THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Charles Napier commands, and, after all the boasts alacrity and good will if the miscreants happened to the morning proceeded to the scene of their labors for made about it, about as many of these were, it will be Irishmen. But, as they are for the most part that day, followed by a vast multitude. On passing made about it, absurd as many of these were, it will add nothing to the honor of that flag if the single exploit performed by such a fleet in a whole year shall consist of a share in the conquest of a group of islands, having a population about equal to that of an average English parish. Possibly, however, the fall of Bomarsund may be followed up by an attack upon some place of greater importance; but this seems unlikely, because the season for active hostilities in the Baltic will soon he drawing to a close, and also because the great importance of the operations now commencing in the Baltic Sen will make it incumbent on the allied powers to direct all their available reinforcements to that quarter.

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We have spoken so frequently of the obvious advantage of directing the allied armaments, naval and military, against Sebastopol, that we need only refer to the authoritative announcement made by the Times that such an expedition is now actually going forward. The following article on the subject, by a well-informed military writer, is from the Journal des Débats :

Before 1852 Sebastopol was scarcely fortified on the land side, and was commanded by the surrounding heights; but those hills nearest the town have been partly levelled, and the earth transported to the lower grounds and hollows which might facilitate a besieging force in approaching the place. On the ground so prepared, a circular wall, starting from the citadel, which rises behind the quarantine fort, has been traced out. This wall must have at least threequarters of a league in circuit, and is an exceedingly important work, requiring much time and outlay. Constructions of strong masonry are necessary to constitute fortifications capable of resistance, and a mere rampart is not sufficient; and, in addition, a fortified place must have half-moons and lunettes also in strong masonry. So great a work cannot be ex-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 thousands for any works whatever, whether of war or not, it is not impossible that the fortifications may be in part finished when the allies arrive before the place. In spite of the works of levelling which have been executed, Sebastopol not the less remains commanded by heights which it is impossible to remove, and on which is marked out by nature the position of an entrenched camp for a besieging force. It is true that outside neither the port nor even the tops of the masts of the vessels can be seen, on account of the depth of the maritime site with respect to the surrounding cliffs. But when the siege-works shall have been carried towards the right, the great military port will then be laid open, and may be raked by cannon along its whole extent. That will always be the 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, every strong place, besieged in the rules of art, and with the necessary means, is of necessity a place taken. But for the siege of Sebastopol nothing less than a whole army is required, for most undoubtedly the Russians will send one there for the defence of that great arsenal. The preliminary operation of the siege will be the landing in the Crimea of an army with its matericl. A landing in an enemy's country is always one of the most difficult operations of war. The coast will certainly be well provided with troops to oppose the landing. Where will the allied forces be landed on this occasion? Is it on the southern coast, at the Monastery of St. George, or in the excellent harbor of Balaklava, 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 Sobastopol; four of them are known, the following "Thank Heaven, I am not as other men." But being their names:-Strebetska, Pestchanaia, Ka-now, when she is forced, like other nations. to keen miesk, and Kasach. In landing in one of these little bays there would be this advantage, that of being very near the place to be attacked, for the conveyance of siege materials. But our generals and admirals will no doubt know how to choose the proper point for landing. As to the expedition itself, there appears to be no doubt that it will take place, and the Russians expect it every day.

be Irishmen. But, as they are for the most part genuine John Bulls, the suggestion is naturally scouted with horror. It is deemed much better to nurse the black villains "tenderly with meat and drink," and by that alchymy of imprisonment, termed the silent system, to try to transmute convicted felons into honest tradesmen. Is not this very fine? Capital punishment for English cut-throats is now out of the question-it shocks the sensibilities, and is altogether at dissonance with that delicacy of feeling, which characterises the amiable people, who, the other day, with golden millions in their Treasury, calmly suffered human millions to pine and die of famine in Ireland. English philanthropy aims at training English rascality at home, since the colonists will not have the villains abroad-to inspire them with a self-respect and introduce them to a new course of life, by placing within their reach every facility for acquiring habits of industry, and proper self-control; in short, to escape the expense of transporting them, and the odium of hanging them.

To remedy this state of things, a new experiment has been tried. Precisely a year ago an act was passed enabling her Majesty to favor jail birds with tickets-of-leave-to allow them to forsake their cages, and live at large in the United Kingdom during such portion of their imprisonment as should seem expedient to her Majesty. That is, to make Britain and Ireland, out of tenderness to culprits or inability to otherwise dispose of them, a substitute for Bolany Bay-to filter the dregs and feculence of the jails, by insensible degrees, through the body and mass of the nation-to pock-mark the wide face of the Empire with knaves. It is expected, we believe, that a convict, with a ticket-of-leave in his pocket, and the mystery of oakum picking at his fingers' ends, should necessarily become an honest member of society .-It was innocently believed that an old thief with a new ticket-of-leave, would, on his exit from jail, become a model tradesman-the walls and discipline of jail having perfected him in moral rectitude. But this was a sad inistake, for instead of proving a saint, the liberated convict generally proved a swindler .-Society in the British Islands, within the last twelve months, has been sprinkled over-peppered as it were -with one thousand two hundred and five culprits let loose before their time and every shade and tinge of rascality, from pitch and toss to manslaughter, may be found in this unchained banditti.

Now let us briefly see what has been the result .-"In some instances," we are told, "the license has been revoked on the score of new crimes, and in others it has been taken advantage of, to abuse the mercy of the crown."

The following extract from a London journal will show how much better it is to be a convict in England than an honest workman in Ireland :---

"Large sums of money are given to convicts on their quitting jail. One man, sentenced to eleven years' transportation, was discharged with a gratuity of £6 10s 10d; another, under sentence for stealing a Post-office order, was discharged with a gratuity of £14 3s 11d; another, under sentence for rape, was discharged with a gratuity of ± 10 9s 74d; another, under sentence for robbery and violence, with a gratuity of £17 17s 11d; and another, under sentence for larceny, with a gratuity of £16 5s. In the case of female convicts, the largest gratuity given was £2 5s., and the lowest 7s."

The use of this money is to set him up as a thief -at least such is the use the convict invariably makes of it. It keeps him en haleine, as the French say, until he makes a new haul.

The truth is, that crime covers and devours England, like a leprosy. So long as she was able to weed the populace by transporting her criminals to the antipodes, she might boast of her morality .---her villains at home, her boasting will speedily be at an end, and Continental nations who had no such resource, and over whom she used to triumph, will soon surpass her in morality. Britain is rapidly becoming so full of criminals, that to give them jail accommodation she must, if she keep them at homeroof in half her island.

through that den of iniquity-the so-called Bulne-hinch Colony-we were forcibly struck with some interesting incidents that here occurred. The cars the female portion of society :- ' Capt. Gorman, masconveying the Archbishop and the clergy were stopped, and immediately was seen a man coming forth with his aged and trembling father upon his back, taken from his sick bed from one of the houses of this fated colony, for the purpose of getting his Grace's benediction, and asking pardon for his misfortune in having ever joined the ranks of the "merchandisers in men's souls." Shortly after one of the most de-termined of the "Jumpers," with his family, came forward, and proceeded to the chapel, where they were | er with heavy swells, precluded Captain Gorman from received, absolved, and reconciled to the Church .-On the whole eleven souls were rescued this happy morning from the clutches of those soul-destroyersthe emissaries of the Irish Evangelical Society. We give their names-Michael Malley, Catherine, his wife, Thomas and John, his sons; Pat Malley, and his children, Hugh, William, and Mary Anne; Catherine Malley and Honor M'Enally, together with Mrs. Grady, a very respectable person, always a Protestant, and never before baptised in the Holy Catho-lic Church. The parson, the Bible-readers, and the whole mercenary staff of this doomed colony were looking on, black and blue, with anger, and despair, and rage depicted in their countenances. The confessionals were occupied during the day by the several confessors, and so thronged by penitents that many of the clergy were obliged to adjourn to the open air to receive their confessions.

A correspondent of the Tablet writing from Dingle gives decisive proofs of the failure of the proselytising schemes. Within two days, no less than 1,920 persons received the Sacrament of Confirmation-their ages averaging from ten to sixteen years. This is a pretty good sign that the Papists are not becoming extinct.

We (Tablet) are authorised to contradict the following statement of the correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, viz :- "That the Archbishop of Cashel has made arrangements to give the Jesuits possession of the College of Thurles, which is to be devoted exclusively to the education of Clergymen or the American mission."

Edward Stoney, appointed to the office of biblereader in Carrigaholt, was recently converted to the Catholic faith there, during the mission of the Jesuits. - Tablet.

The four last church livings in the diocese of Water-ford, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, were presented to Englishmen, the last £600 a year to the son of his Grace's upper gardener.

The permission granted by the government to Mr. Dillon of returning to Ireland also extends, we have reason for believing, to the other refugees of '48. In fact, the according of such a privilege to Mr. Dillon at all implies its extension to the rest of the partyfor, with the exception of the men who were actually tried, no man played so heavy a stake, ran so many risks, and was so deeply implicated in the cause. Ilis name was proclaimed with O'Brien's; and he was with him and Meagher throughout Tipperary. Whether Mr. Dillon will return to reside in Ireland is yet uncertain .- Nation.

One of the greatest engineering enterprises, in Ireland has been brought to a point which leaves no further difficulty. The headings of the tunnel of the Great Southern and Western Railway, under Cork Barracks, met accurately on Saturday last, when the chairman of the company, Sir Edward M'Donnell, and other directors, accompanied by the secretary and engineers, walked through from the north face at Blackpool to the Glanmire-road.

The annual show of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society was opened on the 9th Aug., at Armagh, and was considered by judges to have been altogether successful.

THE LOST BRIGADIER .- Nemesis can scarcely inflict upon the Aberdeen Ministry any keener humiliation than they have sustained through the escapade of Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty. It was positively beginning to be rumored in the lobby of the House, that, with his habitual adjoitness and audacity, the Ex-Special Le Commissioner of Income-tax, was about to propose a Co compromise to the holders of his fraudulent bills, who might assist in hushing the matter up, in order to make the best of a desperate bargain; and that the public were to be once more at the mercy of his adventurous statesmanship; but Mr Lucas nipped this beautiful project in the bud, by bringing the whole question before the House of Commons. After ruthlessly stripping the veil from the career of O'Flaherty .-Mr. Lucas demanded how the Chancellor of the Exchequer could justify his appointment to a position of such responsibility, and whether the public were still in the enjoyment of his valuable services. This was really too much for Mr. Gladstone-so soon too 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. Despite the arrays of facts which he could not venture to impugn, he informed the House that "he had made the appointment upon testimony which he then considered, and which he now considered to be sufficient, and he could not, therefore, take any blame to himself. Moreover, he had heard nothing whatever to convince him that at the time the appointment was made, Mr. O'Flaherty had been guilty of any disreputable transactions, even supposing him to have been guilty of any such transactions now." And while Mr. Gladstone spoke thus to a crowded House, almost every member was cognizant of the fact-al-luded to alterwards by Col. Dunno-that when Mr. O'Flaherty defended Mr. Keogh, several months ago, by impugning the veracity of Lord Nass, in reference to an alleged offer of the Irish Solicitor-Generalship to Mr. Keogh, by the Derby Government, Lord Naas held in his possession (but abstained from using), the judgment of a Westminster court against O'Flaherty for wilfully uttering a dishonored bill. Even the Times confesses that "the respectability of the Government already somewhat damaged, receives a further wound in the rather unpleasant disclosure, that Mr, O'Flaherty, the confidedtial friend of a Minister or two, and appointed by this Government to the most cended in rapid succession all the way along into responsible position of Special Commissioners of Income Tax in Ireland, besides having been notoriously bankrupt in purse and in credit at the time of his The philosopher Carlyle, would humanely suggest was the crowd and so thronged was the highway.- appointment, is a defaulter, a swindler, a forger, and the expediency of strangling them-" every one of The next day being fixed for administering the Holy the perpetrator of every crime that can be done with

EXTRAORDINARY, BUT TRUE.-Limerick, 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 terrified ter of the ship Jessie, which arrived in the river last evening from Quebec, reported to the Collector of Customs, at twelve (noon) this day, that, when about four miles off the mouth of the Shannon, he observed, reconnoitering towards land, in very suspicious movement, a large steamer about one hundred and seventy feet long, with black funnel, as high as the mainmast of the ship. She did not hoist the English Ensign when saluted, but bore off. The slow motion of the steamascertaining whether she was screw or paddle, but from appearance, the steamer was either American or Russian.' In addition to the above, it is stated that Sweeny, the chief boatman at Kilcredane Lgihthouse (the farthest point on the Shannon), descried the smoke of the steamer before the circumstance was reported to him by Capt. Gorman. Since writing the foregoing, intelligence has been received through a young gen-tleman who arrived from Galway, to the effect that the same steamer was observed from thence, also lurking off lund; and that the coastguard revenue cutter and a small steamer were sent in chase of her.--Cornespondent of Saunder's News-Letter.

We dearly desire the restoration of the Irish nation, as a politically independent State. We would hopefully accept that independence, under the form either of Monarchy, or under a Federal Union with England and Scotland. As a separate republic, we do not think Ireland could exist for one year, but we are quite willing to leave that, and every other Constitutional question, to the free suffrage of the adult male population. The few persons who, like Mr. Mitchell. talk of invading Ireland from America, and imposing a foreign rule on the national life, would talk treason, only they talk nonsense. To impose a republic by invasive force, is just as criminal as to impose a monarchy ; to bring in the Reds, would be even worse than McMurrough's crime of bringing in the Normans .- American Cell.

IRISH POLICE.-It appears from the annual return of the effective strength of the Irish Constabulary, and the expenditure on account thereof for the year 1853, that the force was 12,166 strong, including one Inspector-General, with a salary of £1,500 per annum; two deputy inspector-generals, with £800 ayear each ; and two assistant inspector-generals, with £500 a year each; a receiver with £750 a year, a surgeon, with £300; and a veterinary surgeon, with £100 a year. The force also includes thirty-five county inspectors, with salaries ranging from £298 to £220, exclusive of allowances, &c; 248 sub-inspectors, with salaries varying from £150 to £100, exclusive of allowances, &c.: 335 head constables, with salaries varying from £60 to £50, &c ; 54 mounted constables, with a pay of £38 a year; and 1,651 infantry constables, with £36 a year each, allowances, &c.; 339 acting constables, with £30 a year each; and 8,216 subconstables, first rate, with £27 14s a year each; and 1,275, second rate, with £24 a year each. The pay of the constables is exclusive of allowance for accoutrements and lodgings, where there is no barrack accommodation. The total expenditure during the year 1853 was, $\pm 571,628$ 128 63d.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND .- The gratifying evidence that the decrease of crime in this country, which our late assizes' reports so unequivocally furnished, is still further confirmed by the returns placed before the public in the reports of the Inspectors General of Prisons, which has just been printed. Since 1850, the decrease in the number of committals has been 25 per cent. Thus in 1850, the total number confined was 115,781; in 1851, 113,354; in 1852, 92,63S; and in 1853, 83,105. The reduction shown by the returns for last year would have been still more but for the addition of a new class of offenders to the list, those committed under the Vagrancy Act, which had before been but little put in force. In the different provinces the committale last year were as foli lo

B.W.					
	Males.		•	ł	Femaler.
lster .	. 5,626				3,135
lunster .	. 15,601				8,001
einster .	. 17,694				17,477
onnaugh:	. 3,471				1,824
m		•			

ENGLISH MORALS. (From the Nation.)

Every one has heard of Catholic indulgences, about the nature of which there has been no little controversy. But there are also indulgences which are purely Protestant, and about the nature of which there can be no dispute. According to English statesmen, the great difficulty of England was Irish poverty; but now-if the same authorities speak truth-the great difficulty is the abundance and enorunity of English crime. England is seething over 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 society with it, is therefore adopted.

England may be defined as a pious nation over furnished with rascality. Now, when the successful revolt 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 new channel to drain open a sluice-gate or widen a new channel to drain off the waters of this deadly Cocytus? For our the road, cast themselves upon their knees, craving part, we should strongly advise her to ease her mind by enrolling the villains in burial clubs, had it not been satisfactorily proved the other day by an attorney, a sheriff, and other lawyers, that those maligned institutions are perfectly harmless. The philosopher Carlyle, would humanely suggest

them"-without any superfluous delay, and this phi- | Sacrament of Confirmation in the West Chapel, six | pen, ink, and paper, and the four rules of Arithmetic losopher's advice would doubtless be followed with miles away, the Archbishop and the clergy early in applied to £ s. d."

4

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM IN LOUISBURGH .- His Grace, after having visited and held confirmation in several parishes in the deaneries of Ballinrobe and Connemaras arrived on wednesday last at westport, shortly after four o'clock p.m., accompanied by the distinguished Missioners, Fathers Rinolfi and Vilas, and escorted by the Rev. Messrs. King, Gibbon, and Moore of Connemara. On entering the parish of Kilgeever a scene presented itself which defies all power of description, and which must have filled with unbounded delight the great and distinguished Metropolitan of the West. On the boundery of the parish a vast multitude of the inhabitants, young and old, men and women, and children, was assembled from an early hour of the day, awaiting the arrival of his Grace and the Missioners-all bearing green branches in their hands, as a token of the joy they felt and of the welcome they had from their inmost hearts for their distinguished visitors. An immense bonfire was lit up to bear further testimony of the exuberance of their joy and the ardor of their welcome. On his Grace's arrival, about six o'clock p.m., the his benediction, which was imparted in the most paternal and affectionate manner, upon which the assembled thousands arose, and cheer after cheer as-Louisburg, a distance of three miles, along which the carriages and cars had to move on slowly, so dense

Regarding the convictions and acquittals during the period embraced by the returns, the following figures are interesting; showing as they do the great activity of the authorities in making every species of petty offence amenable to the law, though, as will appear, the number confined is but a small proportion of that of persons made amenable.

Return of the number of cases in which parties have been imade amenable in the year 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853 :--

1850-Total number of cases, 214,181; convictions, 126,285; acquittals 53,573; bills ignored, 2,343; no trial, 31,177.

1851-Total number of cases, 227,092; convictions, 140,880; acquittals, 52,837; bills ignored, 1,631; ac trial, 31,744.

1852-Total number of cases, 227,569; convictions, 143,622; acquittals, 52,363; bills ignored, 1,223; no trial, 30,361

1853-Total number of cases, 236,077; convictione, 150,933; acquittals, 52,602; bills ignored, 9914 no trial, 31,551.

	The	exp	endita	re on	jails	thre	angha	ut th	e country
1									decreased
1	with the	e rec	luction	of th	e num	bero	លោភា ព	ed; f	or instance
	in 1849) the	exper	ıdituı	o was	•	•		£121,630
1	1850								102,963
1	1851								95,482
	1852		•				•		86,868
	1853						-		S6,566
1	The ex	rpen	diture	on 1	oridew	rella	has	decl	ined from
	£10,634	⊈in	1849	to £6	5,147	in 18	853.		

POTATO BLIGHT .- The blight has extensively appeared within the last few days in a large district comprehending the neighborhood of Callan, Mullinahone, Ballingarry, New Birmingham, &c. ; as yet it is chiefly confined to the leaves and stalks, and it is truly melancholy to behold fields which a few days 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 measure connected with atmospherical influences, as it appeared immediately after the lightning observed on the 25th and 26th ult.; and as has been observed before, there were several fogs about the same time, some of which were observed to have a toul smell-Clonmel Chronicle.