

village of that name, and also the high road from that place to Sebastopol, to strike off to the south-east across the country, so as to reach the Balaklava road at or near a place called Klutor Mackenzie, or Mackenzie's Farm. The distance from one road to the other is about six miles as the crow flies; but the country is covered with a thick forest or jungle, through which the troops had to make their way by the compass as well as they could, though it was impracticable to the artillery of the light division, and in many places the men could scarcely see one another through the dense brushwood. Thus groping their way along, the first division took at first too southerly a direction, and arrived near the hill on which the Inkerman lights are erected; from this point they turned due east, and, after some hours of extraordinary exertion and difficulty, they reached Mackenzie's Farm—a name and locality singularly welcome to the Highland Brigade. As the Guards approached the border of the forest, firing was heard to the front, and, considering the state of confusion into which the whole army had been thrown by so difficult and irregular a march, their position might have become extremely critical, for, on clearing the forest, Lord Raglan's staff, with some batteries of artillery, found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division, said to amount to 15,000 men, on its march to Bakshiserai. No sooner, however, had our guns opened upon the enemy, who were wholly unprepared for such an attack, than they fled with precipitation, some in one direction and some in another, leaving in the hands of our army a few astonished prisoners and an immense quantity of carts, baggage, stores, and ammunition, which strewed the road for three miles.

After this adventure, which struck fresh terror into the ranks of the enemy, the army descended by a steep defile into the plains through which the river Tchernaya flows, and bivouacked that night upon its banks, after having been under arms fourteen hours, in a most difficult country, without roads, and almost without water. Nevertheless, it was here that Lieutenant Massey, of her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, volunteered to retrace his steps by night through the forest and across a country infested with Cossacks, to convey to Sir E. Lyons the order to bring round the fleet; and, so well was this extraordinary service performed, that Mr. Massey reached the fleet at four a.m., and before noon the *Agamemnon* was off the port of Balaklava. In the meantime the forces had reached that place by an easy march next morning; and although the old Genoese fort on the rock opened its fire and threw a shell among Lord Raglan's staff, the place surrendered as soon as the heights were occupied. We may here add that the position of Balaklava is considered by the highest military authorities in the army to be so strong that it can easily be rendered impregnable as long as it is held by our troops, and that it affords us a perfectly secure base of operations, under all circumstances whatever, with a fine port, a healthy climate, and a fertile country. The correspondent of the *Daily News* in the Crimea says that it was stated Prince Menschikoff had made an attempt on his own life when he found the allies had marched successfully on Balaklava.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**JESUIT MISSION IN WEST CLARE.**—The Jesuit Fathers Healy, O'Dwyer, Fortescue, and Lynch are holding a mission in Miltown, county Clare. As usual, the church is crowded from early morning until night, and people of all classes seem deeply swayed with the spirit of penance and prayer.

**CONVERSION.**—Matthew Young, Esq., of the Inland Department, General Post Office, Dublin, and son of Captain Young, R.N., renounced the errors of Protestantism, and received the Sacrament of Communion on Tuesday, at Dunmore, from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Flynn, P.P.—*Waterford News*.

Father Matthew's departure for Madeira was definitely fixed for the 24th of October.

Lord Gough has subscribed ten pounds to the Matthew Fund.

**CITY OF LIMERICK ELECTION.**—Mr. Sergeant O'Brien has published an address to the electors of Limerick, offering himself as a candidate for the representation of this city, in the room of the late Mr. Potter. The learned Sergeant says he will advocate the equitable adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant, reform of our representative system, extension of the elective franchise, and vote by ballot. A new writ for the election will be issued in fourteen days from Saturday last.

The *Newry Telegraph* has the following statement in reference to the return of two of the political exiles from Van Dieman's Land:—"We have had the gratification of hearing that John Martin, permitted to return from Van Dieman's Land in pursuance of the recent act of royal clemency, arrived in Paris on Saturday, having reached the French capital via Marseilles. Smith O'Brien had parted company with his fellow-exile on the coast of India, proceeding to Madras to visit a near relative in the Indian army."

The *Limerick Chronicle* has received by the last Australian mail, the following autograph letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien:—"Richmond, May 26.—Dear and Rev. Sir—Allow me to thank you for your kind congratulations, which though premature, are not wholly without foundation, since by private letters from home I learn that Government proposes to allow the Irish State Prisoners to leave Tasmania and settle themselves anywhere except in the British dominions. Having received, by way of preliminary suggestion, the invitation to which you allude as about to come from friends in the north and west, I have sent by the post which will convey this letter to you an answer to that invitation, addressed to our warm-hearted and spirited compatriot, Mr. E. Dease. He will show you my letter. I have no objection that it should be published. It will serve as a general expression of my feelings in regard to any similar proposal.—I remain, very faithfully yours,  
"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

**RETURN OF EMIGRANTS TO IRELAND.**—The *King's County Chronicle* remarks truly that something like symptoms of a turn in the tide of emigration are slowly setting in. During the present season several men have returned to their old homes in the mother country, most, if not all of them, bettered in their condition and imbued with more active habits:—"Those (says the *Chronicle*) whom we have seen of the number are generally well-clad, well-conditioned young men, who speak well of the land of the west, which they consider a fine place for work, but prefer the old native soil as a resting place. They have not come back laden with gold, nor yet altogether unprovided with means to support themselves while they are looking about for something to do at home. The report which had reached America of an improved state of affairs in Ireland, and of remunerative employment for skilled labor, had, no doubt, induced them to bend their steps back to the deserted homesteads. If, however, they have come, expecting to find the old roof-tree standing, they will be sadly disappointed. Any considerable number of laboring immigrants from foreign parts would be as much at a loss to house themselves in the interior of Ireland, after the clearances of late years, as if they were thrown upon the beach at Melbourne. Should our departed population return in force (we do not mean the forced Mr. Mitchell talks of) there will be a new difficulty in locating them; for 'where is the cabin door close by the wild wood?' that will now receive their wandering footsteps? To calculate the number of human habitations which have been razed to the ground in the last nine years in this country entered not into the statistics of Major Larcom and his employers."

**PROGRESS OF IRISH RAILWAYS.**—The following information respecting the progress of the rail in Ireland appears in the commercial column of the *Belfast Mercury*:—"The Irish railway system has, certainly, succeeded far beyond expectation. On the routes taken by the primitive lines in England and Scotland, extensive intercourse existed long before the working of the iron way; but the plant of the best of Ireland's railroads has been laid through many districts, which, previous to the advent of the hissing locomotives, barely supported a single coach or caravan. The line from Dublin to Galway, as well as that from the metropolis to Cork, have worked admirably; and in the commercial and agricultural progress of those several localities, railwayism has been one of the most effective auxiliaries. Cheap and rapid modes of transport have done good service to the rural, and vastly increased the business of the trading, population of the south and west. Add to this the comparative safety connected with the working of the several lines. Excepting the one lamentable affair on the Great Southern, the history of Ireland's railway exhibits the most remarkable absence of accidents. Next to the Kings-town line, the Ulster is the oldest railway in Ireland. From August, 1839, when it was first opened for traffic, the number of casualties reported have been much under the comparative ratio usual in the old days of travelling on common roads. For years past 10,000 passengers have been carried weekly over that line, and rarely has the slightest accident taken place."

**THE HARVEST.**—An immense quantity of corn has been safely carried to the haggards of farmers during the week, and all in prime condition. Potatoes are being dug out with great rapidity, and we have heard that the disease has ceased to affect them.

**FLAX CULTIVATION.**—Mr. E. B. Roche, M. P., has received a vote of thanks from the Cork poor law guardians for having taken a number of female paupers out of the workhouse and afforded them employment in the preparation of flax. In acknowledging the compliment, the hon. gentleman calls upon the guardians to join with him in impressing on the owners of land the necessity of extending the cultivation of flax in Ireland.

**SCARCITY OF LABORERS.**—Much and very serious inconvenience and loss have been occasioned during the past few weeks in the neighborhood of Abbeyknockmoy and Newtown, in consequence, not of the scarcity but of the difficulty of procuring laborers for harvest operations. This is entirely attributed to the fact of the drainage works being just carried on more vigorously in that district than at any former period. The wages of the men employed thereon have been increased nearly double, so that although the corn is fast shedding its best ears, no men can be had at any price to cut it down, because they are less worked and better paid.—*Galway Packet*.

**RECRUITING IN DUBLIN.**—During the past week great exertions have been made by the various recruiting parties in Dublin to enlist young men. From the beginning of the month until yesterday about 100 recruits were attested in the divisional police offices.

**TROOPS FOR THE EAST.**—Orders have been received for all the available cavalry at present stationed in Ireland to be in readiness to embark for the seat of war.—*Evening Post*.

Among the Irish officers wounded at Alma, was Lieut. Leslie. He was attached to the personal staff of Lord Raglan, the Commander-in-Chief, and is brother of C. P. Leslie, Esq., M. P., for the county Monaghan.

We copy the subjoined notices from several of our provincial contemporaries:—"It is with much regret we find in the list of the brave fellows, who fell at the sanguinary battle of the Alma, the name of Lieut. Kingsley, of her Majesty's 95th regiment. This young and accomplished officer was a native of this portion of Tipperary, and was son of Captain Kingsley, of high name in this town. Lieut. Kingsley was not long married, and, accompanied by his young wife, had only just come on a visit to his father's when he received a hasty letter, directing him to join his regiment then about to proceed to the East. He at once obeyed, and on the 20th ult., while bravely leading on his men, this youthful warrior was laid low.—*Newry Guardian*.

We regret to observe, amongst the list of wounded, the name of Major Gough. This gallant officer is the son of the Dean of Derry, and nephew to the brave and valiant soldier of the Sutor.—*Derry Journal*.

W. Doyle-Hobson, Esq., of the Limerick Customs, this morning, received a letter from his brother, Lt. and Adjutant St. Clair-Hobson, 7th Fusiliers, which regiment incurred such fearful loss in charging the heights occupied by the Russian army. This gallant officer was struck by a piece of a shell on the right thigh, which lamed him but not seriously.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Captain C. H. Fitzgerald, of the 33rd, who was wounded slightly, is nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Tullybracken.

The City of Dublin Steam Packet company have received an order from Government to have steam transports in readiness to convey 1,200 men from Canada to reinforce the army in the East.

There has been a most extraordinary falling off in the exports of whiskey from Dublin during the past few weeks. The quantity, which was in 1853, 808 puncheons and 281 casks, dwindled down to 342 puncheons 175 casks in the corresponding six weeks of this year, a deficiency of two-thirds.

**BOARD OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—A small piece of Government patronage has just been disposed of, which, strange to say, appears to have given satisfaction to all parties. The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Hercules M'Donnell to the Secretaryship of the Board of Charitable Bequests, vacant by the death of Mr. W. P. Mathews. There are two secretaries to the board—one must be a Catholic, the other a Protestant. Mr. M'Donnell represents the former interest, while the latter is represented by Mr. M'Donnell, a Liberal Protestant. Alluding to this gentleman's appointment, the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"We must recognise in Mr. M'Donnell's appointment a judicious selection, one of the foremost in the movement for opening the scholarships in Trinity College to Catholics. Mr. M'Donnell gave early indications of liberal views, and we have no doubt but that in his new office he will act with his wonted courtesy, and that throughout his official career his efforts will be to promote and increase harmony among all with whom his duties will bring him into contact." Mr. M'Donnell is the son of the Provost of Trinity College, and his "Liberalism" therefore may be considered as hereditary. By this promotion the office of Registrar of the Bankrupt Court, for a short time held by Mr. M'Donnell, becomes vacant.

Some of the late appointments to situations in the Irish Establishment has provoked the indignant comments of a portion of the Protestant press. "In the name of common sense and common honesty," exclaims the *Guardian*, "let us have no more Bishops whose only recommendation is that they are good fellows who dance well, sing well, and are friends of the Solicitor General, or the Chief Secretary: no more Bishops who bring a damaged reputation and a ruined fortune to the Episcopal chair." The same paper gives a lively sketch of the state of the Church as by Law established in Ireland:—"The Irish Church, viewed in the most favorable light will present to the minds of many English Churchmen a picture of popularly-colored Evangelicalism, exaggerated by the most ultra-Tory touches of Erastian and Protestant ascendancy feeling. And, judged by some of its individual specimens, it may seem to warrant even harder opinions than this. No grave controversy can arise, no conjuncture occur, when the bravest hold their breath for a time; but the awful silence is broken by the unmistakable accents of some Hibernian curate. I pass over such instances as that of the Irish clerical adventurer in *Allan Lorkie*, who drinks porter and aspires to heiresses, because I really believe it to be a coarse and ill-done caricature. I pass over those noisy gentlemen who become politico-theologically conspicuous in manufacturing towns, and those who, having found their way into English curacies, give so much trouble to quiet elderly rectors. I only refer to the general tone of the Irish Church in the present day—to the swaggering, ostentatious character of some of her ultra-Protestant champions: to such unhappy facts, e.g., as the slanders promulgated by the 'un-Christian *Christian Examiner*,' against the Gospel Propagation Society. And these things seem to me to account for the indifference or aversion with which English Churchmen too often regard the Irish Church."

**THE LATE TRILICK OUBRAGE AND THE CATHOLICS.**—The following has been published on the part of the Catholics of Omagh and the vicinity:—"Whereas, on the evening of the 15th September instant, an explosion took place on the rails on the Londonderry and Enniskillen railway near Trillick, causing the death of two men, and endangering the lives of about 800 passengers, and it is very generally stated that the engines were obstructed by large blocks of stone, laid upon the rail, by some unknown miscreants. An intolerant and unprincipled section of the public press has, moreover, had the uncharitableness—in anticipation of the result of the investigations instituted in this matter—to prejudice the case, and to assume not only that a crime was committed, but to attribute to Catholics its perpetration.

"We, therefore, the undersigned inhabitants of Omagh and vicinity, while deploring the necessity which exists for acting as a separate class of religiousists, feel called upon as Catholics to denounce, with the most intense indignation, the savage and demoniacal attempt (if such was really committed) to hurl into eternity, in cold blood, and without provocation, eight hundred fellow-creatures. We repudiate the uncharitable and libellous imputations so unsparingly cast upon the professors of our faith, and we deny—as contrary to justice and reason, and calculated to deprive parties who may be innocent of an impartial, calm, and dispassionate trial—the right of individuals (totally unformed and destitute of the means of forming a correct judgment) to prejudge the question, and anticipate the constituted tribunals of the land. Whilst we are forced to express our unqualified condemnation of the recent sectarian demonstration on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, the exhibition of party banners, and the discharge of fire-arms, as calculated, (and we believe intended) to insult ourselves and our coreligionists, to excite party feeling, and to perpetuate animosity and ill-will between Catholics and Protestants; and while we express our conviction that such demonstrations are a virtual, if not a literal, violation of the Anti-Procession Act, and deserving of the most prompt and serious consideration of the Government, we must, with equal distinctness, record our solemn, conscientious opinion, that no such provocation, however studiously offensive and aggravated, would warrant any, the slightest, attempt at retaliation, much less the shedding of one drop of human blood. Although, pending the investigations, we will not assume that the occurrence was other than accidental, yet, to mark our detestation of outrage, and our abhorrence of so fiendish and sanguinary a crime as is stated to have been committed, we hereby offer a reward of £100, in proportion to the sums placed opposite our respective names, for such information, (public or private), within six calendar months, as shall lead to the discovery and arrest of the party or parties who perpetrated the said offence, should it appear by the pending investigation that such was really committed.—This sum will be forthwith paid on conviction by the Rev. M. O'Kane, P.P., Omagh; to such persons as may be entitled to it under the terms of this notice.

At the county Fermanagh Protestant meeting to address Lord Enniskillen on his escape from the railway disaster at Trillick, Mr. Edward Archdall, D.L., argued that it is a Popish plot, and that a trap had been laid for the excursionists. He stood there as an Orangeman, and to had been one for 60 years, and every son of his was an Orangeman, and he would ever assert those principles to his death (applause.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Orders have been read out to the Grenadier Guards, as also to the Coldstreams and Fusiliers, to hold themselves ready to reinforce the service companies of their regiments now in the Crimea. It is extremely probable that the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards will have its strength increased from the 2nd battalion of 1,000 bayonets, and proceed forthwith to the Crimea.

The *Times* has had the courage to rebuke Queen Victoria for her ill-timed absence from the British capital during the Crimean war:—"Intelligence was yesterday received that the Queen's soldiers have been engaged in a stern and most bloody conflict. That conflict must necessarily have been renewed, and within a few days from the date of the first great battle the armies of England must again have been engaged in a deadly struggle with her enemies. Where is the court at such a time? The patriotism and deep feeling of the Royal Lady who most worthily occupies the throne of these realms are far too well known to admit of doubt or question. Let it be clearly understood—as clearly as English words expressing real sentiments can make it—that we do not so much as by an intendo mean to insinuate a fault in our Sovereign. We are, however, but giving utterance to the universal feeling when we say that the nation would have been gratified if the highest personage in the land had remained in or near town at so anxious a crisis as the present. The Queen has been ill advised upon the subject. England does not look upon the absence of the court with indifference at a time when every hour is pregnant with the most important results to the vital interests of the country. It is not in the temper or nature of Englishmen to affect an indifference which they do not feel, nor to play the headgarts by affecting to despise an adversary who is still reckoned among the great potentates of the world. Somehow or another, it jars upon our feelings to give in one column the list of the killed and wounded in these bloody battles, and in another the pithy announcements of the *Court Circular* to the effect that the Queen and her courtiers are amusing themselves in the heart of the Scottish Highlands, as though the lives of her bravest subjects were not in instant jeopardy."

**CALAMITOUS FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.**—Newcastle and Gateshead were visited on Friday week, by a calamity equal to some of the fearful horrors of war, and involving a loss of life and property not even yet estimated. The correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account:—"About one a fire was discovered to have burst out in the wretched manufactory of Messrs. Wilson & Son, in Hillgate, Gateshead, which spread with inconceivable rapidity; and, notwithstanding the prompt attendance of the police, firemen, and military, with the town and military engines, the large building, in less than an hour, was one mass of flames. Adjoining the manufactory was a bond warehouse, in which was stored a quantity of sulphur, nitre, and seven tons of gunpowder. About three o'clock, when the whole of Wilson's buildings was in flames, the inflaming material in the adjoining warehouse exploded, striking the whole district within a radius of twenty miles, and scattered the burning mass of material in every direction. On the first shock many people were buried amid the mass of rubbish which fell in the neighborhood of the fire; and a company of Cameronians, who had broken into a large building used as a Wesleyan chapel in the Churchway, with the view of operating with their engine on the fire beneath, were covered up by the ruins of the old chapel, which also fell immediately after the explosion. A prodigious quantity of burning material was thrown across the Tyne, and scores of people upon Newcastle Quay-side were thrown down, and many of them rendered insensible by the shock. The mass of burning embers which flew from Gateshead set fire to the ships in the river, and, passing over the quay, pitched upon the dense range of buildings used as offices and warehouses by the Newcastle merchants, which in an incredible short period became one mass of flames. The scene that followed baffles all description, the houses and buildings on both sides of the river were one sheet of fire. The vapour from the burning sulphur came in dense masses across the river, causing scores of people to fall down insensible; and in every direction the afflicted inhabitants of the lanes and alleys bordering the Quayside, Newcastle, and in the lower part of Gateshead, might be seen lying in every direction as before an earthquake.

**ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.**—Mr. Laing, in his *Notes of a Traveller*, says of Prussia:—"It is no uncommon event, in the family of a respectable tradesman in Berlin, to find upon his breakfast-table a little baby, of which, whoever may be the father, he has no doubt at all about the maternal grandfather. Such accidents are so common in the class in which they are least common with us—the middle class, removed from ignorance or indigence—that they are regarded but as accidents, as youthful indiscretions, not as disgraces affecting, as with us, the respectability and happiness of all the kith and kin of a generation."—Upon this the *Critic* says:—"It is notorious to everybody who knows anything of the world that they (illegitimate births) are far more common than Mr. Laing's words would imply, and that, as to the occurrence of such an event affecting the respectability and happiness of all the kith and kin of a generation, it is simply ridiculous. Then, if we come to our lower classes, we have no hesitation in saying that, for gross unchastity, they are at least as bad as any German people can be. If Mr. Laing knows anything of our rural population, as we do from experience, he must know that a very large proportion indeed of the women have children before marriage, and we suppose that in towns the case is not better. We have ourselves heard clergymen assert that, to their certain knowledge, two-thirds of the women married by them in church were mothers, or at least pregnant, before marriage, and we can confirm this from our own knowledge. Comparisons are odious, as the proverb says, and the less we say about our national morality, the better. Certainly we have little cause to boast of the moral effect of that want of education of which Mr. Laing appears such an ardent admirer."