THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-SEPTEMBER 13, 1861.

nosed to be adverse to their outrageous proceedings, is in power, what will their conduct be when an Executive, known to identify itself and: sympathise with their political and religious views are in office? Forbearance and leniency have been tried in vain. and there is evidently no course left for the Government but a rigorous, exercise of the powers which the law gives it for the repression of outrages which are almost as great a disgrace to the Executive that and wheat, consequent on the extreme wetness of the permits them as they are to the faction that perpetrates them. - Dublin Telegraph.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO SPAIN .- It is a curious fact in the history of men, that amidst the ebbings and flowings of the tide of human population, there is no instance of the current of migratory movement setting hackwards towards the cradle or nursery lands of the human race. From those nursery lands in the far East. tribes have poured forth incessantly in search of new habitations, but the emigrants have ever turned their steps towards the West. Many indeed, bent their way in a Northernly, many others in a Southernly direction, but still the final attraction was to the West, and thitherward the progress of the sons of Adam has been incessant, until the measure of the command to increase and multiply, and fill the entire earth, has been already nearly completed. An emigration turning back towards the East, we look upon as a mere fitful experiment, unlikely to be crowned with anything more than a passing shadow of success. When, therefore, we place at the head of this article a suggestion that the descendants of the Spanish Emigrants of two thousand years ago should turn their wandering steps Southwards, towards the cradle land of their race, we do not consider that our proposition amounts to a contravention of the laws of progress, but that it is merely a compensating movement to correct the two rapid advance of the Spanish family Westwards, and by diverting the Spanish-Irish Southwards for a while, restore in some degree the balance of population in Europe, by increasing the census of Spain, which has fallen too low for the requirements of the magnificent country which lies so favorably for a first-rate king-When it is considered that the population of dom. Spain once numbered nearly forty millions, and that to day it is only sixteen millions, it is easy to ima-gine what untold wealth is lying waste in the Peninsula, wealth far surpassing in value mines of gold or silver, wealth which can only be won by the agriculturist, but which is ready to burst teeming from the fruitful soil at the touch of the magic plough and spade. The ancient tradition, which seems to have pervaded all the families of mankind, since the con-fusion of tongues at Babel, that the land of gold lay towards the setting sun, appears to have influenced all the migratory movements more or less. The discovery of America by Columbus was believed to be the consummation of the world's hope; but, whilst the discovery of the actual mines of gold, which the Western land really did contain was postponed for more than three centuries, and the benefit reserved for another and a hostile race, the planting of the Spanish flag on South American soil by Christopher Columbus, and the taking of possession in the name of his king, marked the culmination of the star of Spain. From that day forth the Spanish Empire was a prey to adversity, until, in the year 1860, the five great Powers of Europe, having debated her pretensions to be treated amongst them on terms of equality refused, by a majority of three, the proposition to admit her to the rank of the sixth great Power! Her greatness was her destruction ! The prodigious emigration which carried away her children to the land of gold, the tremendous wars in which she became involved by her endeavors to protect her widely-extended colonial empire exhausted her, until the French war at the beginning of the present century. and her sufferings from being made the battle-ground of France and England, brought her to the climax of ruin, and left her exhausted and almost lifeless .-Before she had had time to recover, came the war of succession which placed the present Queen upon the throne, and whilst there seemed to be any chance of upsetting the dynasty, the country was in an unsettled and factious condition. The last two abortive attempts at raising the standard of revolt were so coldly received by the entire people that it seems as if the morarchy is now perfectly established.-In whatsoever direction we turn our eyes, we see no country in which our people might find a home where there is a fairer prospect of peace than in Spain. We have no actual formal plan of settlement or emigration as yet before us, but we think it well to direct public attention towards Spain for the following reasons :- " The Crown has in its possession value, it is said of -to the VASL -which it is about to bring into the public market, for sale in convenient lots. A large portion of those estates lie in the North-Western provinces, the corngrowing districts The climate of that part of Spain would suit our fellow-countrymen admirably, being very little different from that of Ireland, and the produce being the same. The coast is within a few hours steam of the Irish Southern Ports. It could be reached almost as quickly by sea as London from Dublin. The Crown and Government are strictly Catholic. The present Prime Minister O'Donnell, Field Marshal of Spein, and Duke of Tetuan, is of Irish descent as his name sufficiently implies. The form of government is Constitutional, free and representative. The country is recovering from its long night of troubles and difficulties, and is as likely to enjoy domestic peace as any other country in the world. Irishmen are received by Spaniards as brethren, and admitted at once to Spanish rights and privileges as freely as if they were natives. We understand that it is in contemplation to form mutual assistance companies in Ireland of persons intending to emigrate; that a capital will be raised for the purpose of purchasing suitable lands in the north of Spain, and that these lands will be laid out in small farms which are to be allotted amongst the shareholders in the emigration companies who will be permitted either to pay down the purchase money at once, or to spread the payment over a number of years in the form of an annual rent. - We believe the negotiations are about to be opened for the purpose of ascertaining whether any, and if any, what amount or encouragement would be given by the Government to Irish Emiand if any, what amount of encouragement grants. The United States of America are closed to Irish Emigrants at present by the civil war. There is no knowing when the fury of that war may be diverted towards Canada, or when the Australian colonies may become embroiled by the quarrel which may at any moment arise between America and England. We invite correspondents to give us their opinion upon an Irish Emigration to the old land of Spain .- Universal News.

The heavy almost incessant rains of the last five weeks have blighted our fair prospects of "an abundant harvest, and in the northern counties of Ireland the produce, will fall very far short of what it would have been had the weather kept dry. The floods in low lying districts have done considerable injury ; but the chief deterioration will arise from the laying of the grain crops and the imperfect filling of oats land. The harvest is not so far advanced yet as to cause apprehensions for the saving of the grain, and,

from the reports of fine weather southward and eastward, we may hope that a few days will bring us a favorable change. We never remember a time when such a change was more anxiously looked for, as there is a large breadth of corn ready for reaping. Potatoes are holding out against their old enemy, the blight, better than could be expected under such a fall of rain .-- Derry Journal.

MORE PLUNKETISM .- The story of Bishop Plunket and his tenants at Partry is well ventilated in Eugland. An episode of that history was concluded on Tuesday last at the petty sessions of Ballinrobe, which furnishes us with a subject more calculated to throw light upon the state of the frish peasantry than anything we know of elsewhere. John Prendergast was one of those tenants whose fate was so familiar to the readers of the British and Irish newspapers. This man was permitted to retain his hold-ing until May last. He had gone on, trusting in the mercy of his Right Rev. Landlord, as an Irish tenant is accustomed to do, seeing that such trust shuts out the view of absolute destitution. He laboured in the soil which he still held. He ploughed and cropped his land, and the spring days went by as he toiled, and trusted in the hope of gathering his crop when autumn came. The poor man was only respited, and not relieved from the doom which he so much dreaded. On the 23rd of April last he was driven from home and land, and another tenant was installed in his place. At length the crop which he had sown came to maturity, and, prompted by want, the evicted man, his wife, and two children, went to dig the potatoes which he had toiled to plant during many a weary hour, For this crime John Prendergast was brought up at the Petty Sessions and fined. That is the unfortunate man was fined for having taken a portion of what was his own property, in fact, in truth, and in justice-but not in law. He urged to the witnesses of the act for which he was punished, that he had planted those potatoes for his food, and that he had a right to take them on such grounds. The most rigid reasoner should admit the truth of his plea, and the force of its validity, but the law would not admit it, and by the law John Prendergast was judged and condemned-by the law any other man in Ireland, who should perform the same act, under the same circumstances, would meet the same fate This is a plain, unvarnished story of an Irish social incident, deposed to on oath, and in a court of justice. There are elements in it which we do not introduce here, worthy as they may be of notice. They are the elements of religious oppression upon the one side, and suffering for conscience sake, upon the other, and they lend to the case of John Prendergast a great and woeful gravity .- Dublin News.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21 .- Yesterday, at the head policeoffice, before Mr. Dermott and Mr. Wyse, Hamilton Connolly, a clerk in the War Department, Lower Castle-yard, and John M'llwain, ordnance contractor, Nass, county Kildare, were brought up on remand, charged with extensive frauds on the Ordnance Department. The case excited the greatest interest, and the court was densely crowded. Mr. Serjeant Sullivan and Mr. Barry, Q.C., appeared for the Crown. It appeared from the evidence given when the prisoners were first brought before the police magistrates, and the additional evidence produced yesterday, that Hamilton Connolly, who was chief clerk in the Ordnance-office, was in the habit, for a number of years, of altering the figures in the accounts of M'llwain, the contractor, after they had been certified by Colonel Durnford, and that checks for the forged sums were given on the office in Lon-don, which had been regularly paid without suspicion, the additional sums thus fraudulently obtained being divided between the two prisoners. For example, a check was paid, containing the sum of £501 6s 9d, purporting to be the amount certified by the Colonel, but he produced the duplicate, in which the figures were £268 9s 31d. In one instance, the figure "1" was converted into "7," and the parties obtained £700 instead of £100. The prisoners, who were advised by counsel, offered no de-fence, and they were committed, "for conspiring to commit fraud, and for committing fraud, by obtaining money under false pretences." In addition, Connolly was committed for the crime of forgery. The prisoners lived in a style of great respectability, nothing about their mode of living indicating that they were likely to be guilty of such practices. It is supposed that the Government has been robbed to the extent of £12,000 at least .- Times' Cor. The Irish people do not love the Parliament of the United Kingdom-nor do they look up to it with much reverence. There is no reason why they should, Parliament makes no claim on the sympathies or the affections or the personal regard of any one. The Irish people do not love, or reverence, or feel much concern about the Ministers of the Crown ; and there is no reason why they should. If they did, they would be in eccentric opposition to all the world beside. But they might love and reverence the Queen, and whatever would conduce to inspire or to evoke those sentiments would be a public benefit. We should be sorry to say a word out of harmony with the occasion, and we have no fear lest anything that we may say should wear the aspect of anything so foreign to our thoughts, so hateful to our feelings, so abhorent to our principles, as the least shade of disloyalty. We are the Queen's faithful, and loving, and loyal subject, and so are all the Catholics of Great Britain. So, too, we do believe, are all her Protestant subjects in Great Britain, as far at any rate as the religious and political principles of many of them, are compatible with the notion of lovalty to any sovereign. But, how about Her Majesty's Irish Ca tholic subjects? Is it true (and what can stand in competition with the truth ?) that the Catholic people of Ireland entertain towards the Sovereign precisely the same feeling as her Scotch and English subjects? It is not true, and it is impossible that it should be true. Personally, indeed, they are incapable of harbouring an evil thought or an unkindly feeling towards one who in so many ways is a pattern of crowned heads, and a model of her state and sex. Nay, so native and instinctive to the 1rish heart is chivalrous loyalty, and so necessary a result of their religion is respect for authority, and reverence for lawful claims to obedience, that we do believe that an appeal in time of need from the Queen to her Irish Catholic subjects, would be answered with equal, if not with greater warmth, than an appeal to any other quarter. Still there remains a something ; and the truth is, that in Ireland, between the Sovereign and the feelings which none could feel more generously or express more warmly, than the Irish people, there exists a barrier. Bad laws, bad government administrative injustice, official neglect, and legislative stupidity have bronght doleful woes on Ireland, and when the Queen appears among the Irish people as the representative of a Government with which they have not reason to be satisfied, and of a people which by its representatives and its Press has so often shown itself either coldir indifferent or insolently hostile to the religion, the nationality, and the interests of Ireland, it is no wonder that there mixes with the natural courtesy and impulsive warmth of the Irish people an under-current of feelings which it is no discredit to avow, and which it would not be possible wholly to conceal with gross hypocrisy .-

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD DERBY'S FOREIGN POLICY ON THE SHOWING OF THE ENGLISH LIBERALS. - But far more serious in : its effects on the prospects of Conservatism than any mistakes or even scandals of party management is the language held by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli onforeign politics; and more especially on the affairs of. Italy. This language, we are glad to believe, does not represent the views of more than a portion of the Conservative party, and we are ashamed to think that it should be the language of any body of Englishmen whatever. From the beginning of the ses sion both Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, as if by common consent, have taken every opportunity of slighting and insulting the Italians and their cause. The very first night of the session was marked in both houses by an anti-Italian demonstration, conducted respectively by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, which must have been the result of deliberate prearrange ment. It may be remembered that on that occasion Lord Derby thought fit to compare the Italians to dogs, under cover of a Shaksperian quotation, "deacribing the various quantities by which the various descriptions of dogs are distinguished." We do not recollect that he has ever expressed himself since then in a way so broadly offensive as this, but he has said plenty to show that he still considers the Italians, or some of them at least, as unworthy of the rights of freemen and human beings. The Romans, for instance, he looks upon as created for the express purpose of living under the temporal govern ment of the Pope for the spiritual convenience of the 'Catholic world." The Pope being a spiritnal sovereign whose "independence" is "a matter of the utmost importance to this country" as well as to the Catholic powers, he must "at all events be protected and maintained in such sovereignty as he can enjoy under the support and dominion of foreign Powers ; and therefore it would not only be "useless," but "idle and criminal to urge France to withdraw that protection which she at present alfords." There must be at any rate some of Lord Derby's followers to whom this tenderness for the Pope and the spirit. ual interests of the Catholic world must be alike novel and distasteful; and we think that even on party grounds it might have been better if he had refrained from this language. But if Lord Derby as-pires to become once more Prime Minister of England, it is simply insane to talk in this manner on a subject in which all the strongest and warmest sympathies of his countrymen flow in the diametrically opposite direction. The un-English feeling which the Conservative chiefs have betrayed in various ways during the past session may or may not have materially injured their position with their own party, but they may be sure that it has profoundly offended every just and generous English mind.-Liverpool Mercury. THE WAR CLOUD .- At a banquet given at Shef-

field on Wednesday, Mr Roebuck, M. P., made some very important statements in reference to the designs of the French Emperor. Having remarked that his Majesty was the servant, if not the slave, of the French army, he said :- " That army now amounted to 600,000 men. And there was a great fleet around the coast. Why were they there? They were there to threaten England, and he, as an Englishman, was not born to be threatened with impunity. The dragon's teeth have been sown, the Volunteers have started up, and we are now safe. And besides this, there is at the head of the administration-I say it in the hearing of men who don't believe in that administration-there is at the head of the administration now one who cares for the honour and safety of England. And so long as we have him there we are safe. He (Mr Roebuck) would now make known a secret to the whole meeting. He knew there had been a compact entered into with the King of Italy that the Emperor of the French should have the Island of Sardinia as soon as he withdrew from Rome (cries of 'Shame, surely not,' &c) He was stating a fact, not what he thought, but what he knew; and he knew also that the people of England would not allow that (hear, hear, and cheers). There was hanging over us now a cloud threatening war; and that man at the head of the Administration was ready to battle against such aggrandizement on the part of France. What he had said, he reminded his hearers, would be verified before many months elapsed."

PARLIAMENT AND PREACHING. - Among the petitions presented to the House, on the last morning of its sitting for the present session, was one from an individual named R. S. Wilkes, who prayed that the preaching of the Church of England might be im-Choltenham Looker oved ! REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT .--- The Registrar-General for England has issued his report for 1859-the 22d annual report. It tells us that the 22 years show that on an average there is one death in a year to every 45 persons living, one birth to every 30, one person married to every 61. Of the marringes at church in the year 1859 those by bans were to those by license as 5.296 to 1; and these may be taken as the proportions of the marriages of the higher and middle classes and of the artiann and other classes respectively. But of the 167,723 marriages, 31,513 were not celebrated at church. Of 100 men marrying, 14:10 were widowers; of 100 women marrying, 9.07 were widows. Of 100 men 6.20, and of 100 women 19.10, were minors. These proportions increase year by year; 20 years ago, in 1841, they were only 4.38 and 13.29; they are greatest in Staf-fordshire, Durham, and some of the South Midland counties, where there is profitable work for young persons. Happily, there is also a constant increase n the proportions who are able to sign their names on the marriage register; in 1859 the proportion of men who signed by mark was only 26.7 in 100 marrying, and of women 37.6; in 1841 the proportions were 32'7 and 48'8, so that six per cent more men and 11 per cent more women now write their names. But in Staffordshire, even in 1859, the proportions that could not write were no less than 41.7 and 53.2 and in Lancashire 55 per cent of the women who married signed only by mark. Of the births we learn that 44,751 children, 6.5 per cent. of the children born alive and registered, were born out of wedlock ; out, as we lately mentioned, allowing for unregister ed births, the real number is larger, and is probably from 8 to 9 per cent, of all the children born alive.-To every 100 women living of the age 15-45 there were 14.9 births in the year, and this proportion is slightly increasing; in 1841 it was only 13.4. The women who bore children in the year were 15.2 of every 100 women (of that age) living. Of the deaths of 1859 we find that the rate in the chief towns was 2.386 per cent. in the small towns and country districts 2.091; the former rate was below, the latter above the average. Of every 100 male children under five the mortality was 7.589 per cent. of 100 female children 6.665-rates higher than the average. At the close of 1859 the aggregate number of names on the register of births, deaths, and marringes, which commenced in 1837, was 28,065,538 .-The original registers are kept by the superintendent registrars, but certified copies are sent up to the general register office, where they are indexed, and .052 searches were made in 1859. The public can also search the registers in the country. A great number of the searches are for legal purposes, but the motive of a search is not stated. Sometimes a father wishes to know whether his child is married and instances occur in which young ladies, appa-rently out of pure curiosity, having ascertained that a certain marriage has taken place in some distant

1,583; in 1858, 6,606; in 1859, 10,184. Epidemics tury by Italian and Spanish writers, and its frequent association with scarlatine justifies the inference that the diptherine, its materies morbi, in' some 'modifica-,tion of scarlatinine. Of the whole deaths of the year one-fourth were referred to zymotic diseases. Smallpox destroyed 3,848 persons, chiefly children who had not been vaccinated, an instance, as Dr. Farr remarks, of the rigor with which the infringement of sanitary laws is visited, for the children perish and the parents lose their offspring by the neglect of a precaution of the simplest kind. A fatal outbreak of erysipelas at the Winchester Infirmary was traced to a cesspool. Of the parasitic diseases it is remarked that the ova of worms must be derived generally from impure river waters, into which the refuse of towns is poured. .We have but an imperfect conception of the number of deaths from excessive drinking; but 345 were directly ascribed to intemperance and 545 to delirium tremens, 890 in all from the two forms of alcholism. Passing next to constitutional diseases, another regiment of stuffs than in the same period of 1860. the encinics that dog our steps, we find gout described as nearly stationary; it is considered that, thanks to the more intelligent system of dining which the wealthier classes, wearied of this racking disease, will probably introduce, we may hope to see gout rapidly decline. The deaths from tuberculous disease have decreased since 1853; those from bronchitis have increased very greatly of late years .-Among local diseases we find affections of the three vital organs-the brain, the heart, and the lungs-causing nearly a third of all the deaths of the year. Fright was the cause of seven deaths (not all children) grief of eight (seven women), rage of five (four infants), anxiety of one, a man ; mental shock of one, a woman; melancholy of the deaths of 21 men and 26 women. Above 25,000, chiefly infants, died of convulsions- a striking and distressing symptom, but probably only part of the disease. which is the result of organic lesions and local irritations that are never discovered. 27,104 deaths are referred to the decay of old age without any disease ;-the weary wheel of life at length stood still." 14,649 persons were killed : a sad confession, says Dr. Farr, for a nation humane, civilized, and skilled in all the arts, to have to make. Annually 75 persons in 100,000 thus die a violent death. 13,056 of these deaths in 1859 are uscribed to accident or negligence; among them were 279 by poison. 1,248 deaths were declared by coroners' juries to be suicides; 338 murder or manslaughter. 18 persons were killed by lightning, nearly all persons of outdoor occupations; the house is safer that the field. It is hoped that the arrangement for paying coroners by salary will bring better information on the subject of violent and sudden deaths, and throw new light on their causes .- London Times.

A MAN WITH A MISSION .- At the Marylebone Police Court on Thursday, a man who has been frequently brought up at this court for defacing walls and hoarding by chalking verses from scripture on them, also other sentences satirical upon our states men and country, was placed at the bar charged with deficing a wall in Little Albany-street, by writing upon it with chalk. Prisoners name is Edward Barnbrook, and described on the sheet as of no home or occupation .- Police-constable Gaze, 256 S, said that between one and two o'clock this morning he was in Little Albany street, and saw the prisoner writing on the wall? - Mr. Mansfield : what with?-Officer: With chalk, your worship. I took him to the station. There have been no end to the complaints about this sort of thing .- Mr. Mansfield : What had he written ?-Officer: He had chalked on the wall, "What nation can fight?" (Laughter.) -Thomas Taylor, inspector of nuisances, said : This chalking on the wall has been a source of great annovance to the inhabitants of Regent's Park and the neighborhoods round about for at least a couple of years. - Mr. Mansfield (to prisoner): What makes you pursue this practice. - Prisoner (solemnly :) To fulfil the prophets and prophecy ; also the saints, and to make the Bible universal. I have a mission .- Mr. Mansfield remanded him till Saturday.

EMIGRATION. - The only colonies which at present promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds are Victoria. Queensland, the Cape of Good Hope, Tasmania and Natal. The system on which assistance is afforded varies in each colony. Immigration into the colony of Victoria at the expense of the colonial funds is governed by regulations issued by the local Government, dated Melbourne, April 15, 1861. Under these regulations, the Emigration Commissioners are authorised to select and provide with free passages, in vessels to be chartered by them, unmarried female domestic servants of good character. Persons, however, resident in the colony may, by making the fol-lowing payments to the colonial Government, obtain ' passage warrants" for the introduction of their relatives and friends. By these warrants the colonial Government engages to pay to any shipowner who will bring out the persons named therein at the rate of £14 per each person of 12 years or upwards, and S7 for each person between 1 and 12 years of age, if the service be properly performed. Unprotected single females must proceed in the Emigration Commissioners' vessels, but all other nominees are left to make their own arrangements for passages with any owness of private ships who will accept the passage warrants in payment. The scale of payments to be paid in the colony for obtaining " passage warrants' s, for each male under 12 years, £3; between 12 and 40, £5; 40 years and upwards, £6; for each female under 12 years, £2; between 12 and 40, £2; 40 years and upwards, £3. - Times. A RELICT OF THE GORDON RIOTS .- The obituary informs us that on the 13th of July last, died, at 17 Goulden-terrace, Barnsburyroad, Miss Villette, aged 82. The lady is believed to have been the last survivor of the actors in the Lord George Gordon Riots in 1780. A small actor truly, for she could then have been only one year old. Miss Villette was the daughter of the Ordinary of Newgate, and when the prison was attacked by the "No-Popery" mob she was held up as a flag of truce to the rioters, in order to induce them to desist from the attack, and thus furnishes what is perhaps the only instance on record of a baby being brought in for the sake of pence and quietness .- Critic. In the course of an article on the Fever Hospital at Islington, a writer in All the year Round says :-"The vicar of the parish has not dared to put a foot across its threshold. Once, when a clergyman from another district was procured, the vicar stood upon his parochial rights and caused his ejection; but those sacred rights he has, for all that, never himself exercised. A substitute sent by him, after he had turned out the 'interloper,' took fright and disappeared in a week. The Catholic priest attends on the sick of his fold, faithful to his trust ; but our own church in the Fever Hospital leaves all its work to be done by the half-lettered Scripture reader or the City Missionary." THE TRIAL OF BARON DE VIDIL .- The first count charged the prisoner with intent to kill him. In the second count the intent of the prisoner was said to be to do him grievous bodily harm. The demeanour of the Baron was cool and collected. Alfred De Vidil, son of the prisoner, was called as a witness, but he declined to be sworn. Mr. Justice Blackburn said it was his duty to give evidence without any regard to the effect of his testimony. Some conversation took place, and, on the young man persisting in his refusal, he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The trial then proceeded, and the evidence of witnesses was taken. It was proved that in event of the son dying without a will the prisoner would become entitled to all his property. Five witnesses of rank were called to speak to the prisoners's character. The Jury retired, and were absent about 20 minutes, when they found the and when the two are put together the rapid pro-gress of this great epidemic becomes evident; the soner was then sentenced to 12 months' imprison-بدؤين دودا

THE IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD HARVEST .- The cost of the imports of grain of all kinds, as well as flour for the last seven years, were in the year 1854 £21,-760,283; 1855, £17,508,700; 1856, £23,039,422; 1857, £19,380,567; 1858, £20,152,641; 1859, £18,-042,063, making a total in six years of £119,833,676, and an annual average of £19,980,613 paid for foreign grain and flour, while in the year 1860 the cost amounted to the enormous sum of £31,671,918 mainly owing to the bad harvest in England; but these figures do not represent by any means the full extent to which we are still subjected by the harvest of 1860. They only show what a large sum of money we have paid; but the payments in that year were not near so heavy as they have been since .--The official information brought down to the end of April makes the value of the grain and flour imported in the first four months of 1859 £4,384,045; 1860, £3,913,001 and 1861, £12,435,435 by which it will be seen that we have been paying for the first four months of the current year at the rate of £37,-306,305 per annum or £8,522,434 more for bread-

EMIGRATION FROM AMERICA .- By the City of Baltimore, which left New York on the 9th inst., several families of English emigrants, comprising in all about 60 persons, returned to their native country. These new arrivals state that the better class of English settlers are generally desirous of returning home on account of the unsettled condition of so ciety .- Times.

The London Telegraph bitterly complains that the crime of stabbing is frightfully increasing in the English metropolis. There was a period, says the journal, when we were wont to lonthe, to execute, and to contemn the use of the knife; but now, while assassination seems to be fading out among the nations of the Continent formerly most addicted to it, this detested and dastardly crime appears to have gained, and to be gaining ground every day, in England.

A gentlemen who had taken honours at Oxford was lately invited to cast his lot and stake his whole existence in the service of the crown on the following conditions :- If he would learn several languages hitherto unknown to Europe, go to a very unhealthy spot on the other side of the world, where everything is exceedingly dear, with the certainty of bad socieiv. and the greatest probability of being assassionted in a twelvemonth, he might enjoy the dignity of being a third interpreter, and the pay of £180 a year rising £10 a year for ten years. It would be interesting to know who did take such a place, and how he fared.

GAVAZZI "REFORMING" HIS POCKETS AT SHEFFIELD. -Dear Sir-We had one of the Italian renegades here last week trying his usual thimble-rigging scheme of supplying his exhausted pockets with another round of English "cash," to enable him of course to continue his diversions in "liberated Poor John Bull, with all his intelligence Italy. and inventive powers, cannot see the "Popish weed" (as Dean Swift used to call them) picking his pockets just before his eyes, either with daylight or candle light. The only difference between our English and Italian pickpockets is, that the former after reading his Bible all day, perhaps, in the presence of his intended victim, but, when the darkest moments of the night comes, puts his invisible claws into the incautious man's pocket and extracts therefrom its contents, whilst the latter, more ingeniously, introduces bis foreign, flattering tongue into the ears of a duped audience as well as its puckets. At the same time he knows it to be an everlasting device that will never fail for his purpose, whilst "Popery' remains to be abused by the degraded scain of Europe. It is much easier for the Gavazzis, the Achillis, and the Chiniquys to whisper a few coins out of . English " Christian" pockets with their tongues than with all the arts of legerdemain Sure, 'it's a bad wind that blows nobody good " So that Popery," with all its defects, is a grand source of 'drawing grist" to Gavazzi's "mill," or rather his Indeed, Mr. Editor, I think, if I could calpockets culate all the money that is annually earned on the system of abusing side poor Pope in England, it would exceed the income of any one of her manufacturing trades, and who can blame these foreign mountebanks for supplying this English factory with the material it requires, namely, the " Popish weeds" of Italy, and the lies of her wicked apostate Priests, who are scarcely countenanced by any species of religion in the world but Protestantism. This one characteristic clement of English generosity exceeds all others put together. What a pity that a faw religious outcasts from various parts of the world are able to impose upon a people, who, according to their own estimate of themselves, are the most enlightened in the world. We never hear of any Protestant clerical converts to Popery going over to France, Spain, Austria, or Italy, to impose upon millions of Catholics there "pecuniary aid" to souperise English Protestants, or rather to filch it for their own personal use, nor would the Catholics of those countries (so inferior in knowledge of course to Englishmen) allow themselves to be galled by such crefty money-hunters as Gavezzi, for it is quite evident that it is his own pockets that he wants to reform, and not the Popery of the Italian people .-He says -" We have, however, nothing to reform in religion in Italy; therefore we are not reformers." This short sentence completely exposes his design of soliciting money in England, and shows that he might have said. "We are a set of Romish outcasts, and the victims of misfortune ; therefore, the more money you will supply us with the greater mischief we will be to Popery." But, lest his designs might be discovered by sending out missionaries to "evangelize" Italy, and in this task, perhaps, prevent his fature trade of imposition upon his good natured English dupes, he cautions them thus -" All they required was that the Italian evangelization should be left to Italian agency; and what he wished to impress upon the minds of the people of this country was, that it was not by sending out Missionaries from England that the Italians could be brought to the true faith. What they required was pecuniary aid, especially at the commencement of the work, and he was convinced that in a few years their Church would be self. supporting." The wonder is, how a people, so de-lighted with novely, can sit patiently to listen to this repetition of Italian oratory and Gavazzi twaddle, which is as devoid of sense as his head is of honesty. However, he has brains enough to conjure the." cash" from a class of people whose brains are drunken with bigotry, and who would rather pay this renegade "Piper" for abusing the Pope, than "copper" on the last remains of our milibestow a tary cripples, who have nobly fought and bled in defence of our sham liberty. Of course, Mr. Editor, we are so enlightened now in England that we are ready to believe a third "coming" of the Messiah were there but another Joannah Southcote to announce him .- I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THE GALWAY LINE .- The Freeman's Journal makes the following statement :- "It is rumoured that arrangements are being made by another company to keep the Galway line open for the purpose of maintaining the rapid telegraphic communication with America. Such a proceeding, if accomplished in a friendly spirit, and not by rivals ready to do an in-jury to the old line, so far from being a matter of regret, seems to us to be a subject that ought to be favourably received by the Atlantic Company and the country.

The Tipperary Free Press says ;-" It is much to be regretted that the yield from the harvest will, it is anticipated, be far below an average one, nearly all the crops having suffered from the continuous rains.'

The weather still continues unfavourable for harvest purposes. On Saturday night last we had some very heavy rains accompanied by a storm which we fear, has left its mark behind it. On Sunday morning it again commenced raining, which continued with little interruption during the day. Monday promised a change for the better, but with noon came a light drizzle, which continued to increase till two o'clock when it became a regular torrent. Yesterday however, we had a very fine day, and, with a few more like it, we may be blessed with a plentiful harvest .- Newry Examiner.

Tablet. John Abell, Esq., an old and well-known citizen of Limerick, died on the 14th ult., in Cork, after a few hours' illness.

part of the country, indignantly refuse to accept the certificate politely offered by the clerk in attendance. CAUSES OF DEATH .- To the Registrar-General's renort is appended, as usual, an instructive paper by Dr. W. Farr on the causes of death in England. The year now reported on-1859-is the first in which diphtheria has obtained a distinct line in the tables; it had previously been confounded with cynanche, deaths in 1855 were 385; in 1856, 603; in 1857, ment and hard labour. P. O'ROUREE:

Sheffield, August 17, 1851. - Correspondent of Dublin Telegraph.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.-Yesterday, p.m., two or three cars of the train containing a detachment of the Ira Harris Cavalry of New York, under Col. Kilpatrick, were thrown from the track on the Northern and Central R.R., near Cockeysville, through the criminal carelessness of the Engineer. Four soldiers were killed and several wounded, three of them mortally. The engineer seeing the result of his carelessness, detached his locomotive and bastened to this city, where he was immediately arrested. He was fired upon by some soldiers on his way, but this failed to detain him.

The Post's special correspondence says that four Confederate regiments are encamped on the Oreek near the Potomac The Confederates are surveying another hill, intending to fortify it. Two new fortifications are being, erected at Baltimore.