

EMIGRATION.—85,603 emigrants left the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are government officers in the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1851. This is at the rate of 930 a day; 6,510 a week. 13,963 sailed from English ports—namely, 10,062 from Liverpool, 2,799 from Plymouth, and 51,401 from Liverpool. Many of the Irish emigrants are returned at Liverpool. Of the total number 68,960 emigrants sailed to the United States, 9,266 to British North America, 6,097 to the Australian colonies, and 1,278 to other places. The emigration has hitherto been greater in 1851 than in the corresponding quarters of 1850.

EMIGRATION.—The number of the people who pass through this town daily, on their way to America, is indeed surprising, and proves that the tide of Emigration is yet vastly on the increase. On Tuesday not less than 50 well-dressed and comfortable-looking persons of the farming classes, left by the railway despatch for the New World. They were chiefly from the county Leitrim. The small farmers in the county are disposing of their crops secretly, and Rosecommon are emigrating in parties. In fact the self-expatriation of the people is unabated, and it is impossible to say when or where it will cease.—*Athlone Sentinel*.

EMIGRATION.—On Friday morning the Victory and William Penn steamers left for Liverpool, both literally crowded with passengers en route to America. The Victory had one hundred and fifty on board, and the Penn two hundred and sixty.—*Waterford Mail*.

About 175 Irish emigrants had arrived in Fern, according to last accounts, and had entered into engagements for seven years.

QUEK WORK.—John Mitchell was discovered on the morning of the 17th ult., in the garden of the Rev. Martin Flynn, P.P. (Trinity Without), by the watchman, with a quantity of vegetables in his possession. Previous to his being found in the garden, he entered the house of a poor man on the Gallows-road, whose brogues and a bag of meal he stole. The property was found on his person by Constable Barrett, who conveyed him before Mr. Tabiteau, when that gentleman sent him to the tender mercy of Mr. Bessonnet, under charge of burglary, who transported him for ten years. All this was the work of one day.—*Waterford News*.

In our publication of Saturday (Oct 23) last we were enabled to state that the government intended to postpone the collection of the consolidated annuities in some of the more distressed unions, and that the Treasury minute arranging the details of the postponement had already arrived in Dublin. We publish that document to-day; and it will be found to amount substantially to what we stated in our last—namely, that no instalment of the annuity shall be demanded for the present year in any union in which rates to the amount of four shillings in the pound have been levied during the past twelve months.—*Dublin Freeman*.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY—THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.—The *Cork Reporter* publishes the following prospectus of the bill held out by the government to induce those who are preparing for the profession of the law to graduate in the Godless Colleges:—"The following privileges have been conferred on students in arts and law students of the Queen's Colleges, by an act of last session, for amending the several acts for the regulation of attorneys and solicitors (14 and 15 Victoria, c. 85), and by a recent resolution of the benchers of the Queen's Inns in Ireland. By the act referred to, those persons who are preparing for the profession of attorney or solicitor in Ireland can postpone the commencement of their apprenticeship, and the payment of the apprentice fee for two years, without loss of time in being admitted to the profession, by pursuing their education in the arts' classes in the Queen's Colleges, and obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Queen's University; the which degree can be obtained in three years from entrance in the college. Those preparing for the profession of attorney or solicitor in England, and who pursue their education in arts, so as to obtain the degree of A.B., in the Queen's University, have a privilege conferred on them similar to that enjoyed by graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. These persons who are preparing for the profession of attorney or solicitor in Ireland can postpone the commencement of their apprenticeship, and the payment of their apprentice fee for one year, without any loss of time in being admitted to the profession by attending the lectures, and passing the examination of the law professors of the Queen's Colleges for two years, either as matriculated or as non-matriculated student. Apprentices, by a similar attendance on the lectures and examinations of the law professors, either before, during, or subsequent to their apprenticeship, may be admitted on serving an apprenticeship of four years, instead of the usual one of five years. By the regulation of the benchers, those who are preparing for the profession of barrister can postpone the commencement of keeping terms at the Inns of Court, and the payment of the entrance fees for five terms, without loss of time in being admitted to the bar, by pursuing their studies in the arts' classes, and taking the degrees of A.B. in the Queen's University.

The Rector of Cong, Parson Moore, one of the itinerant champions of the "Irish Society," held forth before the Protestants of Nenagh, on Sunday, on the success which is reported to attend the efforts of the insidious speaker forcibly dwell on the claims of the "strabont" converts, and the cause he came there to support, he met, as we hear, very little practical sympathy, as the sinners were not only "few but far between," many very naturally thinking that these are not times for parting money without getting the *quid pro quo*.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE BY A BAILIFF.—On the night of Wednesday last, as a respectable farmer named James Collins, aged upwards of seventy years, was returning from Newcastle races, to his house near Newport, accompanied by his daughter, and some other female friends, whom he had in his car, a fellow named Mack, a bailiff, came up with them and demanded a seat on the car, which being refused, he commenced attacking Collins in a most savage manner with stones, inflicting two severe wounds on his head, from the effects of which he lies in a very precarious condition. A niece of Collins, who was in the car at the time, also received a severe injury on the knee during the occurrence. The perpetrator of this unmanly outrage has been arrested, and is now in custody.—*Nenagh Guardian*.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCHYARD.—A correspondent of the *Limerick and Clare Examiner* writes as follows:—"One of the most diabolical acts I believe ever committed in a Christian country, has been perpetrated in the churchyard of Castleconnell. I shall give you particulars.—On hearing that the Rev. Mr. Benson,

Protestant Minister of the parish, had two vile miscreants from Limerick rooting up the graves of the parishioners, whose ancestors had lain there for ages, I went to visit the churchyard yesterday, and found a number of graves torn up, and temporarily settled down again. These two wretches came the day before, unknown to any one, and had nine or ten coffins dug up, and their contents thrown over ground before they were seen. Information of the outrage having been given to the Rev. Mr. O'Leary, R. C. Curate, he immediately repaired to the spot, with a few of the parishioners, and put a stop to this desecration, and settled down the graves again in a temporary manner. On further enquiry I found that this had been done in order to make a gravel walk, nine feet wide, round the church, to be enclosed with a stone wall, and that Mr. Benson was to bring 100 policemen to enforce his mandate. Perhaps it would be better for him to be satisfied with £500 per year, paid him by the Catholic parishioners, by way of lites, extorted from them, and not to go so to wound their feelings by tearing up the bones of their forefathers, which, he may rest assured, they will resist to the last if necessary."

RIBBONISM AND ORANGEISM.—Our readers are aware that the constabulary of Belfast and its neighborhood have been, during the early part of this week, employed in hunting up and capturing Ribbonmen. We are no friends of secret associations, holding them to be the most dangerous weapon which the people could place in the hands of a hostile government, and we specially deprecate the cultivation of Ribbonism. We know its evils, its demoralising effects upon the people, the handle it supplies for that ceaseless vituperation with which they are assailed, while it renders them a prey to unprincipled ruffianism earning its bloody wages, first by corrupting, and then betraying. At the present crisis in Irish Catholic affairs we could deplore no greater evil than the existence of this system. We want our opposition to the government to be conducted on open, broad principles, the members of our Faith united by a bond that will not shun the light, but court examination; and we desire our people to be preserved from the hulk or convict ship, not to be victimised by government prosecutions. The greatest enemy we could have would be illegal associations. But we feel that another duty devolves upon the government of this country, if they would rise above the charge of partiality. Ribbonism is not the only illegal association in this country. It is simply the oilspring of another system, generated by its vices, and cultivated to crush its aggressions. It owes its existence to Orangeism; and while we have Orange balls and soirées, Orange Lodge meetings and associations, we will have Ribbonism. When we have the Orange assailants, we will have the Ribbon defender. Yet, though the Orange association is notoriously as illegal as the other, a system of secret signs and passwords, we never hear of active stipendiaries, or indefatigable sub-inspectors, or bribed informers, striving to bring to justice the Orange violators of the law. A lodge might sit in full uniform under the nose of a stipendiary without disturbing him, but a Ribbonman is government game—a Ribbon nest increased pay and patronage. It is no wonder the Catholic has little reliance upon the government. He sees the one party hunted down, and listens to the Orange orgies and the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory;" knows that a secret association flourishes next door to him, and feels that the government never interferes with its organisation. We demand the fair and honest application of the law to all secret societies, and we claim no sympathy for Ribbonism. The government can crush one and wink at another. Ribbonism will exist as long as Orangeism is tolerated. The one hangs on the other. The most effectual way to put down Ribbonism is to annihilate the Orange system.—*Belfast Vindicator*.

DEATH FROM STARVATION IN DUBLIN.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on yesterday (Friday, October 30), before Dr. Kirwan, on the body of a man whose name was ascertained to have been Thomas Esmond, and whose miserable death was clearly proved to have been caused, or at least precipitated, by absolute want of food, and exposure to cold and hardship.

A respectable jury of citizens having been collected and sworn, the coroner proceeded to examine witnesses, with the view of ascertaining the causes which led to the death of this unfortunate being.

Michael O'Grady, Esq., resident apothecary of Mercer's Hospital, having been sworn, deposed that about 12 o'clock that day he was called upon to attend upon the man, Thomas Esmond, now deceased, who was brought into the hospital in a dying state, having been found lying by some persons passing by upon the hospital steps. Mr. O'Grady stated that on seeing the deceased he at once recognised him, although fearfully emaciated, as a waiter who had been employed at a hotel in one of the streets at the south side of the city; when brought in and laid on a stretcher in the hospital hall, Mr. O'Grady examined the deceased, and found that he was at the time beyond all medical aid—in fact the man was dying, but judging from the frightfully attenuated aspect of the limbs, Mr. O'Grady had no hesitation in giving his opinion on oath that the deceased had sunk and perished under the pressure of long-continued hunger and privation, added to the exposure to the cold of the bitter night of the 23rd of October.

Dr. Butcher, surgeon-inspector of accidents for the month, corroborated the evidence given by Mr. O'Grady.

The jury, evidently impressed with feelings of deep horror, found an unanimous verdict to the effect:—"That the deceased, Thomas Esmond, had perished from absolute destruction of the vital powers, caused by protracted starvation and exposure to cold, and more particularly, by the sufferings of deceased on the bitterly cold night immediately preceding his death."

The *Ballyshannon Herald* says that Mr. Crawford, the eminent American sculptor, is a native of Ballyshannon, his mother being sister to Mr. Thomas Gibson, of that town, and that he was brought by his parents to the United States when three years old. His present age is about thirty-five.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Hawes has resigned his office as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon his appointment to that of Deputy Secretary at War, in place of the Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan, who retires after upwards of forty years' service. Mr. Hawes is succeeded in the Colonial Department by Mr. Frederick Peel.—*Globe*.

Circulars have been issued from the Home-office, in pursuance of a Parliamentary address, to all the town-clerks in the kingdom, requiring a return of all municipal electors within their respective boroughs.

It is now pretty freely circulated, that at the late Council only three members of Lord John Russell's Cabinet supported his new reform bill proposition. The other members were opposed to any new reform bill at all. This division in the Cabinet has caused great consternation.—*Morning Herald*.

We have hitherto refrained from alluding to the several reports which have been circulated regarding the long-expected brevet in the army; but we have now the pleasure of stating that we have every reason to believe that the boon of a general promotion will be granted upon the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the 9th November next.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Charles Dickens (Boz) is at present keeping his terms at the Middle Temple for the purpose of becoming a Barrister.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—It gives us great pleasure to know that the admiralty have decided on renewing the search for Sir John Franklin and his party in the ensuing spring.

THE PUSEVITE PARTY.—It is said that the prompt and decided tone of the Archbishop of Canterbury's monitions served on a large number of the Pusevite Clergymen in his grace's diocese has had the desired effect, and that the whole of the gentlemen alluded to have signified to his Grace their intention of discontinuing the practices objected to.—*Globe*.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE AND MAYNOOTH.—We (*Morning Advertiser*) are enabled to state that the committee of the Protestant Alliance, determined, at their last meeting, to commence forthwith a vigorous agitation for the repeal of the measure authorising the grant to Maynooth. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously adopted at the meeting which was presided over by a noble earl, and was attended by several distinguished laymen, and some of the most eminent Ministers of all Evangelical denominations. When the resolutions have been confirmed, arrangements will be made for holding a great general meeting, which, it is confidently expected, will prove the inauguration of one of the most exciting agitations of which we have had an example for a long time past.

THE YORKSHIRE PRISONS—SCANDALOUS INJUSTICE TO CATHOLIC PRISONERS.—In consequence of great inconvenience having been felt by the present regulations of the Yorkshire prisons in reference to the intercourse between Catholic prisoners and their spiritual directors, at the recent meeting of the magistrates at the East Riding at Beverley, Mr. Dearsley applied for leave to be given to the Rev. Mr. Brannagan to visit the House of Correction to administer spiritual counsel and advice to Catholic prisoners, the present regulations only permitting the Catholic Clergy to visit on the special application of some prisoner, which, as might be supposed, necessarily impeded many opportunities that might be taken to induce persons to attend to their religious duty. Immediately the application was made, and made in such courteous and proper terms, the Protestant Chaplain took the alarm, and protested against granting the required permission. The Chairman expressed his disapproval of the application, and used the old twaddle about Methodists, Unitarians, and others, being entitled to the same permission. In answer to which, Mr. Dearsley well replied that it was soon enough to meet these cases when such parties applied, the fact being notorious that these various sects are content to leave the prisoners generally to the care of the paid Chaplain. It is only the Catholic Priest whose anxiety to render unpaid services to unhappy inmates of goals is likely to annoy their worship. After some further remarks, the Rev. Mr. Hildyard, the paid Protestant Chaplain, endeavored to convey to the bench the impression that the application of the Catholic Priest was caused by two prisoners recently, though Catholics, having preferred Protestant instruction. The Rev. B. Brannagan, who occupied a seat on the attorney's bench, rose to ask permission to address the magistrates, who, in accordance, and in keeping with the general spirit that unhappily at this moment actuates most public bodies in this country, resolved that Mr. Brannagan be not heard, and that the permission solicited be refused.

FORCE OF CONSCIENCE.—The following letter from the Rev. M. Trappes, senior Catholic Priest in Hull, appears in the *Hull Advertiser*:—"Sir—As a lover of honesty and truth, you will, I am sure, have no objection to insert in your paper the following confession of a man whose recantation of the 'errors of Popery' found a place in your paper, and was widely circulated through it and other such means. Some few months ago Francis Reed, now residing in Garden-square, Sykes-street, of this town, was induced to renounce 'the errors of Popery,' in a small room in Charles-street, used as a chapel by the Rev. J. L. Milton, V.D.M., and his followers. The above Francis Reed is now on his sick bed, and sent, on the 15th of this month, for the Rev. J. Motler, my compeer, and begged to be again received into the Catholic Church, and admitted to a participation of its sacred rites; and made, on the 15th of the same month, the following declaration, in the presence of the Rev. J. Motler, and a legal professional gentleman, who was requested to accompany him, viz.:—"That he, Francis Reed, was obliged to them for calling, as he was desirous of saying that what he had done in becoming a Protestant was against his conscience; that he had never been easy in his mind since, and was like a Deist; that while he was a Catholic, attending his religious duties, he was happy." On being told by the gentleman accompanying Mr. Motler, that the only object of his visit was to know his real statements, and his honest convictions, for which he must account in the sight of God, he replied, "I know it is between God and myself, and it is nothing to any one else; but, lying here on a bed of sickness, I have reflected on what I have done, and I am heartily sorry for it, and hope, please God, to live and die a Catholic; that, in becoming a Protestant, I acted against my conscience, and I am ready to make any public retraction of what I have done, and thus repair the scandal which I have given."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, M. TRAPPES.—Jarratt-street, Hull, 23rd October, 1851."

Repeated investigations have taken place at Marlborough Street Police Office, respecting an extraordinary charge of embezzlement brought against Thomas Robert Mellish, manager, and James Douglas, clerk, to the Patent Silvering Glass Company in Berner's-street. They were finally examined on Tuesday. It is alleged that the company has been defrauded of £3,000. Witnesses showed how this was done. Mellish hired and paid the workmen; more was charged to the company than was really paid to the working people; and tradesmen's bills were altered, so that much larger sums were charged than were paid. Douglas admitted that he altered the figures in the bills. The fraud was discovered by a person who chanced to see

a larger amount entered in a book than he had received. Both the accused were committed for trial, but Mellish was admitted to bail.—*Spectator*.

A CRUEL DISAPPOINTMENT.—Among the numerous notable personages whose duties in London are now at an end, is a well-dressed, quiet-looking gentleman, who has daily promenaded the nave of the Crystal Palace, and may have been observed to look curiously at every individual whose nasal intonation gave the slightest indication that he came from the model republic. Nothing could be milder or more decidedly Saxon than this gentleman's appearance, and yet his placid countenance was a vision of terror to many adventurous, if not chivalrous spirits. The person to whom we allude is Mr. R. W. Bowyer, one of the chiefs of the New York police, and who was sent over here on a special mission to take care of the light-fingered gentry of the States, and to see that they were not imposed upon, in their anxiety to become acquainted with the wonders of the Crystal Palace. His presence, it is said, had the effect of keeping them away altogether. One of the most notorious, who had come over here on a professional tour, was met by Mr. Bowyer on Blackfriars' Bridge, and on being recognised, much to his surprise, by so old an acquaintance, begged hard to be allowed the privilege of a peep at the Exhibition, without the formality of recognition. The ambassador was, however, inexorable, and the *Chevalier d'Industrie* was obliged to forego his visit.

A woman at Chelsea, has narrowly escaped being placed in her coffin alive. Mrs. Benham had been under treatment for an internal disease for some time; she fell into a state of torpor on Saturday last, and through the three succeeding days she remained without signs of life—all thought her dead. On Tuesday afternoon a coffin arrived; but at that critical point signs of animation returned, and now the patient is gradually recovering.

TRANSPORTATION OF A FORTUNETELLER.—A woman, named Charlotte Morris, aged 39 years, was found guilty at the Southampton quarter sessions last week for having, on the 18th of July last, feloniously and unlawfully received 5s., the property of Isaac Blandford, well knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen, and further with inciting Maryanne Blandford to commit the same felony. The Recorder sentenced her to be transported for the term of fourteen years. The prisoner immediately fainted.

THE POISONING AT BATH.—The excitement already created by this case in the cities of Bath and Bristol has been much increased by the committal last night, on the coroner's warrant, in accordance with the verdict of the jury, of Mr. Thomas Crosby, solicitor, of Bristol, to take his trial at the next assizes for wilful murder.

INFANTICIDE.—At Bury in Suffolk, a young woman, Maria Stewart, is in prison for the murder of two children; a third illegitimate child is living. The wretched creature has confessed. The skeleton of the infant she first murdered has been dug up at a spot she pointed out; and the freshly-interred corpse of the second has also been found through her information. A terrible scene occurred when she was examined in her cell, where she lay in bed; she had hoped God would forgive her first murder if she were penitent; the second she feared he would not forgive; and in her terror, reason gave way. At one moment she thought she was assailing the father of the child, and at another imagined that she was clasping to her breast the murdered infant.—*Spectator*.

At Trent Bridge, near Nottingham, the body of an infant has been found on the abutment of a pier; the right arm and leg were tied together, and a piece of coal attached; the living child had been thrown from the bridge, a height of fifty feet, and its brains were dashed out.—*ib.*

ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPRESSION OF DRUNKENNESS.—ENGLISH GENEROSITY.—Those visiting London, even at its late most crowded times, must have been struck with the civility, order, and temperance which has characterised the vast masses; and, returning again to Scotland, they might scarcely leave the railway termini without being made painfully aware of the changed character of the people,—rudeness, cursing and intoxication. If they extended their trip to Paris, the contrast would prove still more striking,—there all politeness, respectability and sobriety,—here, such a state of things as to extort the humiliating confession that the infidelity and Romanism of France have, in this respect, the advantage over Protestant Scotland. That is to be attributed to the intemperance of the lower classes; at all times a huge social evil, but of late years lamentably on the increase. As to the cure, a greater variety of opinion exists; but all agree that it is high time some decided and general effort were made to check the plague. One agency, of no small importance, as our readers are aware, has lately been established, namely, "The Scottish Association for Suppressing Drunkenness." The machinery of this excellent Institution, we learn, is now complete, and we may expect its operations to be prosecuted with increased vigour now that a debt necessarily incurred, which threatened to retard its progress has just been removed in a very gratifying way. An English gentleman, whose name we are not permitted to mention, lately called at the office of the Association, in York Place, had several interviews with the Treasurer and Clerk, examined minutely the state of the accounts as the state of management, and having satisfied himself of the soundness of the Institution, at once discharged the whole existing debt, amounting to £210. This is a noble instance of true generosity which may well put Scotchmen to the blush. Will not they "go and do likewise?" If one Englishman, for the cure of Scottish Drunkenness, give £210, what will the whole of Scotland give for the same object.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

A distinguished Protestant has recently presented to the Royal Society of Edinburgh the following statistics:—

"1st. Homicide is at least four times more frequent in Great Britain in times of peace, than in France when that country is convulsed by revolution.

"2d. The number of murders is twice as great, and robberies are seven times more frequent in Great Britain than in France.

"3d. Arson is a little more rare.

"4th. But the number of thefts brought to the notice of the Courts or Police authorities, are as five to one.

"5th. There are nine times as many criminal convictions in Great Britain, and three times as many executions. This is said without regard to the relative population of the two countries.

"So Catholic France, in spite of the successive revolutions of the past sixty years, is far more moral than Protestant England, which, during that time has enjoyed profound domestic peace."