

posed to be adverse to their outrageous proceedings... Executive known to identify itself sympathetically with their political and religious views...

IRISH EMIGRATION TO SPAIN.—It is a curious fact in the history of men, that amidst the ebbs and flowings of the tide of human population, there is no instance of the current migratory movement setting backwards towards the cradle or nursery lands of the human race.

DEBILTY, Aug. 21.—Yesterday, at the head police-office, before Mr. Dermott and Mr. Wyse, Hamilton Connolly, a clerk in the War Department, Lower Castle-yard, and John M'Ilwain, ordinance contractor, Nass, county Kildare, were brought up on remand, charged with extensive frauds on the Ordnance Department.

THE GALWAY LINE.—The Freeman's Journal makes the following statement:—"It is rumored 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."

The weather still continues unfavourable for harvest purposes. On Saturday night last we had some very heavy rain accompanied by a storm which we fear, has left its mark behind it.

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.

MORE PLUNKETISM.—The story of Bishop Plunket and his tenants at Partry is well ventilated in England. 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 Irish peasantry than anything we know of elsewhere.

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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 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 £21,700,283; 1855, £17,508,700; 1856, £23,039,432; 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.

THE WAR CLOUD.—At a banquet given at Sheffield 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 as an Englishman, was not born to be threatened with impunity."

PARLIAMENT AND PRAISING.—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 improved.—Cheltenham Looker-on.

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.

A RELIC OF THE GORDON RIOTS.—The obituary informs us that on the 13th of July last, died, at 17 Gouldeu-terrace, Barnsbury-road, Miss Vilette, aged 82. The lady is believed to have been the last survivor of the actors in the Lord George Gordon Riots in 1780.

THE TRIAL OF EARL 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 demeanor 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.

1853; in 1858, 6,606; in 1859, 10,184. Epidemics of diphtheria are clearly described in the 17th century by Italian and Spanish writers, and its frequent association with scarlatina justifies the inference that the diphtheria, its materies morbi, in some modification of scarlatina. 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 MAN WITH A MISSION.—At the Marylebone Police Court on Thursday, a man who was frequently brought up at this court for defacing walls and hoarding by chalking verses from scripture on them, also other sentences satirical upon our statesmen and country, was placed at the bar charged with defacing a wall in Little Albany-street, by writing upon it with chalk. Prisoner's 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).

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.

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Sheffield, August 13, 1861. Correspondent of Dublin Telegraph.

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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 society.—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 loathe, to execrate, and to condemn 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 gentleman 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 society, and the greatest probability of being assassinated 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.

GAZZI "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 to continue his diversions in a "liberated Italy." Poor John Bull, with all his intelligence 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 his foreign, flattering tongue into the ears of a duped audience as well as its pockets. 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 scum of Europe. It is much easier for the Garzatti, the Achillis, and the Chiquitos 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 in" to Garzatti's "mill," or rather his pockets. Indeed, Mr. Editor, I think, if I could calculate all the money that is annually earned on the system of abusing the poor Pope in England, it would exceed the income of any one of her manufacturing trades, and who can blame those 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 element of English generosity exceeds all others put together. What a pity that a few 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 contrivances to Popery going over to France, Spain, Austria, or Italy, to impose upon millions of Catholics there "pecuniary aid" to supererogate English Protestants, or rather to fish it for their own personal use, nor would the Catholics of those countries (as inferior in knowledge of course to Englishmen) allow themselves to be gulled by such crafty money-hunters as Garzatti, for it is quite evident that it is his own pockets that he wants to reform, and not the Popery of the Italian people.—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 future 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 convicted that in a few years their Church would be self-supporting." The wonder is, how a people, so delighted with novelty, can sit patiently to listen to this repetition of Italian oratory and Garzatti 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 bestow a "copper" on the last remains of our military 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 Joanna Southcote to announce him.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, P. O'Rourke.

Sheffield, August 13, 1861. Correspondent of Dublin Telegraph.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Yesterday, p.m., two or three cars of the train containing a detachment of the 1st 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 hastened 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 Creek near the Potomac. The Confederates are surveying another hill, intending to fortify it. Two new fortifications are being erected at Baltimore.