

Sept. 8.—All comers from Balaklava and the rear of the camp are stopped by a line of sentries. Another line of sentries in front prevent any one going as far as Cathcart's Hill, or the picket houses excepted officers of the men on duty. The fire is exceedingly heavy. The assault takes place at noon. The 4th Division is now under arms.

THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Post Ampt. Gazette contains the following particulars relative to the taking of Sebastopol:—"The Malakoff Tower was taken at the first rush, and without any very considerable loss; but the unsuccessful attacks on the Redan and Central Fort cost more men, as it was the maintenance of these two important works which allowed the Russians to retire into the principal forts on the north side. These forts, constructed in the style of casemates, are all armed with three rows of cannon, Fort Nicholas alone having 100 guns. The materials used in building these forts do not consist of granite, as appears to be generally believed, but of good calcareous stone. The guns of this fort are 68-pounders. Forts Alexander, Nicholas, and Paul mount together 560 guns; they command the port, the town, the faubourg, and the guns have been arranged in such a manner that the fire of 150 can be concentrated on a single point. The news of the victory of the allies was known at Constantinople on the 9th by the telegraph from Varna. The greatest joy prevailed in the capital, and the French, English, and Sardinian ambassadors were congratulated by the ministers of the Sultan."

RUSSIAN LOSSES DURING THE ASSAULT.

The following are Prince Gortschakoff's despatches of the 8th, translated from the Journal de St. Petersburg, and more textual than the earlier telegraphic advices:—"8th September, noon.—The enemy receives nearly every day new reinforcements. The bombardment continues with unexampled violence. Our loss has been more than 2,500 men in the last twenty-four hours."

"Ten o'clock.—The troops of your imperial majesty have defended Sebastopol to the last extremity; but it was impossible to hold it longer on account of the infernal fire which was poured on the town. The troops have passed over to the north side, after completely repelling six out of seven assaults made by the enemy. It was only at the Korniloff that we found it impossible to expel them. The enemy will find in Sebastopol nothing but blood-stained ruins."

The bombardment lasted three days and a half, so that the Russian loss during that time, at the rate cited by Prince Gortschakoff, would have been 8,750 placed hors de combat before the assault, and by the artillery projectiles alone of the besiegers. The Russian loss in defending the fortifications against the seven attacks on the 8th may be very moderately estimated at 8,000 more—a serious diminution of the Russian force to be added to the recent losses on the Tchernaya: a consideration that would weigh when the question of a withdrawal, such as the prince is said to have ordered, presented itself.

RUSSIAN SHIPS DESTROYED.

It may not be uninteresting at the present moment to give a statement of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the allies. It consisted of the following ships:—

Table with 4 columns: Ships of the Line, Guns, Ships of the Line, Guns. Lists various ships like Twelve Apostles, Paris, Three Saints, Grand Duke Constantin, Vladimir, Rostislav, Sviatoslaw, Frigates, Corvettes and Brigs, Calypso, Plyade, Ptolemy.

Smaller vessels.—The Nearch, Sreilla, Orlanda, Drolik, Ziabiaka, Lastorga, Smaglaga, 11 transports, and 64 gunboats.

Steamers, 12, 6 large and 6 small. Among the first are the Vladimir, Bessarabia, and Gromnostetz, which were remarkable for their power and the range of their guns.

In all, 103 sail, mounting 2,200 guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything from the time of its building but the disgraceful murder of 4,000 Turks at Sinope. Admiral Nachimoff, who commanded on that occasion, is dead. Never did ships meet with a more ignominious end—sunk by their commanders, without a fight!—the admiral killed, with an unenviable reputation attached to his memory!—the crews shot down whilst working the guns of Sebastopol! This is a terrible blow for "Holy Russia!"

We were told some time since that the vessels under water had been embalmed with pitch and tar, with a view of fishing them out again some day. If, therefore, it was considered by the enemy worth while to float them, the same rule applies to the allies, and we may yet see a Russian man-of-war at Portsmouth. We shall find the guns in the defensive works of Sebastopol, so that, with the exception of a few pairs of spurs which Russian naval officers are reported to wear, we might rig up a complete Muscovite craft, despite the sacrifices made to prevent us getting hold of a trophy.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The allied generals are now in occupation of the city and south-forts of Sebastopol; and the first result of the labors of the allied commission which has been formed to examine and report on the military stores, &c., left by the Russians on their evacuation,

shows that the victors have gained by taking Sebastopol, not a mere heap of smouldering ruins, not a confused mass which would require an antiquary to point out and distinguish its formidable bases of defence—to say, here, under this mountain of wrecks, dig, and you will find the foundations of the arsenal; there, you will see the remains of what were the great guns which thundered so long upon your trenches; everywhere you may discover the traces of that terrible contest which the Russians waged till you overpowered him, and then retreated sullenly and safe across his bridge to the refuge of the northern forts, leaving you to meditate on the destruction of the fortress that you have besieged, and have taken, contrary to all the rules of war, and without any of the prizes which make victory more sweet, and more proud to the winner of the fight. No; the victors have gained something more substantial, for the report of the commission, a summary of which has been forwarded by General Pelissier, states that—"The enemy have not destroyed their dock, the neighboring establishments, the barracks, Fort Nicholas, or Fort Quarantine. The commission has commenced the enumeration of the materials left.—A first general survey has given the following result:—4,000 guns, 50,000 balls, a few hollow projectiles, a large quantity of round-shot, a large quantity of powder (notwithstanding all the explosions that have taken place,) 500 half-anchors in excellent condition, 25,000 kilogrammes of copper, two steam-engines of 30-horse power, a considerable quantity of sawn timber for defence works." This news is more valuable from what it indicates, than what it describes. The retreat that left so much in our power was a retreat urged by instant necessity, not dictated by calm strategic calculation, as we are told by the amusingly ingenious misrepresentations of the writer in the Nord. It was a retreat undertaken in dismay and despair, and carried out with immense loss to the empire of Russia. Its effects is a blow to the ambitious designs and traditions of that dreamer of gigantic plans, which sets back her fancied advancement a century at the least, and places the bar of impossibility between her wishes and her march.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—The Committee of the Catholic University of Ireland met on Monday, at the committee room, 27 Lower Ormond quay, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair. The other members of the committee present were—Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop Elect of Waterford; Very Rev. Dean Mayler, P.P.; Rev. Patrick Brennan, P.P.; Rev. Dr. Leahy, Vice-Rector of the University; Charles Bianconi, Esq.; Myles W. O'Reilly, Esq.; Michael Errington, Esq. The committee continued its sitting until three o'clock, P.M., and important business connected with the interests of the University was discussed. Amongst other resolutions that were passed, we have been favored with copies of the following, viz.:—"That parties sending contributions to the Catholic University Fund are requested by the committee to send them to the Rev. Dr. Leahy, Vice-Rector, University House, Stephen's green, Dublin. That the warm thanks of the Committee be given to the Rev. Dr. Donnelly for his laborious and successful exertions in collecting for the University in America." The amount received by the committee within the past year was upwards of £12,500.—Nation.

The following letter has been addressed by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh, to the Editor of the Dundalk Democrat:—

"Armagh, Sept. 5, 1855. "Sir,—My attention having been called to an article in a late issue of your paper, I beg to state, with reference to it, that at the Conference recently held in Dundalk, a question having been proposed to me, respecting the enactments of the Synod of Drogheda on the matter of the interference of the clergy in politics, I simply explained the form which those laws have ultimately assumed, and in which they were now printed in the statutes of the province of Armagh; and that there might be no mistake about the matter, I read over for the assembled clergy those laws, as I happened to hold in my hand at the time a copy of the recent statutes of Dublin, which in this particular are precisely the same as the statutes of Armagh. Those enactments, it is well known, have already gone the round of the several newspapers. You will now perceive that it is to the unauthorized gloss with which your informant, in reporting a very simple fact to you, must have accompanied it, that I am indebted for the unmerited praise which you have bestowed on me. I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant, JOSEPH, Archbishop of Armagh.

The last session of Parliament has been wasted, and the cause of that waste is in the conduct of Irish members. Ireland is not only losing her population, but the Church is losing that population in other lands. It is not merely that Irishmen emigrate spiritually. This is the question for the constituents.

If Ireland is ever to have weight in the imperial councils it must be through a thoroughly Catholic representation, not through men who call themselves Catholics, but whose life is Protestant. These are not the men to serve a people oppressed, but they are the very men to serve their oppressors. They do more than Protestants by profession; for they bring the faith into discredit, and make the profession of it contemptible. It would be better for Ireland in the end if all its representatives were such as Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate, than to be represented by some of the present members. Ireland is a Catholic country, and its representatives should go to Parliament as the Scotch members do, representing the spiritual state of the nation. Scotland is in theory Presbyterian, and the members of Parliament are Presbyterians too; and moreover, obliged to act in that spirit. We must have Ireland similarly represented by men in earnest; by men who go to the House of Commons to do the work of the Catholic nation, not their own. But until that be boldly and honestly done, he must be a most hopeful person who expects to see any advantages to his country from any possible legislation of the Imperial Parliament.—Tablet.

A salute of sixty-two guns was fired in every artillery station in Ireland on Friday evening to celebrate the victory at Sebastopol.

It is understood that Prince Napoleon will enter Cork Harbor in a day or two and it has been arranged that he is to be invited to a public dinner in this city. A dinner list has been already laid on the tables of the public rooms, and is being filled up. There seems to be a general anxiety on the part of the citizens of Cork to pay this public compliment to the relative of the Emperor of the French, especially at so deeply interesting a moment as the present.—Cork Examiner.

THE HARVEST.—The weather continues most favourable for the harvest work, and the markets are beginning to be well supplied with new grain. The Limerick Chronicle says:—"We hear very little now of the disease of the potato crop. In fields where it was dreaded that growth had ceased nearly a month since, the tubers have greatly increased in size and in quality."

The decrease of pauperism in the Galway Union is, we are happy to say, strikingly illustrated by the following figures. The number of paupers at present in the house is 597. At a corresponding period last year the figure was 822, making a difference in our favor of 225, being a diminution from the latter number in more than the proportion of one-fourth.—Financial Indicator.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT BY A DEER.—On Sunday last, shortly after the troops had left the church in the Templemore barracks, as Mr. Clarke, one of the officers of the 47th regiment, was looking at a stag, which had been for years kept in the front square, the animal suddenly attacked the gentleman and struck him to the ground with its antlers. Mr. Clarke strove to turn its head and hold the animal, but the antlers were of a formidable size, and were partly stuck in the ground and in Mr. Clarke's person. Some of the officers immediately ran up, and at great personal risk extricated the sufferer, who had received a very severe wound in the thigh, and also a wound in the breast. His uniform was much torn. Staff Surgeons Bantrie and Donovan were in immediate attendance; they pronounced the wounds not dangerous, but that they would be tedious. Colonel Townsend ordered the deer to be killed immediately after the occurrence.

An accident occurred on the South Mall which was very near being attended with serious consequences. Mr. Bearblock, of York terrace, with his wife and daughter, were, it appears, driving along the Mall in a car, when near Anglesea bridge a private carriage drove against them, upsetting the vehicle in which they were. Mr. Bearblock was thrown on the ground, the two ladies coming alongside him; and while in this position the hind wheels of the carriage rubbed against him, and it is almost miraculous that they did not run over his body. The parties sustained, however, we are happy to say, no injury except a slight contusion which Mr. Bearblock received in the back from the fall.—Cork Reporter.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A poor girl was killed on the Tramore railway. She fell asleep on the rails near Kilbarry bog, and a train from Waterford passed over her body, which was found on the line in a mutilated state, the head and arms being literally severed from the trunk.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday evening, a soldier, in the uniform of the royal horse artillery, while in a state of intoxication, threw himself into the Portobello canal, and swam towards the opposite bank; when about half-way across he struggled for some time and in the presence of some hundreds of spectators sunk to the bottom, no one present offering the slightest assistance to rescue the drowning man. When some minutes under water, a sergeant of the city of Dublin militia artillery came up, and on being informed of the circumstance, finding there was no time to be lost, at once plunged in without removing a particle of clothing, dived to the bottom, brought the body of the unfortunate man to the surface, and bore him to land. No time was lost in conveying him to the barracks, where the usual restoratives were successfully applied, and animation restored. The gallant and noble-minded soldier's name deserves to be recorded—it is Sergeant John Halnan, late of the 2nd regiment of life guards, and at present attached to the city of Dublin militia artillery, to whom all praise be given for his disinterested and heroic conduct.

AN EXPENSIVE SHOT.—At Ballinasloe petty sessions, Mr. William Alexander submitted to a fine of 50l. for being in pursuit of game, and for giving a fictitious name to the supervisor. Mr. Alexander had only fired one shot.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle was pressed to take the chair at a farewell dinner to be given in London to Mr. Gavan Duffy, previous to that gentleman's departure for Australia. The following letter addressed to Mr. Jas. Hannay, the novelist, has been elicited, very characteristic of Mr. Carlyle and very complimentary to Mr. Duffy; as indeed is the fact that gentlemen of all parties and schools—witness Mr. Hannay, himself a thorough Tory—are joining in the dinner:—

"Addiscombe Farm, Croydon, Sept. 5th, 1855. "Dear Hannay:—Some short time ago I received a circular, with E. Whitty's signature, on the same subject as your note, and was well pleased to learn that such a project was in agitation on behalf of Duffy—to which I wished all success very sincerely, though myself unable to take part in it. I have a real regard, and even affection for Duffy whose fine, truthful intellect, and ardent humane character, were always recognizable to me, in the worst tumult of Irish confusions. His course, then, which I never could applaud for wisdom, nor rebuke without pity and respect, has all along seemed to me one of the most tragical;—and surely it has been troublous enough, tumbling in the wake of that monster of Blarney, Big O; and his 'justice for Ireland' (the ugliest impostor generated in my time)—and, alas! it ends in a sufficiently mournful manner, though in a manful and pathetic one, on my poor friend Duffy's part. I would gladly go and testify these feelings on his behalf, wherever it might be useful or suitable; but, on the other hand, I can perceive this dinner will not be the place for me to do it; but for others differently related to it than I and who probably have somewhat other feelings to express. In short, there are multifarious reasons; admonishing absence on my part—two reasons; were there no other: Permanent wish to steer clear of windward of O'Connellism, and of anti-ditto, in all their branches; and, secondly, the horror and misery I undergo in all 'public dinners' whatsoever! I pray you, therefore, let me be excused, and be believed; at the same time, to wish the enterprise heartily well; and I do.—Yours very truly, T. CARLYLE.

THE IRISH AT SEBASTOPOL.—The Freeman's Journal, with justifiable pride, calls attention to the fact, that among those who fell in the crowning assault of the 8th of September, ten were Irishmen, three of them connected with the noble families of Castle-maine (Lieutenant-colonel Hancock), Gormanstown (Lt. Preston), and Enniskillen (Cole). The names of Rochford, Cox, Donovan, Swift, Grogan, and Hutton are too plainly Irish not to be recognised at a glance. Among the dangerously wounded natives of this country are Colonel Gough, Majors Maude and Chapman, Lieutenants Massy, O'Connor, &c., "while," adds the Freeman, "the names of Mauleverer, Shirley, Herbert, Fitzgerald, Plunkett, Moore, Reilly, and Perrin, show that wherever a ball sped its way it found among those whose impetuous course it was intended to stay the best blood of the Irish gentry, nobly heading the sons of the Irish peasantry."

The following account of what took place last week in this garrison will be read with some surprise: An order having been received here to facilitate and encourage the volunteering of men from the militia into the line, on Monday four non-commissioned officers from the several depots comprising the provisional battalion here—namely: the 9th, 17th, 39th, and 89th; one from the 16th Lancers, and one from each of the depots at Birr, viz., 21st, 57th and 63d Regiments—attended at the quarters of the Kilkenny Fusiliers, in Boherbuoy Barracks, to receive volunteers. The Fusiliers were paraded by Major Tighe, and only three men out of the whole body volunteered for the line, and these joined the 17th Regiment. After the parade was dismissed the men of the Kilkenny gave three cheers for their officers, and began to loot in a violent manner at the sergeants, calling out in such language, "Pitch them out of the gate," "Turn them out to hell," and such like indecent language. On Tuesday the sergeants of the line regiments again attended at Boherbuoy Barracks, when Major Tighe read the district order for raising the volunteering from this corps, and said he could turn the recruiting sergeants out of the barracks if he wished, particularly those who came from Birr, for having been in the barracks tampering with his men persuading them to volunteer. He then moved the regiment to the further end of the barracks, and called on any one who wished to volunteer with him and the officers to take off their hats and give three cheers, which was responded to by half the regiment. He then told them who did so to go to another part of the square, which they did, but a great many fine looking fellows were pulled over by the Quartermaster Sergeant and others, who said, "sure you won't refuse to go with the major." After they were dismissed from parade, they again gave three cheers, and told the sergeants who were recruiting to "go to hell" out of the barracks.—During the two days the non-commissioned of the line received gross abuse and disrespectful treatment from the men in the militia barracks. A sergeant of the 88th got a blow of a stone on the head and was cut; another sergeant of the depot battalion was commanded to quit out of the orderly room, which circumstances have been reported to the Adjutant General. Four men of the Kilkenny volunteered into the 88th, but next day their companies made up a subscription of a guinea for each, and paid the smart to bring them out again. This certainly is not the feeling that ought to animate loyal subjects, and especially soldiers in both branches of the Queen's services.—Limerick Chronicle.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.—The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes as follows:—"Dublin, Sept. 14.—I have recently seen an address to the Irish in America, from a Society of Irishmen in America, calling upon them now to rescue Ireland from England. I don't know what effect it may have there; but the wonder is here at its utter fatuity."

Know-Nothingism originated in Ireland; it lives and is active in Ireland; and one of its most unprincipled supporters has been and is the Dublin Evening Mail. For Know-Nothingism is simply the extermination of Irishmen; and every newspaper reader is aware that the Mail is an able apostle of that godly doctrine. The worthies beyond the Atlantic are but carrying out the principles of our contemporary and its friends, and after the Irish have been driven out of Ireland seeking to drive them out of their place of refuge. Let the Mail be content; Know-Nothingism is doing bravely here.—Fermanagh Reporter.

We copy from the Tablet the conclusion of a long article upon the subject of Irish emigration to the United States. We heartily rejoice that the Irish Catholic press is awaking up to its duty of putting the Irish on their guard against the Yankee Republic; and we hope that for their own sakes, and for the sake of the Church, the disastrous emigration of the Catholic Irish to Protestant America has received a check. The Tablet says:—

"We must say that we regard it as a duty for the press in these countries to hold up the condition of things in America to the execration of Europe. The majority of the immoral infidels who compose the wretched republic of the far West cannot be reached by any appeal to the head or to the heart. They are without virtue and without principle, but they have pride as strong as Lucifer can make it; a low and a coarse pride—but proud men of any kind can be shamed into something of the semblance of propriety. Speaking of the Irish who are about to emigrate, we can see very little protection for their lives or properties, very little earnest of their future happiness, and as far as the atmosphere of society in the States is concerned, no protection at all for their morals or their faith. Even in the Tablet of last week we published another of those warning letters which Irish Priests are constantly sending over here from the States. It is a piercingly eloquent letter; the writer speaks with his whole heart and with all the zeal of his office, and wishes that heaven would gird this green Isle of the Saints with a wall of fire, to make escape to America impossible. This voice of sacred warning comes from Rev. Mr. O'Reardon, Easton, Pennsylvania. It is plain that the state of things at Louisville is not exceptional. It was the same at Brooklyn as it is at Louisville, and for anything we can see, it is the same elsewhere over the republic. We don't remember an instance for years where, in the case of anti-Catholic riots, the hand of authority interfered promptly, strongly, effectively. Then if the Catholic, especially the Catholic who goes out now, and has to make neighbors and friends for himself, needs to look for protection, his matters stand where will they look? He has to face an all-pervading conspiracy that will meet him in acts of social persecution at every hour, and every step of his progress. Will he look to the laws? They are power-