Not Night nergy to the fury of the combatants. Blucher, as Wellington exclaimed at Waterloo, nt rather, Ajax's .prayer for ; more light, was the ompting of every hear: Creeping, up on the flank the left, Getty's troops succeeded in gaining the one wall which we had been junable all day to wrench from the rebels. The other forces rushed for the crest. Our field batteries, which; owing to the restricted space, being of but little use all day, were brought vigorously into play. It was the fierce passionate climax of the battle. From both sides two miles of batteries belched forth their fiery missiles athwart the dark background of the night. Volleys of musketry were poured forth such as we have no parallel of in all our experiences of the war, and which seemed as though all the demons of earth and air were contending together. Rushing up the crest our troops had got within a stone's throw of the batteries, when the hill top swarmed forth in new reinforcements of rebel infantry, who, rushing upon our men drove them back. The turn of a die decides such situations. The day was lost! Our men retired. Immediately cannon and musketry ceased their roar, and in a moment the silence of death succeeded the storing fury of en hours battle As Gen. anybody prove that at the time, and under the cir-Burnside, turning, walked off through the garden, and mounting his horse galloped back to his headquarters, what thoughts and feelings passed through his mind? No illusions could make him believe that lin, and he took up the Repeal Was he right, or a victory had been achieved. Shall we say, then, it was a defeat? Certainly, if to have started out to but for ourselves, the boyish instinct which then told accomplish a certain object, and to have failed in us that he was right, has been since confirmed by everydoing so, be a defeat, you can apply no other term to the upshot of to-day's battle. In spite of all the glosses of official telegrams which you may receive, it seems here to-night that we suffered a defeat. Let as hope that, when fully prepared, the assault may he renewed with new tactical combinations, the position carried and the day retrieved. If it be not so, Saturday, the 13th day of December, must be accounted a black day in the calendar of the Republic. If you are disposed to indulge in criticism on the plan of the battle of Fredericksburg it will not be difficult to point out its great and radical defects. To have hurried forward masses of men against the fortified works of those terraces was certainly a manifestation of daring, untempered by the slightest prudence. Was it not, also, a fatal error to have risked the whole success of the plan on the accomplishment of a certain managure (Franklin's ability to swing round the rebel flank), where all the elements of the problem were completely wanting? What a fearful fatality, too that our accumulation of artillery was all but entirely useless to us, owing to the distance of the range and the exposure of our own troops. And what a misfortune, equally lamentable that the approach to the rebel position back of Fredericksburg was an area so restricted that our field batteries were almost equally useless owing to the impossibility of manceuvres! In the course of this correspondence, from the time of our first occupa-Falmouth, I have informed you of the gradnal development of the rebel position, from an absolutely defenceless condition to the time that it became another Gibraltar. Never for a moment did we, who watched this progress, suppose that it would ever be attempted to be taken by hurling masses of men against those works. We had supposed that he was wrong there? Well it is our faith and our the resources of strategy would assuredly afford other means of accomplishing the desired end. Regarded as a position of defence that which the rebel lenders have taken up on the Rappahannock, and which we have been pleased to assail, none could possibly be more magnificent or more nearly impregnable. With fiftythousand men they should easily hold it against three times that number of assail ants. And indeed they appear never to have employed more than about that number. Every time we poured forward fresh men, they had ready reinforcements to mutch. From prisoners taken I learn that on the right, commanded by Jackson, half of the force only (and chiefly the division of A. P. Hill, and Enrly's Brigade) was engaged. I take it that they had along the line of the Rappahannock about one hundred thousand men, and that fifty thousand more or less were actually engaged in the contest. The Confederate lenders have acted with their usual wiliness in this whole matter. They did well to let | us so easily into Fredericksburgh, firing but half a dozen guns when they could have brought a hundred to bear upon us. The city itself was the veriest trap that ever was laid and we have walked into it. Is it any wonder that with such a position -on the icside of an arc of a circle of batteries -

"'Mid upper, nether and surrounding fires "our troops were over and over again broken and shattered in the attempt to take it? The that such admirable pluck was shown. It is a hopeless task, now, to go back over the series of blunders that have made this disaster possible-to inquire, for instance, who is responsible for the delaying of the pontoon bridges ten days beyond the time promised Gen. Burnside, thus enabling the rebels to render their position impregnable. Enough that the inquisition will come by and by. At the close of the battle to-night, Gen. Burnside declared that he would renew the contest in the morning. There is to my mind, however, little probability that this will be done, or can be done. It is likely that the Council of Generals - composed of Burnside, Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin - now meeting at this house, will shake this determination, as I know they are all opposed to the measure. Indeed, one has only to go over to Fredericksburgh, where the army is now huddled, and see its shattered and broken conditionregiments scattered, disorganised, &c., -to see that a renewal of the fight in the morning, or even for some time, is wholly impossible. What the upshot of the whole affair is destined to be, it is, of course, fruitless to conjecture. We can, no doubt, by the adoption of the right plan, force their position. Their right is really their weak point; and that, by the way, they are now busily engaged in strengthening to-night. The line of the river is, however, entirely too long to be guarded against enterprising attacks, and with the proper dispositions, their position can rendily be flanked. The situation of our army, however-en cheval of a river-is a perilous one-one of the most demoralising known; and it may be the dictate of prudence to withdraw the army as soon as possible to the north bank of the Rappahaunock.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

O'CONREL. - O'Connell was the greatest National teacher that over lived. We are not so fanatical as to say that he was always right; on the contrary, we believe and hold in a general way, that being human, he was often wrong. But somehow or other, when we descend to particulars and investigate what he did and said on each occasion under the particular circumstances of the case, our general belief that he must often have been wrong is limited by the discovery that on the special matter under cousideration, whatever it may be, he was in the right -right in the general scope and purposes of his life, and in the magnificent devotion of his vast genius and stupendous powers to the regeneration of his country, and to the recovery of the rights of his religion and his race. Right in opposing the Rebellion of '98. Right in opposing the Union Right both as to time and manner and means in his first attempts to revive the broken spirits of the people. Right in every conflict with the Catholic leaders of the time Right in founding the Catholic Right throughout in his ardous Association. task of guiding and controlling it. Right against everybody who opposed him in it-and their name was legion. Right always till Emancipation was achieved Well, that is cheap and easy; overy one admits it. But was he ever wrong afterwards? Of course he was, and often, speaking in the general, for was not he human like the rest of us? But when we come spot and say, Here it was that he was wrong, we cau- now only exhibit itself in a very peddling description not find the spot. Was he wrong immediately after of annoyance. Its embodiment was once Oliver observed that during the short period since his own

Emancipation in his quarrel with the Whigs, in his demand for Repeal, in his quarrel with Lord Anglesea? It is a common cry. Many think so. We once took it for admitted, till we looked into it. But though there is a deal to say about it, we believe that just in proportion to the pains taken to judge fairly will be the strength of the conviction that at the time, and in the circumstances, he was right. And so it is throughout. Right on every single point at the time, and under the circumstances. Right when he opposed the Whigs, and supported them. As Mr. Traddles would say, it was a pull to have to make that admission, but there is no resisting plain evidence. Right in the Tithe Agitation, and right in the Tithe Compromise. It is the fushion now to say that he was wrong, and that it was the mistake of his life. We have satisfied ourselves that at the time and under the circumstances, he was right. We are ready to be convinced by anyhody who can draw up a case in black and white that will stand criticism, to show that he was wrong. And then the O'Counell Tail, and Lichfield House Compact, and the rest. A sad tale eo doubt. But, with such a tale, what was to be done? and was a better to be had? Let cumstances, there was anything else to be done than what O'Connell did. The Sir Robert Peel came but cumulative. It slowly but steadily gathered into into power, and O'Connell was Lord Mayor of Dubits professorial chairs an array of talent such as eswrong? It is the fashiou to say that he was wrong. thing that we have learned. At the time, and under the circumstances, it was more than the best course, it was the only course he could take. Would Repeal, if desired and asked for by the people of Ireland, i.e., by the Irish nation, do good to Ireland? We think yes. Would it injure England? We are satisfied that it would not, and that it would be far more in the interest of England than in the interest of Ireland to repeal the Union. But then, did the people of Ireland, i.c., the Irish nation, or do they now desire Repeal? For us, to whom a people or a untion has always meant something more than a numerical majority, ascertained by an indiscriminate counting of the noses of the rich and poor, the high and low, the educated and uneducated, the labouring and the affluent classes those whose lot it is to obey and those whose duty it is to govern, we should say that in our opinion, the people of Ireland, that is the lrish nation, or the inhabitants, did not, and do not desire Repeal, but that a great numerical majority of them did and do desire it. But we are not aware that O'Conneil ever said more than that. It was his nim to persuade the Irish nation to unite in the demand for Repeal. If they had united to demand it, they would have got it; and we believe that both heland and England would have been the better for it. Therefore, we hold that in the Repeal struggle he was in the right throughout. But O'Connell failed in uniting all classes of the Irish people in the demand for Repeal; and in 1846 the Whigs came in again, and he virtually abandoned the struggle for Repeal, and he saw the rise and growing strength of the Young Ireland party; and his last days were spent in counterbalancing their influence, and in a sort of renewed alliance with the Whigs. At least conviction that if in the face of the disasters which were about to blight the his country, which he had loved so well and served so faithfully and steered through so many dangers, if on the verge of the grave which was already open to receive him, his great intellect and his patriotic heart had been supernaturally enlightened and strengthened for the purpose, so that his last service to Ireland should be his greatest service, he could not have acted otherwise than as he did when he used all his powers and all his influence to check, to defeat, ant to put down the Young Ireland party It is our conviction that O'-Connell's influence was exerted to prevent the Young Ireland party (with the most pure and excellent intentions and with the most generous and noble en-thusiasm) from destroying the fruit of his life's labour, from severing the ties which unite the Catholic people to the Catholic Priesthood, from procuring the reconquest and the reinslavement of the Catholics of Ireland, and from causing the restoration of Protestant ascendancy, if not the reinactment of the penal laws. A statue to O'Connell! If a statue were crected to him in every town and village, and a monument to his memory on every mountain and headland, the

THE MATHEW MONUMENT. - We (Cork Examiner) are happy to state that the Mathew monument is really in progress. The eminent Irish artist, Mr. Foley, to whom the statue is entrusted, has forwarded wo sketches to the Committee, with a view to their making a selection; and as soon as that selection is made, the artist will proceed vigorously with his work. Father Mathew is represented in the act and attitude of blessing those who are supposed to kneel before him, and who have taken the pledge at his hands. The drapery in both sketches is rich in its disposition. The difference between the two consists almost entirely in the mode in which the drapery is managed. In one, it is more massive and majesticin the other, it is lighter in its effect. It fulls heavily n the one, and is gathered up in the other. The figure is represented upon an appropriate pedestal, which is sketched in to show the general effect, which is full of graceful harmony and yet most imposing. friends of Father Mathew may feel assured that the work which is to do honour to his memory is in hands every way equal to the task; for it is admitted, by every art critic of note, that Mr. Foley is one of the foremost of the sculptors of the day, and as his heart is in his present work, the Mathew monument or Cork will, we hope, be soon quoted as another of he artist's most successful achievements.

honour and the gratitude due to him would be but

imperfectly expressed .- London Tablet.

The scene which we record as having taken place resterday at the Catholic University, in Dublin, is one which cannot fail to impress profoundly all thoughtful minds in Ireland, whether their creed be Catholic or Protestant, whether they regard it from a friendly or an opposing point of view. It is one eminently characteristic of Ireland. It is a remarkable illustration of those powers which adversity has developed in our people. The Irish are considered by superficial observers a thoughtless, giddy race, full of good impulses, but incapable of steady and continuous exertion. It needs but the most casual glance at the past to confute such an assertion .-Their national independence was indeed sacrificed. but only after a struggle which lasted for long centuries. The frivolous people took ages of agony in preference to what they conceived a base submission; and when they were at last obliged to rield to a link which seemed inevitable, they only did so upon the admission of at least a theoretical equality with their not too affectionate partner. That theoretical equality, they will one day, with the blessing of God, convert into a practical one As with their political condition, so it was with their faith. The history of the world has presented no instance of persecution so long and so bitter as that to which the Irish Catholics were subjected. Yet it seemed, like the heated iron, to be only strengthened by strokes; and the result of three or four centuries of religious tyranny has been to leave Ireland the most staunchly Catholic country in the world. It has done more. Not only has the faith been purified, but its professors have become fearless and indomitable. Almost when they were at the lowest point they wrung from the oppressor the concession of equality again theoretical, but like the political equality, one day, and that day not remote, to be made real. Such are the people who have now taken up the cause of Catholic education in Ireland, who, with the sanction and approbation of their Church, have founded a Catholic University. As in every other undertaking, they have been opposed. The old spirit of persecution is not dead, though its claws are pared. Where once to the particulars, and have to lay our finger on the it used the torture and confiscation and death, it can

Cromwell; it is now Sir Robert Peel. But the spirit of the Irish people has not fallen away like that of the enemies of their faith. It is still full of hope and earnestness, and still as ready to encounter a necersory struggle, as on the proud day when the chains were struck from the limbs of the captive who it was feared would himself wrench them asunder. This is the spirit which still animates the people who have founded the Catholic University? Shall we believe that they who have overcome so much, will fail in this comparatively petty strife? Shall we believe that they who struck off the heaviest of their slavery shall not be able to fling aside the last marks of degradation which a small jealousy would seek still to hang upon their limbs? Shall we believe that they who have already won so much will be denied the privilege of educating their own youth in their own belief? laugh at the supposition, and are fully satisfied that the opposition to their efforts can only result in the disastrous humiliation of the rancorous bigotry which suggests it. The movement in favor of the Catholic University is not a factitious one, nor one which fails to enlist the fallest sympathies of the people. -The proof is simple in the extreme. Its beginning was quiet and modest; its success amongst the class demanding university education was gradual tablished universities, with every encouragement on the part of the State, capnot show. Year after year, despite the want of a State sanction, and while refused the commonest privileges of an university, its students resident and non-resident have stendily increased, and before long their numbers bid fair, under all disadvantages, to outstrip those of all competitors. Its position has improved as surely; its revenue gained from the popular good will is quite as secure, and less liable to cavil than the subsidies granted for the pet institutions of the Government. It has already so far advanced in material prosperity as to have outgrown altogether the limits of the original building, and to have laid the foundation of a stately pile which will be worthy of the greatness of the purposes to which it is to be devoted. The scene which was presented at the late inauguration of the Session was one as imposing in its aspect as could be offered by the proudest ceremonial in the country. The proceedings were fit-tingly commenced by an address from the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Woodlock, grave, able and temperate in its character, and, in its calm logic a triumphant vindication of the position taken up by the supporters and adherents of the Catholic University. In every respect we have proof of the settled and steady progress of this institution, and of the hearty feeling in its favor of the people of Ireland-a feeling that must eventually overbear all opposition .-Cork Examiner.

THE CATHOLIC OATH. - A Correspondent asks is there any prospect of a thorough combination of Catholic M.P.'s for the purpose of forcing on the attention of Ministers the necessity of abolishing the Catholic oath?' We are not aware of any such prospect; but we have no hesitation in saying that the time has come for some decided movement of the kind. The Catholics are by no means content with the oath. They have taken it under a species of protest every year since '29. They speak against it every Session in more or less energetic terms. It is a sign of insulting inferiority on the one side, and brutal ascendancy on the other. It is a badge of slavery, a blot on the honor of Irish Cutholics, and a standing reproach to those who impose it as well as to those compelled to swear it an entering into the House of Parliament. It carries on the face of it a most useless and unmeaning piece of insolent inven-do, when it orders the Catholic to solemnly declare that the Pope cannot empower him to commit assassination. The interence Protestants draw from this inuendo is, that the Catholic religion makes murder lawful. The Catholic is also obliged to swear that the Pope has no civil jurisdiction in these countries -the invendo being that Catholica regard the Pape as their political ruler. In these points, an old and often-exploded - calumny is still kept alive to insult the Catholic who aspires to the honor of a freeman and the exercise of an undoubted right. But the really important portion of the oath consists in the clause which binds the Catholic to swear that he has no intention to subvert the Church Establishment as settled by law within this Realm! Now, this is a part of the oath that must be abolished.— The Tablet, in a series of articles lately published, showed pretty clearly, in our opinion, that many Catholics had a scrupic to go the whole hog for the abatement of the Church nuisance on account of this oath. If it tends to obstruct, in the smallest degree, the course of even one Catholic, it should be effsced; for, that it is the duty of every conscientious lover of his country to labor heart and soul for the subversion of that most infamous incubus, requires no demonstration Every Statesman in the Kingdom whose words deserve respect at the hands of the Irish people, has pronounced the Church Establishment as a 'hideous scandal.' The Press has lavished all its scorn and denunciatory sarchem on t: and yet Catholic Representatives are bound by oath to do nothing for its subversion! In this there is a thorough combination of insult, oppression, and barbarity unknown in any other civilised country in the world. It is time, we repeat, to take a determined stand against it : and we trust such Catholics as in future are obliged to swear that most degrading oath, will do so under a well-defined and expressive protest. - Mayo Telegraph.

THE MISSION IN EMLY .- Yesterday, the 30th of November, the first Sunday of Advent, was a day which will be memorable in the history of this once named seat of piety and learning. Looking round the country as far as the eye could reach, crowds of people could be beheld coming through the fields and roads from all quarters in, bodies which would remind one of the migration of the Isrealites of old when they trooped away from the rigor of Pharch. It is to be hoped that those masses of Tipperary men were leaving behind the bondage of the still greater tyrants-intemperance and violence. The arrivals for the completion of the mission afforded by the Redemptorist Fathers, continued to increase until the assemblage of persons of all ages and sexes swelled the number to thousands. High Mass commenced at 11 o'clock, before which the church was crowded almost to suffocation. The ordinary masses, four in number, were celebrated by the holy Fathers, and densely attended. This being the last day of their mission, no inhabitant at any inconvenience would fail to be present. The High Mass was celebrated by the Curate of the parish, assisted by a large body o the Clergymen, and presided over by the revered Archbishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy immediately after mass, the altar was ascended by his Grace, accompanied by the Rev. Father Harbisson, holding in his hand a large paper, which the Rov. Geutleman read. It comprised a solemn declaration from the contending parties of the parish of Emly and the surrounding districts. It contained the ing, with their solemn declaration of abandoning the practise of intemperance and violence. The names were eighty in number, and the parties were arranged in reserved seats in front of the alter, under the care of the respected, high minded and Rev. Father Rafter, P.P., who has evinced the utmost auxiety in subduing the abominable discords of faction, and preparing the people's hearts and minds to become reconciled with each other, and hold fast to the bonds of fraternal union. Those who were assembled repeated after the Rev. Redemptorist Father the solemn pledge contained in the written and now recorded document. Then the Rev. Mr. Harbisson called them up to the altar in couples, one of each party, and they knelt down, and solemnly, before his Grace the Archbishop of the diocese, gave each other the kiss of peace, after which the benediction of the benevolent and truly loving and patriotic Archbishop was bestowed. Then his Grace elequently

consecration, he had discharged his duty in the con-secration of Bishops, the profession of Nuns, and the that I have arrived at the conviction that the Pentsordination of Priests, and these were high and solemn duties, inducting the professed to religious and holy lives, yet, however great or good the individuals, he unbesitatingly stated that he never felt a more blissful feeling of pleasure in his inmost soul, than upon this solemn and happy occasion, in ratifying at the Altar the compact of social peace amongst the poo-ple. He was rejoiced to find the good holy Fathers had not toiled in vain, and that they had achieved a glorious triumph over crime -which the great arm of the law, the convict's cell, and the felon's grave, scemed to fail in ensuring. It is sincerely hoped that the unhappy fends which have been attended with so much loss of life, liberty, and prosperity, will end for ever, and the stigma attached to this county be utterly obliterated. As evidence of the effect, I am able to state, that I witnessed at the Petty Sessions Court of Tipperary, on last Thursday, one of the leading men in faction fighting, Jerb. Quinlan, nobly forgiving his opponent for grievous bodily injuries inflicted on him on the 15th of August last, since when the assailant had abscorded from his house and home. - Munster News.

Distribs in Lancasinae.-A requisition, calling on the High Sherill to convene a meeting in the county of Kerry, to aid the operatives in Lancashire in their present destitute circumstances, is in course of signature in Killarney. The movement was ori-Guardians held in that town on Tuesday, and the requisition has there been most respectably and numerously signed .- Killurney Correspondent.

Famine, that is, want of nutritions food, is experienced in portions of Clare and Kerry. In the former, in Feakle, the daily laborers, not alone have no proper aliment; but are in want of the necessaries of life. In the latter, we are told by the 'Kerry Star,' that the people of Ferriter, in the west of Dingle, are subsisting on turnips, things on which cattle are not fed alone. But in Clare and Kerry subscriptions are sent or sought for relief of the distressed in Lancasbire; and the quality of distress existing in the respective spheres, the relief is contributed to the alien or distant one, and the higher and holier domestic claim, for the present, at any rate, save in professious, ignored .- Munster News.

The Belfast News Letter, in reference to the Earldom of Crauford and Lindsay, states that - This long and extraordinary case is once more to come before the public, a new claimant having appeared in the person of Robert Lindsay, a retired sergeant of the 19th Foot, parish of Kilmore, in the county of Monaghan, the only surviving son of the late Mr. James Lindsay, said to be the lineal descendant of the Earls of Crauford and Lindsay.'

The Northern Whig gives the following remarkable illustration of transt right in Ulster :- 'As an instance of the value set on having a good landlord, in whom confidence can be reposed by his tenant, the following facts will speak for themselves. The occupation of a small farm of land, in County Down, of ten and a-halt acres, held at will, under Robert Batt, Esq., of Purdysburn, has just been sold for the sum of £245.

THREATENING NOTICE - TRALBE. - We regret to have to announce the fact that our hitherto orderly town has been disgraced by the sending of a threatening letter. On the 8th inst , Mr. Henry Stokes, the County Surveyor of this county, received through the Tralee post-office a letter threatening to take away his life if he did not pay to Mr. J. Moore, in this town, the sum of £50, which it was alleged that individual had some years ago lent to a road contractor named Burke, on the security of a presentment, and which he lost, owing to the refusal of the County Surveyor to certify for the contract in question. Mr. Stokes at once placed the letter in the hands of Sub-Inspector Magnire, who entrusted the matter to the care of Head-Constable Jackson and Constable Egan. Suspicion was at once directed to Moore and his family, particularly from the fact that he had. about 18 months ago, in an interview with Mr. Stokes on this very matter, used expressions that were repeated in the letter. The two constables paid a visit on the 12th to the house of Moore, and found in the shop several account books, &c., which are, it has been sworn, in the handwriting of Thos. Moore, son to the party referred to in the threatening letter. Informations having been sworn to this effect, the accused parties, John Moore and Thomas Moore, were fully committed for trial at the next assizes. but have been since admitted to bail in heavy reg miza n ces · - themselves in £200 and two surelies in £100 each. - Kerry Star.

We (Dundalk Democrat) hear on all hands that we have a severe winter before us. The crops are the worst we have seen for a long time, and much of them are yet in the fields, and have been seriously damaged by the recent wet and stormy weather Those farmers who secured their wheat, barley and oats in good weather are threshing away, and selling corn at a very low figure to pay exorbitant renta.

The Midland Great Western Railway is to be opened from Longford to Sligo, on the 3rd of December. Thus there will be direct communication between Dublin and the chief port of Connaught, which does as much business as Galway, Westport, and Ballina, united. Sligo is the only town between Derry and Cork-300 miles-having regular weekly steam lines to Liverpool and Glasgow; but steamers are wanted to coonect the port with Belmullet and Killala on the west, and Killybegs, Mountcharles, and Donegal, on the north. From its position it would be one of the best Irish depots for the Peruvian guano trade. The Midland Great Western will soon be able to run their trains to Belturbet, from which a water navigation, free of dues extends to Enniskillen 22 miles, Pettigo 39, and Belleek 46 miles, through the richest districts of Ireland, by means of Lough Brne. To this lake and Lough Gill at Sligo, pronounced by Frazer's handbook, 'The loveliest of the Irish lakes,' there will be hosts of tourists during the summer, for which the railway should provide steamers similar to those lately placed on Lough Lomond

-- Mail. DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN MAYO-Crossmoline, Nov 26, 1862.—As two men, named respectively, M'-Gloughlin and Walker, in the employment of Geo H. Jackson, Esq, of Fortland, were cutting through a piece of ground, and when about ten feet from the surface, they met with a solid piece of gold weighing 6lb. 2oz. When dug up it was shown to a man who had great experience as a miner in California, and he at once pronounced it to be gold of the best quality. On the men digging a little further other nuggets of gold were discovered, and the workmen at once communicated the news to Mr. Jackson, who took immediate steps to have the ground properly explored. Already Mr. Jackson has had many an plications from parties to purchase the land, and he is selling the ground along the river, in the vicinity of where the gold was discovered, at 2s 6d a foot. Over 200 men are at work at it, who have already succeeded in finding a considerable number of nuggets of the best gold. The intelligence has caused very great interest in the neighborhood .- Irish Times

GREAT BRITAIN.

BISHOP COLENSO AND INFIDELITY. - Into what channel is the current of religious speculations and hiblical criticism flowing fast, in our poor, misguiided country? Every one acquainted with the Bibleal literature of the day will at once answer-into the gulf of infidelity. The "Risays and Reviews" reveal but too plainly what are the ideas, feelings and aspirations of many of our Oxford and Cambridge students. And though there was a great outery raised, and many protests uttered against the infidel work, when it first appeared; yet there is too much reason to fear that the "views" maintained by the writer, find sympathy and support in high places. Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch-just publishedis a strong proof of my assertion. Hear the words

teuch, as a whole, cannot possibly have been written by Moses. . . And further, that the so-called Mosaic narratives, by whomsoever written, cannot be regarded as historically true," &c. (Preface, p. 8.) Again: 'And it is perhaps God's will, that we shall be taught in this our day-not to build our faith upon a book, though it be the Bible itself; but to realise more truly the blessedness of knowing that the living God, our Father, and Friend, is nearer and closer to us than any book can be, &c. (p. 12) Here is a plain intimation that the day is close at hand when the Bible shall be considered no longer necessary; but that men shall be taught by the spleaded results of science and Biblical criticism, to put their trust in the hving God alone The Bishop's work seems to be only a part of what we are to expect from some future luminous discoveries, which probably will end in convincing the Bishop (and many of his readers) " that he has at length arrived at conviction, that what the New Testament save, on the whole, (though he is exceedingly sorry to be obliged to announce the result of his inquiries) respecting our Lord and his so called miracles, is nothing more or less than a 'myth,' as Dr. Strangs has so clearly proved in his invaluable 'Life of Jesus'
- 'Das Leben Jesu!' Two facts are now staring ns in the face. 1st. That German Rationalism is becoming fashionable amongst our educated classes, and also amongst many of the Protestant clergy, and even the Bishops: and, 2nd That as Protestantism will end very soon in a positive denial of the boly Scriptures, and of everything supernatural contained therein, the great battle which we shall have to fight will assuredly be against the rankest and most loathsome form of Infidelity the Christian world has ever witnessed. Amongst the various attempts now made to disturb, or rather undermine, men's faith in the inspiration and authenticity of the Sacred Scriptures, few have seemed more plausible and to here met with greater success than those attacks which have been directed against the Pentateuch And why have Dr. Colenso and the writers of the 'Essays and Reviews' so insidiously endeavoured to prove that the Pentateuch 'is not historically true?' Because they know well that it is the foundation-stone on which the rest of the Bible is built. But these attacks are not of yesterday. Bishop Colenso is only following in the track of more able and determined writers before him, both in Germany and America, and in our own country too. Spener, the founder of the Pietists in Germany ; Busedow, Steinbart ; Somler, the originator of the famous theory of Accommodation; Ammon, Eichhorn, Vater, De Wette, Gesenius, Wegscheider, the younger Rosenmiller, Dater-lein, Bauer, Michaelis, and others too numerous to mention, have all advanced, years ago, their respective views and theories against the Pentateuch, and the miracles, and the narrative related by Moses. 1. is well known, however, that the Infidel writers at our ewn country, such as Toland, Collins, Hobbes Lord Herbert, Hume, Shuftesbury, Tyndal, &c., laid the foundation of Rationalism, not only for the infidel writers of France, but also for the modern school of Germany. It is a great misfortune for either Protes tant clergymen or laymen to be acquainted with German, unless their faith in the inspiration and an thenticity of the Scriptures be deep and lasting. But even this will not always be their shield and safeguard. Bishop Colenso tells us, that at one perio i of his religious life he had not the slightest don't but that the Pentateuch was ! historically true. Bus the late Ohevalier Bunsen's ' Egypt's Place in Universal History,' and the 'Life of Jesus,' by Straus. have done a world of mischief, the fatal consequences of which we shall witness year by year. Severa: other popular writers could be mentioned most a whose works are unfortunately transcribed into English and are extensively read in Oxford and Cambridge, besides being found in many of our large libraries. It is indeed consoling to know, that Von Poblen's attack on the Book of Genesis has been met by Hengstenberg's most able work, entitled 'Aegypten und Mose,' which has been translated into English. It forms the third volume of Clarke's 'Biblical Cabinet, New Series (Edinburgh, 1845.) Another book has also appeared in English, ontitled - Aids to Faith, written by Dr. M'Caul, Rev. G Rawlinson. and others, under the editorship of Dr. Thompson (Murray, London, 1861.) Though many of the theological doctrines and principles and canons of interpretation are not such as a Carbolic divine coult admit, yet some of the Essays are really excellent in answer to the attempts of our modern English Rationalism to undermine the sacred Scriptures. lat, unfortunately, these and other such cutions are read but by few, comparatively speaking. The evil has already struck such deep roots, that no Pains or Penalties inflicted in the Ecclesiastical Courts of Protestant England, seem ever likely to arrest the 'freedom of thoughts and expression." claimed by Bishop Colenso, 'as indispensably necessary for the discovery of truth.' Questions are now being raised, and points of vital importance discussed, by acute r inds, which Protestantism cannot thewer, nor settle in any satisfactory manner. Vaiz s the bonst of a writer in the 'Aids to Faith (v. 185,) where he exults in the idea-" that in the traggle which is coming on, our brauch of the Church will not be disinherited of its privileges or stripped of its safe-guard; but it will eject Rationdism in every form, more especially in the most us-English of all forms, that of Theology."

MAUDLIN PHILANTHROPY -- ROGUES AND HORSET Man. - If we might horrow a 'solitary horseman' from the late Mr. James, we would make him traverse Dartmoor on some snuny, showery Spring day. Our norseman should, as he descended from among the Tors, come upon a great building of magnificent proportions, and surrounded by a large extent of exreise and recreation ground, and by some expanse f carefully cultivated arable. His reflections would probably be that he had stumbled upon some highly successful attempt to realize the dream of a social philosopher, and that she problem was being solved pelore his eyes how light labor, nutritions food, and ensy slumbers might all be enjoyed upon a self supporting system by a community of happy mortals. The problem would be so interesting that we may, without any breach of probability, assume that our horseman would stop and mark how the day wears on with such a society. The first peculiarity he would note would be that there was an inequality even in this harpy spot. There is work, of course, going on. They are building a new range of baths or walling in an additional piece of exercise ground But the workmen are divided into two gange, and he remarks that while one gang works hard and with a purpose the other gang only 'make believe.' There is as much difference between the two gangs' work as there is between two columns of soldiers, one of which is marching at the double, and the other marking time. Again, white our 'solitary horseman' is looking on, a cloud covers and a sharp hail shower falls. It is not much just enough to make our horseman draw his closk around him, but not seek shelter. Now another difference is appar-The leisurely labourers, before one thread of their jackets can be wetted, are withdrawn by their superintendents into some lofty, substantially-built sheds; evidently constructed at great cost for the purpose. No notice is taken of the inferior gang; but these go on cheerfully with their work, wet or dry, as it may happen. All day long, with intervals for meals, the routine goes on, one gang working and the other gang playing at work. When six o'clock comes, if our stranger's cariosity should induce him to follow the more favored gang into the great house he will see that each, man of them is carefully fed with just that full quantity of food which is adapted to develope his suimal strength. He is then put sway for the night in a separate, comfortable dormitory, where there is every appliance for promoting sound and refreshing sleep. If, after seeing these gentlemen put to bed, our stranger return to the workground, he will find the other gang still at (Continued on seventh page.)