

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

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

Dublin, 5th Dec., 1866.

The present condition of the kingdoms 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. Every 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 impending. 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 marriage, 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 obedience to the wise laws of our holy mother the Church. It is our duty to guard ourselves against all prevailing errors, especially against that wild revolutionary 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 held 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 associations or revolutionary movements. Undoubtedly, these 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 exaggerated reports of impending outbreaks, were most active a few months ago in encouraging dangerous writings, and praising the spirit of independence and resistance to lawful authority with which the leaders of a rising faction were animated. It is equally strange that those who, a short time ago, gave a triumphant reception to the hero of all Continental revolutions, Garibaldi, and who have been the protectors of the great architect of secret societies, Mazzini, should now be so loud 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 application 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 aloof from all those who advocate violence or revolution, or seek 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 to lead a life worse than death itself. Remember the advice given so often by Ireland's best friend, that any one who 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 uphold 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 ruin 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 peaceable 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 other rights. But never undertake anything contrary to the just laws of the country; never engage in secret societies which are so severely condemned, and resisted 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 the English people anxious 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 exalted 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 Evening Freeman.*

THE BISHOP OF KILMORE ON FENIANISM.—In the Ovan Cathedral, on Sunday last, immediately after eight o'clock Mass—and subsequently after twelve o'clock Mass—the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy earnestly denounced Fenianism. At first Mass, having announced that the collection for the Catholic University will be made on next Sunday—and having eloquently enforced the claims of that institution on Catholic support—his lordship proceeded to inculcate 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 pursue, and of recurring to a subject on which I addressed you once before—twelve months ago. It appears from the precautionary measures now being adopted by the Government, and from the prevalent feeling of insecurity, that an attempt at insurrection or rebellion is likely to disturb the peace and order of this country. I am not under any serious apprehension that there is any one amongst us here so

more in accord than it is with the Government desires. Now is just the time to bring the matter to a crisis. The greatest enemy of popular liberty could do nothing more acceptable to rulers than force the disaffected into a conflict where the odds are so evenly against them. There never was such a curious mode of conducting a conspiracy as that adopted by the Fenians. 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 hatching of danger, when a forced rebellion, martial law, and massacres may again, as formerly, be put in requisition to spread terror, havoc, and ruin of every kind over the face of the country, and rivet anew on a prostrate 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 combination preying as a hidden cancer on the National movement, which would be formidable. While spies are set to work to undermine the strength of the popular party, seducing the oppressed from their Constitutional loyalty, 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 Establishment, or Repeat 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 much-maligned Catholic Clergy are against them. 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 yet 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 pursue a line of conduct injurious to themselves and Ireland, at their own door lie the consequences.—*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 calculations. Nevertheless, the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, or as he now prefers to be styled, 'Central Organizer of the Irish Republic,' probably set sail from America, without any of the aid which he owned to be indispensable and which he went to seek, for the reannulment 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 him as they must be now.

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 twelve 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 organization and development of Fenianism from the year 1858 to the present time, coming down even to the establishment and suppression of his newspaper by the Irish Government. On another occasion he reviewed the course taken by Fenianism in America, deplored 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 much to his satisfaction, he calmly said, with considerable resolution, though without any confidence, that he should go back again to Ireland for the last time. He even stated the time of his departure, and there is reason to believe that he punctually kept it.

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 done. Amid all his uneasiness, 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 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 ORANGISM.—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 disturbed. We observed last week that if the Fenian leaders were bribed by the Orange 'Grand Master' and his 'grand' subalterns to do their evil work they could 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 Christmas Ireland shall be the scene of a rebellious 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 1793, has afforded to the Orangemen an opportunity of which they have hastened to take advantage for glorifying themselves, parading their exclusive loyalty, culminating their Catholic countrymen and the Catholic Church, and proffering their interest aid to the Government in suppressing the apprehended insurrection and repelling the buccanniers. We have no doubt that if the transatlantic 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 Marksmen'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 oppressed, 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 fairly play, but no special favor, and the Orange man is as rampant a rebel as the Fenian. The Head Centre is no more a traitor in design in 1866,

than the Grand Master was in 1850, when the Orangemen were plotting a chance in the legal and constitutional order of succession to the Crown, and were corrupting the army, as the Fenians have been doing, for the purpose of depriving the Queen of her hereditary rights. The only difference between them is in favor of the Fenians, for they do not propose to interfere with Her Majesty's regal authority in Great Britain, and aim only at the destruction of monarchy in Ireland; whereas, the Orangemen contemplated 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 'Blue Book' contains the evidence taken before Sir William Molesworth's Committee affords the clearest proof, and that proof would have been strengthened and made more damning 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 loyalty and patriotism of the Orangemen, they boast false 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 equal instances are to be found in the records of their savage, sanguinary attacks, when armed to the teeth, upon unoffending and unarmed Catholics in Ulster, and in the less mischievous ravaging of their bacchanalian orgies.—*Weekly Register.*

THE CAUSE OF IRISH DISAFFECTION.—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 Church find it necessary to admit the fact in their episcopal charges. With strictly political questions, of course, they cannot deal; but the ecclesiastical establishment of which they are the chief dignitaries is discussed with a frankness that, coming from Episcopal lips, is positively startling. Bishop Fitzgerald and Bishop Vereshchey 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 lordships do not express that opinion in so many words; yet such is the effect of their admissions.—Nor, of course, do they even hint that the establishment should be abolished in favor of the Catholic Church; yet never did prelates speak of ecclesiastical prospects in more hopeless accents. We 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 an 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, hated 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 than by planting such a church within her shores. Had the enemy of England desired to give her a heritage of ceaseless trouble and render her vulnerable to attack, he could not have adopted better means of succeeding. What we would ask Dr. Fitzgerald, would have been the condition of Scotland at this day, had Charles I. and James II. succeeded in their attempt to drag our 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 obstinately 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 undeniably earnest, and which has never been overburdened with work. Yet, in spite of such an agency, Protestantism is making no way. Had we not better try whether the work of conversion may not be more effectually carried on by a ministry which, endowed by the State, shall no longer be regarded with hatred? The time has surely arrived 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 Church 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 FERMOY, HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANT OF THE CO. OF CORK. Dublin Castle, Dec. 6th 1866. My Lord,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial of your worship, the Deputy Lieutenants and magistrates 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 assurances that there exists not only among your body, but generally among the farmers and traders of your county, a spirit of loyalty to the Throne, a deep attachment to the institutions of the country, and a sincere disposition to assist Her Majesty's Government in 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 of Ireland could not be maintained successfully for a single day, he has considered it to be his duty to take every precaution in his power against the possibility of outrage. His Excellency is fully alive to the heavy misfortune which an insurrectionary 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 Habeas Corpus Act. For the greater portion of the autumn it was not found necessary 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 have deemed it advisable to imprison many persons who are known to be deeply engaged in treasonable practices. His Excellency is in hopes that these arrests will have the effect of stopping much mischief that is going on; and he is determined to continue to exercise the powers confided to him in every necessary case. A regiment of infantry has been added to the troops stationed at Cork. A large addition in ships, gunboats, seamen, and marines

has been made to the naval force under the command of Admiral Frederick, and a further augmentation is intended. The number of the constabulary has been increased, while the strictest orders as to careful and active attention to duty have been issued to all persons in the service of the Government. With respect to the application to enrol special constables, the Government desire to call the attention of your lordship and the magistrates to the provisions of the statute 2 and 3 Wm IV. c. 108—regulating the appointment of such officers, which provides for their enrolment under certain contingencies, viz., the reasonable apprehension of riot, tumult, or insurrection, being deposited 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 justness of the application to enrol special constables, and while the information 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 disturbance, 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 afford to the magistrates such assistance and advice as they may require.—I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

ARRAITS—Ballina, Dec. 8, 1866.—This morning three individuals were arrested in this town on the Lord Lieutenant's warrants, and forthwith transported to the county jail. Their names are—Patrick Egan, a coach builder; John Sheridan, a smith and farrier; 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. Egan 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 Captain G. W. Hurton. These have been no further arrests. The 25th are at Castlebar.

SWINERD, Dec. 13.—About ten o'clock last night, a party of police proceeded to the house of James O'Malley, a saddler residing in Ballyhannis, and arrested him on a charge of being connected with the Fenian Conspiracy. William O'Malley, his brother, and Patrick O'Malley, a lad about fifteen years 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, Dec. 6, 1866.—During the week two persons charged with complicity in the Fenian movement have been committed to our county jail. Their names have not as yet transpired.

ONEK, Dec. 12, 1866.—The people are flying in hundreds 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 untoward impulse to emigration; and thousands who hesitated before to sever the ties that bound them to home, are now hastening to leave. The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia steamers have, the last six days, been completely 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 aboard is so great that the companies have advanced 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 reasonable 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 reasonable nature which would warrant the police in making arrests.

DUBLIN.—On the evening of the 8th ult., two brothers, named John J. Kelly and George Kelly, were arrested—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 made.

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

About two o'clock they arrested, at 29 Upper Abbey street, three men named Edward Savage, John Houston, and Edward McAlister, 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 immediately lodged in Mountjoy prison.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Six suspected persons were arrested 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 emissaries of the Fenian organisation in that country.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT MALLOW.—On the arrival of the half past six p.m. train from Tralee, on Monday evening, Dec. 10. Head Constable Reale seized and detained a rifle gun, consigned at Tralee to Weeks & Co., of Dublin, but having no reference whatever 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 nearly seven feet long; the bore at the muzzle could scarcely have been less than an inch and a quarter in diameter, while its weight seemed considerably over 50 lbs. This formidable weapon excited much attention among the numbers who thronged the platform.

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DUBLIN.—On the evening of the 8th ult., two brothers, named John J. Kelly and George Kelly, were arrested—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 made.

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

About two o'clock they arrested, at 29 Upper Abbey street, three men named Edward Savage, John Houston, and Edward McAlister, 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 immediately lodged in Mountjoy prison.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Six suspected persons were arrested 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 emissaries of the Fenian organisation in that country.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT MALLOW.—On the arrival of the half past six p.m. train from Tralee, on Monday evening, Dec. 10. Head Constable Reale seized and detained a rifle gun, consigned at Tralee to Weeks & Co., of Dublin, but having no reference whatever 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 nearly seven feet long; the bore at the muzzle could scarcely have been less than an inch and a quarter in diameter, while its weight seemed considerably over 50 lbs. This formidable weapon excited much attention among the numbers who thronged the platform.