

a-half, had its magazine blown up by the fire of our ships. Genitchi refused to capitulate, and was set fire to by shells. 90 ships in its harbor were destroyed, with corn and stores to the amount of £100,000. In these operations the loss to the enemy during four days has amounted to four war steamers, 246 merchant vessels, and corn and magazines to the amount of £150,000. Upwards of 100 guns have been taken. It is estimated that four months' rations for 100,000 men of the Russian army have been destroyed. On the Circassian coast the enemy evacuated Soudjak Kaleh on the 28th of May, after destroying all the principal buildings and 60 guns and 6 mortars. The fort on the road between Soudjak Kaleh and Anapa is also evacuated. General officers commanding divisions will be good enough to direct the above order to be read to each brigade at the first convenient opportunity."

By order, S. SIMPSON, Chief of the Staff.

THE MASSACRE AT HANGO.

On the morning of the 26th of May the Cossack and Esk stood close into Hango, and observed several vessels anchored inside the numerous islands. The boats of both ships were sent away armed, in charge of Lieutenant Field (Cossack), to bring the vessels out. On the boats getting in sight of these vessels they made sail and ran on shore, and were deserted by their crews. On the boats boarding and taking possession of them they were found to be firmly grounded, and, as the telegraph had been at work along the coast from a very early hour, and there was every reason to believe that troops were or would soon be in the vicinity, as several persons were seen lurking about the rocks, and the men were exposed on all sides to any attack of musketry, the boats being in a narrow creek, and the thickly-wooded shore and rocks afforded every facility to the enemy, the vessels were set on fire and destroyed. They were two large galliots belonging to St. Petersburg (empty), a brigantine laden with wood, and two schooners, one of which, laden with grain, for Ekness or Sweaborg, was brought out, and three prisoners. The ships anchored at Hango Head for the night. Early next morning a sloop was brought up from behind the ruined forts of Hango, and destroyed. Some persons were seen near the telegraph. Both vessels left and joined the Admiral at Biorke Bay. The Admiral, after seeing the prisoners, ordered the vessels back again to land them at Hango, or where they chose, and four more Russian prisoners were received on board the Cossack at Nargen, who requested to be landed with the others at Hango. On the forenoon of June 5, the Cossack stood close in, and sent the cutter away with a flag of truce to land the prisoners. In the boat besides were Lieutenant L. Geneste, Dr. R. T. Easton, Mr. C. Sullivan, Master's-Assistant, and three stewards, as a Finnish Captain, taken prisoner here on the 26th of May, informed us there were no troops here, that the inhabitants would trade, and that the stewards could get stock, &c. As the boat pulled in towards the shore she was lost sight of behind the islands, the ship standing of and on under easy sail. There being no signs of the cutter's return, about 4 o'clock the gig, with a flag of truce, in charge of Lieutenant Field, was sent in search. She was observed to be pulling along the coast in search of the cutter, so the ship stood close in and anchored near the ruined fort. About 8 o'clock the gig returned, having seen the cutter secured under a jetty inside several small wood boats and with several dead bodies in her; fearing an ambush or treachery, the gig did not attempt to bring the cutter out, but returned to the ship. Several persons were seen a little distance off waving to the gig to land. About 3 o'clock next morning both vessels steamed in close to the telegraph station, and shortly after the cutter was observed with one man in her, apparently wounded, sculling towards the ship. A boat was sent to her assistance, and she was brought alongside, having in her John Brown, ordinary seaman, a young man of color, the only survivor. After being helped up the side he said, "They are all killed." Afterwards, in the sick bay, he made the following statement:—

"On the cutter, with a flag of truce flying, getting along-side the jetty or landing-place, near the village of Hango, the officers and liberated prisoners jumped out, and Lieutenant Geneste held up a flag of truce to a number of Russian troops, who had suddenly sprung up from the cover of houses and rocks, about 500, dressed as riflemen and armed with muskets, swords, and bayonets, and told them what it meant, and why they landed; they replied 'that they did not care a d— for flags of truce there, and would show them how the Russians could fight,' or words to that effect. A volley was then fired at the officers and liberated prisoners, and afterwards on the boat, until all were supposed to be killed. The Russians jumped into the boat, and, after throwing several dead bodies overboard, lying on the arms in the bottom of the boat they found Henry Gliddon, A. B., who was only wounded; they took him out of the boat and bayoneted him on the wharf; John Brown, lying besides him, and severely wounded, feigned death; he was dragged from one end of the boat to the other, but luckily not thrown overboard. They then took the arms, magazine, colors, &c. The officers were shot down, and the liberated prisoners first. Dr. Easton was the first who fell, and the Finnish Captain took the flag of truce from Lieutenant Geneste, and waved it, shouting 'A flag of truce!'—which had been previously explained to them before they fired. The Russians spoke English, and the person who led them, from his dress and appearance, seemed to be an officer. The Russians yelled, and fired on the men before they could defend themselves; indeed, there was not an attempt made."

The boat was found to be completely riddled above the water line. It was lucky she escaped without a hole through her bottom; or she would have

filled. It was evident that the Russians intended to leave none to tell the tale, but it has pleased Providence to ordain it otherwise. The ships fired a few shot and rockets at the telegraph; but a fog coming on they were obliged to haul out into deeper water. There were no troops seen; the cowardly ruffians had evidently gone away. It was not thought prudent to attempt to recover the remaining bodies."

THE SEBASTOPOL REPORT.

The Sebastopol Committee, after passing several months in the examination of witnesses, have at length embodied in a Report the result of their investigations. This document runs to some length, and its tone is singularly temperate considering the unparalleled sufferings of the army to which it refers, as also as the criminal incapacity of the ministers who were responsible for their condition. It perfectly illustrates the want of foresight which characterised those who projected the expedition to Sebastopol; the discordance and imbecility which reigned in the cabinet, and the gradual steps by which the forces despatched under such auspices to the Crimea finally arrived at destruction. As the war has demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the external weakness of England, the labours of the Sebastopol Committee have made a thorough exposure of her rotten internal system.

The Report is divided into two parts—the first referring to the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and the second to the conduct of the department at home and abroad, whose duty it was to minister to their wants. The army was despatched to a distance of 3,000 miles from England, and encamped in a hostile country during a winter of extreme severity. This force being numerically inadequate to the investment and reduction of Sebastopol was necessarily subjected to duties of a most arduous and unremitting nature; but although a campaign in a remote country under any circumstances be attended by a large amount of unavoidable inconvenience; yet the sufferings of the troops in this case were aggravated by the insufficient arrangements made by the cabinet for the supply of necessaries indispensable to their healthy and effective condition. From the 16th of September, the day on which they landed, to the middle of November, the men were continually perishing from overwork, from dysentery, and insufficiency of suitable food. Even before the regular Crimean winter set in with its torments of rain, its frost and snow, the troops who still retained their health were in want of clothing, while the sick and wounded were placed in a hopeless position from the deficiency which existed in all the medical departments. As the season advanced, the causes of sickness increased, and as the army suffered a daily diminution of its strength, the amount of duty which was forced upon those who retained their efficiency was utterly disproportioned to their number. Encamped on a high ground during the depth of winter, exposed to the fury of the elements, in want of food and clothes, and compelled to undergo an amount of labour to which under even the most favorable conditions they were inadequate, it is no marvel that the English army soon found their way the hospitals of Scutari, or that from the defective preparations which awaited them on their arrival there, death soon counted its victims by the thousand.

The Cabinet, on whom rests the responsibility of the expedition, evinced from the beginning a complete ignorance of the requirements, and yet, strange to say seemed confident of success. For instance, it is now evident that they were utterly in the dark as to the strength of the Russian forces in the Crimea. The Duke of Newcastle, in his dispatch to Lord Raglan, dated 10th April, states that information on which he relies, gives the Russian army at 30,000 men only. Shortly after, Sir James Graham asserts that he had obtained from a Russian authority a complete account of the country, its localities, harbours, roads, productions, supply of water, and what was most important, a statement of the forces which was estimated at 70,000. Lastly, Vice Admiral Dundas, writing to the Commander-in-Chief in May, declares that from the intelligence he has received, 120,000 is a correct estimate of the Russian army. This was before the expedition started from Varna, the Duke of Newcastle, relying on his information, despatched orders to Lord Raglan, to make a descent on the shore of the Crimea, and capture Sebastopol—and the latter shortly after calculated the number of Russians who surprised him at Inkermann as amounting to upwards of 60,000. So effectually did they screen their strength and their movements from the allies, that it is hard to say whether the Generals at Constantinople, or the Ministers at Downing-street, exhibited the greater degree of ignorance. But Lord Raglan, in his communication of the 19th June, finally states, "that the descent upon the Crimea is decided on more in deference to the views of the British Government than to any information in possession of the naval or military authorities, either as to the extent of the enemies' forces, or their state of preparation."

The Duke of Newcastle who from the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet held the office of Secretary for War and Colonies, resigned the latter portion of his duties in July, 1854, but no order of council, or even minute, defined his special duties; he, in fact, held *carte blanche* for any commands he might choose to issue. A very short time sufficed to demonstrate his insufficiency for the post of War Secretary, yet such was the punctilious delicacy of his colleagues that they never ventured to interfere. Indeed, shortly after his appointment, and from the beginning of August until the second week in October, the Cabinet did not hold a single consultation; and this, during a period when the most appalling accounts of the state of the army before Sebastopol were arriving by every post. They sent an order to Lord Raglan to attack that citadel in time, and yet they did not attempt to form a reserve at Malta until the end of November. On this subject the Committee expresses a temperate regret; but the delay which occurred in the despatch of additional forces may be accounted for simply by the fact that they found it impossible to raise any efficient body of troops. Lord Raglan's letters during this period contain little else than a detail of his wants both of men and munitions; and in answer to a despatch from the Secretary at War informing him that he has two thousand recruits ready to embark, he replies, "that the last contingent of a similar description were so young and unformed, that they fell victim to disease, and were swept away like flies; he preferred to wait," he says. From this date the Commander-in-Chief seems to have despaired of receiving any succour from home—indeed the Foreign Enlistment Bill introduced in December, at once evidenced the hopelessness of raising troops in the British Islands—and hence-

forward his despatches from the Crimea assumed that meteorological character, which has been so much but so unjustly ridiculed; the exhaustion of England's levies, and his own besieged condition leaving him really no other subject on which he could communicate with the Home Government.

The Duke of Newcastle after assuming the duties of Secretary of State for War, discovered that no precedents existed for his guidance, and that his under-secretaries were unacquainted with the business they had to transact. Thus his interference was continually sought for in matters of detail, of which the clerks should have been masters; and so much of his time was occupied to organize the minor details of the various departments; that matters of paramount necessity were postponed. The evidence also shows that he was long left in ignorance of the affairs passing in the East, and that it was not until a late period that he became acquainted with the state of the Hospitals at Scutari, and the horrible mode by which the sick and wounded were conveyed from Balaklava to the Bosphorus; nay, the Ministers were informed of the condition of the army from the public papers, long before they received any official intelligence, and the want of this latter led them to discredit the current rumors. Perplexed by the indiscreet silence of the officials at the seat of war, the Duke sent out a commission to report upon the state of the army in the Crimea. This commission although issued in October, did not make its report until April; during this period five thousand men were perishing in hospitals, no means having been then taken to render their state more tolerable.

The Secretary-at-War, Mr. Sidney Herbert, whose duty it was to regulate the financial business of the army, originated some regulation, "which," says the Committee Report, "though suited to a time of peace, were inapplicable to a period of war, and operated unjustly on the soldiers who had been wounded, or afflicted with sickness in the Crimea." After the departure of Lord Raglan, heretofore Master-General of the Ordnance Board, continual disputes arose among the members, and numerous appeals were made to the Secretary of State who finally refused to answer the letters of the different combative members. The Committee, "in noticing the unseemly conduct of this Board, and the differences which were brought prominently forward in the evidence, observe with regret, that the public service has suffered from the want of judgment and temper on the part of the officers who were intrusted during a critical period with important public duties." Under such auspices there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that the wooden huts and supplies of clothing so essential to the troops during the winter months, did not arrive until the commencement of spring; or that the quantities of food, &c., which were landed at Balaklava, were left to rot from the want of a road to convey them from that port to the camp.

The state of the Hospitals at Scutari forms a prominent feature in the report. A Dr. Menzies was appointed director of the Hospitals, and it was his business to send periodical reports of their condition to Dr. Hall, the Inspector-general of the army. Those gentlemen seem to have played into one another's hands, and executed the official duties according to the time-honored laws of the routine system. They concealed the condition of things from the government; no measures for improving the state of the wards and supplying the requisites for so vast a number of sick and wounded were adopted by them, and the committee declares that much blame attaches to Dr. Menzies, "inasmuch as he did not report correctly the circumstances of the hospitals, he stating that they wanted nothing in the shape of stores or medicine comforts at a time when his patients were destitute of the commonest necessities;" while Dr. Hall's report misled Lord Raglan, and the government at home, occasioning infinite delay of the measures taken afterwards to remedy the existing evils, which might have been arrested so much earlier in their progress. The condition of the unfortunate men placed under such guidance may be imagined; the Duke of Newcastle admits that "all sort of forms had to be gone through" before the medical and other stores sent to the East could be made available; and, it is now a notorious fact, sufficiently clear, that if the assistance derived from private charity, which the Government at first discouraged, had not been made use of, that many additional hundreds would have been added to the dead list at Scutari. The activity and efficiency of the general medical staff is admitted; but so great was the want of common necessities, ambulances for the sick, even bedding and all other requisites, that they were obliged to declare sorrowfully that their services could be of little avail.—As regards the medical department at home, Dr. Smith, the Director General, states, that he was under the immediate authority of five different superiors, from whom he received constant and contradictory orders; while his suggestions as to the organization of an ambulance corps were disregarded. Lord Raglan refusing to draw off able-bodied men from the ranks for this purpose, as they are required for fighting, and the pensioners, who are employed being unable for the work before them, rendered the ambulance system a failure, and caused the destruction of the wounded. In fact, the remnant of the British army who have outlived the vicissitudes of the winter campaign are solely intended to private charity for their preservation.

Such is a summary of the Sebastopol Report, the most melancholy State paper which has ever been issued in England; a hideous index to the first passage of the war which has surprised Great Britain in the midst of the enervation and selfish apathy consequent upon a long peace. Not only has it demonstrated the utter weakness of her military resources, and the inefficiency of her oligarchical government, but it has sunk her in the estimation of the world from a first to a fifth-rate power. Her Continental prestige is extinct; all her efforts to influence the European States have failed ignominiously; and the French Alliance to which she clings with all the desperation of fear, is not only uncertain in its continuance, but insufficient for prosecuting a war with Russia to a successful issue. Among the opinions delivered by Napoleon the Great at St. Helena, respecting the future of Europe, his reflections on the crisis such as have actually occurred have an especial significance. He declares that he has no faith in the efforts of an Anglo-French alliance, to arrest the advance of Russia; nay, even though Prussia were united with them for such a purpose, would it avail. Prussia and Austria he believed to be the only states whose union could prevent Europe from being swamped by a Cossack invasion; but so far from taking the initiative against their dangerous neighbor those cabi-

nets have fallen so completely under her influence that they are at this moment disarming their troops; so that the Czar can now march the flower of his army into the Crimea, and establish his supremacy by a single blow. Before the winter this event may be consummated; and should another committee be organized to take evidence on the conduct of the Eastern war, and the administrations at home, though they will find it hard to parallel the weakness of the one, or the imbecility of the other, yet considering the events in progress, little temerity can attach to the prophecy that all the disasters England has hitherto met with in this struggle, will be regarded as insignificant to those which are still in reserve, mere skin wounds as compared with a death-blow.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—Mr. John O'Hagan, Professor of Political Economy, delivered on Monday evening his inaugural lecture on "the Study of Political Economy," in the Lecture-hall of the University. Having alluded to the claims for public attention which, from its importance, the study of political economy possessed, the lecturer referred to the charges brought against it, and the prejudices which were felt towards it, founded on the idea that treating of wealth, it was a sordid and sordid in its aims, and then proceeded to explain at great length and with much ability the real nature of the study, and with the view of vindicating it against those charges, and of proving how unfounded they were when submitted to the test of examination. He then dilated in an eloquent manner on the use of the science of political economy, which, he argued, was exalted by the consideration that it had for its object the material welfare of the body of the people. The lecture was throughout most eloquent and instructive, and was listened to with marked attention by a numerous audience, by whom Mr. O'Hagan was frequently applauded during the delivery of his discourse.—*Freeman*.

SELECTION OF NAMES FOR THE VACANT BISHOPRIC OF WATERFORD.—On Wednesday, after the Mass of the Holy Ghost, the Bishop and clergy who attended on the previous day at the obsequies of the late lamented Bishop, assembled in the cathedral, the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, Archbishop of Cashel, in the chair, for the purpose of selecting three names to be forwarded, as usual on such occasions, to the Court of Rome. After a scrutiny had been gone into, the following was the result:—*Dignissimus*—Dr. O'Brien, P.P. Waterford. *Dignior*—Dr. Burke, P.P. Clonmel. *Dignus*—Dean Dooley, Castleknock.

It is rumoured that, in consequence of ill-health, the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Carew, a native of Waterford, has made application to Rome to be transferred to an Irish see, the result of which is at present unknown.—*Waterford News*.

FATHER MATHEW.—By the "Great Western" Mail Steamer, which reached Southampton last Saturday, we have the gratification to announce the return from Madeira, of the universally beloved Apostle of Temperance. After a short sojourn in London, the good father's numerous friends in Cork, will have the pleasure of welcoming once more amongst them, one who, though his labours have been felt; and appreciated throughout the world, can claim the privilege of having them more thoroughly appreciated because more immediately exercised amongst us. Although we are not led to expect that the mild climate of Madeira, has altogether accomplished the anticipated restoration of Father Mathew's health, it is a satisfaction to know that his general health is improved.—*Cork Examiner*.

SERVING THE SUPERIORESS OF A CONVENT WITH A PROCESS.—We understand, on good authority, that the amiable and respected Superioress of the Mitchelstown convent, has been actually served with a process for a sum of £7 18s. 4d., by one of the poor rate collectors of the Mitchelstown union, the amount of rates assessed on the conventual establishment.—*Cork Reporter*.

At the meeting of the Swinford Board of Guardians, held on the 12th instant, a resolution was adopted requesting the Sisters of Mercy to visit the workhouse, and afford the paupers the benefit of their instruction. Loath as we are to revert to this subject, we cannot help contrasting the conduct of the excellent board of Swinford Union with that of our union of castlebar. Reckoning many Protestant gentlemen in its number, the Swinford board invite the Sisters of Mercy to their workhouse. Alas for Castlebar! Great in political battle—victorious in the popular cause—foremost in the cause of religious liberty and freedom of conscience—the focus of liberality—the very centre of Mayo's independence—yet, withal, the only spot where bigotry and intolerance squeak out its unholy note—the only place in this province—nay, in all Ireland—where the poor immured paupers are denied the consolation of the solace and instruction of the blessed Sisters at their dying moments. Talk of Russia, or the most barbarous nations. Such a prohibition is not known as preventing any person from visiting the incarcerated inmates of a poorhouse or a prison, such a privilege is not denied even to criminals. But here, in this Catholic county, with Catholic ratepayers and Catholic guardians, too, this monstrous exclusion is suffered to outrage common sense and decency. The thing is really absurd, and it is high time such unbecoming was put an end to. The gentlemen have had now, it is hoped, ample satisfaction for their frequent defeats and reverses. It is to be hoped they are now gratified. It is the only question on which they could show their teeth for a long time, and, in the name of decency and good feeling, let there be an end to it.—*Mayo Telegraph*.

NEW LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS.—It is stated in legal circles that the Irish Attorney-General has succeeded in obtaining a grant of 2,000*l.* a-year, which is to be devoted to increasing the emoluments of counsel holding the office of Crown prosecutor in Ireland. This sum is to be apportioned, not in equal parts but according to the extent of the district confided to the charge of each official. It is also stated that the fees of these gentlemen will be further increased by the setting aside of a rule framed by Chief Justice Monahan, when that functionary filled the post of first law officer, by which it was laid down that thenceforward the Crown was not to conduct prosecutions in a certain class of minor offences, such as cattle-stealing, &c. In future Crown prosecutors are not to hold briefs in cases to be tried in the towns to which they have been appointed. This latter change in the programme is, of course, by no