IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The subjoined is from the Pastoral letter of the Cardinal Archbiscop of Dublin the Most Rev. Dr. Oullen to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Daolin, which was read on Sunday in all the churches and chapels of Dublin:-

.e. Dublin, 5th Dec., 1866.

The present condition of the kingdome of the earth must convince us that it is our pressing duty and interest to have recourse to the protection of heaven, and to the patronage of its powerful Queen. The world is now in a most disturbed state. Zvery day we hear of wars and battles; kingdoms and empires have been overthrown, and whilst five or six millions of men are under arms in Europe we have reason to apprehend that great evils are still impend-In Belgium and other kingdoms associations have been formed with the view of preventing the baptism of children, the administration of the sacraments to the sick, the religious celebration of marrisge, and the offering of prayers for the dead. In Italy priests and bishops have been exiled, churches have been closed, convents and monasteries suppressed, and infidelity publicly patronised. All these evils have their origin in bad systems of education, which banish God and religion from the school, and accustom the youthful mind to look with indifference or contempt on everything sacred. Whilst other countries are so severely scourged, we have reason, dearly beloved, to be thankful to God for protecting us from the most dreadful of all calamities, the loss of faith and spread of error and infidelity. Let us endeavour to deserve a continuation of God's mercy, by walking in his commandments, by attachment to his religion, and obsdience to the wise laws of our holy mother the Church. It is our duty to guard ourselves against all prevailing errors, out especially against that wild revolctionary spirit which now rules far and wide, promising happiness and liberty to nations, but involving them in misery and ruin, and, in the name of freedom, binding them in chains .The experience of many long years has now proved in the clearest manner that the promises he'd out by revolution all end in oppression of the people and the triumph of galling despotism.

Though our faithful people are too much attached to religion to allow systems which are condemned by the laws of God and man to spread widely among them, yet it is to be regretted that emissaries from other countries, imbued with the spirit of the present times, and advocates of physical force and violence, have been laboring to make them countenance secret associatious or revolutionary movements Undoubtedly, those who have been led astray being few and powerless, and oftentimes the dupes of the informer, their movements cannot afford any justification for that alarm which seems to have occupied the public mind. And here let us observe that it is very strange that the writers of the Orange press and others, who are now disturbing the country by circulating evaggerated reports of impending outbreaks, were most active a few months ago in encouraging daugerous writings, and praising the spirit of independence and resistance to lawful authority with which the leaders of a then rising faction were animated. It is equally strange that those who, a short time ago, gave a triumphant reception to the hero of all Continentai revolutions. Garibaldi, and who have been the protectors of the great architect of secret societies. Mazzini, should now be so load in their denunciations of the men who are only walking in the footsteps of those two idols of the English press, and merely seeking for an opportunity to give a practical appli-cation of their principles. The contradictions in which the writers referred to are thus involved appear to be a just retribution for their past errors, and for the want of principle which made them forget to do to others as they would that others should do to them. But however that may be, my advice to you, dearly beloved, is the same which I have given you repeatedly during the last five years. Following the maxims of the Gospel, which teach you to be obedient to the higher powers, keep sloof from all those who advocate violence or revolution or recek to bring on a collision with the established authorities. The advocates of revolution, though they talk loudly, have no power, no influence, no friends, no treasures, nothing that could flatter them with the least hope of success. If they attempt any acts of violence, the only result will be that some property may be damaged, some lives lost, and some deluded young men condemned to perpetual servitude, and doomed vho commits a crime gives strength to the enemy. In conformity with that maxim we must admit that any one who has recourse to physical force is only helping to put money in the pockets of vile informers, and giving an occasion to those who indulge in Orange orgies to trample on the rights of the country, and to uphoid Orange ascendancy.

But, perhaps, some one will say that we have great grievances to complain of, and that it is only by violence we can obtain redress. In reply, I admit that we have a great deal to suffer; but I repeat again that we cannot expect anything from physical force, secret societies, or revolution, or any other means not blessed by heaven. The employment of such agencies would bring inevitable rule on the country. All your enemies, all who hate your creed and your race, would be delighted to see you adopt violent measures, because by having recourse to them you would bring ruin and disgrace upon yourselves and upon everything that is dear to you. We can hope to obtain redress only by the use of lawful and pencoable means. Petition, therefore, for the protection of the tenant, for the disendowment of the Protestant church, for a proper administration of the poor laws, for a system of Catholic education and for But never undertake anything contrary to the just laws of the country; never engage in secret societies which are so severely condemned and visited with such rigid censures by the church. By standing upon the justice of your claims, by using no other weapons but those of reason and persuasion by appealing to the sympathies of a large section of English people auxious for reform, you will gradually obtain all you require.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. CANTWELL,-It is with the sincerest sorrow that we announce the death of the venerable and venerated Dr. Cantwell, Lord Bishop of Meath.. The announcement will be received with pain by the entire Catholic community, by whom the deceased prelate was beloved for his many most expited virtues, and respected for his singular devotion to the material interests of the country. For more than thirty years he presided over the diocese of Meath, and the happy results of his stewardship are visible in every portion of that extensive diocese. We understand that the requiem mass and office will take place on Friday, at eleven o'clock, in the cathedral, Mullingar. - Dublin tree-

THE BISHOP OF KILMORE ON FENIANISM. - In the Cavan Cathedral, on Sunday last, immediately after eight o'clock Mass-and subsequently after twelve o'clock Mass-the Most Rev Dr. Concty earnestly denounced Fenianism. At first Mass, having annonnced that the collection for the Catholic University will he made on next Sunday-and having eloquently enforced the claims of that institution on Caholic support—his lordship proceeded to incul-cate the due observance of Advent, and then, in substance, said:—'I regret that I am under the necessity of digressing from the course of instruction which it would be, perhaps, specially desirable to or rebellion is likely to disturb the peace and order hension that there is any one amongst us here so could show, that the Fenian movement could not be Head Centre is no more a traitor in design in 1808, addition in ships, guinosts, seamen, and marines ed the platform.

fanalical onterprise discountenanced by the Church. wish to warn you against the danger of being seduced into the least complicity with their visionary designs. Our duties to rulers are clearly defined by St. Paul, where he says, 'Let every soul be subject to the higher powers; for there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained from God .-Therefore, he that resisteth the ordinance of Gcd; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation.' Bear in mind that these words were written in the reign of the most cruel of tyrants, Nero-at a time when unprecedented barbarities were practised against the most inoffensive subjects, not only in Rome but throughout the Roman empire at a lime when the primitive Christians, their bodies covered with inflammable materials, were set on fire, as if to light the streets of Rome. It we read the history of this country we will find that there never was an insurrectionary or rebellion; movement discountenanced by the Church that was not speedily followed by defeat, crucity, and ruin. Every such abortive attempt has returded national progress, and has put back the country almost a century. Only eighteen years ago an attempt was made in some respects almilar to the present, but under very different auspices. In that unhappy stroggle the leaders were man whose antecedents and won for them the respect, esteem, and confidence of the country, but who, nevertheless, were ignominiously captured and sentenced to an opprobrious death. If we have grievances-and, indeed, they are numerous-let us try to have thom redressed by legal, constitutional remedies. We have before us the example of one of the greatest lights that Ireland has ever seen -O'Connell; and the maxim which he most strenuonsly inculcated was, ' he who commits a crime gives greatest political privileges we enjoy; and even if there were no gospel or no church to guide us, reason should teach us to follow his peaceful maxims, which have been so productive of benefit, rather than those of rash enthusiasts whose attempts have been unexceptionably attended with ruin to themselves and calamity to the country. Do not imagine that the bishops or priests of Ireland have any interest to consult but your own in warning you against the danger of being seduced by those infatuated men who are hastening to their own destruction. Avoid strangers, or any one who would tamper with the allegiance which you owe to the constituted authority. I implore you from the altar of the living God that you will not countenance those insurrectionary schemes, directly or indirectly - proximately or remotely.'- Freeman,

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT .- It is no easy matter to compress into a brief article the substance of all the military movements, police and detective raids in town and country, and the arrests, captures, and seizures of ammunition and arms made during the week. We look upon them all as quite unnecessary, and only a waste of strength Men have been arrested in Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Bantry, Dungarvan. Limerick. Bruff, Belfast, Balling, and a score of other places of less note. Kegs of powder have been seized by the dozen, and Greek fire, pistols, and risses have been laid hold of and put into safe keep-

ing.

The truth is, the authorities have done a great deal of hard work during the week, but we can scarcely call it suppressing a rebellion which no where exists. Those who have been arrested are the quietest people in existence, for as yet no one of them has made any resistance. All have gone peaceably with their captors, and walked into their cells without the slightest grumbling. They have conducted themselves in a most gentlemanly manner, and proved so far that they belong to the peace

party, for they have not struck a single blow!
We hope the people of Ireland are close observers of all these doings. We trust they see how easily the police can find out suspected men, and discover arms and ammunition. And if they should ask the cause, we can only reply that Dublin and the provinces are full of spies and informers, who are trafficking on the follies of the multitude. Nothing can be done that is not known by the authorities very soon after. Men's words are written in note books the company they keep is observed and recorded, and their names and residences are sent to Dublio Castle. We make these remarks to warn the public not to act unwisely. Let them not place their lito lead a life worse than death itself. Remember berty in any man's power, for assuredly 'the wolf is the advice given so often by Ireland's best friend, on the walk,' and traversing the country from one and to the other.

> A large reward has been offered for the capture of Stephens, but as yet no one has laid hands upon him. It is suspected that he is in London, whilst others say that he has been in Liverpool and Hull, and more declare that he is still in New York. But wherever he is, he is causing no small stir in this country. He pledged himself to raise the flag of Ireland before the first day of the New Year, and that time is not far distant. We don't think he will perform his promise. We believe he is too cuming to come over to our country as he stated. Nor do we think the Irish are so unwise as to rush into a conflict in which they would not have the slightest chapce of into danger, or commence a war in which they could not prove victorious.

> As we have frequently stated, we don't think Fenianism in Ireland possesses anything dangerous. We do not say that the people are wanting in courage, for we must state that during our life we have never seen the working classes of this country so bold and daring. They have flung aside all the crouching servility that characterized them some years ago, and at present they are a manly daring race, not caring a fig for any one, either poor or rich, gentle or simple. But they have not the sinews of war; they have no general to lead them on; no arms nor ammunition to give them a chance of ouc cess against a well appointed English army. They must be fully aware of all this themselves; and consequently they are not so insaue as to challenge the British government to a conflict. - Dundaile Democrat.

> ARRESTS .- We have been informed that Wm. M. Stack, who was arrests on Monday night at Portland street, was a person for whom the police were in search for some days past. His name was amongst chose found in a list of names of persons supposed to be connected with the Fenian Brotherhood. This list, it is asserted, was found in the possession of Dr. Power, who was lately arrested. The names of the other persons taken in Portland street are-John Clune, who had been arrested last year and committed for trial. He was not, however, tried, but kept in custody until about six months ago. when he was liberated. The other persons arrested with him were-Eugene OSudivan, David Peebles Stilt, John Bennett Walsh James Dowling, alias Daniel Byrne, Michael Clouney, and James Bowes .-A man named Michael Grabam was arrested on Monday night at Rathmines, and a man named Geo. Fanning was arrested yesterd-y morning at Comber land street. All the prisoners were removed yesterday to Mountjoy Prison. It is rumored that the servant of a gentleman residing in a house in Fitzwilliam-square was arrested last night for his supposed connection with Fenianism .- Freeman.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FERIAMS. - The American papers inform us that Stephens left that country for Ireland some time ago, and the Diblin journals hint that he has already arrived. As remarked by pursue, and of recurring to a subject on which I our ever able and vigilant contemporary, the Nation. addressed you once before twelve months ago. It the time has gone by for remonstrance or advice. appears from the precautionary measures now being The Clergy and the National Press the cest friends adopted by the Government, and from the prevalent and guides of the people have exhausted every feeling of insecurity, that an attempt at insurrection argument religion and reason could suggest to apprige the masses of the dangers that sucround of this country. I am not under any serious appre- them It has been shown, as clearly as language

could do nothing more acceptable to rulers than force the disaffected into a conflict where the odds are so deedly against them. There never was such a curious mode of conducting a corspiracy as that adopted by the Feniens. Their chief announces, at regular intervals, his plans, his mode of attack, and the exact time he intends to strike the first blow .-Their every movement is known to the Government, who calmly await the batching of danger, when a forced rebellion, martial law, and masoacre may again, as formerly, be put in requisition to spread terror, havoe, and rule of every kind over the face of the country, and rivet anew on a prostrate peostrate people the chains which uncompromising perseverance and wise efforts might have smashed into fragments and cast aside for ever. It is the English Minister's delight to perceive illegal combloation preying as a hidden cancer on the National can be set to work to undermine the strength of the popular party, seducing the oppressed from their Constitutional loyally, little regard will be paid to the redress of grievances. When the informer and the hidden plotter can so well draw to weakness those who should stand forth increasing the strength of the constitution I friends of National Independence, there is no need why the Government should grant Tenant Right, abolish the Church Establish. ment, or Repeal the Union. England just now has nothing to distract her attention from the challenge thrown down by the Fenians; and no one doubts the issue. What good man, putting the Suspension Act out of the question, can stand before the public and advocate the conduct of Stephens and his dupes? All who love order are against them. The strength to the enemy.' To this great apostle of much maligned Catholic Clergy are against them. peace and order and law we are indebted for the | The Nationalists of Ireland are opposed to them, and well they may; for, so sure as the worm at the heart eats the bloom from the fairest flower that ever grew and faded, illegal combination is calculated to devour the hope of the best movement that was ever set on foot for our unhappy country .-Spies, and dupes of spies, have left nothing undone to deceive the people into the belief, that even the Clergy and all true Nationalists in private wish Stephens and his followers to raise the Green Flag. This device may have caught the young, the ignorant, and the unwary. We wish to apprise them of the deceit that has been practised upon them. They have jet time to extricate themselves from the deceptions of English spies. Let them do so. If they persevere in opposition to the remonstrance of their Clergy and of all the friends of constitutional action to purace a line of conduct injurious to themselves and Ireland, at their own door lie the consequence -Mayo Telegraph.

FENIANISM, -It is one of the strangest features of this wild conspiracy that all the conspirators make public statements of their views, designs, and cal-culations. Nevertheless, the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood,' or as he now prefers to be styled, 'Contral Organizer of the Irish Republic,' probably set sail from America, without any of the aid which he owned to be indispensable and which he wentto seek, for the resumption of an enterprise which was never anything but a chimerical dream, and which he himself at last discerned to be an impossibility even when the facts were not so evident to wen ed teum year en mid.

For an explanation of such folly we can only turn, and we shall not turn quite in vain, to the speeches which he delivered to large, though not sympathizing, audiences in the United States during his tweire months' stay there. No sooner did he arrive in New York than he called a public meeting, at which he told almost the whole story of his escape from Dublin, omitting only the immediate incidents of his prison-breaking. Then he related at great length and with elaborate circumstance, his proceedings in the origination and development of Fenianism from the year 1858 to the present time, coming down even to the establishment and suppression of his news. paper by the frish Government. On another occasion he reviewed the course taken by Fenianism in America, deploted the division of the Brotherhood and stated what, in his opinion, it was necessary to do, if the objects of the conspiracy were to be promoted at all. In short, except that he did not publish the names of his associates or tell where their rifles were hidden, he made no secret of his doings, hopes, and disappointments during the twelve months previous. Finally, after he had sounded American opinion to his heart's content, though not satisfaction, he calmir said, with con siderable resolution, though without any confidence, in spite of such an agency, Protestantism is making that he should go back again to Ireland for the last | no way. Had we not better try whether the work of stake. He even stated the time of his departure, and there is leason to believe that be punctually

If we must now give the apparent explanation of this conduct, it is this - that Stephens was resolved. to do something, and saw nothing else to be bone. Amid all his unreason, he had reason enough to convince him that his project could not be kept alive without some practical adventure, and he could not prevail upon himself to see it die. Over and over again he repeated his warning that if a success. They are a surewed people, and will not blow were not struck in Ireland before the end of the present year it could never be struck at all .-The Opposition Fenians were exactly in the same predicament, only with this advantage, that they had proposed to attack, not Ireland, but Canada - a country more easily reached. That attempt however they did not make, and then Stephens, unless he choose to be convicted of imposture, had to make his. - Times.

FENIANISM AND ORANGEI'M. - There is a much closer affinity between the followers of Mr. Stephens and the associates of Lord Enniskillen than to many may appear obvious at first sight. The Head Centre and the Grand Master are great only in times of public turmoil. When Ireland is enjoying peace neither Fenians nor Orangemen are heard of. The two sets of conspirators against social order and the public law are important and attract attention only when the elements of society are distuibed. We the farmers and traders of your county, a spioribed by the Orange 'Grand Master' and his to the institutions of the country, and a sincert grand subalterns to do their evil work they could disposition to assist her Majesty's Government in not do it better than they are doing it. The alarm created on both sides of St. George's Channel by the threat of the Fenians at New York, that before Obristmas Ireland shall be the scene of a rabellions filibustering invasion, having for its objects the severance of the connection between that Island and Great Britain, the dethronement of the Queen as sovereign of Ireland, and the establishment of an Irish Republic, fashioned upon the French model of calumniating their Catholic countrymen loyalty, and the Catholic Church, and proffering their interested aid to the Government in suppressing the apprehended insurrection and repelling the buccaneers. We have no doubt that if the transat antic filibusters were to effect a landing in Ireland, the Orangemen would be delighted to take up arms in support of the Government, as they would thus have a chance of fulfilling the obligations of the 'Purple Marksman's oath to wade knee deep in Popish blood. They would be only too happy to have the opportunity of enabling the Orangemen of future times to celebrate another Battle of the Diamond, and in their ferocious orgies gloat over the massacres of another Dolly's Brae. They are loyal so long as they are enressed, made much of by the Government, and upheld in their sanguinary system of maintaining Protestant ascendancy : but repress their turbulence, discountenance their violence, and show them fairplay, but no special favor, and the Orange

bereft of reason as to league himsel! with those more in accord than it is with the Government than the Grand Master was in 1830, when the has been made to the naval force under the command foolish, needy adventurers who are engaged in a desires. Now is just the time to bring the matter Orangemen were plotting a chance in the legal and of Admiral Frederick, and a further anyment of the command desires. Now is just the time to bring the matter Orangemen were plotting a chance in the legal and to a crisis. The greatest enemy of popular liberty constitutional order of succession to the Crown, and constitutional order of succession to the Crown, and were corrupting the army, as the Fenians have been them is in favor of the Fenians, for they do not propase to interfere with Her Majesty's regal authority in Great Britain, and sim only at the destruction of monarchy in Ireland; whereas, the Orangemen cont mplated a change in the order of succession, and conspired to prevent the Queen's accession to the throne of the United Kingdom. Of this the Sir William Molesworth's Committee affords the clearest proof, and that proof would have been strengthened and made more damnatory had not the flight of Colonel Fairman prevented the production of the incriminating documents. When, therefore, Lord Enniskillen and his Grand Lodgers vaunt of the logalty and patriotism of the Orangemen, they movement, which would be formidable. While spice | boist faise colors, and claim credit for public virtues which they do not possess. Their loyalty has always been selfish, turbulent, and overbearing; and of their courage the most signal instances are to be found in the records of their savage, sanguinary attacks, whou armed to the teeth, upon unoffending and onermed Catholics in Ulster, and in the less mischievous vapouring of their bacchanalian orgies. - Weekly Register. Tur Cause of Irish Disappection .- It is childish

to affect a belief in Ireland's loyalty. She is not loyal.

The crown is not loved in Ireland. The Imperial

Parliament is not trusted. The tie which binds the countries is absolutely hated. And at no period since the date of Catholic Emancipation has the Union been regarded with such intense dislike. Even the very prelates of the Irish Caurch find it neces sary to admit the fact in their enisconal charges. With strictly political questions, of course, they cannot deal; but the ecclesiastical establishment of which they are the chief dignituries is discussed with a frankness that, coming from Episcopal lips, is positively startling. Bishop Fitzgerald and Bishop Vereschoyle have issued addresses to their clergy which may be summed up in the single word that the Irish Church has been a signal failure. Of course their lord: hips do not express that opinion in so many words; yet such is the affect of their admissions.—Nor, of course, do they even hint that the establishment should be abolished in favor of the Catholic Church; ye never did prelates speak of ecclesastical prospects in more hopeless accents. must, however, do them the justice of recognising the tone of concern with which they refer to the prevailing discontent. They would, we are convinced, leave untried no lawful means of bringing peace to the Irish shores. We appreciate their patriotic wishes; we welcome them as fellow-laborers in the good work still, at the risk of being rude we must be permitted to add that they themselves are among the chief causes of disaffection. Not, of course that they are personally objectionable - any Church might be proud of such a prelate as Dr. Fitzgerald but the establishment which they represent will breed disloyalty and treason as long as it exists. It is the church of a minority; it is the church of a rich minority; it is the church of a rich minority belonging to ah alien race. Hated by the people as a badge of their subjugation, hated because it is English, hated because it dooms the national clergy to poverty, nated because it is supposed to teach damnable error, it has everything that an ecclesiastical establishment should not have. Had an enemy of Ireland wished to doom the people to years of untold misery, he could not have more effectually attained his end that by planting such a church within her shores. Had the enemy of England desired to give her a beritage of ceaseless trouble and render her valuerable to attack, he could not have adopted bester means of succeeding. What we would ask Dr. Fivz gerald, would have been the condition of Scotland at this day, had Charles I. and James II. succeeded in their attempt to dragoon her people into a recognition of episcopacy as the national form of worship. Would she have been so contented, so well educated. or so prosperous? Would she not rather have become a second Ireland? Let the Irish clergy look that fact in face, and then let them examine the simple issue. The question is not which creed is ideally best, but which the people themselves prefer. -We fervently wish that Ireland were Protestant instead of Catholic. But the fact is that she abstinately clings to the old clergy and the old religion. If her conversion were possible, it would surely have been achieved long ago by a clergy which is

richly endowed, which is underiably earcest, and conversion may not be more effectually carried on by a ministry which, endowed by the State, shall no longer be regarded with batred? The time has surely acrived for turning over a new leaf as regards Ireland, and governing her in a new way. The time has surely come for dealing like statesmen, and not like fanatics, with the twin problems of the Oburch and the land. Next session those questions will be leading topics of discussion, and meanwhile we shall take care that the public is fully informed as to the grounds of the disaffection they excite. The reform that must be accomplished is vast, the work is full of difficulty, and the aid of every well wisher of Ireland is needed. We invite the help of all who have no sectarian or class interests to serve, but who seek to achieve the good of the commonwealth. -- London Telegraph

The following is the reply of the Government to the memorial of the magistrates of the Co. of Cork: TO LORD FEWNOY, HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANT OF

conk. Dublin Castle, Dec, 6th 1866. 'My Lord, - I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acklawledge the receipt of a memorial of your worship, the Deputy Lieutenants and mugistrates of the county of Cork, adopted at a meeting held on the 3rd inst. I am directed by his Excellency to say he has received the assurance that there exists not only among your body, but generally among observed last week that if the Fenian leaders were rit of legalty to the Throne, a deep attachment to the institutions of the country, and a sincere their efforts to maintain the public peace. His Excellency can well understand the feeling of uneasiness which is occasioned by the threats of outrage and disturbance that have been made by men residing in a foreign country, whose evil and insane counsel have unfortunately had some effect on the spirit and feeling of the population of your country. Though his Excellency is convinced that armed resistance to the authority of the Crown in any part 1793, has afforded to the Orangemen an opportunity of Ireland could not be maintained successfully for of which they have hastened to take advantage for a single day, he has considered it to be his duty to glorilying themselves, parading their exclusive take every precaution in his power against the loyalty calumniating their Catholic countrymen possibility of outrage. His Excellency is fully alive to the heavy misfortune which an incurrectionary movement, even if it only lasted for a few hours, would entail upon the country. To avert such a dire calamity all the efforts of the Government have been directed. With this view the consent of the Legislature was obtained to the renewal of the suspension of the Habers Corpus Act. For the greater portion of the autumn it was not found neccessary to put in force the power which that act gave to the Executive, but since it has been perceived that the leaders of this atrocious conspiracy have renewed their efforts of last spring, the Government who are known to be dueply engaged in treasonable practices. His Excellency is in hopes that these to exercise the powers confided to him in every necessary case. A regiment of infantry has been man is as rampant a rebel as the Fenian. The added to the troops stationed at Oork. A large

intended. The number of the constabulary has been increased, while the strictest orders as to careful doing, for the purpose of depriving the Queen of her and active attention to duty have been issued to all bereditary rights. The only difference between persons in the service of the Government. With respect to the application to enrol special constables, the Government desire to cell the attention of your lordship and the magistrates to the provisions of the statute 2 and 3 Wm IV. c. 108-regulating the appointment or such officers, which provides for their enrolment under certain contingencies, viz. the reasonable apprehension of riot, tumalt, or in-Blue Book' containing the evidence taken bef re surrection, being deposed by credible persons, and next the opinion of the justices that the police, military, and other regular force in the country are not sufficient for the present protection of persons and property. Your Lordship will thus observe the justices are declared the tribunal to decide upon the necessity of special constables, and while the infermation in the possession of the Government leads his Excellency to believe that the military and police force already stationed in the country are equal to protect person and property and prevent any disturbacce, he does not feel justified in discouraging your lordship and the magistrates of the county of Cork who must be more intimately acquainted with the circumstances and condition of the district than the Government can be, from putting into force the powers of the Act of Parliament referred to. His Excellency is convinced that the magistrates will carefully consider whether absolute necessity exists before they take so decided a step, and in case of its adoption, his Excellency will be ready to affird to the magistrates such assistance and advice as they may require. - I have the honour to be, my Lord rong obedient servant.

ARRESTS - Balline, Dec. 8, 1866 - This morning three individuals were arrested in this town on the Lord Lieutenant's warrants, and forthwith trans-mitted to the county jail. Their names are-Patrick Egan, a coach builder; John Sheridan, a smith and ferrier; and John Gaughan, a cooper .-The last two had been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act early in the year, but were subsequently liberated. Egac was in good business here and well connected. It is said that warrants are in the hands of the constabulary for the apprehension of others.

BALLINA, Dec. 13 .- On yesterday a company of the 59th Regiment arrived in this town and on this day a second, in all 107 men, under the command of Osptain C W. Hurton. There have been no further arrests. The 28th are at Castlebar,

EWINEFORD, Dec. 13 .- About ten o'clock last night, a party of police proceeded to the house of James O'Malley saddler residing in Ballyhannis, and arrusted him on a charge of being connected with the Fenian Conspiracy. William O'Malley, his brother, and Patrick O'Malley, a lad about fifteen sears of age, both in the employment of James O'Malley, were also arrested on suspicion, being in the house and at work the time the police entered.

Roscommon, Dac. C, 1866 .- Daring the week two persons charged with complicity in the Fenion movement have been committed to our county jail. Their names have not as yet transpired.

Oonk, Dec. 12, 1866 -The people are flying in hundred; from this country, for no man now knows how long he will be left at liberty. Whether liable to the charge of Fenianism or not, matters little; the moment a policeman chooses to 'suspect' you, he can take you up; and there is neither protection nor redress. The country is becoming intolerable under this system; and the passenger agents are now beset with applications for transport, which they are unable to comply with. All the ships to leave this week are full, and the disappointments are numerous beyond comparison. At this season of the year the outgoing ocean vessels usually have but few passengers, no one desiring to cross the Atlantic in the midst of storms, or land in a new country in the inclemency of winter. But the 'rigorous action' of the government, and the fear of a worse state of things, have given an unwonted impulse to emigration; and thousands who hesitated before to sever the ties that bound them to home, are how hastening to leave The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia steamers have, the last six days, been com-pletely filled. The steamship England, of the National Steam Navigation Company, did not call at Queenstown, having no accommodation for those who awaited her arrival; and the agent of the Anchor Line here is advised not to book passengers, the next vessel being engaged. The anxiety to get at is so great that the companies have their fares from winter to spring rates.

BELFAST, Dec. 14 -- Arrests, and still more arrests ! Last night, about nine o'clock, a young man was arrested at the Ulster Railway Station on suspicion of being connected with the Fenians. He was taken to the police office where it was found that he was a surgeon in the Italian navy, and he was at once discharged.

Yesterday morning, a man named Grant was arrested on the Falls Road, on suspicion. It has not yet been allowed to transpire whether any treasonable documents were found on the prisoner. He was lodged in the police office, pending a magisterial investigation.

Yesterday the detectives continued to search for arms in different parts of the town. Arms were found in several houses, but nothing of a treasonable nature which would warrant the police in making

CLONMEL, Dec. 7 .- There were three arrests made here to day, on a charge of Fenianism, Andrew Milare, John Norris, and Philip Power. These men were arrested last year on a similar charge and were afterwards liberated.

Dublin .- On the evening of the 8th uit., two brothers, named John J. Kelly and George Kelly, were arreated - the former at a tobacco store, 27 Upper Sackville street, Dublin, and the latter at 23 Grafton street. It is stated that a bowie knife was found in the premises 27 Upper Sackville street, and that the arrests were made in consequence of a list of names found in the possession of Dr. Power when taken into custody at Upper Temple street, as detailed last week.

On Monday, the 10th, several other arrests were

In the morning a party proceeded to Chapelized mills, and there arrested two men, named Francis Mallen, mechanic, and Joseph Murphy, iron turner. The prisoners were at once carried off to Mountjoy

About two o'clock they arrested, at 29 Upper Abbey street, three men named Edward Savage, John Houston, and Edward McAllster, who, it is stated, are Irish Americans. On a search being made, two guns, and several bullet moulds, with bullets and ammunition, were found. The prisoners were immedistely lodged in Mountjoy prison.

Dublin, Jan. 3. - Six suspected persons were atrested here last night by the police; they came to this city from Liverpool at which port they arrived a few days ago from America. It is supposed they are emissuries of the Fennan organization in that country.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT MALLOW .- On the arrival of the half past aix p m, train from Trales, on Monday evening, Dec. 10, Head Constable Reale seized and detained aswivel gun, consigned at Trales to Weekes & Co., of Dublin, but having no reference whatever have deemed it advisable to imprison many persons by which the sender could be traced. The gun was of immense size, seeming actually capable of doing as much execution as a field piece. It was strests will have the effect of stopping much mischief nearly seven feet long; the bore at the muzzle that is going on ; and he is determined to continue could scarcely have been less than an inch and B quarter in diameter, while its weight seemed conaiderably over 50lbs. This formidable weapon excited much attention among the numbers who throng.