

and then another locust went in and carried off another grain of corn, till at last the poor king, could bear it no longer, and cried out: 'Oh, mar, that is enough! Take my daughter! take my kingdom! take anything, everything! only let us hear no more of your abominable locust.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

STEPHENS.—The Chicago Tribune expresses the opinion of many intelligent persons to the effect that a candid reviewer of the whole agency of Stephens must concede that the weight of testimony proves that that individual has been engaged in destroying the Fenian plot, and placing its leaders and its men in the hands of the British Government, using the money of the order for its own destruction, and for the corruption of its chosen leaders. Should Stephens be successful in this matter says the Tribune, successful in betraying his countrymen into the hands of the British Government—while he will take high rank in the long list of those Irishmen who have proved false to their own country, he will nevertheless strike the cause of Irish freedom a more deadly blow than it has received for half a century.

LIMERICK, December 1.—The recent arrests here for complicity in Fenianism, together with the seizure of 8,000 bullets, with numerous pikes of the finest finish, and polished in the highest style, together with bullet moulds and other appliances of threatened warfare, in connection with the movement announced as designed by Stephens to carry out his project in Ireland, before the end of the ensuing month, for establishing an Irish republic, has struck terror into the breasts of all well-disposed loyal subjects; and they are, undoubtedly, taking the farming classes into account, with their independent positions under good landlords, the most seriously interested in suppressing what, it is useless to deny, must, before the end of the year, lead to some sort of an insurrection, whatever the result may be; and from what I glean from most reliable sources, disastrous results upon all sides are sure to follow.

Within the last five days emissaries from America have arrived here, and brought with them not only an abundance of money but their republican uniform. They have already distributed their gold (that of Stephens and Co.) most liberally to all concerned. This day, as I learn from an authentic source, a person who refused to be sworn in, but had previously promised to join, could have pocketed £100 upon condition of accepting it with a proviso (being acquainted with the constabulary that he got three members of that force, well-disposed towards their country, to join at £10 a head, and to be appointed to commissions. There is no doubt that money has been doled out in this way through every part of Ireland to an almost unlimited extent, and has been conditionally accepted both in the military and constabulary services; in fact, it is only a matter of time to know what the result will be. That Stephens has arrived in Ireland, and for what I know (according to gossip) is either at the Limerick or Clare side of the Shannon at the present moment, is a matter of doubt. There is a war steamer, the Pallas, stationed near Foyens, but that would not, nor all the batteries on the Lower Shannon, prevent him (Stephens) from landing safely in an open boat at any point, with the greatest safety.—This day, it is said, more than 200 enrolled and sworn-in Fenians left Limerick en route to meet Stephens at the appointed point of disembarkation, which is only known to himself and numerous companions, who are reputed to be well trained in warfare. From all other parts of Ireland volunteers are also stated to have started with the same object, all in sections of three and four, and by train conveyance, quite unsuspected. If an opinion can be correctly formed, that of your correspondent is, from all he has learned within the last three months, that, whatever the result will be (and every one can guess it), an attempt will be undoubtedly made to establish a republic in Ireland. According to the plan laid out the public banks are to be first rifled; the residences of all the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland attacked and taken possession of and allotted to the leaders of the besieging party. It is a fact that so far as the county Limerick is concerned, the most prominent leaders of this secret and insidious confederacy have actually named the mansions and demesnes of which they are to become the possessor. There are numerous rumours afloat, but of which, in reality, the constabulary, though most efficient and indefatigable in the discharge of their duties, know nothing unless an informer turns up. Speaking of the reputation of an informer, your readers may wish to know the esteem in which such an individual is held, so far as Fenianism is concerned, by his own mother. On yesterday when I visited the county gaol to obtain the names of the prisoners committed, the mother of one of them, named O'Connor, was at the gate inquiring of one of the turnkeys if her son was incarcerated. Upon being told he was, she leaped from the ground and exclaimed:—'Thank God; I was told he was out and had become an informer; and I would willingly stand out before that drop (pointing to the gallows) and see him hanged rather than that he would be one against the Fenians. I will go home now, satisfied so far, but won't bring him a bit to eat until I hear more. Oh! to say that he would become an informer.' The current report is, but I do not vouch for its accuracy that O'Connor was the actual informer, and that it was upon his information, and having personally accompanied the chief of police to all the dwellings of the prisoners, that the entire of the arrests were made, together with the discovery of the pikes, bullets, bullet moulds, &c. Several suspicious strangers are about town to-day.—Saunders.

The rumor that James Stephens had left New York for Ireland has speedily brought about a state of things in this city and throughout the country similar to that which existed last winter when the first Fenian Rising was expected. We have been reading lately that the different military barracks throughout the country had been put into a sufficient state of defence, and that other precautions had been taken by Government, but the events of the last few days show that very considerable alarm exists in the minds of the officials as to the extent and seriousness of the expected movement. On Thursday last a seizure of arms—well finished Enfield rifles—was made at Cork, and on Friday several bullets and pike heads were discovered at Limerick and several arrests effected. On the same day, in this city, the detectives arrested an American gentleman on suspicion of Fenianism. On his person was found money to the amount of £900. If he be a Fenian agent, the amount of money in his possession does not go far to prove the bankrupt condition in which the American branch of the organization is said to be. On Saturday night the climax of the panic seemed to have been reached, the troops in garrison were supposed to have been under arms all night, cavalry patrolled the roads leading into the city, the Metropolitan Police were doubled and wore all their side-arms, and every means taken to prepare a warm reception for the Fenians when they came. But most provokingly they declined the challenge to 'rise,' and the night passed over with the most perfect tranquillity.—Dublin Irishman, 1st December.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—The Fenian uniforms and arms seized yesterday at Liverpool are probably the first fruits of a large harvest to be gathered in Britain from America to Ireland. There are some ladies in Dublin so alarmed they are afraid to go to bed at night, especially since they heard that General Sir Thomas Larcom has resolved to sleep in the Castle with a strong guard, and that other extraordinary precautions are being used by the authorities. The news that Stephens has left America and is on his way to this country will, of course, increase the fears of the timid; but those who reflect do not apprehend any invasion. They expect that the Fenian armaments will be disposed of by our gunboats before it reaches Bantry Bay or any other harbor. Since the laying of the Atlantic telegraph, the Fenians should have given up in despair. They would have done so, probably, but for two causes—first, the pleasure of receiving large sums of money and exercising power and patronage enjoyed by the leaders, and next the pleasure of annoying and tormenting England. This, perhaps, considered by many of the party as a sufficient reward in itself for their labours and dangers. The extent to which this stinging and goading process succeeds, though carried on by venomous creatures so weak, and so easily crushed if they could only be caught, should teach the Legislature the wisdom of removing, if possible, the matter in which they are engendered; for this plague is like the cholera or the rinderpest—it can be stamped out effectually only by destroying the sources whence it emanates and the bad sanitary conditions by which it is attracted. In the meantime the pestilence seems to be spreading over the country.—What occurred at Boyle on Monday is probably only a sample of what happens in most towns in Ireland wherever there is a fair or any assembly which serves as a pretext for the appearance of strangers. There a great number of strangers thronged the various lodging houses, many of them suspicious looking characters. The wealthy graziers could not have contemplated the visitors with much comfort when they heard that the police had been paying domiciliary visits, taking down names and making other inquiries. People feel now the truth of what you state—that this new trouble arises in a great measure from the looseness and leniency experienced by the Fenian conspirators last year. But the lesson will not be lost if pirates, robbers, and ruffians caught in the act of making war upon society are treated as they deserve, and as they have a right to expect to be treated.—Times Cor.

I am sure those persons called Irish Fenians at home and abroad, and Irishmen generally, may well laugh with contempt and scorn at the commercial morality of the 'Anglo-Saxon.' The reflection is suggested to me by the cry of alarm about Fenian revolution which rings through the length and breadth of England. But first let me premise what I am about to say on this subject by an anecdote publicly told, and uncontradicted, to illustrate the morality of English merchants and manufacturers. A British nobleman in India amused himself by making a collection of the bronze idols which the natives use in their barbarous and superstitious worship. When the collection had been made, the noble owner, in showing the hideous idols to his friends, chanced to turn one upside down and was shocked to find the brand of a Birmingham firm beneath it. Yes, the pious Christian manufacturer of that famous English city had actually been turning a trifle of honest money by manufacturing foul idols for the worship of the unhappy heathens of Asia.

Now, the question of the right of the Irish people to rise in rebellion, where they think their wrongs demand it, is one which it is not my province to discuss here; and whether or not they should not buy their guns wherever they can get them best and cheapest, is one with which I have nothing to do. But it is my function to tell you that much alarm, disgust, and anger is naturally (from its point of view) excited in English society by the revelation of the fact that the eighty rifles seized in Cork were manufactured by Birmingham firms. At first it was thought they were American; but the truth is now out—they were made in Birmingham. Let me tell you more: there is a rumor very current, and one that has excited equal anger, shame, and alarm amongst Englishmen; namely, that several thousand similar rifles have been expressly manufactured and imported into Ireland from Birmingham during the last few months. The government, it is said, know this well now; but it would seem that they learned the intelligence too late. Of course, as I have said, there is much indignation and anger at this, amongst Englishmen; and I confess, were I an Englishman I should be angry, too. As I am not, why 'my wipers are unwrung.' I am not a Birmingham man; and therefore I need not blush when the manufacturers of that virtuous and patriotic city make idols for the Hindus or rifles for three whom they call rebels against English power. Most assuredly, though, however just my quarrel was, I would despise and detest the man who (for filthy gain) would sell me the gun with which I was going to slay in fight, his own brother, however glad I might be to have the gun itself. But then your English trader would sell the weapon that was to kill his father if he could only make a profit by the transaction.—Cor. of Dublin Irishman.

There may be Satan's work in Ireland but it will be done in lonely farmhouses, in unprotected villages, in the landlord's residence, or the clergyman's glebe, but the Fenians will never dare to face a single company of constabulary. Some extra vigilance may be required here and the object of touching upon this subject to-day is to urge the prudence of such vigilance. The Fenian does not wage war with the rifle or the sword, but he assassinates with the knife and the dagger. He has no cannon to bring against a barrack but he has infernal machines to fire stores and warehouses.—Petroleum is cheap, phosphorus is an article of trade, tow and flax are readily procurable; these form the arms of the Fenian arsenal. The seizure of a large quantity of explosive combustibles a few weeks since should warn us that there are Fenians among ourselves who can and do prepare for incendiarism. A few convicts, burglars and ruffians from the scum of American cities might do an infinity of mischief with comparative impunity, and we should remember that this is precisely the kind of warfare with which the Fenians threatened us. The police force should be rendered thoroughly vigilant and efficient. The volunteers should have a code of signals and appointed places for meeting, and employers should look well to the character and antecedents of those whom they place in charge. There is no harm in taking precaution against a danger, if it be only possible and not probable. There is no doubt that the disappearance of Stephens will be taken as a proof that he is really about to head the confederates, and the azania of crime sufficiently show that there are in all towns wretches ready to embrace any opportunity for mischief.—Liverpool Courier, Nov. 23.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29.—Lord Strathairn, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, arrived from England yesterday evening by the mail steamer Munster. The Belfast papers report that on Tuesday evening Constable Clingham arrested in Belfast a man named Bernard Kenney, a stonemason, under the Habeas Corpus Act, on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. The grounds of the arrest were not allowed to transpire by the authorities, but the accused was ordered to be kept in close custody. Last night another person was arrested on the same charge, but was set at liberty immediately afterwards, he having satisfied the authorities that he was not in any way connected with Fenianism. On the same day, during the discharge of the cargo of the Fleetwood steamer, a suspicious-looking cask, labelled 'hardware,' was seized on being landed in the shed by the Custom-house officers on duty there. The cask on being opened was found to contain about

a hundredweight of ball cartridges, which were well packed up. The cask was taken to the Custom-house, where, it is understood, it will be detained. PROSECUTION OF THE IRISH COAST.—We are enabled to state that the Government has issued orders for the stationing of 12 gunboats off the Irish coast. Strict directions have been given that all fishing-boats and vessels of any kind in which Fenian emissaries or arms and ammunition might be imported are to be subjected to a rigid search. The utmost vigilance is exerted in all the ports, and we believe that the arrangements made by the Government for obtaining immediate information of any movement that may be on foot are such as may be relied upon.—Irish Times.

SEARCH FOR ARMS, ARRESTS, &c.—Stigo.—Head-Constable Fitzgerald and a party of police, lately made a minute search for arms in the neighborhood of Curry. After searching several townlands, they only succeeded in getting three or four old muskets on the lands of Ooolawer. Castlebar.—A private soldier, named John Gibbons belonging to the 51st Regiment, was lodged in the county jail on Wednesday, Nov. 28. The charge against him is that he, a few days ago, in the town of Louisburgh, assaulted Laurence Fowler, police constable, and also for using language of a treasonable nature. The case will come before the magistrates at the next Westport petty sessions. Drogheda.—On Thursday night, Nov. 29, the two supposed Fenians arrested on board the Erian Boru steamer, on Sunday last, and whose names appear to be Edward Wadcock and James Cooke, were conveyed, handcuffed, from the county prison to the railway terminus, and thence to Dublin, to be lodged in Mountjoy prison. Limerick.—On Friday night, Nov. 30, Sub-Inspector Charmer, accompanied by a party of constabulary, proceeded to Pennywell, and there arrested, under a warrant, a man named Daniel Brennan, who was in bed at the time. He is father of a young man named Brennan, one of the ten arrested last week, and in whose house a large number of three buckets of bullets were found. He has been lodged in the county jail. Middleton.—Sub Inspector Wise, and a party of police, were engaged for the last few days in searching for arms at Middleton. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to searching the corn field of a Mrs. Sullivan. The whole field was dug up, and on Wednesday evening the police discovered a small cave in the centre of the field. It was thoroughly searched, but without any result. Mrs. Sullivan is the mother of a young man named Sullivan, the reputed head centre of the district, against whom a warrant was in the hands of the police, but, upon the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he left the country. It is stated the police acted on private information which they had received, that a large quantity of arms were concealed in this cave. The corn was in the ground three days, and the seed is now rendered almost useless. Cork, Nov. 30.—An Irish American who landed from the steamship Edinburgh on her homeward voyage from New York last night, was arrested in Passage West, and it is said that treasonable documents were found on his person.

Patriot's-hill and Tuckey street police stations are shortly to be reinforced; and it is in contemplation to station a considerable force in the Athenaeum. NEWSAG, Nov. 30, 1866.—During the past few nights Nenagh and its environs have been patrolled to a late hour by a non-commissioned officer's party of the 74th Regiment, with their rifles and fixed bayonets. The authorities have also issued an order in compliance with which civilians are disallowed admittance beyond the barrack entrance gate, the key of which is in charge of a soldier from an early hour each evening. LIMERICK PROCLAIMED.—A proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council was posted through Limerick yesterday, bearing date 'Dublin Castle, 28th Nov., 1866,' to the effect that from and after the 1st December the Peace Preservation Act is to come into effect, and be in operation, subjecting all persons having guns, pistols, swords or pikes in their possession, without being licensed by a stipendiary magistrate, to two years' imprisonment and hard labour.

ENGLISH MILITIA TO BE SENT TO IRELAND.—London, Nov. 24.—The arrests and seizures of arms in Ireland, the report of the arrivals at Havre and Bremen of whole cargoes of Fenian generals and ambassadors en route for Dublin in a rather round about way, and, still more, the information which arrives by every mail from the British Embassy at Washington, cause a certain sensation of uneasiness here. Though no one very seriously supposes that there will be a rebellion in Ireland this winter, still it is considered only wise and right to make due preparation for any emergency that may arise; and I have it on good authority that a plan suggested it is supposed by Lord Longford, is under consideration at the War Office, by which twenty regiments of English militia will be called out, and at once added to the garrison of Ireland. Thus, it is said, the Government will be enabled to send to foreign stations several regiments which are supposed to have been lately tampered with by Fenian emissaries to a degree affecting the confidence of their commanding officers. It might besides be regarded as a useful experiment in the reorganization of the army, as testing the rapidity and extent to which the militia can be mobilized to meet a sudden emergency. The question certainly has a political complexion as well, but upon that it is not for me to dwell. I may add that orders have also been received at Woolwich and Chatham directing contingents of the Royal Marines to be at once despatched to Ireland.—London Cor. Irish Times.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.—The Cork Steam Ship Company's Steamer Dodo, Captain Hayes, from Cardiff on Saturday morning, arrived at Passage on Monday night. Between 30 and 10 men of very suspicious appearance, all of whom are Irish, left the steamer at Passage to go to Cork immediately.—None of them had any luggage, therefore, the police had not a good opportunity of testing the genuineness of their visit, but on being questioned as to their objects, they invariably replied that they were coming here to work. They are exactly of the same class as those who came to this country in large numbers about 12 months ago, with the avowed object as it was then believed, of taking part in the Fenian rising, which was apprehended about that time. The only difference between those who arrived by the Dodo, and those who arrived here last year is, that the former seemed wholly destitute of money, while the latter were remarkable for being very flush of that commodity. Rising or no rising, the misery which these off-recurring panics bring upon our country is incalculable, the wretched train of Government spies and informers are let loose, innocent people are arrested and imprisoned, and a long train of evils entailed upon us, the effects of which years cannot efface.—Dublin Irishman.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—Advices from all parts of the island up to noon to-day report all quiet; and there are no prospects of any immediate disturbances.—Patrols of troops have been established in the most suspected localities, and the arrests made within the past few days have been on the decrease. The alarm of the loyal inhabitants of the South at the threatenings that surround them is shown in every class of society, all fearing that those in their employment, either as domestic servants, tradesmen, assistants, or labourers, are patting for the opportunity to be their assassins. The people in the out districts are looking to Government for military protection, which has been supplied as far as the safety of the garrison here will admit, and many are prevented from leaving their isolated homes in the country from the knowledge that regiments are on

their way from England to be distributed throughout this and the adjoining counties. The feeling of uneasiness is considerably increased by the measures resorted to by the country trades-people and comfortable farmers to get into their own possession all the money they can scrape together, which they are turning into gold, and secreting within their own abodes. The shopkeepers decline renewing their stock of goods, and excuse the payment of their outstanding accounts, while they draw from the banks the balances in their favour. The farmers are also drawing their moneys from the banks, and are requiring gold payments for their produce. Heretofore the farmers who made butter left the proceeds accumulate with the merchant, at interest, either to meet their accruing rents, stock their lands or portion their daughters. Within the last few days they suddenly commenced demanding payment of the merchants or all balances—these payments being required in gold, and all new deliveries of butter are only made for metallic cash. This proceeding has occasioned considerable distrust and alarm, and has seriously affected every class of trade. The run on the banks in this city for gold is increasing, while the notices served at the savings bank to withdraw lodgements are considerable. But amongst all those who express alarm, there are none more unhappy than the Roman Catholic clergy. They say that the people now avoid their instruction—that although, as usual they attended the celebration of the Mass, they withdraw from their other religious duties, and that the non-observance of the requirements of the Church is not confined to the male population. Latterly they have not restricted themselves to this passive mode of disobedience, but proclaim the priests as their bitterest enemies, and a class whose counsels ought not to be taken. The disaffection to the clergy of their religion is so well known, that it is generally remarked that on the 'breaking out of the rebellion'—the day now named being the 15th of next month—the first people to be disposed of are the bishops and priests—the former by hanging and the latter by the pike.—Saunders's News-Letter.

CHARGE OF ENDEAVOURING TO SEDUCE SOLDIERS FROM THEIR ALLEGIANCE.—A blacksmith named Michael Dillon, residing at 15 Upper Abbey-street, was charged on Wednesday at the Head-office, before Mr. Wye, with being disorderly on the previous evening, and when arrested assaulting Acting Sergeant Luby. The first witness called was Private John M'Nemcia, of the Military Train. From his evidence it appeared that the witness and a fellow soldier were passing through the street on the previous day, when they met the prisoner in company with an elderly man. Dillon exclaimed when he met witness, 'Three's about trot,' witness said, 'Hallo, you have been a soldier,' and he replied, 'Yes, I have been.' At the witness's request the prisoner and two soldiers went to a music saloon in Orompton court, and had some drink, for which prisoner paid. A song was being sung about Tipperary, and during its performance the prisoner interrupted the singer very often, and his conduct was of a character to attract considerable notice. This induced witness and his two friends to get up to leave the room. The prisoner followed them, and as they were leaving the house he struck a boarded partition with a hammer which he had in his hand, and said loudly, 'I am a b-y Irish Fenian; take it out of me you can.' The witness said to him, 'You must hold your tongue, or you will get locked up directly.' They then got a car and to secure the prisoner ordered the driver to go to Portobello Barracks. On the way the prisoner said, 'There will be a meeting to-morrow night.' Witness asked, 'What meeting?' and the reply was, 'A meeting for the purpose of drilling.' Witness said, 'So you are still carrying on that sort of thing?' Occasionally, replied the prisoner; and he then commenced to speak about himself and said that he was a blacksmith, and one of the best tradesmen in Ireland, and that he could make pikes, or anything, for that no man could temper steel as he could. Witness led Dillon in custody of the other soldiers, and reported the matter to his commanding officer and the result was that they brought him to Bathmies police station and gave him over to the custody of Acting sergeant Luby, on the charge of tampering with the military. The prisoner upon being brought to the station seized the sergeant by the throat, and struck him about the head and face, besides kicking him and tearing his clothes. The prisoner had been drinking during the day, but in his (witness's) opinion was not drunk. The prisoner cross-examined the witness as follows:—

What caused you to bring me out of the singing house? Witness—I came out because you made a noise inside. Could you not have gone out yourself without bringing me and partaking of my drink? You insisted on my taking the drink. Could I compel you to take drink if you did not yourself like it? Certainly not. The prisoner was remanded.

THE MURDER OF CONSTABLE O'NEIL.—FERMOY, Nov. 26.—A suspicious looking man, named Michael Keenan, answering the description of Kearney, the murderer of Constable O'Neil, of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, was arrested at Kilworth, and has been remanded for further examination; and a special despatch was sent to Dublin, in order that some one from the city force may be ordered down to identify him. The only difference in the description is that the party arrested is a couple of inches taller than the prisoner.—Freeman.

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN CORK.—Under this heading the Cork Examiner of Monday writes: During Saturday night the cavalry and infantry stationed at the barracks were turned out, and ready at a moment's notice to turn out, twenty rounds of ammunition being served out to each man. General Bates, officer commanding the district, also slept in the barracks on Saturday night. There was a rumour prevalent in the city that artillery were drawn up on the barrack square in readiness to be called out, but we ascertained that there is no foundation for such a report. The cause of the demonstration can only be the subject of conjecture, but it may be mentioned in connection with the event that Saturday was the anniversary of Stephens's escape from Richmond prison. It was further rumored, but without foundation, that troops patrolled the city after midnight. Lord Strathairn, late Sir Hugh Rose, commander of the forces in Ireland, paid a visit to the city a few days since, and his presence gave rise to the most extraordinary rumours, the principal being that the country was to be put under martial law, making arrangements for which it is stated, was the object of his lordship's visit, but we need scarcely say there is no foundation for the report—that Lord Strathairn merely paid an official visit to the garrison. On yesterday no civilians were allowed into the barracks without special permission.

The same journal, on the authority of a correspondent, states that there is an unusual stir among the military at Skibbereen. All the approaches from that town to the sea have been specially surveyed and mapped. That locality is pierced in many places with bays and inlets which might possibly afford opportunity for a secret landing. A detachment of Lancers is stationed at Skibbereen, and is engaged in almost incessant patrols at night. The Cork Constitution says:—The military authorities have deemed it expedient for the present to exclude civilians from the barracks, but persons having business to transact with officers will be admitted, subject to the surveillance of the military police, who have strict orders not to lose sight of them until they leave. There will be, as soon as the 60th Rifles arrives, a military force in this city and county, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and five battalions of infantry, which could be concentrated at any point within a short space of time.

ROMOURS ABOUT THE CHANNEL FLEET.—The Cork Daily Herald says it is currently reported that the fleet are under orders to cruise on the coast of Ireland; and they will leave Plymouth for that purpose in a few days. The Northern Whig, thus alludes to the proposal for arming the loyal population. There is another expedient hinted at, by one of the Dublin papers in the Conservative interest, quite as censurable as the Times's allusion to Jamaica. It is intimated that the Government might arm the loyal population, which means of course, the Orangemen. If the authorities wish to render civil war inevitable, they have only to take this step. We are certain that to put arms into the hands of the Orangemen would of necessity compel the Catholics to arm in their own defence, and then we should have the people, by the deliberate act of the government, divided into two hostile sections, ready in Ulster here, where there is not now the least danger of an insurrection, to fly at each other's throats. The most disgraceful circumstance of Lord Clarendon's Viceroyalty was his intimated willingness to have recourse to Orange aid in 1848. We trust that there is no danger of such a desperate measure being adopted even by the present government. The Ministers have the command of all the Military and naval resources of the empire.—These are unstatedly given, in order to preserve the peace, so long as it can be preserved, and to crush any insurrection the moment it shows a head. What more can be wanted? To call on one section of the people for aid against another, in a country so divided as Ireland is, in fact, deliberately to dissolve society, and to establish anarchy.

FACTIOUS.—On the fair day of Cappawhite some serious disturbances took place which necessitated the interposition of the constabulary. This most pugnacious locality furnishes more cases to petty sessions and assizes than four times its area of any other part of the county. Old family feuds are perpetuated, and, as a general rule, it requires but very little provocation to bring blackthorn sticks into requisition. The late Sir John Howley, when he presided here, Sergeant Howley, used to observe that if we could manage to get rid of Cappawhite, Tipperary would be the most peaceable county in the kingdom. The Glen of Aherlow was for years the hot-bed of faction, and the senseless differences between three-year olds and four-year olds frequently had the effect of leaving homes desolate by the death, the permanent injury, or the imprisonment of some of its members; but, after a Mission given, we believe, by the Redeptorist, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy attended at the chapel, and the leaders of the factions came up before him, knelt for his blessing, shook hands, and promised to live on friendly terms in the future. Since that interesting episode, we rarely hear of faction-fighting in that locality; indeed, we believe none such has occurred since that period. The Cappawhite folk need to have the scales removed from their eyes, and the sooner the better. In the row to which we have alluded several arrests were made, and the parties against whom charges have been preferred will be brought up for trial at petty sessions on Friday.—Tipperary Free Press.

Mr. Dargan's liabilities have been greatly exaggerated. The Dublin Evening Mail is enabled to say that they do not exceed £18,000. This sum comprehends liabilities of all sorts. On the other hand, Mr. Dargan's assets—consisting of railway shares and shares of other public undertakings, both ordinary and preference, landed and house property in three counties, and good debts—amount to a sum exceeding £40,000. Thus, unless, by the folly or worse of some of his creditors, Mr. Dargan's trustees should be forced to make a sacrifice of his property by an untimely sale, they are in a position to pay his debts in full, and return to him a large surplus. This statement, which we understand to be strictly correct, will be received by the public with gratification.

The Conservatives of the borough of Armagh have held a meeting at which they unanimously adopted Mr. Vance, late M. P. for Dublin, as their candidate. But it is stated that in the event of a vacancy, which is expected to be caused by the elevation of Mr. Miller, the present member, to the Bench, Mr. J. F. H. Lowry, barrister, son of Mr. R. W. Lowry, D.L., of Pomroy, county Tyrone, will be brought forward as a candidate. In the meantime Mr. Kirk, the Liberal candidate, has begun to canvass the electors. It appears that the health of Mr. Pope Hennessy has suffered from the contest in which he has been engaged. The Wexford Constitution, which is the Conservative organ, hopes that he will before long obtain the wish of his heart,—a seat in the House of Commons, as the representative of a constituency so respected and intelligent as that of the county of Wexford. But that wish cannot be gratified without ousting Mr. Kavanagh, who has beaten him by a majority of 700 or 800; or Sir J. Power, the Liberal member which is not likely. The Liberal organ, however, the Wexford Independent, feels bound to say:—

That Mr. Hennessy's gentlemanly demeanour, courteous manner, and the great tact and ability he displayed throughout the whole contest have won for him troops of friends and admirers among all parties, and hopes yet to see him in a position that the advocates of civil and religious freedom can give him their support without a sacrifice of principle. A case of some political interest (Campton vs. Humphreys) was before the full Court of Exchequer yesterday. Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., applied, on behalf of the defendant, that the jury to try this case should be struck under the old system, and not under the present common law procedure. He stated that the action was brought against Mr. Humphreys, the land agent of the Marquis of Abercorn, for acts of alleged bribery at the recent election for the city of Londonderry, and the application was to exclude persons of strong party feeling from serving on the jury. The bribery was alleged to have taken place in relation to the late election for the city of Londonderry, in which Lord Claude Hamilton was a candidate on the one side, and Mr. Greer on the other. Mr. Colquhoun had been the conducting agent at the election for Lord Claude Hamilton, made an affidavit, in which he stated that he believed the action was brought about solely for obtaining disclosures for party purposes and for malice. Mr. Pailles, Q.C., opposed the motion.—Mr. M'Loughlin followed on the same side. Dr. Ball, Q.C. was heard in reply, after which the Chief Baron briefly delivered the unanimous judgment of the Court, that the case was one, from its own facts, in which the jury should be had under the old system. It was also a case in which it was better for the parties and the interests of justice that the Court should not give its reasons in detail.—Motion granted.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Dec. 18.—The message of the President of the United States, which has just been received, is the topic of general discussion by the public and press. It is argued that the President rather weakens the strength of the Alabama claims by the manner in which he treats the Fenian question, but that portion of the message which relates to the Fenians is highly spoken of. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Up to this noon Stephens has not been seen by any of the coast-guard, or any of the police. Rumours are that he failed to reach Ireland, and has gone to Havre to await a favorable opportunity to take passage on some small vessel for the northern part of Ireland. The whole coast of Ireland is now under the rigid scrutiny of English gunboats, and a largely-augmented force of the coast guard in small boats.