

-MAY-17-1867 AUR? 101 (101 (101 (111 13))) THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Hady Fermanagh screamed, but he checked her, saying If am safe, mother. There is no need of a scene my hat there is badly wounded, sthough, and if you must expend your tears on something, here it is!' at the same time tossing it towards ber Thank God that you escaped Lord Hugh Maguire "Vexclaimed Ellen, as the thought of bow ill-prepared be was for so sudden a doom Hashed across berimind, mingled with a still deeper thankfulness that some poor tortured soul ence in Barope... Meantime the Fenians, when they was spared the awful crime of murder. But are not engaged in Ireland, menace/the ragged from they have been an accident after all she added. tier of Qanada. Canada. owes in Isome degree the at may have been an accident after all, she added.

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. Thank you, Ellen, for even that show of interest,' he said, unable to penetrate her motive, but it was no accident-the aim was too sure for that. But for a timely stumble of my horse, I should not be here now to tell the story. I understand it, however, and 1'll teach those beggars below there, a lesson which will make them remember me,' he added, swearing a great wath.

Beware my Lord-do not make the unocent suffer for the guilty, she said.

May Lask your Ladyship to touch the bell, near you,' he said turning away from Ellen's imploring countenance with a look of sardonic rage. J. must see Fahey to night.?

Had you not better wait until morning ?-You are heated now. Better issue no orders to-night,' remonstrated her ladyship, well remembering that terrible interview she had recently with Don Enrique, and the inexorable conditions he had imposed on her.

Heated; my dear mother, I'm as cool as a glacier. I shall do nothing but what is deliber-. Ate and well weighed. Oblige me by pulling the bell'rope. I must feel safe on my own property,' he replied with a sneer; ' and while there's a Papist left on it, I have no guarantee of my life.'

"Did you ring, my Lord ?' said William coming in in his usual prompt, orderly way.

William, send some one forthwith to Fer-. managh, to tell 'Mr. Fahey that I want him immediately,' teplied Lord Hugh, and the man bowed and went out.

'My Lord, you make a broad assertion.-What one or two misguided persons may do should not be visited on all,' spoke out Ellen. Ahern.

The same devilish system governs all alike, my pretty cousin. You know I am a heretic, and there is no penalty in your creed for any crime, however dark, that may be committed against me,' he said, with a cold, derisive smile. 'You do not, cannot believe that, my Lord.

The spirit of our boly religion teaches nothing that can lead to crime, any more than the teachings of Jesus influenced Judas in his sin. Take care, then, Lord Hugh Maguire, that in persecuting a few poor, stricken wretches, whom you have driven to the verge of desperation, you do not become even more criminal than Judas !' exclaimed Ellen Ahern, unable to hold her peace.

' My beautiful cousin, I am vulnerable until you attack me with papistical logic, which being an utter disbeliever in, makes me as grim and inexorable as the Sphynx. Ha! where is my mother?' he said turning round on the rug where he had been standing, with his buck to the fire.

She went out a moment ago, with her hand pressed over her heart. I presume she has gone to her room, whither I should follow her but for knowing how averse she is to any assist ance except from Felice.'

Fenians in somewhat the same tone that English statesmen spoke of the Confederates when Mr. Gladstone declared that Jefferson Davis, had made a new nation - whether they believe that the Fenians will ultimately achieve the independence of Ireland, it is bard to say. But if they should it is obvious that America would have at least one reliable ally in Europe. An Irish republic or other independent commonwealth owing its freedom to the United States, in the same way that Italy admits itself to be indebted to France-and-to-Prussia, would give the Government of Washington an extraordinary influprompt Imperial sanction of its Confederation to the fact that its position vis a vis of the United States was becoming untenable; and it was the Irish in America who were making it so. Congress, conscious of the subtle connection of the topics/copples its resolution of sympathy with the Irish insurrection, wi h a resolution of alarm at the formation of a British provisional kingdom on its Northern frontiers. The hint will not fall on doll ears. The Fenians who choose to strike against England through Can-ada, next time know beforehand that they will not want the protection of Congress. Canada is already growing weary of this position. The French Oa-tholic Ganadian, the Highland Gatholic Ganadian, asks. What have we done that we should be exposed to a series of Fenian razzias? We are not guilty of the wrongs inflicted of old on Ireland, we rather sympathise with Ireland and only wish England would be wise enough to let Ireland be as well off as Canada is.' The end of this game may be that Canada will grow weary of vindicating the Imperial government of Ireland against bends of marauders' whom the American government will 'not permit to hang, as the Emperor of the French grew weary of being shot at year after year by : Tibaldis and Pianoris, and Orsinis ; and that the British government will find the task of posting sentinels on one frontier in North America and abother in India too severe a strain even for its resources. The Fenians so engage the disposable military force of the empire at present that if Eugland happened to get engaged in a great European war, her position would be one of real jeopardy. The position is such that her military exigencies have increased as her recruiting power

has fallen away. Her position as a military power has been altogether transformed since the time of the Peninsular, ever since the time of the Crimean war, India requires 80,000 men ; Oanada, 20,000 ; Ireland, 20,000. The Emperor Napoleon lately said that the power of a vation is to be estimated by the number of men it can place under arms; and taking this rule for a standard, it may be said that England is now a first rate Asiatic power, a second-rate African power, a third-rate American power, and a fourth-rate European power. When a war with Austria and Prussis on behalf of Denmark, seemed imminent three years ago, it was calculated we might be able to support the garsison of Dappel with 30,000 men. it is tolerably certain that if the same emergency arose to-moriow, England could not spare one-third of the number. For years to come Ireland must be considered as a country in a state of military occupation.

This may seem to be an over-statement of the danger of Fenianism in an imperial point of view, but Fenianism is a question upon which under-statement has hitherto been too much the rule. Judging of it by the analogy of similar revolutionary movements, we are rather disposed to infer that we only see it now at its first humble beginnings, and that it is prudent to calculate on its having a long period of growth and expansion before it attains its term. A. year ago its power appeared to be largely concentrated in the person of James Stephens; and had Lord Kimberley's Government been able to dispose of that archconspirator, a great blow and discouragement would, doubtless, have been inflicted on the whole movement. But, since that date, the conspiracy seems to have arrived at the stage in which such organisations become able to dispense with recognised leaders. It has endured a great schism, and it appears to be not the weaker, but the stronger for it. It has attempted an invasion of Canada, and failed-attempted an Irish insurrection and failed .-It ought, like Mr. Carlyle's 'half starved rat crossing the path of an elephant,' to have been squelched by this time. It has not been so much as scotched. It differs from all previous Irish insurrectionary movements in several notable particulars, and the first of these is that failure does not produce any panic in it the second that it seems to understand its object to be that of perplexing and harassing rather than, for the present at least, actually closing with the power which it assails. No word but the American word • skedaddle' is competent to describe the termination of some of its ventures; but the Yankee who skedaddles is not a man who by any means admits he is beaten. He sees the odds are against him, and runs with the fixed intention of fighting another day. So it is with the Fenians. The attempt on Chester was assuredly one of the wildest adventures that ever was contemplated, but there was a remarkable degree of concert and discipline in the way that from two to three thousand men were concentrated on the undefended town. Had they attacked the Castle in the morning, when the authorities were only half pre pared for them, the result might have been disas trous. But their full force had not assembled, and they waited patiently for five hundred who were due, and who punctually arrived by evening trains.-Meantime the Government had been communicated with, and was rapidly forwarding troops to the place. The Ferian leaders saw that their opportunity was gone, and at once ordered their followers to disperse. Of old had two thousand Irishmen been brought to any given point for the purpose of fighting, they would have had-a riot at all events. But at the words of command these thousands of men simply vanished, without leaving a trace. The stamped across Kerry, which followed within a few days, was promptly hunted down by a very competent officer. Brigadier Horseford; and it was generally hoped that Fenianism would be at last stamped out, when he telegraphed that he had surrounded the force which marched across the country in Toomey's Wood. But again no decisive result was attained. Within a week a sort of general rising took place, and, though successfully repelled at every, point where it ventured to come into collision with the constabulary, no one can suppose that the movment, to use another Americanism, has 'caved in.' We have seen too much, by far, of premature congratulations on the decisive triumphs of authority to suppose that. When the Special Commission appointed by Lord Wodehouse ceased its sittings, the Attorney General, Mr. Lawson, congratulated the court on the fact that every single ringleader of the conspiracy, or person of any importance in its ranks. with the single exception of James Stephens, had been convicted. Within a month afterwards Lord sooner met than government was obliged to ask it to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, so as to enable the Lord Lieutenant to arrest 700 new ringleaders. As leaving Ireland, it may be presumed that the late government thought he had crushed the conspiracy past hope of revival. The government of Lord Derby was also evidently under the impression that with the same force that, hatred: of the Papacy has it had died out, for her Majesty was advised to incivil war, for which Fenianism offers an exactly ade- strations running over the whole island, from Drog. quate opportunity of compensation. To the one heda to Kilmallock; an alarm at Liverpool; an great passion of the American mind, Fenianism does alarm of Fenian privateers, which led to the despatch

vive ; the fands affected ; the continental press ringing with the wrongs of Iteland ; the organisation in America evidently strengthened and inspirated with only a few hundred prisoners to show for it all, notions of whom a government which contains Mr. Walpole can be expected. to hang. Even Signor Mazzini might admitthat his American ini-tators Lareishown considerable skill in the imitation of his revolutionary tactics. We are afraid that the Government of England has still a tedious, a difficult, and an odions task before it in extirpating this formidable conspiracy. Let us hope that it may be ful labour of removing all reasonable causes of discontent. All the influence of the Catholic Church in Ireland has been, and will, her Majesty's ministers may feel well assured, continue to be used in vindication of law and order. Bat so long as the country has such grave grievances against the system of policy maintained in its regard, so long will it be the scene of foreign intervention and insurrectionary organisation-so long will an annual pilgrimage of Irish Americans keep the flame of rebellion alive.-They are a rich and a daring race, and, they, do not want encouragement from the great commonwealth to which they belong. But it ought not to be impossible to govern Ireland into contentment with its institutions; and when that is done, the role of the revolutionist will be of as little avail in Kerry as in/Sussex or in Galloway, and and a start of the

According to 'General' Massey,' who' has thread informer, the Feniau conspiracy in Ireland forms but part of a more general organisation, extending not only to America, but over the whole of Europe,-Massey, who fainted on his arrest at Limerick Junction two days before the rising, appears to have thought it better to become 'approver ' and 'from the high position he held in the Fenian circles, has been able to impart valuable information concerning the greatest secrets of the conspiracy. He was the prin-cipal witness for the Crown before the grand jury, he gave what, if it be true, is considered most important information, which would tend to the belief that Fenianism has received encouragement from several parts of the continent. The Crown have also been put in possession of what are alleged by him to facts relative to the part taken by some persons of high authority in the United States assisting the society: He has been removed to comfortable quarters while the detectives are engaged inquiring into matters sworn to by him. His evidence is expected to be surprising, and it is likely that the list of, prisoners will be enlarged.

The Escape of Kirwan. - No trace of Kirwan has been discovered. The policeman who had charge of the prisoner had been promised a draught by the resident pupil on the previous day, and when he went into the ward he saw a woman rekindling the fire, --He then went out again, shutting the door behind him. Kirwan immediately requested the woman to leave the room, which she did. A few minutes after his escape was discovered.

By an almost accidental circumstance Kelly, who had charge of Kirwan on the night of his escape from the Meath Hospital, has been identified as a person who had been in the habit of attending Fenian meetings in Dublin, and he is the first member of the constabulary force against whom a charge of Fenianism has been brought. All the untried prisoners, in Kilmainham Gall, where Kelly was confined, were paraded before an informer, with a view to having an individual charged with attempting to seduce soldiers, identified. The object for which he was brought was not gained, but he pointed out Kelly as one who had attended several meetings of Fenians, with him. This led to a close examination. Upon the evidence of this witness the prisoner, who had been in custody on suspicion of having assisted Kirwan, has been remanded on a charge of complicity in the movement.

The Rush of Informers to give Evidence. - The Irish Americane who lately came over with the intention of fomenting treason, will feel a little surprised when a copy of the swidence to be used against them is given them. They could hardly have believed that some who had come over with them, and took part in the Fenian meetings held, but a few days prior to movement, would have been the first to batray them. One of these Joyce, was brought up charged on the information of a person who came over from America with him, with being a member of the Brotherhood, and having combined to levy war against the Queen. Joyce was in custody of one of the detectives. The former gives his name, as Lieuterant. J. J Cullen. of the Federal army. Cullen occupied a seat under the bench, and appeared perfectly indifferent to the gaze of those whose curiosity was excited by his presence. Several times he complained of the treatment he was at present receiving, and of the character of the lood supplied to him. When placed in the wit-ness box he verified his information respecting the prisoner. All the Fenian informers have been brought to Dublin to have their evidence prepared for the commission. But the Government now feels a difficulty in dealing with the number of informers that are so rapidly coming forward, and they will be obliged to decline the services of a great many, for it has turned out that in their eagerness to save themselves they have sworn too much, and the police have recommended that they be sent back to their prison cells. It is now stated that the chief informer, Massey, is none other than Patrick Uorcoran, who held the rank of colorel in the Federal army. The Indictment Against the Prisoners. - Those prisoners whose connection with the conspiracy dates from the earlier part of its existence, are likely to be the first arraigned General Burke, Captain M'Cafferty, Edward Duffy, and Flood, will be amongst those, and with fourteen others will be indicted for having conspired last July and since, to depose the Queen. The overt acts consist of consultations, agreements, and plans entered into with Stephens, O'Mahony, Kelly, Doran Killian, Condon, M'Olure, and a host of other Fenians, some of whom made their appearance in Ireland last month, and are now in custody. It is charged that they assembled a large number of traitors at Chester to carry off arms, wherewith they might effect their purpose. Th remaining overt acts relate to the armed assembling at Tallaght. 'to commit a cruel slaughter of the faithful subjects of Her Majesty ;' to the assault of police-barrack of Glencullen; to the 'warlike attack' on that of Stepaside ; to the attacks on the barracks, and to the insurrectionary tumult in Drogheda. All these occurrences are made acts of the originators of the conspiracy, and evidence of a purpose traitorously to wage open war upon the constables and soldiers of the Queen. One of the counts alleges that they met and consulted to seduce the subjects and troops of Her Majesty. They formed plans, and made arrangements as to times and places when and where they should attack and destroy the coldiers and constables; and did draw up and array themselves in a warlike manner, to destrey the constitution and government of the realm. In sustainment of these allegations there is a list of nearly 200 witnesses.

complicity in the escape. The resident surgeon had [self.] Times Dublin Cor. promised him a bottle for his cough the day before. The moment the constable left the prisoner got out of bed in his shirt and drawers, and requested the woman to leave the room, which she did, and he immediately after, it is supposed, noiselessly followed, bird flown, and, when the surgeon came out with the convicts. Laying aside the consideration whether bottle he met the policeman in the hall, and was told that: Kirwan had slipped out.' The surgeon said, (Oh; noneense, that cannot be,' and ran into the ward. Nobody saw he got out : but it is believed Nobody saw he got out : but it is believed that he ran out at the rere of the building, across a yard there to a wall dividing the hospital grounds from O'Keefe's Nursery adjoining. An old basin stand with a box on it were found next morning, standing against a wall at right angles with the wall alluded to, and it is thought that he took, these. from an old summerhouse close by, and by their means mounted the wall and dropped into the nursery grounds-which would have been easy for a man with only one available arm to do. A hold fast in the wall assisted him to climb to the top.-The constable who was in charge of, Kirwan has been only three years in the police. As far as can be learned, there was no pre-engagement for escaping. Before the police were placed on duty at the hospital, the ward in which the two Fenians lay was kept constantly locked, an official holding the key; but the practice was relaxed when the authorities took the prisoners in charge, the officials believing their responsibility had ended. Dr. Hatchell visited the hospital yesterday, to make further inquiries respecting the escape, but only remained a short time .--

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Notwithstanding the active exertions made by the police, Kirwan, the Fenian Centre, has not yet been arrested. The plans for his safety have evidently been well laid and effectually carried ont. In consequence of information received by the Government, the prisoner Patrick Kelly, 39 &, who is charged with having aided the encape of Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, was removed from Richmond Bridewell to Kilmainham Jail on Saturday in charge of the police, - Dublin Freeman.

Saunders,

OAMIRCIVEEN. - A policeman named Michael O'-Sullivan, a native of Westcove, who has been on leave of absence from one of the Ulster counties for some time past, reports that he was fired at in riding through a place called Loher, between Derrynane and Watervills about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night The ball passed through the skirt of his outside coat, but did not touch his body. Immediately after the shot was fired he heard a click as if of a percuscion cap having been snapped, which indicated that a second shot was being aimed at him, which missed O'Sullivan perceiving some man behind a fire. ditch on the roadside, thought it better to leave the scene of the outrage as speedily as he could. It was very generally believed, whether rightly or wrongly that O'Sullivan was availing himself of the opportunity afforded by his visit to his native, place to act as a detective, which probably accounts for the at tempt on his life, - Cor. of the Cork Examiner.

SEIZUBE OF ARMS, &c., AT DUNDALE -On Satur day morning on the arrival of the steamer from Liverpool to Daedalk, Constable Scullin and party, after a vigilant search, seized a box containing six guns, and in a barrel an immense quantity of percussion caps, directed to the care of Wm. Hague County Cavan, supposed to be 60,000 The guns and percussion boxes were removed to the barracks, and will be detained until the necessary inquiries are made. - Dublin Freeman. 1.1.2

On Saturday morning, one of the most novel arrests yet made on sugnition of Fenianism took place. The detectives, who are constantly on the alert on the arrival of the steamers, were as usual at Donegal-quay, and, seeing a passenger arrive by the Fleetwood bost, with four swords in his possession, Constuble Thompson immediately placed him under arrest. The man took his capture very good-naturedly, told the detective that he was Professor Martin, engaged by a gentleman of Belfast to perform on the Queen's Island on Easter Monday, and that the swords which be carried were used in the performance of some of his feats, such as cutting a sheep in two at one blow, &c Further inquiries satisfied the detective's scruples, and the Professor was soon after some time previous to the magistrate coming into iberated - Northern Whig.

Guards and Admiralty kept continually on the out straged, with the duty of watching him ; but beyond by which they were submitted, but immensely aug-vives, the funds affected; the continental press leaving the foom for a few minutes there bas nothing ments the work which devolves ion the bospital been proved that would tend to show hein d any, warders, the resident apothecary, Mr. Ward and my.

Children . The second second

An English journal, the Morning Star, which has been honourably conspicuous by its sympathy for Ireland, as indeed for its manly advocacy of justice all the world over, has verified to suggest that the allegations made in the diary of the Fenian prisoners mediately atter, it is supposed, howevery strawned at portions made in the diary of the contamprisoners prossing the corridor, and descending rapidly by the standing at the pharmacy window. The constable there mentioned. The obvious answer will be that appears to may be returned to the ward, and found the the Fenians are not treated worse than any other political offences are deserving , of , the same shameful punishments as ordinary crimes, we may suggest that it is quite sourceivable that a difference adverse to them would be made. Ordinary crimes, burglary, garotling, and the like are looked upon with tolerable indifference by the common run of prison officials. But amongst the same class of Englishmen a pretty strong feeling of hostility to the Fenians is not un-likely to be rurtured, and it is quite possible that consistently with a nominal compliance with the prison rules, they may find themselves far more harshly dealt with than mere man-slayers or highway robbers. We do not say that such 'is 'the case, but it is possible and worth enquiring into.-Cork Examiner. If all it is here and in the second

The Special Commission for Munster was issued yesterday. It is for three counties, - Cork, Tipperary, and Limerick, the proceedings under it to commence in Cork on the the 30th in t., when from 10 to 15 persons will be indicted for high treason. The commission is addressed to the 12 Judges, the particular Judges who are to preside not being yet named. Three serjeants at-law are included, and the following six Queen's counsel :- Messrs. Henry Holmes Joy, James Robinson, Patrick Joseph Blake, James Rogers, Edward Pennefather, and Edmund Barry Lawless. The object of this arrangement is to prevent any inconvenience occurring to suitors in the superior courts, arising from the withdrawal during term of the Jud-ges from the discharge of their ordinary dúties; and also too facilitate the proceedings under the Com-mission by enabling courts to be held, if necessary, in the three counties simultaneously. Serjeant Barry and Sir Colman O'Loghlen are retained by the Crown to prosecute in Cork.

DUBLIN, April 22.- The High Sheriffs of the county and the city of Limerick have received the precept for holding the Special Commission on the 6th of May. Notice has been served on the members of the grand juries. It is said that Mr. Monsell, M.P., will be foreman of that for the county. The total num-ber of Fenian prisoners to be tried at Limerick is 39, of whom 36 have received notice that they will be arraigned for high treason, the overtacts charged being the attacks on the Constabulary barracks at Kilmallock Kilteely, Ardagh, &c. It is reported that several of the prisoners are preparing to prove an alibi.

DUBLIN, May 7. - The prisoner Connolly was to day convicted on high treason by the Special Commission, and the prisoner, Clark was acqditted and discharged from custody.

Several informers have arrived in Dublin from Liverpool and other parts of England, as well as various places in Ireland, and have reported themselves to the police. They will give evidence at the Special Commission, when extraordinary revelations Bre expected

The turret ship Wivern and two gunboats were sent into the Channel last week in purauit of Kirwan, supposed to have escaped in a coasting vessel. The Daily Express correspondent at Kingstown mentions a report, which it is hoped may prove unfounded, that the turret ship proved dangerous and unmanageable even in an ordinary sea off the Head. It seems absurd to send a turret ship and two gunboats in pursuit of a coasting-vessel, unless the object were a demonstration in terrorem by a flying column at sea.

A FENIAN INFORMER AS A WITNESS .- Charles Edward King Joyce, a respectable looking young man, was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspector Smollen charged with having been connected with the Fenian conspiracy, and with having been combined with others to levy war against the Queen." Much interest was felt concerning the case as it was known that Lieutenant John Joseph Cullen, of the Federal army formerly of the Fenian Brotherhood, and now one of the infermers who had offered their services to the police, as to give evidence court Collen occupied a seat under the bench and complained to one of the detective officers of the character of the food he was receiving at his present quarters. The constable informed him that he was not the person to make his complaint, but to the proper authorities. The informer is a small, dapper little young man, with rather a florid face, with sharp nose and thin lips, and wears a profusion of red brown curly hair. He was most carefully dressed, and appeared to be perfectly indifferent to the curiosity which his presence excited. On the arrival of Mr. U. J. O'Lonel, at half-past twelve o'clock, the prisoner Joyce was placed in the dock, and the informer entered the witness-box. Mr. Kelly, Assistant Clerk of the Crown, then read over the informat on which he made, which was to the effect : - That he (the informer) was in America since 1862 up to a recent period, and has served in the Federal army Saw the prisoner attend and take part at Fenian meeticgs in America. Also saw the prisoner at Fenian meet ings at Carey's City Mansion Hotel, Bridge street. The prisoner went back to America and again returned. Saw him in Liverpool at a meeting with Captain Dunne, M'Afferty and others, and he (witness) believ-ved that the prisoner and these who accompanied him from America came to levy war against the Queen.' The witness having deposed that all contained in the information was true, Mr. O Donel addressed the prisoner, and said that he was committed for trial at commission. - Freeman POLICE SEARCHES AT MIDLETON .- During the last the police authorities of this town have been more than usually vigilant in scouring the neighbourhood. Various causes are assigned for this new spirit of activity, and as, of course, the police have no notion of spoiling their little efforts by indiscreet revelations, the rumours which prevail are, doubtless, more noticeable for their variety than for their correctness. One scour was made, it is believed, in the hope of intercepting Oaptain O'Connor, a prominent leader during the recent rising. who was reported to have been seen some days before in the neighbourhood of Macroom whence he was endeavouring, with two of his companions, to make his way by unfrequented ways to Cork or somewhere in the direction of the coast. The search, it is almost predless to add, was ineffective. On Thursday morning the police in the town divided into two parties, one under Mr. Wyss, S. Land the other in charge of Head Constable Rearden, left Widleton by two routes, one party crossing the river southward of the town, the other taking the northern road . .: Arrangements, were made so; precisely that the forces met at the same moment at the resinence of Mr. Moore of Ballyannon, one party ground-ing arms at the front door of that gentlemans residence while their comrades took up a position at the back entrance to the house. A short search of the interior was immediately commenced, but ended in nothing, and the party reprined to Midleton empty handed. The purpose of their visit was the hope of arresting Mr. Frederick Mahony, brother to Mr. John Mahony whose arrest and committal under the Liord Lieutenant's warrant occurred two or three weeks, since a The fugltive gentleman is most re-speciably connected, the Mabony family possessing a comfor able property at Templevallen. Great commiseration is felt among the general public for these young men, as well for their youth and position as for their respectability of character. Several other

'She's a strange person-my lady motherdon't you think so, Miss Abern.'

The habits of all invalids make them seem strange to those who are in full health. I don't know that Lady Fermanagh is an exception to her class,' she replied quietly, and with perfect truth.

'I am indebted to her now for going away, for I have something to say which you must hear-nay, it is useless to struggle my ladybird, he said, as he suddenly seated himself on the sofa by her, and grasped her hand, which he held forcibly.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE ' DUBLIN REVIEW' ON FENIANISM. - The following is from an article in the last number of this publication-

Mr. James Stephens, who ever since the year 1856 has been engaged in propagating a revolutionary secret society in Ireland, had previously studied the modern art of organising political conspiracy at the very front of continental revolution. He learned there that nations nowadays are not revolutionized so much by action from within as by action from without; this was an early product of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy; and notably that the most skilful and successful conspirator in Europe, Joseph Mazzini, derived his principal power from the fact that he had the asylum of England from which to direct his organisation, from which to draw funds, in which to manipulate opinion so as to bring the people and its ministers gradually into sympathy with his cause. Yet Mazzini had only one strong English prejudice to work upon,—hatred of the Pope. Apart from that, what were the Italians to the English more than the Poles or the Canadians? The English have no such instinctive repugnance to the government of one race by another race, as would lead them to regard the presence of the Austrians in Lom-bardy as intolerable. Why then should not all that England did for Italy be done for Ireland by America ? This was the problem that presented itself to Mr. Stephens. The Irish in America are a great political power. Their political importance is even increased by undertaking an operation so fashionable Strathnairn was taking nightly precautions against in the present age as that of freeing an oppressed an insurrection in Dablin; and Parliament had no nationality. They have apparently even greater opportunities of manipulating opinion in their favour than the Italians had. "Italian revolutionists managed to get on the staff of several of the London Lord Wodehouse was made an earl when he was leading journals; but the American Press is in a great measure written by Irishmen, and the Irish Americans are almost all Fenians. There is no natratural motive which acts upon the American mind acted, oz the English mind in favor of the Italian, torm, pariment, in her gravious spece as the open ing the protect of the officers of the protect of the officers of the protect of the prot great passion of the American mind, Fentanism does attin of rentan privateers, which led to the despatch to th

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THE ESCAPE OF KIRWAN. - Additional Particulars. -The ward in which K rwan was lying in the Meath Hospital was the first on the left in the first corridor from the hall; next to it was the apothecary's pharmacy, opposite which was the apartment of the resident surgeon , The door of the prisoner's was only , twenty-one feet distant from the pharmacy window; with not the slightest obstacle between. The day Kirwan escaped was for visitors, and notwithstandmen also informed the police that strict watch should have to be kept on the prisoner, as he was not nearly so had as he pretended, and injunctions not to lose

A man named Peter Connor, who was arrested in Drogheda with several others on the morning after the rising at Tallaght on their arrival per steamer from Liverpool, was re-arrested on yesterday under suspicious circumstances by Constable Moorhead, of Quay strest, in this town. It appears the prisoner was a few days ago released from Dundalk Jail, when he met Moorhead and entered into conversation with him for the purpose it is alleged of seducing him from his allegiance. He told the constable that the Fenians were going to invade Oanada, and that shortly after it was taken they would come to Ireland 90 C00 strong, and as the police were Irishmen they were wrong in fighting against their own country, &c. The constable felt it his duty to arrest him from the manner in which endeavoured to shake his allegiance and he was taken before Captain Coote, the Resident Freeman.

At about five o'clock on Thursday evening Headconstable Geale and Detective-officer Carson in consequence of private information received proceeded to a field near Laffan's Nursery, in the immediate neighborhood of Blackpool, and after searching for some time discovered, hidden in a rabbit hole and covered over with furze bushes, a sword, 495 percus sion caps in a tin case, and 25 rounds of rifle cart-The sword is old and rusty with an oldridges. fashioned brass handle.' It was reported to the police authorities that a suspected party had been observed going towards this field steathily shortly after the armed attack on the police barrack at Ballyknockane.- Cork Examiner.

Referring to the treatment of the Fenian prisoners in Portland, the London Review remarks :- 'If the report which comes to us from an Irish paper be correct, the matter should be taken up at once. There is a degree in all things, and it will never do for England to imitate the conduct of the Neapolitan Government towards State prisoners. The details are of a very disgusting character. Of course, the weight of this subject entirely depends on the trath or falsehood of the narrative, but there appears to be sufficent to call for investigation. To associate a man guilty of a political offence with a wretch whose conduct cannot be named, is to inflict upon the former a punishment certainly not contemplated by the law nor required by justice. Yet that is asserted to have been done.' and reaction 1.1.1

There seems to be sime foundation for the complaints of the untried prisoners, in Mountjoy Prison. It appears from the report of Dr. Richard Macdonnell the medical officer of that prison, that there are at present 13 untried political prisoners there, who have heen' confined for eight months and upwards, and who are subject to a cellular , discipline more strict, in some respects, than that to which the convicts are submitted. There are a good many, others who, are subjected to the same strict discipline who had been previously in confinement elsewhere "Dr. Macdonnell" says: - (1) a 100 Bar 211 (100 4) (2) . that prisoners so long confined should be allowed, if

possible, come degree of association with their fellows. I need hardly add that the necessity for treating the