

course no one can see men knocked down all around him, and getting wounds of which he best knows the full danger, and take it quite coolly at first; but you very soon get accustomed to it. After a bit the four of us (officers) collected in a corner that was well covered, and made ourselves quite jolly. It seems to be all habit, and perhaps if you could get over it once or twice you would soon get quite accustomed to being killed.

I see the *Times* talks about "chaffing." They began to chaff me in the batteries the other day, and talked of the luxury of getting legs and arms for nothing, after the manner of Ben Allen and Bob Sawyer; so I gave them Christopher Tadpole, and offered to draw any of their teeth considerably under cost price, or cut off a leg at a great sacrifice, in consideration of the late fire. This shut them up, though they could not shut up the Russian batteries.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—In a gratifying report by Dr. Andrew Smith on the health of the army before Sebastopol, it is stated that fever, though still numerous, are much milder in character; and in the 41st, 79th, and 95th Regiments, which were suffering most, there had been a decrease of mortality of more than one-third in the week, April 23rd, as compared with the last, when the deaths in these regiments from fever were eighteen; that week they were only eleven. At the close of the last week the number of sick that remained under treatment was 3,599; at the close of the next they were 3,499, and of these 356 were cases of wounds. The number of deaths in hospital at the same period were one hundred, reduced to sixty, and of these seven were from gunshot injuries. At present the army is as well fed, clad, and cared for as any army can possibly expect to be in the field, and the men exhibit in their healthy, cheerful countenances a happy contrast to what it was three or four months ago.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the *American Celt*.)

If the elder Mr. Caxton still journeys along in this mortal pilgrimage, and has not yet committed to the press his great work, entitled "The History of Human Error," he might find in the United States, at the present moment, materials for a very important addition to it. Nor is it at all improbable, that before 1860, he would be enabled to record the moral, as well as the progress, of the Mormon colonization in Salt Lake Valley.

Gathered by ones and twos in 1830, and onwards, these "Latter Day Saints" failed, in 1840, to found a colony in Missouri; were mobbed out of Illinois in 1845; and thereupon resolved to emigrate to some distant and unoccupied region. Disposing of such property as they had at Nauvoo, and turning the proceeds into waggons, cattle, and breadstuffs, they journeyed overland, by slow and painful stages, to their promised land—where, in 1847, they began their present colony. In 1850, being 30,000 strong, they were admitted as a Territory of the United States, and at this moment their numbers cannot be far short of 50,000. Last week, 878 members of the sect arrived in an English ship at this port, all bound for Salt Lake. "The passengers by this ship," says the *Herald's* reporter, "are English and Scotch; a few Welsh, but no Irish." This week 300 more have arrived, of whom the same story can be told.

Judged as a sect, nothing can be more abominable than their system; considered as a colony of outlawed men, their energy, unity, and fortitude, are really worthy of admiration. We will yet a little while leave their moral perversities to Mr. Caxton, while we proceed to narrate the sudden development of their strength and consequence, as a self-governed community.

Captain Stansbury, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, who surveyed their territory in 1849 and '50, in his report accompanying the survey, gives, in a few sentences, this summary of the rise of Utah, from '47, until his time. (We should premise that the settlement began with one hundred and forty-three men, seventy-two waggons, and one hundred and seventy-five head of horses and cattle.) Stansbury says:—

"In October following, (1847), an addition of between three and four thousand was made to their number, by the emigration of such as had been left behind, and the fort was necessarily enlarged for their accommodation. Agricultural labors were now resumed with renewed spirit; ploughing and planting continued throughout the whole winter and until the July following, by which time a line of fence had been constructed, enclosing upward of six thousand acres of land, laid down in crops, besides a large tract of pasture land. During the winter and spring, the inhabitants were much straitened for food; and game being very scarce in the country, they were reduced to the necessity of digging roots from the ground, and living upon the hides of animals which they had previously made use of for roofing their cabins, but which were now torn off for food. But this distress only continued until the harvest, since which time provisions of all kinds have been abundant.

"This year, (1848), a small grist-mill was erected, and two saw-mills nearly completed. The following winter and spring, a settlement was commenced on the banks of the Weber River, a bold, clear stream which breaks through the Wahsatch Mountains, forty miles north of the city, and discharges its waters into the Salt Lake.

"Upon Ogden Creek, an affluent of the Weber, a city has since (1850) been laid out, and called Ogden City, and is already surrounded by a flourishing agricultural population.

"In the autumn, another large immigration arrived under the president, Brigham Young, which materially added to the strength of the colony. Building and

agriculture were prosecuted with renewed vigor. Numerous settlements continued to be made wherever water could be found for irrigation. A handsome council-house was commenced, to be built of red sandstone procured from the neighboring mountain and two grist-mills and three saw-mills, added to those already in operation. The winter of this year was much more severe than the preceding one, and snow fell on the plain to the depth of ten inches.

"In the following spring (1849) a settlement was commenced, and a small fort built near the mouth of the Timpanogas or Provox, an affluent of Lake Utah, about fifty miles south of the city. During this summer, large crops of grain, melons, potatoes and corn were raised, and two more saw-mills erected.

"The colony had now become firmly established, and all fear of its ability to sustain itself were, from the overflowing abundance of the harvest, set at rest."

The territory itself embraces some 200,000 square miles—a large segment of which is a mountain range, and a salt desert. The shore line of the great Lake, without the indentions, is 291 miles about; the average depth, toward the centre, is 20 fathoms; at the shores very shallow, not exceeding 3 or 4 feet. The chief river—"the Jordan"—runs out of the much smaller Utah Lake into Salt Lake, and upon this river the Capital (now containing some 12,000 whites) stands:—

"The site for the city," says Captain Stansbury, "is most beautiful: it lies at the western base of the Wahsatch Mountains, in a curve formed by the projection westward from the main range, of a lofty spur which forms its southern boundary. On the west it is washed by the waters of the Jordan, while to the southward for twenty-five miles extends a broad level plain, watered by several little streams, which, flowing down from the eastern hills, form the great element of fertility and wealth to the community. Through the city itself flows an unfailling stream of pure, sweet water, which, by an ingenious mode of irrigation, is made to traverse each side of every street, whence it is led into every garden-spot, spreading life, verdure, and beauty over what was heretofore a barren waste. On the east and north the mountain descends to the plain by steps, which form broad and elevated terraces, commanding an extended view of the whole valley of the Jordan, which is bounded on the west by a range of rugged mountains, stretching far to the southward, and enclosing with their embrace the lovely little Lake of Utah."

In 1850, Congress recognized the new territory, whose delegate, Mr. Bernheisel, sits in its popular branch, and whose spiritual agent, Orson Pratt, publishes his *Seer* weekly, in the Federal capital. Under the territorial arrangement, Brigham Young, the prophet and guide of the remnant left at Nauvoo, was, until last year, commissioned as Governor, by Presidents Fillmore and Pierce. Some months ago Colonel Steptoe, of the United States Army, was appointed to supersede Young, whose discontent, and that of his followers, has again risen against the United States authorities. The recent cruel and unpunished murder of Captain Gunnison, Stansbury's assistant and successor, and the author of an *exposé* of the Mormon morals, has been attributed to the machinations of Young, who with all his "Saints," has sworn never to submit in Utah to a repetition of the wrong they suffered in Missouri and Illinois.

Those among us who have always been denouncing the Catholic Princes of the 13th and 16th centuries, for warring on the industrious and reclude Albigensis and Waldensis, will probably soon have an opportunity of seeing how our modern doctrine of indifferentism is to combat with Mormonism. Here is a people as industrious, as unintrusive as were "the Protestant martyrs" of Piedmont or Languedoc; a people who, removing into the wilderness, surrounded by deserts of salt, and snow-clad mountain ranges, ask but to enjoy their anti-Christian comforts, and to carry out in practice, their anti-Christian polity. This is all they ask; what reply is the dogmatic *liberal* to make to this application of his own principle?

Necessary as we consider it must become, we cannot, without regret, see this people driven by force out of their present abiding place. But for their odious polygamy, their daily lives would compare favorably enough with their next neighbors in California. They have aided their needy fellow-believers to reach a city of refuge in a valley of rest. Their "Perpetual Emigration Fund" has drawn out of English mines and factories those whom they profess to feel for as brethren, and has secured to them a field of labor and a granary in which to store whatsoever they can reap. Their mills, their schools, their journals, their popular assemblies, ought to be redeeming evidences in the eyes of those who test all societies by the absence of poverty. While we do not overrate material achievements of any kind, we certainly cannot agree in treating these as inconsiderable actions. A people of a few thousands, who, in seven years, could build up a country like Utah, with cities like those of Salt Lake, Ogden, and Cedar, with canals, factories, banks, and schools, are very likely to make a tough wrestle for the possession of the land, which, before their advent, was a howling wilderness, populated only by "root-digging aborigines."

With the true Faith, how happy and how powerful might the 50,000 be, in the land they have chosen to live in, and to die in?

(From the *Journal de Bruzelle*.)

Whoever has watched the course of Protestantism in Germany must be struck with the symptoms of decay which are everywhere manifesting themselves. It has, for a long time, been conscious of its own weakness, of its internal discords, and of the

dangers which threaten it. It tries to rouse itself from time to time, to throw off its torpor, to smother the elements of dissolution and of ruin which are struggling in its bosom; but it very soon perceives its own helplessness, and falls back into its old state of torpidity.

This is what has been going on for some years beyond the Rhine. Protestantism is disturbed; we guess it, from its mad hatred to Catholicity, from the tone of its papers, from its frequent meetings; but it moves in a void, powerless either to found anything or reform anything. It aims at shaking off the yoke of the State, and it has not the strength to emancipate itself from a guardianship of the danger and usurpation of which it complains. It would like to merge all sects in one large Church, and to have one common and universal creed for all; and it runs aground in this attempt, at restoration, against the inflexible orthodoxy of certain disciples of Luther. It feels the need of a strongly constituted Hierarchy; and it confesses itself, that the establishment of this Hierarchy would simply be a general defection in favor of Catholicity.

It is not we who tender them this advice. The Protestants who are most alive to the interests of their Church, do not conceal from themselves the danger to which Reformation is a prey; and they loudly proclaim it, to stimulate the zeal of the indifferent and to prevent fresh faults. Open the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, of Berlin, the official organ of German Protestantism, for the year 1854; and there you will find the following interesting communications.

We read, at page 1164, these significant words:—"Must I speak again about the Evangelical Church in Silesia? I cannot do so without sorrow and a certain feeling of embarrassment. She does not live; she only vegetates."

Elsewhere, on the subject of Wurtemberg, pp. 815 and 714:—

"We cannot conceal from ourselves," we there read, "that Atheism has made the deepest ravages among the young, and in all classes of the inhabitants. The sectarians, a prey to divisions, bring before us the compact phalanx of the Catholic Church as a formidable power. And yet the constitution of a Protestant Hierarchy would be nothing more than an immense defection in favor of Catholicism. Already sympathy with the Catholic Church is showing itself among Protestants generally, and also among the dignitaries."

And further on:—"The Evangelical Church has to fight with two enemies—Catholicism without, and the spirit of irreligion within. I know as well as you (alluding to the party of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*), that our Church is divided, that the ecclesiastical life is dead within it, and that, if we yet have partisans in the large cities, we can scarcely number any communities."

At page 1242, the impotence of the reform in Austria is acknowledged in terms which we wish to transcribe:—

"If Protestantism has had little success among us, the fault is with Protestants themselves. We rarely meet with attachment to their Church, or zeal for its interests, among them. The position of Protestantism in Germany must be bad, else the Catholic Church would not be so proud as she is at this moment."

The Bishops in the Grand Duchy of Baden showed a desire to see the Church freed from the guardianship, or rather the domination, of the State. We find the following in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* on this point, page 843:—

"The Bishops have proclaimed their right and their duty, the realisation of an idea as ancient as Christianity is—that is to say, the enfranchisement of the Church. This seems to us a legitimate desire. If the Church be a Divine institution, its liberty and its laws are superior to all human power. The domination of the State is both fatal and contrary to nature, is more clearly evident in the bosom of the Protestant Church than of Catholicity. The idea of the German Parliament (of a free Church) has stirred up the Evangelical Church; but the Reformation has been wrecked by its divisions. She is not in a state to maintain a struggle for emancipation like that of the Catholic Church—a proof of its state of destitution, not to say, of despair. The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* does not confine itself to proving these divisions, to laying bare the impotence of Protestantism. It studies it in its action, in its moral life. It probes all the wounds."

At page 1068, we read as follows:—

"At Berlin, in 1854, the number of divorces amounted to 856—that is to say, they had increased one-third in four years.

"In the Circle of Mecklenburg, the Evangelical service was not performed 228 times, in 1853, because no one attended it.

"In 469 villages of Mecklenburg, the number of illegitimate births has increased one-third, and sometimes one-half. 'We are rapidly going to destruction,' exclaims the *Volksblatt de Hulle*, from whom we have copied these notices."

At page 886, the condition of the Canton of Berne is thus described:—

"Drunkenness, unhappy marriages, crimes against property, and pauperism are daily increasing. In some places, one illegitimate birth is reckoned for four legitimate ones. Last year, the number of prisoners was about 6,706, and of criminals 1,156, among a population of 450,000 souls. One fifth part of the inhabitants only attend the church."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. N. FORAN, BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.—Seldom has the adage that "in the midst of life we are in death," been more truly verified than in the sudden and unexpected death of his lordship, who departed this life at ten o'clock on Friday night week, at the residence of the Very Rev. J. Hall, Dungarvan. His lordship, during his professorship, curacy, and pastorship, proved that his zeal for religion was in consonance with his divine mission. During his long episcopacy his urbanity to all who visited him on business was proverbial—his benevolence and charity to the poor, struggling house and shopkeepers, knew no bounds; and from his slender revenue he gave much, whilst only a little could be expected. As he lived, so he died—

holily. Up to his last moments he possessed his judgment vigorous and clear. He is gone to render an account of his stewardship. Let us submit to the stroke with resignation and reverence, and as the most acceptable proof of respect for his memory, let us, in our prayers, recommend his soul to God, and practise the lessons of virtue which he taught. His lordship was consecrated bishop of this Diocese on the 24th August, 1847; ordained in 1808; aged 72 years.—R. I. P.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

MEETING AT NAVAN.—A numerous and influential meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Navan, acting on the suggestion of the Bishop of Meath, was held on Sunday in the vicinity of the Catholic Church. On the motion of James Kealy, Esq., seconded by Nicholas Kelly, Esq., the chair was taken by the Rev. P. Callary. Resolutions were unanimously passed, and a petition adopted in favor of Tenant-right, and demanding as an act of justice and sound policy the abolition of the Protestant Church Establishment, and an equitable distribution of the public funds to provide for the spiritual consolation of the Catholics in the army, navy, prisons, workhouses and other public establishments. The petition will be presented by one of our tried and faithful representatives.—*Correspondent of Dublin Freeman*.

Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, editor of the *Southern Reporter*, is spoken of as a candidate for Mallow, in the event of a vacancy caused by the elevation to the peerage of Sir Denham Norreys. As a speaker and a litterateur, Mr. Barry enjoys a high reputation. He is a nephew of the late distinguished Bishop of Charleston, Right Rev. Dr. England.

SERGEANT SPEER'S BILL.—From an attentive perusal of the debate which took place on the second reading of the tenant measure, introduced by the member for Kilkenny, it is clear that the Palmerston government have no notion of making even that stunted instalment of the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill a cabinet question.

On Friday night, the 18th, a tolerable exposure was made in the House of Commons of Mr. Spooner and his methods of controversy. It will be remembered that that gentleman, totally unable to extract from the two volumes of the report of the Maynooth Commission the slightest materials for an attack upon Maynooth, had recourse, in the debate of the 1st of May, to the most alarming assertions for the purpose of throwing discredit upon the Commissioners, the Secretaries, and the witnesses. His statements were these:—First, he said that in the Catalogue of Bishops and Priests educated in Maynooth, which appears in the appendix to the report, the territorial titles forbidden by Lord John Russell's notorious law were inserted without the knowledge or sanction of the Commissioners. This statement was proved to be a simple untruth. The original catalogue selected by the Commissioners and sent by them to the President of the College to be marked, was produced in the House of Commons by Mr. Horsmar, containing the titles precisely as they appeared in the appendix of the report. Secondly, he asserted that although in the published evidence of Dr. O'Hanlon, the territorial titles of the Bishops appear, these titles were an interpolation in the evidence effected behind the backs of the Commissioners, and that they were not mentioned in the original transcript of the shorthand writer's notes. This assertion was also proved to be wholly untrue. The original transcript of Dr. O'Hanlon's Evidence, was produced with the customary titles, precisely as they appear in the published minutes. Thirdly, he made the intrepid allegation that the Evidence had undergone alteration at Rome. Though almost too absurd for refutation, this fiction was torn to pieces by Mr. Thom, the printer, who certified that the Evidence in its present form was in type in the month of February, 1854, and as to the portions of the Evidence particularly referred to that of Drs. Flanagan and O'Hanlon, the types were at that time actually broken up and distributed. Again, he stated that the contentions in the evidence of these witnesses had been made without the sanction of the Commissioners. Lord Harrowby, the Chairman of the Commissioners, has put an end to that story by stating that whatever changes were made were made with his full sanction and that of the Commissioners. But the worst feature of Mr. Spooner's case was the fact that it rested upon what Lord Harrowby described as the "strange accident" by which some of the original transcripts of the evidence had fallen into his hands. This strange accident means that some of the documents of the Commissioners were abstracted from the office at which they were printed. Nor did the "honest" operative by whom this was done want a witness to his character. His friend, and Mr. Spooner's judicious informant was that respected and revered Clergyman of the Established Church—the Rev. Tresham Gregg. As to Mr. Spooner, the measure of his candour and common sense may, in one way, be gauged. The only answer he ventured to make to the overwhelming case against him was by feebly impugning the authenticity of the original documents which were flung in his face in that House of Commons.—*Nation*.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT.—The State of Shambally-duff, in Tipperary, was purchased a few days ago by private contract in the Incumbered Estates' Court for £17,500 by Mr. Millar, Estate Agent, for Charles Thibault, of Dundee, and the purchase-money, within half an hour after the Chief Commissioner had approved of the offer.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.—It is with much regret we (*Waterford Mtd*) learn of the failure of a firm largely engaged in the commission grain trade. The amount of the engagements is stated at £37,000 to £38,000, and is principally owing to speculation in American provisions, and to the failure of some American houses in the provision trade.

THE WEDDING OF BALLYFOREN OUTDORE.—A correspondent (says the *Armagh Guardian*) writes that a marriage was celebrated last week in Corraghrih Chapel, County Monaghan, by the Rev. Mr. P. Moynagh, between a Mr. Thomas Brady and a Miss Mackage. After the ceremony, the bridal party, consisting of forty-four couples, started off on horse back to Tydarinet in the most primitive fashion imaginable, each man having a female sitting behind him. The "race for the bottle" was well contested, and the lovers of the ridiculous were satisfied to repletion, while they gaped at the softer sex firmly seated, without either pillow or saddle, and instead of cruppers, having each a handkerchief fastened to the horse's tail. One yoked was heard to declare that the girls were the best horsemen of the party.