

I have several times crossed this fatal spot since the capture of the place, and each time with increased wonder how a single man or whole stormers could have escaped the tornado of grape and canister which such an armament could send forth. Scarcely a foot of surface is there which a gun did not sweep, and when I add that the enemy had time to fire three rounds from every piece, from the first issue of our men from the shelter of our own parapet till their arrival at the broad ditch where so many have since found a grave, I am disposed to think that most of your readers will share in my surprise. Inevitably repulsed, then, as they were, our shattered companies were compelled to fall back on the trench which they had left; and to regain this, they had to pass through the same terrible storm of fire as before. Had they, indeed, been properly supported, this second ordeal would have been spared them; and, in spite of all its grape and canister, the Redan would, without doubt, have been our own. To every attempt at repeating the attack the same formidable front was shown; and cut up as they had been in their first essay, it was not to be wondered at that our young troops, many of whom were under direct fire for the first time, shrunk from a second exposure to the desolating storm.

Such, then, is a brief statement of the relative difficulties of the two attacks on the Redan and the Malakoff; and, bearing in mind those facts, few, I am inclined to believe, will consider that the French have much ground for boasting, as compared with ourselves. That they fought and conquered bravely, I would be the last to deny; but that they would have succeeded, with the same numerical strength as our own, against the Redan, no impartial and intelligent man could believe. In proof of this, and rather more, I may add mention of their failure before the Little Redan, after the occupation of the Malakoff. The six or eight guns of this work had continued effective throughout the bombardment; and when our allies, after their dashing capture of the larger redoubt, passed on to attempt the seizure of the minor batteries on its proper left, they were received with close and well-directed discharges of grape, which speedily checked their impetuous and confident advance. Three several times did they repeat the attempt; but they were as often driven back with heavy loss, and finally abandoned the effort. During the night, when the Redan itself was blown up, the works in Careening Bay shared a similar fate, and were entered without a blow in the morning.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, 24th ult., the Archbishop of Dublin laid the foundation stone of a new hospital for the Sisters of Mercy, in Dublin. It is to be provided with 500 beds for the sick poor of all denominations, and will be supported solely by voluntary contributions.

The election of a successor to the late Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns took place on Tuesday, when the choice of the diocesan parish priests fell by a large majority on the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Carlow College.

A new Catholic Chapel is going to be erected in the parish of St. John's, and another in St. Mary's parish, Limerick.

We have it upon authority that the Rev. P. Riordan, of SS. Peter and Paul's, Cork, proceeds immediately on the perilous mission of Chaplain to the Crimea.—Reporter.

A remarkable conversion to the Catholic faith took place at Merchant's quay, Limerick, on the night of Saturday, (5th ult.) in the person of Mr. Reed, the experienced gunmaker. He had been laboring under illness for some days, and upon the night of Saturday, soon after midnight, he called his wife and requested she would bring him a Catholic clergyman—the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, of St. Mary's, whom he named. However reluctant to disturb the clergyman at that unusual hour, the excellent woman complied with the entreaty of her husband, and went to the residence of the clergyman, who acceded to the call, and remained with Mr. Reed until an advanced hour in the morning, leaving him in a state of mental peace and resignation that, it may be hoped, will conduce to his restoration, if God wills his recovery.—Munster News. [Mr. Reed has since died.]

DUES OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.—It is currently reported that the joint effects of war prices and the pressure of increased taxation are severely felt by the Catholic clergy in Dublin and other large towns. The middle classes, it is well known, are the largest contributors to the dues of the parish clergymen; but for some months past great complaints are made of the falling off of the Sunday collections in all the metropolitan chapels, owing, it is said, to the inability, from the causes above mentioned, of shopkeepers and tradespeople to contribute according to their accustomed liberality. In the rural districts, at all events, the complaint cannot hold good, as the farmers were rarely, if ever, in a better position to meet the ordinary demands for the support of the priesthood.

LORD STANLEY IN TIPPERARY.—The son and heir of the Earl of Derby has just made his first public appearance before an Irish audience, and the impression created by his debut has been highly favorable. On Thursday, the 20th, his lordship attended the meeting of the Agricultural Society of Tipperary Union, and on the same evening presided at the dinner of the association. His lordship's speech upon the occasion does not altogether satisfy the popular press, strong objections being taken to his declaration of hostility to small holdings of land, as inconsistent with the progress of agricultural prosperity. On the other hand, approval is accorded to other portions of the speech, such as his adoption of the celebrated maxim respecting the rights and duties of property, as well as his vindication of the zeal and industry of the general body of the hard-working Irish peasantry.—The Vindicator contains an ample report of the day's proceedings, all of which, under the auspices of the noble lord, passed off with more than ordinary eclat.

The Waterford News reports that an agreement between certain Irish railway companies and the great companies in England, for the purpose of putting steam-boats to ply between Waterford and Millford, is about to be signed and perfected.

The late assizes proved that the County of Louth one of the most peaceful districts in Ireland, yet it is all one of the "declared" districts, that is, one of those counties declared to be in a disturbed state, and requiring extraordinary measures for the suppression of crime. This is not creditable either to the Government or the other parties concerned.—Newry Examiner.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.—A Colonel in the British army, writes as follows, to the Editor of the Tipperary Leader:—"It is clear that England's oppression of Ireland, and her hatred of her cherished religion, will never relent—that the two countries can never be one nation; and, seeing this, it is amazing there should be any deserters from the National ranks—that all men should not persevere in a struggle for liberty to manage their own affairs through a native parliament. In my judgment an agitation for this object should have precedence of all others. Duffly lying when his country most requires his services! Much is due to his children—but more to his country."

MINISTERS' MONEY.—An important debate upon the subject of Minister's Money, took place at a late meeting of the Waterford Corporation, the result being the almost unanimous adoption of a resolution against the obnoxious impost. Messrs. Lalor, Slaney, Clarke, and Phelan were appointed as a committee to communicate with the other corporate towns in reference to the most advisable course to take, in order to resist the payment of minister's money. A communication was received from Sir John Gordon, Mayor of Cork, asking for the co-operation of Waterford, in resisting the collection of the tax.

NATIONAL REJOICINGS AND ORANGEISM.—A correspondent of the Ulsterman writes:—"The rejoicings at Portadown on Thursday last were truly enthusiastic, and, while they exhibited the loyalty and heartfelt satisfaction of the Catholics (who illuminated their houses in the most splendid manner), it also displayed in vivid colours the latent spirit that animates the low Orange faction in this country. The members of the midnight gang, anxious to seize an opportunity for having a night with the drums through town, came running into Portadown at an early hour in the evening, with about eighteen drums and some fife brought from the lodge-rooms for the occasion. As they came through Edenderry they played 'Croppies Lie Down,' but this being judged rather premature was checked by the more prudent of the fraternity. The Orange gathering entered the town, and paraded through the streets, beating their drums and playing 'God Save the Queen,' and other tunes. The people assembled were in good humor, and carefully avoided giving offence; and the Orange party unmolested pursued their amusements till a late hour. When the respectable inhabitants and people were quitting, the Orange spirit, which had hitherto been passive, began to display itself like a sudden eruption of Vesuvius; and some of the townspeople spoke to them in the most conciliatory manner, and urged on them the impropriety of giving vent to any party feeling on occasions like the present. Mr. William Paul, a highly-respectable gentleman, followed them down the street, and while he represented in glowing terms to them how much the country was indebted to Catholic valor for the success in the Crimea, he endeavored to exact a promise from them that they would go home without playing party tunes. The party promised compliance with his wishes, but he had hardly turned his back when the drums and fife struck up 'Croppies Lie Down,' and they began roaring in the most outrageous manner, 'To Hell with the Pope,' 'To Hell with the Priest,' 'Down with Popery,' and then left the town yelling like demons. Here is a specimen of the spirit which animates the orange faction, with which this country has been so long cursed. Those despicable portnozes who, if a foreign enemy was on our soil, would, like their brutal and cowardly fathers in '98, be the first to fly from danger, forgot, in the ebullitions of their malignant hearts, that it was Catholic, French, and Irish valor that won Sebastopol; and, had the contest been left alone to the 'Protestant Boys,' Sebastopol would be yet standing in bold defiance to the might of England. We see clearly how impossible it is to conciliate the brutal Orange faction. Like the fell hyena, they will turn on their benefactors, and kindness is only lost on their stubborn souls. It is a disgrace to any government to allow the faction to exist. The lodges—those pestiferous hotbeds of faction—should be broken up, and the members driven out of the country. Never till then will there be peace in Ireland."

Upon the news of the capture of Sebastopol being brought to Carne, the seat of the Pallisers in this county, the house was covered with bunting, in honor of their glorious French relative.—Guardian.

The town of Ennis was illuminated for the fall of Sebastopol, and the band of the Longford Rifles played through the streets after the inhabitants had lighted up their windows.

The only demonstration of rejoicing made in Cork, consequent upon the fall of Sebastopol, was the hawking of a blazing tar barrel through the streets.

The proposition made in the North Dublin Board of Guardians to give the paupers a meat dinner in honor of the fall of Sebastopol has been negatived by a large conservative majority.

The Kerry Militia have given 100 volunteers to the line since they arrived at Butevant from Tralee.

THE OLD LEAVEN.—A Limerick man, who is one of the County Militia Force, at the Curragh, has written to a friend at home to say, that "The Orangemen and Catholics are fighting with one another every day; but is all in vain;"—and his explanation is in these words—"They are not able for us, we can hunt them into their huts, officers and all." The camp, he says, is as large as the City of Limerick.

In speaking of the Irish officers who were killed and wounded in the attack on the Redan, we omitted to mention the name of Lieutenant Colonel Cuddy, of the 55th, a brave and able officer, who had served for many years with distinction in various parts of the globe. He was, we believe, a native of Coleraine. Irish officers as well as Irish troops, who compose very nearly one-half of the British forces in the Crimea, have been prominently distinguished during the present war; and we have no doubt that, in addition, to those we have particularized, many other Irish officers, with whose names we are not familiar, are to be found amongst the list of sufferers on the occasion of the last great assault.—Derry Sentinel.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN THE NORTH.—Three Mormon preachers, named Scott, Ferguson, and Macalister, fresh from the Salt Lake city, are at present in Bellast, daily engaged in propagating their peculiar doctrines.

STATE OF TIPPERARY.—When Tipperary was in a disturbed state an extra police force of 75 men was quartered upon the ratepayers of the south riding of the county, and now that agrarian outrages have become as rare as in parts of Ireland having a high character, the Government is asked to withdraw their expensive guardians.

THE NEW 'SOCIAL REVOLUTIONS'—The great grievance of Ireland just now is the scarcity of manual labor, and the consequent social revolution in the standard of wages, hitherto deemed a sufficient compensation for a fair day's work by the Irish peasant laborer. A Galway paper (the Vindicator) remarks:—"Between the field of war and the fields of corn, men in Ireland are looking up in the market. An Irishman is at last of some value in his own country. The economists who talked of a surplus population are now dumb and out of all conceit with their miserable theories. We begin to understand that the wealth of a country lies in its population, and not in any amount of inert matter. The quickening spirit lies in the sweat of mowers and reapers. Who is to serve in the militia—who is to cut the corn and dig the potatoes? The spirit of our laws exiled the population; now we feel the reaction. We drove our laborers to the valleys of the Mississippi; they are worth any money now on the banks of the Shannon. A Limerick paper tells us that mowers in Pallasgreen are demanding 6s 8d a-day. This is really a revolution in the labor market. In Galway our terms have not gone up to so extravagant a length. We have not heard of anything higher than 2s a-day, with diet; but the want of men, even at this comparatively high rate, is perceptibly felt in all directions."

We have it from the best authority that Lord Lucan, in setting the extensive farm of Cloonagashel, made it a point with the parties who took it to employ men who heretofore were in the employment of his lordship, and to have no Scotch colony.—Mayo Telegraph.

The first sod of the new line of railway between Killarney and Tralee was turned on Wednesday, 19th September, by the Earl of Carlisle. The district through which the railway will run is one of the most remote in the country, and has been hitherto almost inaccessible for passenger and general traffic on an extensive scale. The new line will open up this whole section of the country and will, no doubt, be a means of developing and bringing to maturity the great resources of this portion of the south-west of Ireland. Tralee—the county town of Kerry—is one of the most rising in the south-west, containing a population of 10,000 persons amongst whom are some of the most enterprising and successful exporters of provisions in Ireland. The line of railroad, which will be 22 miles in length, will pass close to the town of Castleisland, and will also afford accommodation to the towns of Castlemaine and Miltoon. The capital, which is to be raised in £10 shares, has been principally contributed, by the parties locally interested, in its formation and ultimate prosperity, they having already subscribed £30,000. The Killarney Junction Company have also the power, under the Tralee act, of subscribing largely towards it. The Earl of Kenmare, who is one of the principal proprietors in Kerry, and through whose estate the line passes for eleven miles, has, in the most munificent manner, presented the land through which it runs to the company free of expense.

For several years past Ireland has not produced such a harvest of corn and potatoes as the country is now blessed with. The potatoes hold out well, notwithstanding a blight upon the leaves. One of the best signs of the confidence the people feel in the soundness of this crop is that there is no rush for sale into the markets.—Limerick Chronicle.

THE 'TIMES' ON IRISH AFFAIRS.—The London Times, the great enemy of Ireland, and every thing connected with Ireland, is astonished at the tranquility and prosperity which has followed the partial cessation of Protestant misrule:—"It is surprising, and not a little calculated to inspire hope for other countries, to find how soon a cessation of real grievances has been followed by contentment, industry, and well-being. It is only a quarter of a century since religious equality was established in Ireland; but a few years have elapsed since the land began to pass from bankrupt owners to those who could really enjoy the possession and fulfil the duties of property. During this period political agitation and natural calamities have tended to retard and embitter the population, yet within a term short even to human life the face of the country and the impulses of its people seem completely changed. It is generally supposed that the Scotch are a laborious and frugal race, while the Irishman is conspicuous for idleness, want of thrift, and aversion to tranquil pursuits. Yet the improvement of Ireland since the days of her deepest calamity has been much more rapid than that of Scotland after Jacobite agitation was at an end. Making every allowance for the political apathy which is the result of a reaction from incessant meetings and their unmeaning harangues, and admitting that the departure of a fifth of the people has rendered life easy and land cheap, yet it cannot be doubted that the quiet and content of the peasantry are now not merely negative, but arise from a perception that the Government they live under is at length a just one, and that they may in their own country, and with their new institutions, look for prosperity, if they will seek it by honest labour. It may well be said that the Irishman has improved every country but his own. The American has constructed his railways, which carry civilization far into the western forests, mainly by Irish labor, and, though the new comers often prove turbulent and troublesome, they have never been accused of unwillingness to work. How much of the hardest toil in our great towns falls to the lot of Irishmen is well known. In every seat of industry there is a quarter where a colony from the sister island lives unbrifely and careless, but far from idle. The distant dependencies of England are also assuming a new aspect from the toil of Irish emigrants. Even Australia has her portion of these hardy exiles, who perform with ease the work that the Saxon himself will shrink from. It has often been asked why they are idle and reckless in their own country? The question, we are willing to believe refers to a past period, and will now be seldom heard. The answer would involve a recurrence to many things that are best forgotten, and the discussion is now unnecessary. Irishmen are beginning to work in Ireland as elsewhere; the proprietor and employer seem sensible of their own duties, the pulpit has begun to preach charity without special exceptions; and the platform is used for other purposes than denunciation."

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—There are now, it appears only 452 paupers receiving relief in the union of Athlone. Some few years since there were upwards of 6,000, and the rates on some electoral divisions amounted to 8s and 9s in the pound. The highest rate on any electoral division of the union for the next 12 months will be 2s 9d, and some are as low as 4d.

At no antecedent period were there so few paupers as at present in Dundalk Union. The number does not exceed 260.

EMIGRATION.—One of the Galway papers mentions that the stream of emigration from that district has subsided, at least temporarily. Preparations for departure, however, are being made by many of the peasantry, who, it seems, speculate on being enabled to defray the cost of their passage out of the high wages they have been paid during the present harvest. In the neighborhood of Ballinasloe the scarcity of hands is still the subject of complaint, and numbers of the large proprietors are anxious to obtain them at an increased premium.

Emigration from the port of Limerick from the 1st January, 1855, to the 14th of September, 1855, ten ships, all to Quebec, from the 1st of January to the 14th of September, 1855, bringing 1,135 passengers; 41 ships do. same period, 1854, bringing 5,796 passengers. Decrease this year 4,661.

Typhus fever prevails in Nenagh, and the Union Guardians have applied for the operation of the Sanitary act.

SHARKS ON THE IRISH COAST.—The fishermen of the western coast declare that they have seen several of these monsters of the deep, on the coast of Achill Head and Clare Island. Last week a boat proceeding from Achill towards Newport, laden with turf, and having a crew of two men and one woman, was suddenly capsized, and the woman was drowned, the men having held on by the boat; the peasantry declare that the boat was upset by one of those Leviathans of the deep, and that the woman was carried off, a fact which her father positively affirms, as when drowning the woman exclaimed, "Tie my brother, or the fish will take him too."—Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Newman has subscribed £100 to the fund at present collecting to pay the costs of Cardinal Wiseman in the recent trial.

The Dean of Durham has drawn down a Sabbatarian's tempest upon his head, by making his appearance with Sir Benjamin Hall at Kew Gardens on a Sunday afternoon, while the Queen's band was playing for the 61,000 people that came to listen.

The London Times has an article severely censuring General Simpson, and demanding his recall, on account of mismanagement of the attack on the Redan, and adduces remarkable proofs of incompetency.

2000 men, belonging to the 1st battalion of grenadier guards, 2nd battalion of Coldstreams and 2nd battalion of the Scots fusilier guards, will proceed from London direct to the Crimea in the first week of October.

It was generally expected in official circles, that the embodiment of the militia throughout the United Kingdom would provide sufficient reinforcements for the regiments of the Line now engaged in active service against the enemy. To a certain extent that expectation has been fulfilled; but it has not all been so successful as was anticipated, which can only be accounted for by a disposition on the part of Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments to keep their own together and to go out with them on service to the Mediterranean, Canada, and other stations, whence regiments of the Line might be taken for service at the seat of war.—Chronicle.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY AND THE INCOME TAX.—Be the tax ever so bad, it is our duty to pay it, especially when we are put on our honour. Yet every Minister who has had to handle the subject has complained very bitterly that Schedule D does not yield what it ought to do. Yes, what it ought to do; that is the word. It is not merely that the yield is disappointing, as a field may disappoint the hopes of the farmer, and as the rick may yield more straw than grain, but there is evidently the breach of a moral obligation. Evidently the mercantile classes ought to pay more than they do. It is for their sake that finance has been reformed and trade emancipated; it is for their sake that Ministers have broken up their parties and incurred an evil name. It was under the protection of the income-tax that the tariff was equalised, lightened, and some hundreds of items struck from the list. It was for their sakes chiefly that food and materials of manufacture enjoy a sacred exemption. Nevertheless, they seem to like the income-tax as little as they did the custom-house duty, and to evade the one as they did the other. We boast that the days of smuggling are over. The reformed tariff has put an end to all that; very nearly, at least. Unhappily, the same virus shows itself in another form, and contraband, driven from the coast, takes refuge in the counting-house. The tradesman no longer runs a cargo of spirits, or silks, or tobacco, but drives his midnight voyage and his daring manoeuvres on the face of his books. It must be said that the returns of Schedule D tell a sad tale of commercial morality; nor can we wonder that the landowner, the farmer, the clergyman the fundholder, and the official should look with a Pharisaic contempt on the great publican class of merchants and tradesmen, who certainly are not paying the proper tithe on all they possess.—Times.

EMIGRATION.—At the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow Mr. Newmarch read a paper "On the Emigration of the last ten years from the United Kingdom, and from France and Germany. Five hundred thousand persons had emigrated annually during the last five years from Europe to America; of which 300,000 went from England, and 200,000 from Central Europe. The population of Great Britain had increased 300,000 during this period; so that the entire increase of our population from natural causes had emigrated."

SCOTLAND AS SHE IS.—We extract the following from a leader in the Glasgow Commonwealth of Thursday last:—"It is true? Scotland is thoughtful, religious, industrious, energetic, shrewd; as a nation, Scotland can read her Bible, her catechism, her newspaper but is not Scotland drunken? Edinburgh is the queen city of the earth; the tremendous energy that flows in the Clyde draws to the little kingdom the wealth of every clime; but what do you see on the Edinburgh streets and in the Glasgow police-office? It is a grand figure, that of Scotia, with the Bible in her hand, and the strength of the covenant on her brow; that figure may well bring the tear of pride to every Scotchman's eye; and was worthy to be placed in Burns to music; but do you remark that there is a quater whisky-bottle in her other hand; and that, ever and anon, she sluggers and swagers like a drunken bel-dame?"