

of those who emigrated in steam vessels was 48.81 per cent. In 1864 it increased to 53.55 per cent. In 1865 it was 73.50 per cent, and in 1866, 81.16 per cent. The advantage to the emigrants, both by the shortening of the passage and the better accommodation of these vessels, can scarcely be exaggerated; but as the passage is about one-third dearer than in sailing vessels, the number who prefer the better and dearer passage shows that there is no general destitution among them. It shows we venture to say, a good deal more. Of course it is true economy in the emigration to pay higher for a mode of transit which takes him more speedily to the place where his labor is to become profitable to him. But how does he find the means to discharge the increased tax at the outlet? Obviously, because he is better off than he formerly was, and can scrape together more money to start with, for the supply from his friends over the water has as we have seen rather fallen off than increased. And thus the very luxury, so to speak, in which the Irish emigrant indulges, proves that his circumstances are better than formerly, though not so far better as to keep him at home. Increase the improvement only a little, and it will become worth his while to remain. This is the direction toward which, we may pretty safely conjecture, things are tending. Barring political, or other catastrophes it will be arrived at sooner or later. There will be a comparative approximation of wages on the two sides of the Atlantic, and a comparative cessation of the drain of people from the one to the other. What would be the result to society? To Ireland, so far as can be supposed, nothing but good; for this would be the natural atonement of the long continued drain of her most active and industrious blood to America, doubtful. She would gain, no doubt, by the cessation of the too rapid introduction of a turbulent and half-civilized element, which has sorely disturbed her political and social condition since 1844. Step by step her Irish supply would at once diminish (or rather be diminished) in number, and improve in quality. But, on the other hand, she would lose equally—more than can easily be foreseen or corrected—by any remission of the supply of that muscle and sinew which in truth makes her what she is; which does the rough work for her, makes her roads and railways and canals, builds her cities and towns, and by this very operation disengages her more skilled and enterprising laborers, and leaves them free to work in higher departments, where their labor can be more productive. Unless other parts of Europe—Germany in particular—can be relied on to make good the deficiency of Irish immigrants, a delay, such as never yet occurred in the annals of the great Republic, will take place in her march toward the industrial subjugation of her Continent.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMEROUS CONVERSIONS.—A London correspondent evidently a churchman, writes thus:—There are more conversions to Rome. Two curates of St. Mary's Church, Brown street, Soho, Messrs F. R. and Mapson, succeeded very lately, and to-day it is also announced that the Rev. Pourries Floyer, a Staffordshire clergyman, has also gone over. The *adventum*, Mr. Floyer held no preference, is very significant. A living, though it be only £200 a year, is a wonderful bait. In these days it is no longer a sacred relic and leaders of church parties who forsake their communion; but young inexperienced curates, or uneducated clergy. The above mentioned Rev. Mr. Floyer is a clergyman of the Church of England, and a magistrate for the county in which he resides. In the Soho case one of the seceders had only just been ordained priest; the other had not received a university education. At Bath, I am told, the headquarters of the Simeonite party in the Church, the Catholic clergy are making such numerous conversions especially among the upper classes, as to astonish themselves.

The Westminster *Gazette* makes the following remarks upon the conversion of the Marquis of Bute:—This statement will be no news to many of our Catholic readers who have long been aware of the Marquis of Bute's intention of publicly announcing, on his coming of age, his conversion to the Catholic Church. It is not our custom to parade the conversions which are taking place to a larger extent than is generally known in the Marquis of Bute society, but as the conversion of the Marquis of Bute may attract public notice, it is as well perhaps that it should be also known that this conversion is by no means an isolated or exceptional instance, but indicates rather a wide-spread and increasing movement toward the Catholic Church. Anglicanism, with its inconsistencies and contradictions, even in its most Catholic development, is unable to satisfy the yearnings of earnest minds after truth: in vain Dr Pusey strives by a singular stretch of personal authority, to stem the tide. His 'Miranicon,' which was written with this intent, has been a signal failure. Ritualism with its high aspirations and ardent but delusive hopes for corporate reunion with Rome, is only educating men for the Catholic Church. The Church is patient; she waits, and watches, and prays, and her reward is to see almost day by day stray sheep, known or unknown return from strange pastures to the one fold of the One Shepherd.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Right Rev. Obas Longley, D.D. the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, died to-day, aged 74.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is dead.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The leaders of the Liberal party have after a careful survey of the field become convinced that they are sure of the choice in the coming elections of a large majority of Liberal members to the new House of Commons. The following has been quietly named in Liberal circles as the probable cast of the new ministry: Premier, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, Earl Russell; Home Secretary John Bright; Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gulling Bardsley; Lord Chancellor, Sir Roundell Palmer; Secretary of War, Marquis of Hartington.

In a letter purloining case before the Inverary Circuit Court, the other day, the extraordinary admission was made by the person who managed the post office in the village of Killoconnell that she could not read. The natural result was that she could not tell whether people got their own letters or not.

PROTESTANT MURPHY AND HIS CANDIDATURE.—Murphy is at Blackburn. In the course of an address on Monday he asked his hearers to raise funds for his candidature for Manchester. It would be said, cost £3,000, and he expected to get £1,000 from Blackburn. He was determined to go to the poll; he was not the man to flinch; and if he once got into Parliament he would say such things as had never been heard there before he would make Mr. Gladstone and John Bright tremble and shake in their shoes.

The London *Daily News* says that the Rev. Burnes Floyer, a clergyman of the Church of England, and a magistrate for the County of Stafford, has just been received into the Church of Rome. Mr. Floyer held no preference. This makes the third Anglican clergyman received into the Catholic Church within the last fortnight.

The ultra-Ritualistic proceedings of the Rev. J. P. Pugh, at St. James's Chapel, Brighton, have been temporarily interrupted by an inhibition issued by the Bishop of Chichester, upon a representation from a large body of inhabitants of the town. Mr. Pugh has so far respected the inhibition as to abstain from preaching, but disputes the authority of his Diocesan to interfere.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—The Dublin *Quarterly Review*, among the ablest publications in Great Britain, thus hopefully speaks of the present and future of the religious movement in England:—

'We are persuaded that, were prejudices and misrepresentations removed, the English people would return in joy and gladness to the old religion, which gave them civilization, and made them a nation. Already, the doctrines of Seven Sacraments, of a Perpetual Sacrifice, of the Real Presence, of the Power of the Keys, the Honor of Mary, the Invocation of Saints, Prayers for the Dead, and a supremacy at least of honor in the Holy See, are spreading all over England. Legislation and contempt, and rampant bigotry can not arrest their acceptance by the people. These have been poured out, and they have served to spread the knowledge of doctrine. Moreover, Catholic ceremonial and Catholic ritual have been accepted, not as vain and empty forms, but as the appropriate clothing of their doctrines. Wherever a Catholicizing clergyman settles, the children fall under his influence; a congregation is formed, and quickly becomes the most devout and best attended in the neighborhood. The people learn, with some mistakes, nearly the whole circle of Catholic doctrine, the keystone of the arch is left out—the supremacy of Peter the centre and bond of unity. They accept faith in every sacerdotal power, though, unlike the Greek, the Anglican orders are invalid; and even were they valid, as the Greek are, yet they lack jurisdiction, as the Greek also do. Facts, then, seem to justify the belief that prejudice once removed, the English would return to the faith at last as the prodigal son returned home after his long absence.

MEETING OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—The half-yearly conference of the London districts of the Mormons was held on Sunday at the Store Street Hall, Bedford Square. The proceedings consisted of a series of meetings throughout the day, when some twenty elders related the progress of their labors in their several spheres. Mr. Carrington, president of the British Mission, presided. Mr. Lymer, president of the London Conference, put the usual votes to the meeting, asking the members to concur in sustaining Brigham Young as seer and prophet with his council and twelve apostles. It was stated the district comprised nine branches, with 1,013 members, inclusive of priests and deacons; there being 91 elders, 45 priests, and 28 deacons. Of the members, 10 had been excommunicated, two died, 188 emigrated, and 78 baptized. The financial statement showed the total receipts were £279, which had been chiefly devoted for emigration and £32 to support the elders.

THE RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.—On Sunday one of the harvest festivals which have recently been made the occasions of indicating the specific character of Ritualistic worship was celebrated at All Saints Church, Lambeth, of which the Rev. George F. Lee, D. C. L., is the vicar. Before the high altar a screen had been erected, on which flowers intermixed with little wheat sheaves were tastefully arranged. The decorations specially designed for the festival were gracefully complemented by the bright colours with which the columns and roof of the church are ornamented. The morning service having been intoned, a procession was formed, and, headed by a crucifix, marched through the aisles, the hymn of thanksgiving being chanted as it advanced. The Rev. M. Husband, of Atherstone, preached the sermon at the morning service, taking at his text the words, 'Ye are God's husbandry.' Having commenced his address in a manner similar to that adopted by the Roman Catholic clergy, the Rev. gentlemen said that the revived branch of the Church might be compared to the tree, which, supposed to be withered, had borne fruit afresh. Those who asserted that the Ritualistic movement was a child of yesterday, which must perish to-morrow, knew nothing of the strides which the Catholic Church had made during the past quarter of a century. Many of those present would remember the time when such worship as they were offering would be considered preposterous and absurd; but now they had met to return thanks to God for his temporal as well as for his spiritual gifts. It could not be seen how God had been pleased to invigorate that branch of his Church to which they belonged. The Almighty Father had sent all these good things at a time when their sins demanded punishment. He had given the Church the clergy ordained by the laying on of hands in an unbroken line from the Apostles of Christ. By their hands were administered the bread of life and the cup of salvation, for they were the agents of God's work. During the Communion Service, which was conducted with great solemnity, the organ played, the choir sang, and the incense was burnt. At the evening service the sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Cleaver, of St. Mary's Moorgate-street, who took for his text, 'The eyes of all wait upon Thee, O Lord, and Thou givest them their meat in due season.' At the present time, he said, we constantly hear of Reform in Parliament, reform of the army and navy, and reform of schools, but there was one thing which more than all others seemed to demand reform in the eyes of all good Christians, and that was religion. Religion should be no longer divorced from the national life, but must penetrate through all classes of the people. He wished to see the time when God's blessing would be invoked on new undertakings, such as new public works, instead of being confined to the consecration of new religious institutions. Living as they were in a great city, those he was addressing might be inclined to undervalue the benefits of a plentiful harvest, but he would remind them that they were dependent on God's daily providence, and although they did not now, as was the custom of old, set apart every tenth sheaf for the Church, it was no less their duty to render a return to God for the benefit which He had conferred. The temper and tone in which they did God's work were all important. God had designed the vestments which His priest should wear in the sanctuary—those things which many thought so puerile and vain. He exhorted them to make rules for their daily lives, and to resort frequently to confession and communion.

NOVEL PROTESTANT SERVICES.—On Sunday Mr. James Dupe, assisted by a host of Christian followers, held three extraordinary religious services in the market place, Nottingham. The brethren took up a position on Messrs Patch and Bonnett's theatrical exhibition, and as if to identify themselves with the theatrical profession, one of the speakers (J. Birch) was brought forward to play a banjo. Large bills had been placarded announcing the services, and just for curiosity to our readers who may not have seen the contents we will reprint a copy:—'Goose Fair Sunday. The ransomed of the Lord will hold a large meeting in the great Market Place to be conducted by a converted thief, sweep, doctor, and miller. J. Birch, D.D., a converted nigger, will play his banjo; and as host of Heaven's royal family Morning service 10.30, afternoon 2, evening 6. If the weather be unfavorable the services will be held at the tabernacle Durban Ox Inn, and the Mission Hall.' The weather fortunately was favorable, so that the 'tabernacles' were not required. Each service was attended by hundreds of persons of all classes, and the singing of Birch, who accompanied the hymns on his banjo, created the greatest enthusiasm. We know that on two occasions he was encased. In the evening, one of two lamps used for lighting up the services would not burn well, and Mr. Dupe had once or twice during prayer to rise from his knees to attend to it. The circumstance of course, evoked considerable merriment. Just before Mr. Birch came forward to play and sing a number of boys who had assembled immediately in front of the stage, began to create a disturbance, upon which Mr. Dupe, in a stentorian voice, ordered some men who stood behind to 'shut 'em out.' Order having been restored, Mr. Birch, who was as much unlike a nigger as a table is a chair, duly appeared, and accompanied himself on his instrument to a hymn, which took such an effect upon the assembly that many of them could not resist joining in the chorus. At the conclusion Mr. Birch was heartily applauded—in fact, he was encored, when he sang a hymn after the tune of 'Ladies won't you marry,' commencing 'Adam was the first man.' His

second performance was attended with great enthusiasm, and as if with one eye to monetary matters (for books were being sold by one of the 'disciples' below), he vociferated 'Chorus,' and this was repeated several times at the end of nearly every verse. Mr. Dupe explained that the initials D.D. fixed to Mr. Birch's name, meant 'Devil Driver.'—[Nottingham Express.

ROAST DONKEY.—Every one who has eaten roast donkey has pronounced it excellent. In flavor it is said to resemble turkey, though the colour is considerably darker. The accomplished gourmet is aware that animal it is that contributes most largely to the composition of the best sausages in the world the Lyons sausages. The animal in question is a very clean feeder, cheap bawdy, and subsists easily at little cost, and it seems within possibility that donkeys may be reared on the poorest commons, not only as beasts of burden for the use of the poor, but as a luxurious addition to the banquets of the rich; and since France, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Denmark, and other countries, have taken to hippophagy, the donkey may be expected at an early period to make a successful invasion of the United Kingdom in a new character.—[Harry Chester in *Mucmillan's Magazine* for October.

AT FORRES, in Scotland, the ordnance survey officers have discovered an extraordinary reflection, of the plumb line. There are no mountains near to cause this, and it is believed that there is a mass of unusually solid matter beneath the surface at Forres, or else a large cavity in the sea, which is not far distant. To ascertain this, two clocks are about to be placed east and west, one at Forres, forty miles distant; by the side of each clock there will be a magnet, connected with the opposite clock by an electric wire. The magnet will be made to click so as to mark the vibrations of the pendulum of the distant clock, and the difference in the vibrations of the pendulums will reveal the force and direction of the deflection of the plumb line and thus the cause of the curious phenomenon at Forres will be ascertained.

Mr James Caird has published an estimate of the harvest of 1868, according to which the yield of wheat has been nearly equal to that of 1864, but is not so good a quality as the crop of 1865. The yield has been at the rate of 32 bushels an acre, or five above the yearly average. Mr. Caird anticipates that we shall pay £15,000,000 less for wheat than we did last year, but there is a deficiency of £10,000,000 in barley and oats, while the hay and green crops were nearly annihilated by the protracted drought. In the growth of potatoes there is an increase of 80,000,000, and the crop will be of an average character.

Great Britain raises 120,000,000 bushels of wheat this year—48,000,000 more than last year. Thirty-two bushels to the acre is the average.

COMMISSION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—London, Oct. 25.—There is good reason to believe that the following is the substance of the protocol which has been agreed to by Mr Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama claims. A mixed commission consisting of eight persons appointed by Great Britain, and eight appointed by the United States, is to sit in London to examine every claim presented, whether English or American. Each case is to be argued by the claimant either in person or by counsel, and the commission will make the final award. The question of international law is to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, the protocol now awaits the approval of Secretary Seward.

The *Nonconformist* makes the following analysis of the present condition of the boroughs of England and Wales in prospect of a general election omitting the 'unicorns' constituencies:—Uncontested seats (Liberals, 62; Conservatives, 17), 79; contested by Liberals only 21; contested by Conservatives only, none; boroughs with two Conservative members contested by Liberals, 8; boroughs in which single Conservative seats are contested by Liberals, 49; Liberal seats for London contested by Conservatives, 3; seats for boroughs returning two Liberals, contested by Conservatives, 14; single Liberal seats contested by Conservatives, 34; boroughs returning of each party, where there are two candidates on each side, 24; boroughs deprived of one member for which Liberals and Conservatives are contending, 10.

AN ELECTION DISTURBANCE.—One of the most disgraceful scenes at election meetings—and we have had a great number of them reported recently—took place (says the *Globe*) last week, when Mr Harvey Lewis addressed the electors of Marylebone, in the St. Pancras Vestry Hall. Mr Lewis is a gentleman who, though belonging to the Liberal party, has shown considerable independence by his votes in Parliament, and has in consequence been persecuted by a stratum of the great Liberal party. In the middle of the hon member's speech a scene occurred which at one time threatened personal disfigurement to a considerable number of the auditors. It had its rise in the difference of two gentlemen of opposite opinions who brandished sticks at each other, showing that they thought a deal derogatory to each other's character if they were restrained from coming to positive action. Partisans joined in the disturbance and loud curses rose on the air. Disorder triumphed for a long time, and it was only assuaged by the voluntary withdrawal of the combatants. In the midst of the uproar the chairman called out 'Do you want the member to break a blood vessel?' The rioters evinced by their conduct that there would be no objection to this. Has it never struck those disturbers of the peace of public meetings that their conduct does not injure those towards whom they show such unwarrantable antipathy, but in reality damages their own cause? While on this subject, we may mention that the Liberals pursued the same disgraceful tactics at Bromley on Monday, when Messrs Mills and Talbot, the Conservative candidates for West Kent, addressed the electors. Two hundred roughs were imported by rail and bus from Greenwich and Deptford and from this 'Liberals' supply of rough characters the inhabitants in the neighborhood imagined there must have been a prize fight.

The *Northern Daily Express* relates an instance of what it terms the unseemly and very unsatisfactory working of the present jury system as regards inquests. It is informed that on Monday evening the coroner was obliged to adjourn an inquest—convened to inquire into the cause which resulted in the death of a boy—simply because the members of the jury were so drunk that they were totally incompetent to bring in a verdict. The jurymen summoned were 'an average lot.' The inquiry was held of course, in a public house, and in this particular case, the landlord of the hotel was installed in the honourable position of foreman of the jury. An adjournment to procure further evidence took place, when the foreman proposed 'refreshments.' The proposition was unanimously approved of and carried out. A further adjournment till the jury became sober was then a matter of necessity.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A singular decision as to the rights of women is communicated to a contemporary by a correspondent at Maidstone. It has some bearing upon the present dispute as to the claim of women to the electoral franchise, and for this reason we refer to it. It appears that many years ago there was a disputed election to the humble office of sexton at Maidstone, there being two candidates, John Olive and Sarah Bly. Counting male and female votes together the female was elected to the office. The case was afterwards argued in the King's Bench. Lord Chief Justice Lee said he was clearly of opinion, that a woman might be sexton of a parish, and added:—'Women have had much higher offices, as queen, marshal, great chamberlain, constable, champion of England, and returning officers for members of Parliament. As to the second point, it would be strange if a woman may herself fill the office, and yet

be disqualified to vote for it. The election of members of Parliament and of coroners stands on special grounds. No woman has ever yet sat in Parliament or voted for members of Parliament, and we must presume that when the franchise was first created it was confined to the male sex.' This presumptive evidence is, in fact, irrefragable. The opinion that the right to vote does not exist unless there be also the right to fill the office for which the vote is given, seems to have been concurred in by Lord Coke, who decided that women could not vote for members of Parliament or coroners 'although they have freeholds, and contribute to all public charges.' It is clear that women who desire the franchise must first prove that they possess the right to become members of Parliament—a right which they will find impossible to substantiate.—[Globe.

THE ROMANCE OF THE PERRAGE.—A lady who claims to be a countess in her own right, taking up her residence in a ruined castle, hanging the portraits of her ancestors on roofless walls, protecting herself from the weather by tarpaulin, being afterwards forcibly ejected, and sitting for some days by the roadside, with no better shelter than could be improvised by the kindness of onlookers, are facts which one could hardly suppose possible in a civilized age and country, least of any in our own. Yet all these things have been happening in Cumberland, and the local papers are enabled to publish some very exciting matter for the entertainment of their readers. Several years ago some claimants of the Leigh estates in Warwickshire made a night attack on Stoneleigh Abbey, and forced their way in, as a rough and ready means of taking possession; but this was in the regular line of violence and lawlessness. There is something helplessly pathetic, and yet in some respects ludicrous, in the proceedings of the lady calling herself the Countess of Derwentwater, which peculiarly affects the imagination. Of the rights of the case we say nothing; but the circumstances that have recently taken place are sufficiently singular to merit a passing notice. The estate of the Derwentwater family have long been confiscated, in consequence of the last Earl of Derwentwater having been concerned in the rebellion of the first Pretender, now belong to the Lords of the Admiralty, by whom they are administered as part of the Greenwich Hospital estates. The countess, as she designates herself, nevertheless asserts her right to the old castle and domain in Tyndale, and a few days ago she took possession, in a style suggestive of the wilder incidents in Sir Walter Scott's romances. She suddenly appeared in the neighbourhood of Dilston, dressed in an Austrian military uniform, with a sword by her side and accompanied by several retainers, who drove a waggon up to the deserted and decaying castle, and commenced unloading furniture. Tarpaulin was stretched across the roofless rooms; the broken windows were made as sound and weather-proof as paper would effect; and in a little while the old family pictures were restored to their original places. The castle is situated on an eminence in the midst of beautiful scenery, through which the Tyne pursues its course and were it only in repair, the residence would doubtless be one of the pleasantest in England; but in our cold wet climate, and at this season of the year, a roof is certainly a very desirable adjunct to any house, and one which even the most hardy are not inclined to dispense with. Her Ladyship, however, braved all the fury of a northern autumn, and encamped amidst the weedy and owl haunted ruins of the ancient mansion. The entry was effected in the grey light of dawn; a bar of wood was placed across the doorway as a protection more nominal than real; and the Countess and her followers awaited the issue. It was not long before the adventurous lady was visited by Mr. Grey, the receiver to the Greenwich Hospital estates, who informed her that she was looked upon as a trespasser, and that the Lords of the Admiralty would be apprised of her visit. In the meanwhile he padlocked and chained every entrance to the estate, so that the Countess was a prisoner and what was still more awkward, a prisoner without foot! A piercing wind and pouring rain added to the miseries of the situation; yet the lady, though no longer young, bravely maintained her ground. Ultimately an order arrived from the Admiralty to remove the intruders by force; and this was done, though the Countess refused to leave her chair, with all the dignity of Speaker Lenthall when resisting the mandate of Cromwell, and furnished her sword in the faces of Mr. Grey's assistants. Since then her Ladyship has passed both day and night by the side of the turnpike road, imperfectly protected from the weather by pieces of tarpaulin, an umbrella, and an Austrian military cloak. The account published in the local papers reveals a strange state of things. The Countess has become one of the sights of the neighbourhood. Crowds of high and low come every day from the surrounding parts to see the strange semi-military lady who defies the inclemency of the season for the sake of securing a supposed advantage over a legal adversary. Food and wine have been furnished by the charitable to the Countess and her followers, and a lady residing not far off has sent a fire-boat to the camp, which is kept well supplied with fuel. The weather, however, has been cold and stormy, and the wretched 'retainers' whose duty it is to watch the castle, cower drenched and shivering beneath the hedges. What it is hoped to effect by thus encamping in the open air it would be hard to say; but the ladies' reasons and motives are sometimes rather mysterious. A great deal of interest was excited many years ago by an old woman a native of Germany, who constructed for herself a primitive sort of boat out of an old cart in Delamere Forest; and the so-called Countess of Derwentwater seems desirous of achieving a similar reputation. But the adventure may be carried too far, and may become a scandal and a nuisance. If the lady has any case she can surely prove it in law. Sitting by the roadside may be romantic, but it is neither comfortable nor legal, and it is certainly quite powerless to prove a claim.—*London Daily News.*

UNITED STATES.

Twenty-five years ago the first Catholic Bishop in Wisconsin was consecrated. He had four priests under him. Now there are four bishops in the same territory, and each of them has many churches and many priests to look after.

The wife of a New York banker and the daughter of a Baltimore manufacturer, have been notified by the master of ceremonies of the Empress Eugenie, that the permission formerly granted them to appear at the Monday evening receptions of the Empress has been withdrawn. Cause—Unbecoming dresses and unbecoming conduct at the last soiree in the Tuilleries.

DIVORCE.—The Episcopal Church of New York State has rendered its testimony against the present laws of divorce in that country, by carrying a resolution prohibiting any minister to celebrate marriage when one of the parties has a divorced wife or husband still living, except in the case where the divorced applicant for marriage shall have been the innocent party to a decree for divorce by reason of adultery.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* advertises as follows: 'Wanted at this office an able bodied, hard-fetured but tempered not to be put off and not to be backed down, freckled faced young man to collect for this paper; must furnish his own horse, saddle, bags, pistols, whiskey bowie knife and cow hide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment.'

Deleware has 'gone' Democratic.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: 'There is now going on in the South a carnival of murder and outrage.' So much for three years of Radical rule.

WASHINGTON.—Considerable uneasiness is expressed at army headquarters at the condition of affairs in

New Orleans. No despatches have been received from Gen. Rousseau in relation to the disturbances which occurred yesterday. In the absence of such information, the military authorities must act upon the statements telegraphed to the Northern press by a rebel agent of the Associated Press. It is believed here that affairs are in a more deplorable condition than these despatches represent. A story has come to light in regard to the First U.S. Infantry, stationed there to protect the peace. The men composing the regiment were nearly all recruited in New Orleans, and a letter from a prominent officer there on General Grant's staff, says that three fourths of the enlisted men have served in the Confederate army and that unless other troops are at once sent to their relief, no protection will be afforded to loyal men in case a riot should occur. These troops, the letter says, will take advantage of the uniform they wear, and shoot down loyal, peaceable negroes, under the pretence that the latter are inciting to riot, while every protection will be shown the rebel element, who are the real aggressors. In view of this alarming condition of affairs there is good authority for saying that this regiment will at once be ordered to the frontier and another one not recruited at the South sent to take its place. Secretary Schofield had this matter under consideration to-day and there is reason to believe that he laid it before the Cabinet at the meeting this P.M. Additional troops have been ordered in readiness to go to New Orleans, if further troubles occur.

The difficulty which existed between the Catholic Bishop of Chicago and his clergy, is now at an end. The final decision has been given against the clergy, and in favour of the Bishop. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, received orders from Rome to inquire into the whole matter, and report to the Prefect of the Sacred College the result of his investigation. This he did, and sent on his report, which has been examined, and the eleven charges preferred against the Bishop are pronounced to be frivolous or false; so that the journey of the Rev. Mr. McMullin to Rome will be in vain, as he must bow to the decision which is already promulgated.

NOT INIMICAL TO WHISKY-SHILLERS.—Judge P. was holding a term of the district court in the village of Corvallis, in the then territory of Oregon. His court was held in a common log house with a large open fireplace, and a few rough heavy benches that had never known plane. An indictment was found against one Charley Sandborn for selling whiskey at retail, although he had no licence. He stood at one side of the fireplace with his hands deep in his pockets; the judge sat upon the end of a school bench on the other side of the fire. When required to plead guilty or not guilty, Charley threw himself on the mercy of the court. The judge then sentenced him to pay the lowest fine and costs. At the close of the sentence by way of personal palliation, his lordship remarked, 'that while it was the duty of the court to enforce the law as it found them on the statute book the person of the court was not inimical to men who sold whiskey.'

MURDERERS.—The judges who condemned Mrs. Surratt to death. Revelations have lately been made and just published in the *New York World* which must convince every impartial mind that Mrs. Surratt was not only not aware of the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, but even of the plot to abduct him. Such infamy as attaches to the judges and prosecutors of Mrs. Surratt and John Surratt is not found in the history of the most infamous state prosecutions in the most turbulent European eras. Witnesses were not only bribed to give such evidence as would insure Mrs. and John Surratt's condemnation, but were threatened by the judges with imprisonment and death if they refused. We will next week publish the more important portions of the revelations we refer to *Catholic Telegraph.*

CONTEMPERABLE.—Was ever such unseemly and indecent haste to do a mean thing shown by any government as that lately manifested by ours in its recognition of the revolutionary government in Spain? Wm. H. Seward thought he was doing an admirable thing, history will write it as one of the meanest and little things ever he ever did. His conduct in this is not the act of a statesman nor yet of an honest or honorable man. Statesmanship would have required him to be slow and very cautious in recognizing and endorsing a revolutionary government; yet Seward did not wait for the facts in the case, but acted upon the always uncertain and generally false cable reports. The commonest prudence and decency required that months, instead of days, should have elapsed. 'After the Southern Confederacy had been established and fully sustained,' for months, (by the treachery of trusted Federal officers, as it Spain now by the treachery of Spanish officers), the very American journals that now laud Seward's action in this matter than whined and howled because the British Government was about to recognize the Confederacy. On the 27th of September the United States Government, in the person of its representative, was the honored guest and trusted friend of the Queen and Government of Spain on the 5th of October, within less than a week the United States Government reciprocated by assisting in the perpetration of the greatest possible injury to the Queen and Government of Spain. Honesty and Honor forbids this; and all respectable nations will view our action with scorn. Retribution may follow sooner than is anticipated.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

AN AMERICAN OPINION ON THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—It is only a question of time. For they must come to us, as surely as the ripe apple must fall. When they do seek to enter the Union of their own accord, it will be to our advantage as well as to theirs, that we should give them a hearty welcome. But until then, it is not statesmanship to attempt to hasten the Union. We should only add another distracting element to our politics, and only strengthen the reactionary party by such success. It is evidently the design of some men to use every occasion that offers to meddle in their neighbor's affairs from motives of personal ambition. Instead of discussing the question of reciprocity, for example, on its own merits, they argue whether it will strengthen on the hands of the Confederationists or the party in opposition. We have nothing to do with such considerations. The only legitimate subject for inquiry is, will reciprocity on the whole, benefit or injure us? There is a good deal to be said on both sides, but we protest against any admixture of Dominion politics in the discussion. When the British Provinces are American States, no Provincial and no American leader will deserve any special credit for the union. In the nature of things, it is inevitable. Lord Ashburton by the grant of land to Maine, which now divides New Brunswick from the Canadas, General Grant by his defeat of General Lee and his preservation of our stupendous power unbroken, decided that it is utterly impossible to create an independent nation to the north of us, excepting by our permission. Let it grow ever so strong, and a single month's campaign, in winter, would break it into fragments. Again, there is no community of interest between the Canadas and the Maritime Provinces, and there is no good will existing between the Protestants of Ontario and the Catholics of Quebec. The Dominion is a string of beads, not a bundle of rods.—[Boston Advertiser.

The death rate of San Francisco has been growing rapidly of late, but last week it reached the highest figure that has been recorded here, amounting to no less than ninety-three deaths. This is at least double the average number, and it is plain that the health of the city is in a very unsatisfactory state.—*Monitor.*

A crusty old bachelor, not liking the way his landlady's daughter had of appropriating his hair oil, filled the bottle with liquid glue the day before, and to which the girl was invited. She stayed at b in consequence.