## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Charies Napier commands, aud, after all the boasts
made about it, absurd as many of these were, it wil add nothing to the honor of that fog if the single ex ploit performed by such a fleet in a whole year shal consist of a share in the conquest
lands, having a population about equal to that of an average English paristi. Possibly, however, the fal of Bomarsund may be followed up by an attack upon some place of greater imporance, but hostilies in the Ballic will soon be drawing to a close, and also because the counmencing in the Baltic Sen will make it incumbent on the allied powers to direct all their available einforcements to that quarter.
We lave spoken so trequently of the obrious ad antage of directing the allied armanents, naval and military, against Sebastopol, that we need only refer Times that such an expedition is now actually going orvard. The following article on the subject, by a 1orward.
well-inform
Dibats:
Before 1852 Sebastopol was scarcely fortified on the land side, and was commandied by the surrounding heights; but those hills nearest the town have been partly levelled, and thie earth transported to the esieging force in approaching the place. On the ground so prepared, a circular wall, starting from the citadel, which rises behind the quaranting fort, has been traced out. This wall must have at lenst threeguarters of a league in circuit, and is an exceedingly mporlant work, requiring much time nad outlay, Constructions of strons masonry ore necese and a constitute fortfications capable of resistance, aita nere rampart is not sufticient; anu, in lunettes also orlified place must have half-moons and lanettes also ecuted all of a sudden. However, the report goes that all the soldiers and seamen are now employed on it, to the number of 40,000 ; and with the Russian method which consists in sacrificing men by thouands for any works whaterer, fortifications may be in part finished when the allies arrive before the place. In spite of the works of levelling which lave been esecuted, Selastopol not the less remains commanded by heights which it is impossible to remite, of an entrenched camp for a besieging force. It is true hat outside neither the port nor even the tops of the masts of the vessels can be seen, on account of the depth of the inaritime site with resplect to the surounding clifs. But when the siege-works shall have port will then be laid open, and may be raked by cannon along its whole extent. That will alvays be he most vulnerable point of Sebastopol on the land side, unless immense fortifications were raised there, which certainly the Russians cannot have had time to construct with sufficient solidity. Besides, cerery
Lrong place; begieged in the rules of art, and wilh atrong place; besieged in the rules of ant, and with But for the siege of Sebastopol nothing less than a vole army is required, for most undoubtedly the Russians will send one there for the defence of that reat arsenal. The preliminary operation of the mege will be the landing in matericl. A landing in an enemy's country il always one of the most dificuit operations of war. The coast will certainly be well prorided with troops to oppose the landing. Where will the aliied forces be landed on this occasion? Is it on the southern cellent harbor of Balajlava, or on the fine strand of Yalta, or in the inlets of Cape Chersonesus? The most distant of these inlets is only three leagues from Sousstopol ; Cour of them abe kna, Pestchanaia, Ka miesk, and Kasach. In landing in one of these little bags there would be this adrantage, that of being very near the place to be attacled, for the conveyminals swill no doubt knowr how to choose the proper point for landing appears to be no doubt that it will
the Russinas expect it every day.

## english morals.

Every one has heard of Catholic indulgences, about the nature of which there has been no little are purely Protestant, and about the nature of which here can be no dispute. According to Enghish porerty; but now-if the same authorities spealc andy of Enelish crime. England is seething orer like a prodigious, volcano, with the most horrible vices ; and M.P.'s and. Ministers are at their wit's end to know what to do with the black and revolting
deluge. The extraordinary expedient of surrounding sociely with it, is therefore adopted.
England may be defined as a pious nation over furnished with rascality. Now, when the successful re rolt of the colonies has doggedly blocked up the old outlet for British villany, the question is, who will open a sluice-gate or widen a nerr channel to drain
of the waters of this deadly Cocytus 3 For our part, we slould strongly adrise ber to ease her minc bye enrolling the villains in burial clubs, had it not ney, a sheriff, and other lawgers, that chose maligned ingtitutions are perfectly harmless
institutions are perfectly harmless
The philosopher Carigle, would humanely suggest the expediency of strangling them -"every one of losopher's advice would doubtless be followed with
alacrity and good will if the miscreants happened to
be Iristimen. genuine Join Bulls, the suggestion is naturally scout ed with horro and hy that ind tenderly with meat and drink, ilent system, to try 10 transinute convicted felons into lionest tradesmen. Is not this pery fine? Capital punishment for English cut-throats is now out of the nuestion-it shocks the sensibilities, and is al together at dissonance with that delicacy of feeling other day, with golden millions in their Treasury calmly suffered human millions to pine and die of fa mine in Ireland. English plilanthropy aims at trainEnglish rascality nt home, since the colonists vill not have the villains abroal-to inspire them with a self-respect and introduce them to course of life, by placing within their reach everg facility for acquiring labits of industry, and prope porting them, and the odiun of hanging them. To remedy this state of hings, a new experimen has been tried. Precisely a year ago an act was
passed enabling her Majesty to faror jail birds with ckets-of-leare-to all whern to orsalke their cages and live at large in the United Kingdom diring suct
portion of their imprisonment as should seem expedient to her Majesty. That is, to make Britain and Ireland, out of tendernoss to culprits or inability t Bay-to filter the dregs and feculence of the jails by insensible degrees, through the body and mass o by insensiole degrees, through the boy and mass o
the nation-to pock-mark the wide face of the Empire with kuavrs. It is expected, we beliere, that a mystery of oakum picking at lis fingers' ends, should ecessarily becoly believed that an old tief with was ticket-of-leare, would, on lis exit from jail ecome a model tradesman- - he walls and diseiplin his was a sad mistake, for instead of proving a saint lile liberated convict generally proved a swindler.months, las been sprinkled over-peppered as it were - with one thousand two liundred and fire culpritt rascality fere mir found in this unclained bandititi.
Now let us briefly see what has been the result.In some instances," we are lof, "the iteense las
been revoked on the score of new crimes, and in others it has been taken adrantage of, to abuse the tercy of the crown.
The following extract from a London journal will show how much better it is to be a convic

Large sums of money are giren to convicts o , quitting jail. One man, sentenced to eleven oars transporiation, was discharged with a gratuity ig a Post-office order, was disclarged willa a gra rape, was discharged with a gratuity of $£ 10 \quad 9$ s 7 dd ; another, under sentence for rollbery and rio-
lence, with a jratuity of $£ 1717 \mathrm{~s}$ 11d; and an other, under sentence for larceny, with a gratuity o gratuity given was $£ 25 \mathrm{~s}$., and the lowest 7 s ." The use of this money is to set him up as a thie at least such is the use the convict invariably nakes Htil he makes a new huul.
The truth is, that crime covers and devours Eng ced the lepulase by so long as she was able the antipodes, sle miglt boast of her morality.Thank Ieaven, I am not as other men." But er rillains at liome, ler boasting will speedily be at an end, and Continental nations who had no such re source, and over whom she used to triumph, wil
soon surpass her in morality. Britain is rapidy be Coming so full of criminals, that to give them jail a commodation she must,
roof in half her island.

IRISH INTELIIGENCE.
Tie Archarsiop of Tuan in Loutsouncir.- His Grace, after having visited and held connirmation in everal parishes in the deaneries of Balliorobe an
Connemaras arrived on wednestay last at westporit

 Moore of Cornemana.e
Kigeveren a scene presed iself which deties al
power of description, and which must have fille power of description, and whith must have
with unbunded delight he great and disinguiste parish a vast multitude of the inlhabitants, young and old, men and women, and chiddren, was nassembeal his Grace and the Missioners-all bearing gree branches in their hands, as a token of the joy they
elt and of the weicome they had from their inmos earris for their distinguished visilors. An immens exuberanee of their joy and the ardor of their welcome.
On lisis Crace's artival, about six occlock p.mo, the on lis Crace's arival, about six o'clock p.m, the enlire people, covering at least a quarier or a mile of
the road, cast themselves upon their knees, craving is benediction, which was imparied in the most pa ernal and affectionate manner, upon which the as
sembled thonsands arose, and cheer after cheer as conded in rapid strceession all the way aiong into
Louisburg, a distance of threa miles, along which the Louissurg, a distance of three miles, along which th was the crowt and so thronged was lhe highway.The next day being fixed for administering the Hol Sacrament of conarmation in the the tergy early it
 through that den of iniquity $\rightarrow$ the so soalled Bulne
hinch Colony- we were forcibly struek wilh sme interesing incidents ihat here ooccurred. The cear
conveying the Archbishop and the olegy were siop
ped, and immediaity ped, and immediately was seen a man coming forth
with his aged anit trembling futher upon tif back,
taken from his sick bed from one ol the house of his fated colony for he purpose of selling his Grace benediction, and asking pardon for his simisfortune in having ever joined the ranks of the "merchandisers
in men's souls," Shortly a fier one of tie most ds ermined of the "Jumpers," with his family, came eceived, absolved, anco rhapel, where they wer On the whole eleven souls were rescued this happy morning from the clutches of those soul-destroyersGive their names-Michael Malley, Catherine, he his ive their names-Michael Mailey, Catherine, his
wifie, Thomas and John, bis sons; Pat Malley, and Mal Mrs. Grady, a very respoctable person, alluays a Proesiant, and never before baptisen in the Holy Catho voole mercenary slanf of this doomed colung wer and rage depicted in their countenances. The con Tessianals were occupied during the day by the seve of the clergy were ubliged to adjourn to the open a receive their confessions.
correspondent of the Tablet writing from Dingl gives decisive pruofs of the failure of the proselytising
sehemes. Within two days, no dess than 1,920 per sons reeceived the Sacrament of Condirmation-thei ages averaying from ten to sisteen years. This is a
gretty good sign that the Papists are not becoming
We (Tablet) are authonsed to contradict the foliow
 cashe has matue arrangements to give ine Jew
ossessim of the college of Thurles, whieh is to b evoled exclusively 10 the education of Clergymen of
Edward Stoner, appointed to the office of bible reader in Carrigahol, was recently converted to this
Catholic faill there, during the mission of the Jesuis. Cathatio

- Tullet
The four last church livings in the cliocese of Water sencd to Euglishment, the last $\pm 600$ a year to the so The nermission granted by the government to Mr
Dillon of returraing to Ireland niso evinuds, we have
reason for believing, to the other refugees of 44 . In act, the according of such a privilege to Mr. Dillon
it all implies its extension to the rest of the partyor, with the exception of the men who were actually tried, no nath played so heavy a stake, ian so many
rists, and was so deeply implicated in the cause.
ins, (is name was proclaimed with 0'Brien's; and he was her Mr. Dillon will
ncertain, - Nation.
One of the greatest engineering enferprises, in further difficulty. The headings of the tunne! of the
Great Southern and Western Railway, urder Cork Barracks, mel aceurately on Saturday last, when th chairman of the compary, Sir Edward M•Donnell, Blaclipool to the Glanmite-road.
The annual show of the Royal Irish Agricultura was considered by judges to have been altogethe was consid
successful.
Turs Lost Brigadier.- Nemesis can scarcely in
het upon the Aberdeen Ministry any keener humilia
Al. Exmund O'Flaherty. It was positively beginning to be rumored in the lobby of the Honse, that, with
his habitual auroinness and audacity, the Ex-Special compromise to the holders of his fraudulent bills, who might assist in husthing the maller up, in order to make were to be once more at the mercy of his adventurong project in the bud, hy luinging the whole question
sripping the veil from the career of O'Flathess
Mr. Lucas demandeld how the CCancellor of the Ex-
chequer could justify his appointment to a position
of such responsibility, and whether the public wer
still in the enjoyment of his valuable services. This
was really too much for Mr. Glailisone-so soon 100
after that disastrous affair of Mr. Lawless; and who
can be surprised to discover, that his reply was even more surly and sanctimonious than usual. Despit pugariays of facts which he could not venture to im
pugn, he informel the House that " hae had made sidered, and which he now considered to be sufficient and he could not, therefore, take any blame to him-
celf. Moreover, he had heard nothing whatever made, Mr. O'Flatierty had been minily of any dispentu zuily of any aven suppositg blim to hav while Mr. Gladstone spoke thus to a crowded House, aimost every member was counizant of the fact-al
uded to aflerwards by Col. Dunno-that when Mr. Flaherly defended Mr. Keogh, several months ngo by impugning the veracity of Lord Na3s, in reference
10 an alleged offer of the Irish Solicitor-Generalship held in his possession (but abstaineci from using), th judgment of a Westminster court against O'Flalherty
for wiffully latering a dishonored bill. Even the Times cunfesses that "the respectability of the Go ber wound in the rather unp Mr, O'Flaherty, the confidedtial friend of a Minister or 1 wo, and appointed by this Government to the most come Tax in Ireland, besides having been notoriousl bankrupt in purse and in credit at the time of his the perpetrator of every crime that can be done with pen, ink, and paper, and the four rules of Arilhmetic
applied 10 E . d."

Exthaondinany, but True.-Limerice, Monday Night,-As your official agent in this city, I hasten
to communicate a circumstance, the topic of general conversation to-day, and which has somewhat lersfied ler of the ship Jessie, which arrived in the river lant Customg from Quebec, reported to the Collectur of four miles off the mouth of the Shannon, when about reconnoitering towards land, in very suspicious movement, a large steamer about one hundred and seventy eet long, with black funnel, as high as the mainmast saluted, but bore off. The slow motion of the steamer with heavy swells, precluded Captain Gorman from scem rom appearance, the steamer was either A merican Sweeny, the chief boatman at Kiluredane Lgihthoine (the farthest point on the Shannon), descried the smoke
of the steamer before the circumstance was report ed to him by Capt. Gorman. Since writing the foregoing, intelligence has been received through a young gencleman who arrive. frum Galway, to the effect that lurking off land; and that the coast quard revenue cutter and a small steamer were sent in chase
Con espondent of Sounder's Nevs-Leller.
We dearly desire the restoration of the lrish nation, ully accept that independence, under the form either of Monarchy, or under a Fedleral Union with Englnad
and Scotland As a seprate renublic, we do hink Ireland could exist fur one year, but we are quite wiling to leave that, and every other Constitutiona!
question, to the free suffrage of the adult male popy-
lation. The few Inlk of invading I reland from America, and imposing a foreign rule on the national life, would talk treason, only they talk nonsense. To impose a repablic by
invasive force, is just as criminal as to mpose a monarehy; to bring in the Reds, woudd be even worse mans.-Americon Cell
Irisir Porich. - It appears from the annual retarn and the expenditure on account thereof for the yeat 1853, that the force was 12,166 strong, including one nspector-General, with a salary of $f 1,500$ per an-
num; two deputy inspectorgenerals, with $£ 800$ anum; two depnty inspector-generals, with $£ 800$ a-
yen each ; and two assistant inspector-senerals, with $£ 500$ a year each; a receiver with f750 a year, a urgeon, with $£ 300$; and a veterinary surgeon, with $y$ mspectors, with salaries ranging from $£ 298$ to $£ 220$,
 varying from $£ 60$ to $£ 50$, \&c ; 54 monnted constables, with a pay of f 38 a year; and 1,651 infontry conetab-
les, with $£ 36$ a year each, allowances, \&e, 339 acting constables, with $£ 30$ a year each; and 8,216 subconstables, first rate, with 197145 a year, each; and the constables is exclusive of allowance for accoutrements and ludgings, where there is no barrack ac-
commodation. The intal expenditure during the year
1853 was, $571,62812 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~g}$.
Decrease of Crime in freland.-The gratifying which our late assizes' repnrts so unequivocally furbished, is still furtber contirmed by the returns placed neral of Prisons, which has just veern printed. Since 1850 , the decrase in the number of committals has
been 25 per went. Thus in 1850 , he total number
conlined was. 115,781 ; in $1851,113,354$; in 1852 , $32,63 \mathrm{~s}$; and in $1853,83,105$. The retuction shown
by die refurms for last year would have hels still more ist, those commutted under the Vag oflenders to the had before beers but little put in force. In the differ-
ent provinces the commithala last year were as fol-

legarding the convictions and acquittals during the are interesting; showing as they do the great activily of the authre he number cualined is but a small proporion of thaz persons made amenable
een imade anemable in the year $1850,1851,1852$, 1850 -Total number of ceses, 214,181 ; convictions,
26,289 ; acquiltals 53,573 ; bills ignored, 2,343 ; no
1851 -Total number of cases, 227,092; convictions, rinl. 31,744. 1852 -Total number of cases, 227,569 ; convictions,
143,622 ; acquitals, 52,363 ; bills ignored, 1,223 ; no Irial, 30,361.
$1853-T o l$
1853-Tolal number of cases, 236,077; conrictione,
50,333 ; acquitals, 52,602 ; bills ignuored, 991 no no The expenditure on jails throughnut the country has, as a matter of course, very materialy decreased with the reduclion of the number conf fined ; for inslance
int 1849 the expendilure was . . f121,630
 The expenditure on brilewells has declined from
$£ 10,634$ in 1849 to $£ 6,147$ in 1853 .
Porato within tho last few days in a large disiriet comprehending the neighborhoud of Callan, Mullinnhone, Ballingary, New Birmingham, sic.; as yet it
is chiefly confined to the leaves and staiks, and is is since, were so luxuriant, burned as it were by some mysterious agent, the leaves drooping, and perfectly
black. There seems to be no doubt that it is in a black. There seems to be no doubt that it is in a
measure connected with atmospherical infuences, as appeared immediately after the lightning observed
on ulis 25 th and 26 til uit.; and as has been observed before, there were several foge abous the same time,
some of which were observed to have a foul smaik-
Clonmel Chrunich Clonmel Chrunicle.

