

remorseless—bloody—he is, I fear, 'the Man' for the occasion. If he possess talent, and he live, he will occupy a distinguished place in history.

"There is a remarkable similarity in his character to that of Sir Thomas Picton, whose name and courage are noted for his less amiable qualities. Pelissier is the favorite of those fire-breeds, the Zouaves, as Picton was of those wild Irishmen, the Connaught Rangers, (the 88th Regiment of Infantry), and whom (I wonder why!)—he dignified with the title of 'Connaught Robbers.' 'Ye—every thing but cowards,' he used to say to them, and yet when he joined the British army in June, 1815, immediately before the battle of Ligny, those identical Connaughtmen rushed upon him, kissed him—yea, kissed his horse, and his trappings—such was the respect they held him in because of his intrepidity.

"Like Pelissier, there was a blot in Picton's escutcheon—inhumanity. The name of the tortured victim of his cruelty—Louisa Calderon—sullies a reputation which would otherwise be enviable, as the smoke of the 'Darah' obscures the glory of Pelissier.

"Like the delight of the Connaught Rangers, when Sir Thomas Picton joined the British Army four days before the battle of Waterloo, the ecstasy of the Zouaves, at the arrival of their idol, General Pelissier, is unbounded, impatient at the idle life they had been leading lately, what do you think they did last month? Sent a polite request to Lord Raglan, that he would have the kindness to lend them the Guards? to assist them in a project they had formed for taking Sebastopol! The British General necessarily declined compliance. Not disheartened by this refusal they abated the demand, reducing it to a simple request that his Lordship would accommodate them with the loan of the Guards' Grenadier caps. This, too, 'could not be complied with,' but all ill-humor was put an end to by the timely arrival of Pelissier.

"One word about those active citizens,—the Zouaves—ere I close this portion of my letter. The Zouaves are, like Nippukin, 'every kind of rascal'—composed of men, 'if they be men' (as Byron said of Potemkin), from every country in the world.

"On the death of Sir George Wombwell some weeks since, his son, an officer of the Guards in the Crimea, finding himself a baronet with large estates, resigned his commission, or obtained leave of absence, and returned to England last month, where, in speaking of the Zouaves, he narrates the following occurrence:

"On joining the Army before Sebastopol," says Sir George, "I rambled through the various camps of the Allies. One day I came upon the Zouaves, and was looking with admiration at a group of those insouciant, reckless demons. Suddenly, one of them quitting his companions, advanced to me; he was the most ferocious looking of the entire lot; his features were scarcely discernible in the enormous mass of hair with which his head, cheeks, chin, and throat were covered. When within distance, he stretched out his hand, and paralyzed me with this address—

"HOW ARE YOU, WOMBWELL?"

"Who in Heaven's name are you?" I asked, when I recovered from my astonishment. "Ah, that," said he, "is another question—one I shall not answer. If I were to tell you my name, you would know me well. We were at Eton together!" and he proved it by recalling to me some incidents of our college life. No entreaty could make him disclose who he was—not induce him to divide my purse with him.

After some conversation a bugle was heard. He started again, grasped my hand, shook it warmly, and bidding me 'good-bye,' darted off in the direction whence the sound came. I never saw him afterwards."

The London Times enumerates the advantages to the Allies, from the late successful expedition against Kertch:

"The maintenance of the Russian army in Crimea will become a task of insuperable difficulty, if the whole of its supplies have to be brought across the steppes north of the Salgnir. The Crimea itself does not produce corn enough to feed its own sparse population, and it was by communication with the inexhaustible granaries of the Sea of Azoff that the Russian magazines were supplied. This circumstance may serve to account in part for the fact that the Russians have apparently not attempted to throw very large reinforcements into the Crimea. The strength of their army must be regulated not only by the numbers they may be able to convey there, but by the means of supporting them. When people talked loosely of Russia's power to throw two hundred thousand men into the Crimea, we contented ourselves with replying that it is easier to find the men than the food necessary to their subsistence. We now venture to assert that it is easier for the allied Powers, having the command of the sea and the coast, to maintain 200,000 men in the Crimea than for Russia to maintain 100,000 men in the interior. There are very strong reasons for believing that the strength of that Russian army which at one time threatened Balaklava, and held our brave but suffering forces besieged in our own lines, will turn out to be very much below what it was at one time supposed to be. A thin line of Cossacks perpetually threatened our outposts, and even fed the allied Generals to contract their position within the narrowest defensible compass. But what was there behind this screen? Whenever a partial reconnoissance has been made, our troops have come in contact with no enemy, capable of holding a position, and it is by no means improbable that the innumerable hordes of Russians supposed to be wintering in impregnable quarters behind the low range of hills north of the Tchernaya, were as much reduced in strength and numbers as the besiegers of Sebastopol! The last despatch received from General Pelissier announces that the allied forces have now occupied the whole line of the Tchernaya, and that this operation met with no seri-

ous resistance, the Russians having speedily retired behind the hills. This fresh success confirms us in the opinion that the unseen strength of the enemy in the Crimea has been overrated, and that he is by no means in a condition to oppose simultaneously the combined movements of the three armies at Balaclava, at Kertch, and before Sebastopol. The greater probability now appears to be, that on the advance of the allies, in whatever direction they may assume the offensive, the Russians will find themselves compelled to retreat.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We copy the following brief notice from the Weekly Freeman of Saturday:—"We announce with profound regret the death of the Rev. James F. Ennis, R.C.C., of Meath-street, which took place on Saturday morning, after a very brief illness, malignant typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his missionary duties. May he rest in peace."

TENANT RIGHT MEETING IN MULLINGAR.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the parishioners of Mullingar, county Westmeath, was held in that town on Thursday 17th instant, at which resolutions in favour of tenant right were unanimously passed, a petition adopted, praying the legislature to pass into law the Tenant Improvement Conversation Bill at present before the house, as an instalment of the justice due to the Irish tenant; and the county member, were called on to support the prayer of the petition, and oppose the present or any future ministry laboring to bring this much agitated question to an equitable adjustment.—Freeman.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE OF "TENANT-RIGHT."—The Ministerial effort to conciliate the tenant-right agitators, by taking the sponsorship of Mr. Serjeant Shee's bill, is likely to prove a total failure. The executive directory in Dublin have pronounced against it; and, at a conference held on Saturday, the following resolutions were passed nem. con.— "That though we have up to this time, refrained from expressing an opinion upon the Tenant's Compensation Bill of Mr. Serjeant Shee as being a compromise of the tenant's cause, not authorized by the people of Ireland, we nevertheless feel bound to enter our solemn protest against the mockery of legislation upon the land question, which the Government, through the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has proposed to carry through Parliament; and we hereby declare our determination never to cease our agitation until a full measure of tenant-right shall have been conceded to the farmers of Ireland."

The Presbyterian Synod of Derry and Omagh, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Goudy, adopted an important resolution on the subject of tenant-right. The resolution affirms a most important proposition—namely, that, nothing of short legal security for the Ulster custom can ever settle the industrial question.

THE BOROUGH OF BANDOON.—The Cork Examiner announces that an attack is contemplated on the political monopoly that has hitherto existed in Bandon. Mr. Wheeler is the gentleman whom the electors invite to give them an opportunity of trying their strength in conflict with family and aristocratic influence. That gentleman is highly extolled for the mode in which he has discharged his magisterial duties, and his zeal in reducing local taxation. We are not informed to what extent his political principles are distinguished from the present representative. Mr. Wheeler's supporters are, we understand, confident of being able to return him. Whenever a contest takes place, it will excite a very lively interest. The public will be curious to know whether the spirit and independence of the electors can prove a match for the combined influence of family, Lord Bernard's rather mild and unobnoxious personal character, and the furious Orangeism of the locality.

Among some interesting gossip furnished by the London correspondent of the Cork Examiner, we find the following:—"Frederick Lucas has returned from Rome, though not finally, as he goes back in three weeks, his business in the Holy City not having been as yet brought to a close. I regret to say his health has suffered from the climate, which is peculiarly trying to some constitutions, and indeed his principle object in his flying visit is to obtain the advantage of change of air. The position which he has made for himself might be judged of by the manner in which his presence was hailed by men of different parties, and different opinions. Alluding to another Irish member, I may tell you of a curious coincidence with which I could not avoid being struck at the time. Not many nights since two persons sat very near to each other in the British House of Commons, the one as a visitor, the other as a member of the Senate, and some six or seven years back both of their heads were covered by the same roof in the city of Dublin, where the one sat on the judgement seat, and the other stood in the dock—the one a judge the other a prisoner. These men were Nicholas Ball and Charles Gavan Duffy. Nor was this all; (the same night would have been more dramatic) the man who had stood a prisoner in the dock in Green-street was legislating for the very colony to which the judge who then tried him might not have been absolutely unwilling to consign him as a felon. I may finish the picture by saying his appeal on behalf of the people of that colony was grave, earnest, and effective, and what was more still, was listened to with interest and respect. Who, after this, will not admit that there are strange phases in the destinies of some men."

WANTS OF THE ENGLISH MISSION.—As it is Ireland which has given the Catholic congregations to the English Church, so it is Ireland that is looked to for a supply of priests for these congregations. Dr. Whitty, provost of Westminster, some months ago applied to the President of St. Peter's College for subjects for Cardinal Wiseman. He as yet has succeeded in getting only one—Master Barry, of Belgrave—but he is, we are informed, to visit St. Peter's again next month for the same object, and we trust with better success. We have also learned that two of Alderman Greene's sons, who are receiving their education in Ushaw College, have generously volunteered for the same diocese.—Western People.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSION.—Mr. Spooner, has given notice of motion for a select committee to inquire into certain circumstances connected with the late commission on Maynooth College; to which an amendment will be moved by Mr. Horsman, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the committee inquire whether any, as well as what changes, were improperly made in the evidence before the commission.

There has been as yet no answer to the deputation in Ireland to Lord Palmerston about Smith O'Brien. Mr. Duffy has gone over to Brussels in the recess to purchase. We believe the noble exile is in excellent health and spirits.—Nation.

The second week of the year has been marked by the occupation of the Camp on the Curragh by the Militia, and the Ordnance have not been able to obtain contractors for bedding, which, it is feared, may cause some further delay.

The Dundalk Chronicle, an authority in all military matters, gives the following in its army news:—"The widow of Corporal John Brown, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, has married the Emperor of Morocco. She is an Irish woman."

The largest iron sailing vessel ever constructed in the United Kingdom is fast approaching completion on the Queen's Island, Belfast, and will be ready for launching by the end of summer. She is remarkably symmetrical. On the Belfast Ship-building Company's slip at the south-end of the Island, the wooden East Indiaman is partly in frames, and promises to be a most substantial and splendid craft. The first clipper barque of the Messrs. McLaine, to be about 400 tons burden, is having the planking put in, and looks exceedingly well. The Lord Dufferin, the property of the Messrs. Maitland and Co., is under repair in Clarendon-dock.—Northern Whig.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—It appears from a blue-book published yesterday, and containing the 23d Report of the Board of Public Works, Ireland, for the year 1854, that the total amount of loans and grants made for public works up to the 5th of January, 1855, was 4,913,774l. actually issued, leaving 1,032,352l. to be issued for ordinary loans and drainage and for land improvement. The abstract of the accounts of the commissioners for the year 1854 exhibits a receipt of 866,269l. and an expenditure of 763,766l. of which 370,218l. was disbursed on account of public works or services, the balance left on the 31st of December, 1854, amounting to the sum of 37,503l. Up to the 31st of December, 1854, the number of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act was 3,725, amounting to the sum of 4,264,244l., and the number sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury was 2,996, amounting to 1,931,316l. The sum of 1,075,550l. had been expended in thorough-drainage, subsoiling, and making farm roads up to the said 31st of December, and the sum of 279,305l. was in progress of expenditure. The total area that has been thorough-drained under the Land Improvement Act amounts to 158,660 acres (including 5,500 acres in 1854), at an average cost of 4l. 16s. per acre. The thorough-drainage works have been strikingly successful, and the operation of the Land Improvement Acts equally so. Owing to the present high price of agricultural produce, the cultivation of wheat has increased, and will probably continue to increase in Ireland.

CRIMINAL TABLES (IRELAND) FOR THE YEAR 1854.—The total number of committals in 1854, is 11,788, against 15,144 in 1853, being a decrease of 3,556 equal to a reduction of 22.16 whilst between 1852 and 1853 the decline in committals was but 14.33 per cent on 27,678. The decline in the number of committals extends to every county; but the cities of Kilkenny and Waterford show a slight increase, viz. in the first named city from 34 to 43, and in Waterford from 128 to 133. The average committals in 1854 to the population of Ireland, amount to 0.18 per cent, or 1 in every 556 inhabitants.

To the credit of our county there have not been for the last six years so few prisoners in our county jail as at the present moment. The total of all classes is 48.—Newry Examiner.

Notwithstanding the improved condition of Ireland, especially for all those connected with the culture of the soil, it is melancholy to think that the stream of emigration is still going forward, and some of the best and most valuable of our population daily seeking new homes on the other side of the Atlantic. The emigration now is principally from among those whose relatives or friends are already settled in America, and who pay the passage money of their connexions, to join them in the Far West. Every morning this week the first trains from the Limerick station were crowded with well dressed and comfortable looking country people of both sexes, principally young persons, en route to Canada and the United States. Immense crowds of friends and neighbours accompanied them to the station to bid them a final farewell. The scene at parting this morning at the Limerick terminus would remind one of the lamentations of an Irish funeral, so heavy and loud were the sobs of those separating, perhaps never again to meet.—Nation.

THE MOUNTGARRETT PEERAGE.—This celebrated "romance in real life" is not yet concluded, and more profitable work has this week been cut out for the gentlemen of the long robe. The court of Exchequer has unanimously granted the application of the plaintiff (Mr. P. S. Butler) to proceed with his bill of exceptions in relation to the rejection of evidence on the last trial. The case now goes into a court of error.

MILITIA RIOTS IN LIMERICK.—On Friday night the city of Limerick was again thrown into a state of great turmoil, and excitement by a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of outrage and violence between the men of the county militia and the soldiers of the provisional battalion, consisting of the depots of the 9th, 19th, 39th, and 89th, stationed in the garrison, which created such disturbances on the previous evening. It appears that as a military picket, under command of Corporal Maguire, of the 89th, were passing over the Mathew-bridge, some remarks of a disparaging nature were made by a militia-man who was standing there at the time, and the picket instantly placed him under arrest. As they were marching with him up George's street numbers of young boys continued fooling and shouting at the picket, which by the time of their arrival at the Military Walk, collected a crowd of militia-men, who attacked the picket, and succeeded in rescuing the prisoner. The militia fired volleys of stones at the picket, who were obliged to run into barracks for protection.—Limerick and Clare Examiner.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has generously contributed the sum of one pound, through the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, for Mr. J. Underwood, the well-known collector of Irish antiquities, whose sad reverse of fortune has, as yet, found no alleviation except in the occasional aid thus afforded by the benevolent. Mr. Underwood has been unremitting in his solicitations for some occupation to support himself and his family, but we believe that since the close of the Great Exhibition he has not been successful in his efforts.—Freeman.

The Tablet recommends applying some of the revenue of the Parliamentary Establishment in Ireland to the support of the present war. He argues that there can be no lasting prosperity for Ireland until the monetary assistance of the Protestant Establishment is secured. Indeed, of all countries in the world Ireland is the very last on which the aid of a giant Protestant Establishment should be placed. While the humbler classes are shown to be wretchedly poor by the amount of the rates, the operations of the Incumbered Estates Court prove that too many of the superior classes are penniless. Yet it is from these two classes that the Irish Parson extracts tithe rent. The court in question has emancipated the land by ruining the proprietary, the poor law has rescued the pauper from starvation by flinging him into goal. Both were inevitable: both were the necessary consequences of a fatal state of things, a chronic malady. Neither of these measures has imparted that life, energy, or strength to Ireland which would enable her to bear up the costliest Ecclesiastical establishment in the world. Neither of them ever will, neither of them has reached the principle of the malady that devours Ireland. The disease has not been cured, though the symptoms have been quacked. The causes which swept their estates from the grasp of the old proprietary are secretly working, and will sooner or later openly operate to rend them from the new. The new proprietary are quite as incapable of indulging in Ecclesiastical superfluities as their ruined predecessors. The poor law, on the other hand, has not enriched the peasantry. If peace were declared to-morrow the transient and delusive prosperity which skins the surface of Irish affairs would rapidly vanish. There is no ground in Ireland—no clear basis—for the structure which towers in the middle of the country, and casts its deadly shadow over the whole shivering community. It must be swept away.—AMRN

IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.—The Tablet insists that the present representation of Ireland in the House of Commons is a sham. He says:—"For us Irishmen and Catholics we repeat there is no hope whatsoever of legislative benefits or administrative improvements, of increased freedom for our country, or the Church of our faith, until we shall have made up our minds to claim from our representatives some nobler function—some grander service—some higher spirit than they display at present—and have long displayed—by hiring themselves out body and soul to the Minister for places. Pray, let us ask of any man, let any man dare tell us, of what use are our representatives just now? Are they equal to any enterprise having for its object any single one of the great purposes for which men are returned to that assembly where laws are made for the public good, or should be so made? There is but one answer—they are capable of nothing of the sort. They are adequate to the doing of that, and that only which the Ministers may give them leave to do. Would any one say they can do more? Well, let us see. Some of the journals that speak the public mind in Ireland have pointed out the course which it is the duty of Irish Catholics to take just now in reference to the agitation against Maynooth. We think it is the only course we can take with advantage, effect, and dignity. It is a course which is forced upon us by the persecuting spirit of our adversaries. It is the very course, we believe in our souls, which the great body of Catholics here and elsewhere actually desire to take. What is it? What could it be but to insist upon the removal of the monster grievance of the Established Church in Ireland; to direct our energies to the attainment of that great object, and never to relax our efforts till they are crowned with complete success. But yet we do that thing, or decently attempt it? Yes, by all means. The country is for it, the Dissenters, a most numerous and influential body in the House of Commons, are panting for game like this, and England is at war, and whether at war or at peace the Irish Church Establishment has long been regarded by the leading statesmen, and senators in the British Legislature as the most shocking anomaly in the world, and the least defensible by argument, quite unsupported and unsupportable by any principle of common justice or common sense. Then, by all means, why not marshal our fifty and sixty representatives, and assail this robber Church, that the country loathes, and that glitters in more of the spoils of Catholic charity than might suffice to endow fifty colleges like Maynooth? The answer is plain. As matters now stand, we could not decently make a beginning in this great business. Marshal our fifty representatives! Aye, marshal so many Maroon slaves! Why, they would not be allowed to give a serious sanction to even the first preparatory effort for such an undertaking. It might embarrass the minister. This is the old story. This was the story, and the excuse for not supporting Lord George Bentinck's proposition to give fourteen millions of money to keep the labourers of Ireland from dying of want on the highways, as they actually were at that time—1847. No, the Irish members could not hear of such a proposition, because—Russell would lose office if it were carried. The people might perish—no matter; their members were under compulsion to Russell. The state of things, we repeat, is no whit better to-day. Our representation is utterly useless, except for begging purposes. It is a cheat—a lie—a heavy disgrace to our name, our race, our country, and our faith. Bigotry may assail us as it pleases—it may pour out volumes of blasphemy against us before the world because of this wretched grant to a college of ours that in our own hands might be the seat of high and fearless Catholic principle, which in our own hands should never cause us all the sharp pain and deep humiliation which Catholics all over the world have felt on perusing or hearing of the proceedings of the late insulting commission, and the evidences laid before it. Yes, bigotry, rioting in our spoils, may do all this and more; we have no remedy at hand until the country takes the matter up in right earnest, and resolve to rid itself once and for ever of evils which a few corrupt and carrying boroughs, and a few thousand place-beggars, heartless and mean, have brought upon our whole representation. We cannot consent to give up Maynooth since we have no prospect of an equivalent vengeance upon that which is the source of most of our calamities. England owes us an enormous debt, a fraction of which we have not a chance of getting paid, because our members are in quest of a few petty salaries. If the country do ever make up its mind to have a representation in Parliament something better than a sham, it must begin the reformation at the hustings.

Martin Welsh, a pensioner from the 49th, has been committed to Kilkenny gaol, for attempting to kill his wife, by pulling her into a draw-well, and throwing stones upon her.