with one hand she grasped my arm, still looking upward at the balloon, which, swifter than an arrow, shot through the air. Up, up, it went, growing smaller in its flight and then with increased velocity it gave a sudden start and shot yet faster toward the clouds.

Then a spark was seen far up in the air, growing larger and larger as it fell. "O, my God!" cried the woman, who clung to me with her grasp, "he will die—he will be killed!" Yet her eyes remained fixed upon that falling body. At first it seemed like the stick of a rocket coming down with the speed of light; then it was doubled up like ball, then seemed to unfold, and whirling about with a gyratory motion, with bands and legs spread out, it seemed an age while the man was falling. It seemed he loosened his grasp the balloon must have been at least a mile from the earth—and what an age to that poor wife who watched her husband rushing toward her and death with the speed of light. The descent was made in about seven seconds.

When about half a mile from the ground his body ceased its gyratory motion, assumed a perpendicular position and came down head first. It struck the earth some distance from us, and then rebounded, falling again within a few feet of where it struck. Then from paralyzed fear, the crowd broke forth into shrieks of terror, women ran wildly about screaming and actually tearing their hair, and a rush was made for the spot where the man had struck the ground. There was an indentation no less than eight or ten inches deep, and filled with blood and brains which had burst from the skull when like a cannon ball had dropped from an immense height, it crashed into the earth. The concussion is said to have been heard by residents of Paoli, half a mile distant. The Professor's hat, which came off a few seconds before he reached the ground, he having passed it about midway down. The balloon rose to an immense height, and taking a northerly direction, landed some three miles from the scene of the disaster.

The dead man was taken up and carried to the Alberto House, where the poor wife, who had often safely traversed the air with her husband, cared for.—*(Paoli, Ind., Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)*