

EMIGRATION REPORT.—The following extracts of interest are taken from the report of the Colonial and Emigration Commissioners:—The emigration has been latterly carried on so far as the Irish are concerned, almost entirely, if not quite wholly, by remittances from those who have previously emigrated: The accounts returned to us as remitted or prepaid for passages to America were:—

1848 upwards of £460,000
1849 510,000
1850 957,000
1851 990,000
1852 1,401,000
1853 1,439,000

We need scarcely repeat that these accounts show only the sums remitted through the principal banks and mercantile houses, and that we have no means of ascertaining the amount (probably very large) sent home through private channels.

We have reason to believe that considerable sums are likewise now sent home from Australia, and not from Irish emigrants only, but also from English and Scotch; but we have not the means of affording any specific information on this point.

The total emigration of 1853 was 322,937, and it fell short of the emigration of 1852 to the extent of 35,827, or more than one-tenth. Of this decrease 26,480 is in the emigration to the Australian colonies, and 13,376 in that to the United States. In the emigration to British North America there is a small increase.

In respect to the falling off in the emigration to America, we are disposed to attribute it to a decrease in the number of Irish who have emigrated during the past year. We estimated the Irish emigration of the four years ending with 1852 at—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of emigrants. 1849: 218,642; 1850: 213,649; 1851: 254,537; 1852: 224,997.

The additional resources placed at the command of this department enable us now to ascertain with greater accuracy the actual numbers of Irish who emigrate, and the returns for 1853 show that the whole number returned as Irish was 192,609, to which has to be added a proportion of 20,349 whose birthplace is not described. Assuming that one third of these 'not described' emigrants are to be assigned to Ireland, the total number of Irish who emigrated during 1853 may be estimated at 199,392.

CONFESSION OF THREE MURDERS.—David Shaw, a soldier of the 92nd depot, at present stationed in Belfast, has confessed himself to be a murderer on three different occasions in the city of Troy, U. S. One of the victims it is stated, was an Italian boy, named Antonia, an organ player, and the others an aged couple. Shaw, who is a native of America, and about whose statement there is a good deal of mystery is at present in the jail of Belfast, undergoing the award of a court-martial.—Banner of Ulster.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Feast of St. Michael's was celebrated in London with great solemnity; as the fourth anniversary of the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy of England, and the restoration of that country to the rank of a Christian and Catholic kingdom, which she lost in the great apostasy of the XVI. century.

DEATH OF LORD DENMAN.—We (Globe) have to record the death of Thomas, Lord Denman, who so long and so worthily filled the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. The melancholy event took place on Friday last at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, and was occasioned by apoplexy. The noble lord was born on the 23rd of February, 1779.

Lord Dundonald has written a letter to the Times, declaring that Sir James Graham never offered the command of the Baltic fleet to him. He adds: I mentioned, however, to Sir James Graham, that if the attack on Sebastopol [the most desirable object of the war] failed to terminate the hostilities, I should hold myself in readiness to employ my secret plan on any naval enterprise, more especially if such were deemed practicable by the usual art of war.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is reported that the Prince of Wales is about entering upon the naval profession. The young Prince will, it is said, join the Royal Albert, launched a few weeks ago by the Queen.

The respectable, elderly gentleman in a horse-hair wig, and leg-of-mutton sleeves, who fancies he is Archbishop of Canterbury, and who has some thousands of solid reasons annually to sustain him in that lively freak of imagination, has received orders to prepare a form of thanksgiving for the present abundant harvest, the said form of thanksgiving to be used in all Protestant churches and chapels on Sunday, the 1st day of October.

PRIEST-HUNTING.—On Thursday afternoon, the final examination of the Rev. Thomas Tierney Ferguson, D.D., the officiating priest of St. Thomas's Catholic chapel in the Fulham fields, took place, who first appeared at the Hammersmith Police-court on Monday, the 28th ult., on a summons which charged him with having feloniously, knowingly, and willfully solemnised a marriage between a young woman named Hannah S. Steel, a Protestant, and Thomas Cokeley, a Catholic, in the absence of the registrar of marriages appointed for the district, contrary to the statute, &c. The Rev. Gentleman, was committed to stand his trial in October next, at the Central Criminal Court. He was admitted to bail in two sureties of £400 each and himself in £300.

RATHER COOL.—We last week recorded the escape of a prisoner from the custody of Police-constable Furminger, by jumping out of the train, while passing through the Lewes tunnel. The runaway contrived to effect his escape, and in spite of all the efforts made, has as yet avoided recapture. On Saturday week, however, tidings of his "whereabouts" reached the constable, in the shape of a small but heavy parcel sent from Croydon per rail. On the parcel being delivered, and, bid, for carriage having been duly paid, Mr. Furminger opened it with considerable curiosity; when he discovered a pair of handcuffs, with a police intimation from his runaway prisoner that he had, with many thanks, returned the "bracelets," which were "rather too small."—a matter, however, which he, the runaway, had, "no doubt they could make all right the next time they met." Poor Furminger's mortification at the receipt of this "cool" missive may be easily imagined.—Sussex Advertiser.

A correspondent of the Home Journal gives a fearful account of the plague, which he states to be raging in London. The plague which one hundred and fifty years ago, he says, was brought to London in a chest of clothes from Alexandria, and which carried off one half of the London population, has reappeared. The bones of bodies which were buried in pits where is now Argyle-street have been turned up in cutting a sewer, and thousand have died from their contact. The physicians state that it is the plague and not the cholera, which is at present ravaging London. Business is suffering terribly. Many stores in Regent street and elsewhere are closed, and tradesmen and indeed people of every class are flying in all directions.—Montreal Herald.

INQUEST TWENTY-SIX YEARS AFTER DEATH.—A most extraordinary occurrence has happened within the last few days at Redruth, in Cornwall. As long ago as the year 1828 a miner, named Williams, was working in the Permandrea mine, near Redruth, when he fell, together with his brother, into the shaft. His brother, after falling about 12 feet, contrived to stop his further descent, but the deceased fell further down, and a quantity of rubbish toppled down upon him. Though every exertion to recover the body was made for a period of two months, it could not be found, and the shaft was then closed over. In this state it remained till April last, when a company was formed to resume the working of the mine, and, in clearing one of the levels the other day, the body of the deceased was found, lying on its left side. It had not, blue coat, with metal buttons, a coarse woollen shirt and shoes and stockings. On its being brought to the surface, deceased's brother, who fell with him into the shaft, and who was then present, was so affected that his conduct for a while was like that of a madman. The jury returned a verdict of, "Accidental Death." The burial of the body was witnessed by upwards of 4,000 persons.

SUPERSTITION IN DEVONSHIRE.—An instance of the superstition which prevails the ignorant among our rural population in the west of England occurred at Northlew last week. Some gipsies having encamped in the neighborhood, one of the female members of the tribe ascertained from the wife of a farm labourer that she had a daughter in the last stage of consumption. The gipsy represented that the child had been bewitched, and that she could 'rule the spell,' which would effect a cure, for two sovereigns. The mother of the child cheerfully paid the money, but next day the wily gipsy returned it, and said it was not sufficient, but £20 more in gold would do it. The cottager's wife, in her native simplicity, went and borrowed £10 from a neighbor, and, with another 10 sovereigns she had in the house saved from her husband's earnings, added the £20 to the £20 already in the gipsy's hands. As soon as the money was paid, the alighted woman was bound over to secrecy by the gipsy, who mumbled out a few disjointed texts of Scripture, and left with the promise that the child would be cured on the following Friday, when an angel would appear and return the money. Since that time, however, it is needless to add, neither gipsy nor money had turned up, although the impoverished husband and the police have been daily on the look out for the gipsy impostor.—On Sunday last, another specimen of superstition was presented within the porch of the western door at Exeter Cathedral. As the congregation were leaving the church a decrepit old woman took up a position within the porch, bearing a begging petition, setting forth that she had been attacked by a paralytic seizure, and had been recommended by 'the wise woman' to get a penny each from 40 single men on leaving the church, and her infirmity would by this charm be banished for ever.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

The First Provincial Council of New York was opened in St. Patrick's Church, New York, on the 1st instant. The following address to his Irish hearers from the eloquent sermon of His Grace Archbishop Hughes is applicable to our people in Canada:—"You are denounced as being naïf on account of your religion, to enjoy the privileges of the country you inhabit. You are denounced because these principles of truth and religion which you profess are said to be adverse to the spirit and genius of the institutions of this country. The denunciations are such that even on the Sunday you can hardly pass from one portion of the city to another without coming within the reach of some living voice that is sustained in these denunciations, as if you had not the right to walk the public streets without being reduced to the necessity of bearing insult, to the stirring up of the proud spirit of men who take the model from the standard of liberty that exists in this country. Well, for that reason, the more necessity of charity the more necessity of patience, the more necessity for you to avoid everything offensive. Propagate among those whom you know, as a principle of religion, to avoid everything which can disturb the peace and order of society, or violate the laws of the country. It is not necessary for you at this day to enter into any defence. It is not requisite that you should begin to prove by syllogism that you are loyal citizens. The history of your creed, even in this country, is a proof of your loyalty. From the earliest period when Europeans settled here, your ancestors in the faith were of their numbers, and they took part in everything appertaining to the country's welfare and progress; and in proportion to their numbers they were found in the high places of legislation, and in the high places of judiciary. They were found in the cabinet, and they were found on the battle field, and on the floods of the ocean, fighting for their country. Let our enemies point to one that has ever disgraced the position which he occupied. Till they do that it is in vain for them to pretend to question the loyalty of men whose loyalty is not a mere affection of self-interest, but a principle. Who is that can trace the history of the Church, who will not see that this same charity which we have spoken of, and this same loyalty to which I now refer, have ever accompanied those who were in communion with the Church of God! Need I refer to the whole history of persecution to prove it? Under Pagan Rome for three hundred years, all the machinery of that vast empire was plied with cruelty to crush and extinguish the rising heresy of the Christian faith, and yet were Christians ever disloyal? Is there a single instance of their being disloyal? They understood better the nature of their religion—the religion of Him, who taught them this principle; that the first duty which man owes is to his God, and the second to his country. And his country is the land in which he was born, or if not, the land to which he pledges his solemn alle-

giance or oath. He is not free to be disloyal. It is of obligation to be loyal. It is the very principle of the Catholic Church that a man's family has a third claim upon him, the second claim being that of his country, and, if necessary, life itself. He knows but one country; he can recognize but one country; and therefore in the Catholic religion there is no such thing as the possibility of disloyalty to a land to which we owe our obligation. Need I refer to the last three hundred years' persecution under the British empire, during which time the same cry was kept up, and all who professed the Catholic faith were barred from honors, subject to fines, and their schools closed by supreme authority, so as to make them dark minded, and blind, and ignorant? And yet the reproach against them is that they were loyal, too loyal. Let us all then be prepared, if the day of trial should come, to bear with patience scoffs and taunts. Let us not be down-hearted if, when we are insulted by the living voice of public brawlers in the streets, the newspaper press which used to be, in the happier days of this government, the guardian of every man's rights, is no longer true to its high calling.

INDICTMENTS WHOLESALÉ.—THE MAYOR INCLUDED.—The late grand jury of the Court of General Sessions cannot be reproached with lack of industry.—Before their discharge on Saturday, they found true bills against one thousand one hundred and thirteen [1113] persons for selling intoxicating liquors without license. They also found two indictments against members of the board of excise, for granting license contrary to law. One of these two indictments is against his Honor Jacob A. Westervelt, Mayor of the city of New York, and Nathaniel Roe, one of the Councilmen of the Eighth Ward, for granting a liquor license to Mary McKnight of No. 88 Vanick street, the said McKnight not being a citizen of the United States, and being otherwise disqualified to receive a license. The other is also against the Mayor, and John Seeley, a Councilman of the Seventh Ward, for granting a liquor license to John Finney of No. 88 Cherry street, who is also alleged to be disqualified according to the statute. We believe that no one ascribes improper motives to the Mayor; if he has erred, it has doubtless been an error of judgment.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

PARTIES IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Potter has been elected Protestant Bishop of New York, in place of the late Bishop Wainwright. One of our American exchanges says, that this is considered by some as a triumph of the "Seward wing of the Church." This is a subdivision of Christianity which its numerous professors, we fancy, were a little unprepared for. So early as the time of the Apostles, there were those who were "of Paul," "of Apollos," and "of Cephas," and in these degenerate days we have sections named after distinguished reformers of the church; but it remained for the present era to furnish a distinction and a practical distinction, by the name of a political leader. Perhaps in process of time we shall have other equally well warranted distinction, and that we shall have the Baring and the Rothschild parties also in the church. It is such anomalies as these which foster in some minds the scorn of what is, notwithstanding, an age of progress.—Leader.

Rev. Henry J. Hudson, pastor of the Unitarian Society in Chelsea, delivered a discourse before his church and congregation recently, on Spiritualism, in which he maintained that the present manifestations are identical with those recorded in the Bible.—Christian Inquirer.

The Mormons continue to make great progress in Europe. All over England they are making converts, and the London Times thinks their religious services ought not to be protected by the laws. The British army in Turkey contains several branches of the Church. At Hamburg the authorities have prohibited their meetings. The Mormon emigration of next year to the United States will be large.—Ibid.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The American Celt publishes a draft of a contemplated law now under discussion in the "Know-Nothing" lodges of Pennsylvania, in which it is proposed to make it unlawful for any person, "not born within the limits of the United States of America," to hold, or exercise any public office—to exercise the business of Auctioneer, Officer of a Bank, Engineer, Clerk, or Pedlar; or to officiate as "Clergyman, Minister, Priest, Rabbi, Elder, Bishop, or other ecclesiastical or Church officer, without having first obtained from the Governor a license so to do;" or to travel from place to place without a passport, to be granted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The penalty for infraction of this law, to be, a fine of \$500, or imprisonment for one year, at the discretion of the Court.—The "repudiating" drab-coated gentility of Pennsylvania, not content with the immortality of infamy conferred upon them by the witty Sydney Smith, seem desirous of earning for themselves a niche in history as the asserters of the great principles of "Protestant Civil and Religious Liberty."

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—"The cry is still they come."—According to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy the total number of the arrivals during the year 1853 to the ports of the United States from other parts of the world was 400,777 persons; and of these 568,643 were aliens, and of them 208,024 were males and 160,619 were females—leaving the total passenger transit between this country and other parts of the world, for purposes of business and pleasure on the part of the citizens of this country, at 32,134. Ireland still furnished the majority during the last year, amounting to 162,481. Next in order is the German emigration, reaching 140,635 souls. England contributes 30,353, and France but 10,770. The prudent and industrious Scotchman, to whom the New World seems to offer so many inducements, sends only 5,613; and Switzerland 5,005, Sweden 2,862 and Spain 1,089. The other countries of Europe are reckoned by comparatively small numbers, and Greece sends only 12—enough, if all admit males, just to fill a jury box.

HOMeward Bound.—Six thousand emigrants since the first of August have sailed in ships of Roche, Ten Eyck, and Tapscott for the old country! This is but the beginning of a movement which will soon be felt throughout the whole country. We have personal knowledge of from twenty-five to thirty families leaving this city within the last six weeks, taking with them a large amount in gold—flying from the persecution with which Protestantism and infidelity embitter social life.—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

BEGGARY IN THE CAPITAL OF YANKEEDOM.—Five thousand loaves of bread are daily distributed to the poor in New York, at the expense of the city, exclusive of church allowances, and the vast sums expended by the Immigration Society, and the other benevolent societies of the city—eight in number notwithstanding all this, the Rev. Mr. Caylor whose information is derived from personal observations, tells us that no less than eighteen thousand people in the city live under ground in cellars, vaults, and holes. This Rev. gentleman records one instance where in a single apartment, or den, one hundred individuals—outcast wretches—indiscriminately lie huddled together every night, what an assemblage of human wretchedness and depravity must be here in this single room!—Ah! Jonathan, Jonathan; these are sad facts.—Montreal Sun.

MATRIMONIAL FIDELITY.—Matilda, wife of Thomas H. Saintclair, near Wilkesboro', N.C., eloped with B. A. Lawrence, a tanner by trade, and sometimes a teacher of sacred music. Saintclair was lying sick in the house when she left. A wife capable of leaving her husband under such circumstances probably deprives him of nothing but a curse.—N. Y. paper.

LIQUOR LAW.—Twenty-six barrels of Liquor were recently seized by the Marshal at Bangor, Me., from one establishment. The dealer has been out of spirits ever since.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.—About four hours elapsed betwixt the collision and the sinking of this unfortunate vessel. At first, it was not thought that the Arctic had received any dangerous injuries, and the attention of her Captain was devoted to the other vessel, the Vista, whose starboard bow was a complete wreck. Soon, however, it was found that the Arctic was making water fast, through several holes knocked in her starboard bow, and that the leak was gaining so rapidly that the ship must soon go down. The Captain ordered the boats to be launched, and commencing constructing a raft with spare spars and casks, using every means in his power to save his crew and passengers. But alas! a disgraceful panic amongst almost all on board took place. The crew, mindful only of their own safety, rushed to the boats and left the women and children to take care of themselves. About 4 p.m. the Arctic went down stern foremost whilst from sea to sky rose the wild shout of agony. All the women and children perished, whilst many of the crew were saved in the boats. Well may an American journalist contrast the loss of the Arctic with that of the British steamer Birkenhead where the women and children were all saved; but the men perished like men, dying, as British soldiers and sailors should die—at their posts, and in the execution of their duty. We copy from the American papers the following details, as given by the survivors.—"When it was discovered," says one "that the vessel was sinking all order and discipline ceased on board."

Another account says:—"Captain Luce comported himself, under the terrible circumstances, with a calmness and intrepidity which deserved a better fate. No thought of self for a moment intervened to wean away his cares from his passengers. Alas, how fruitless were all these cares and exertions. Three or four hours were spent in constructing a raft, and yet it was the means of preserving but a single life. Had his officers and men stood by him to the last, the result might not have been so deplorable. But they did not. Yielding to the natural impulse of self-preservation, they ignored their duty to their commander, and, thinking only of their own safety, they took to the boats, abandoning the vessel, and the hundreds of helpless beings who thronged her deck. It is hard to find fault with men for yielding to that strongest impulse of humanity; and yet when their conduct is contrasted with the self-sacrificing nobility of soul which characterized the recent wreck of a British troop ship on the coast of Africa—when every woman and child on board was passed into the boats and saved, the men remaining to meet their death with unquailing firmness—we say when that heroic incident is remembered and contrasted with the spirit of selfishness which prevailed among the crew of the Arctic, men will be apt to denounce the latter as unworthy and dishonorable.—Officers, engineers, sailors, firemen and waiters, had a monopoly of safety; while the gallant captain alone refused to desert his post, and remained to share the fate of his vessel and of the hundreds of noble hearts whose last throbs beat upon her submerged deck. Mr. Dorian was the only one of the officers and sailing hands of the ship that remained with the captain up to the last fearful moment. The others had left the ship long before. He was engaged up to that time constructing the raft, assisted by many of the passengers.—Mr. Dorian himself had no idea of self-preservation when he stepped into the boat and had the painter cut loose. It was a necessary act in the discharge of his duty, and to save the lives of others. But his own life was saved by it. While he was still within some twenty yards of the vessel, she disappeared from his sight, sinking by the stern, at an angle of about twenty-five degrees. Not a single soul of the hundreds then on board, was seen alive after the vessel sunk. Still it is not impossible, he says, that some one or more may have saved themselves, by clinging to water barrels, spars, and other floating substances that were washed together in expectancy of that terrible moment.

The further incidents connected with the rescue of this last boat by the bark Huron, and the transfer of eighteen of its 31 occupants to the ship Lebanon, have been already fully detailed in the statement of Mr. Burns. At least Mr. Dorian had nothing to add to that narrative. He is as modest as he is proved to be intrepid, and rather avoided than volunteered the narration of anything which reflected credit upon himself.

He spoke highly as to the calmness, courage and self-possession evinced by the passengers. Even the ladies exhibited the most admirable coolness, and stared death in the face with a heroism which should have put to the blush the men who deserted and left them to their fate. He thinks that there cannot have been more than from thirty to forty passengers saved.

"The Arctic had six boats. The first boat was lowered with the chief mate, boatswain, and three men; this boat was lowered to ascertain the condition of the other steamer, and was left behind when we found we were sinking; she is probably safe. Two of the quarter boats were taken by the second and fourth officers and crew; another boat was taken by the engineers, and was supplied with provisions, water, &c.; there were only eight or nine in this boat, and they would not permit any one else to come on board, although the boat was not full. I heard that revolvers were threatened to be used on this occasion!"