FURTHER GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS .--- We are glad to be able to state that the government have decided on ordering several additional forces to Ireland, not in consequence of any outbreak being anticipated, but with a view to restoring confidence, afforded increas ed security, and making ample provisions for the maintenance of the peace. Arrangements have been made, too, under the able[superintendence of Sir Hugh Rose, of such a nature that no fears of an outbreak are entertained, as, if such were attempted, it would be at once crushed, and an example made of those taking part in it. Applications from various places have we know, been made for troops, and we feel sure that with an increased force at their disposal, the government will meet those wishes as far as possible; and although military considerations render it undesirable to scatter the troops in very small detachments, such provisions will be made as will leave no district without an ample force to protect it. We are glad, too, to learn that effective steps have been taken to prevent the landing of arms or ammunition of any kind and frigates and gunboats have been ordered to cruise round the coast, the headquarters of the fleet being at Cork. Troops have already been sent to the following places in addition to the ordinary stations ;--Bandon, Skibbereen, Bantry, and Mitchelstown; Clon- They generally lodge in the liberties and in the mel, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Sligo, and Tralee .--Irish Times.

فالعلام للمناصر والمسترج المعرف فالرشا والرجار التحالي والروار

ESCAPE OF JAMES STEPHENS. - We publish to day the report of the Inspectors General of Prisons to the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the escape of James Stephens from Richmond Bridewell, which will enable the public to say who is responsible for that untoward event. The conclusion we have arrived at, now that the whole of the facts are before search for Stephens and the search for arms are made us, is that the blame must be imputed to the ex-Governor, whose injudicious arrangements afforded an opportunity to the traitor or traitors within the prison to effect the release of the Fenian Chief. The legal custody of prisoners is vested solely in the Governor of the jail, while the administration and management of Richmond Bridewell, as well as of the other city jail, are vested exclusively, by act of Parliament, in the Board of Superintendence. The Governor being primarily reponsible for the safety of the prisoners, was bound if he required more assistance in guarding them, to have applied to the go. vernment or to the commissioners of Police, who would at once have furnished the requisite number of constables or of soldiers for that purpose. In the first instance, owing to a deficiency in the number of the ordinary staff of the prison, Mr. Marquis applied for and obtained the services of several policemen, and it appears that one of the Inspectors General, Mr. Lentaigne, in concert with Chief Superintendent Campbell, arranged that an additional force should be placed on duty at the Bridewell while it containthe Fenian prisoners. This arrangement was ed made under the direct authority and approval of the government. It further appears that the Executive

had applied to the military authorities, and obtained an order for sentries to be placed in and around the prison. Thus ample precautions had been taken to provide for the safe keeping of Stephens and his fellow-prisoners, and had they been continued, the escape, which is so much to be regretted. as being a defeat of justice and an encouragement to the Fenian movement, could not have taken place. We find from the report of the Inspector-General that those precautionary measures were set aside by Mr. Marques of his own mere motion, without, so far as the evidence shows, consulting any person on the subject; and without communicating to the Inspectors-General or to the government what he had done. He told the Commissioners of Police that he did not want the additional constables who were stationed at the bridewell in concordance with the scale arranged by Mr. Lentaigne, and they were withdrawn by the Commissioners on his order. He further took the extraordinary course of writing to the Town Major to inform him that the sentries would not be required, thus countermanding the order which had been given by the military authorities at the request of the executive. From the statement of the Inspectors General it appears that the government and the Inspectors-General were left in entire ignorance of the alteration in the precautionary measures which had been taken-Mr. Gavin, the Local Inspector, and Mr. Marques both admitting in their evidence that they failed to report it. Moreover, it is an extraordinary circumstance that neither the military authorities nor the Police Commissioners informed the executive that they had acted in a matter of such grave importance on the single and unsupported authority of Mr. Marques. A most singular combination of circumstances, therefore, occurred in this instance to facilitate the escape of Stephens .- Saunders. Thursday, says :-' I am assured by a person who is generally well-informed, that since the reward of Bridge street, where, unfortunately, having been £1,000 was offered for private information regarding questioned in some way, he unfortunately gave his the whereabouts of Stephens. a record of his movements for the last three weeks has been placed in the hands of the police, and that the important information, where he is to be found will be in their pos-

On closing the special commission for the Fenian trials, the Dublin Judges highly eulogised the proceedings of the Grand and other Jurors, and claimed that the whole course adopted had been marked with moderation and justice, and would be fully approved by the country.

a constant of the second

A proclamation was posted about the city yesterday, offering an additional reward for the arrest of Stephens. The sum of £1,000 will be given for such information as may lead to his arrest, and an additional sum of £1,000 to the person by whom he is arrested, with a free pardon to the informer, if he should have been concerned in the escape of the prisoner; also, £500 for information against any person by whom he has been harboured. The police are confident that he is still hiding in Dublin, and that his ultimate escape is impossible. Nothing can exceed the keenness of his pursuers. The Express says :

'Men in all kinds of disguises are on the watch night and day, and among the customers adopted by some of the force on 'special duty,' is that of ' the Irish Americans,' very many of whom are at present in Dublin, with plenty of money to spend, and having no apparent occupation but walking about. streets leading from Thomas street and James's street, where are also located large numbers of men who had been residing for some time in England and Scotland. and who, like their Hibernian American friends, have no occupation in the way of work, but, notwithstanding, are by no means in want of funds. They are all, strange to say, temperate in their habits, and are seldom to be seen in public houses. The good hand to hand by the police, and with this double object a strong party, under the direction of Acting Superintendent Armstrong, of the A division, and some men of the detective torce, proceeded on Saturday morning to the neighborhood of Francis St. Engine alley, and the lanes and court-ways in the vicinity where persons suspected of Fenianism resided. Several of the stalwart, who were closely interrogated, said they had come over to look for work; others that they had come to see their friends, and others declined to give any account of themselves. Although a most minute search was made, no arms or ammunition of any kind were found, although none of the narties known at least to asmoathise with the Fenian conspiracy have given up either gun, rifle, sword, pike, pistol, revolver, or ammunition to the police, in accordance with the instructious contained in the proclamation. It is stated that large quantities of arms were carried into Wicklow, which has not been proclaimed, and this statement is upheld by the fact that the constabulary have discovered numerous weapons secreted in the neighborhood of Glencres.'-Dublin Correspondence of the London Times,

Had Garibaldi been an Irishman and done in that country what he did in Italy he would have been hanged, quartered, and beheaded. This shows how jaundiced eyes can view objects. With us, Garibal. is was a hero, a great general, a demigod, but an eye that has no beam in it could see in him but a filibusterer, a poltroan, a coward, and the greater the coword the louder the boasting when there is no danger ahead. The shrewd La Marmora, the generalissimo of King Victor Emmanuel, when asked his opinion of Garibaldi as a general exclaimed, ' He a Ceneral ! Why, he is not even a soldier. He has never been in action or seen a shot fired in earnest in his life.'-Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1864. This tells a queer tale of our demigod-it shows clearly, that with uc, what is sauce for the goose in Italy is pepper and pickle for the gander in Ireland.

By what I hear, it is a matter of great surprise that none of the Fenians insisted upon being tried under Earl Russ IFs political dogma, viz :- ' That any oppressed nation, any people or country, who were dissatisfied with their rulers, be they Kings, Queens, or Emperors were full liberty to dismiss them in the most summary manner, and to choose a new ruler or adopt any form of government pleasing to themselves' Upon this it is observed that the Fegians have not gone as far as Z or last letter of the alphabet of this doctrine. And now people want to know is Earl Russell's teaching to be set aside, and are the Fenians so severaly and cruelly punished because they did not pick up their lesson fast enough and go the whole hog. - I sm, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours.

A MISSIONLEY PRIEST.

Assault. - On Tuesday night a wretched-looking poor fellow had been singing from door to dour rough the streets of Ca is appea The Dublin correspondent of the Post, writing on cited the sympathy of many, and obtained for him several ' coppers' as he went along, until he reached name as Nagle. Upon this he was immediately charged with being a relative of the informer Nagle, and was set upon without further pretezt in a most brutal manner, and pummelled unmorcifully. The parties charged with the assault by the unfortunate singer were Timothy Vaughan, James Mara (alias Roosbian), and Edward Cooke. Informations have ing been sworn against these parties, the two former were arrested, but the latter was not to be found .--Kilkenny Moderator. THE FERIAR CONVICTS .- The Dublin correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press says :- A friend of mine happened to be a passenger by the mail steamer to Holyhead which conveyed the prisoners convicted at Cork to their destination at Pentonville, and his description of their appearance was saddening. Arrayed in the convict dress, their hair closely cropped, their beards shorn off, they were put on deck handcoffed in pairs and shivering in the cold morning Bir. I saw some of those men in Green street. Underwood O'Connell was a fine specimen of a soldier. with a manly, yet unobtrusive bearing ; but none, I am told, could recognise, as he stood in the bideous uniform of the prison, the graceful bearded follow who entered the dock so proudly in Green street to be identified by the scoundrel informer. The Times 'believe that it has been ascertained that on the county of Dublin being proclaimed sev. eral of the mal-contents migrated elsewhere and have carried the taint of their doctrines into a new field, where they conceive that they have more freedom of action. The shifting of arms from a proclaimed to a non-proclaimed district is also one of the expedients to which the conspirators will necessarily have resort, and which it is desirable that the Government should efficiently check. The Times therefore believes the time is come when it would be prudent for the Government to proclaim the whole of Ireland, so as to be able to search for and take arms wherever they be secreted. It is almost certain that a considerable number of weapons of various sorts are in the possession of ill disposed persons, and these may be used at any time for the purpose of doing some local mischief. When the Government has the power of seizing and confiscating the arms that are found in the country, and also of watching the seaports so that none can enter, it will have done a great deal to reuder even a partial disturbance impossible. A correspondent of the Duily Express says:-From a private source of information received late on Thursday evening, a number of the constabulary under the command of Captain Cook, R.M., and Sub Inspector Supple, proceeded to the quays where way Company is situated, for the purpose of receiving luggage from the Liverpool steambosts. Full information must have been given to the authorities of this matter, for the police had not long been on the spot when they dragged out a long box from under a pile of others. It certainly was not suspicious looking, for on the face of it was indicated that the Ministry depends upon the way it deals with the jealously keep their proceedings quiet by turning contents were neither moreinor less that common subject with the way it deals with the jealously keep their proceedings quiet by turning contents were neither moreinor less than common Esubject:

hardware,' and the consignee was a Mr. Graham, stated to be a bardware merchant in Monaghan .-The Police, however, did not judge by appearances, for they quickly opened the box, and there, behold : shining beneath the rays of a lamp, a bundle of elegantly-polished rifles. This was not all, for silently reposing beneath lay a case of bayonets. It is understood that the contents will be detained by the authorities, as it is generally believed they were being sent to Monaghan for illega! purposes, and that until the most satisfactory explanations are given these rifles and bayonets will not be restored. The town at present is in a perfectly peaceable state, chiefly attributable to the good sense of the in habitants and the vigilance of the authorities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE LOAD BISHOF OF HEXHAN .- It is our painful duty to announce the death of another member of the English Catholic Hierarchy. The venerable Bishop of Herham is no more. The following paragraph appeared in the Times of Wednesday :-

On Monday, at his residence, Paradise row, Darlington, died the Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., Bis-hop of Hexham and Newcastle, in his Slat year. He was seized with paralysis on Sunday afternoon, and the sad announcement w.s made to the congregation assembled in St. Augustine's Church, which adjoins the deceased's residence, on the evening of that day, and prayers were solicited for his lordship's recovery, but he gradually sank and died on the following day as stated Dr. Hogarth had been out on Saturday apparently in his usual good health. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durbam, and was for many years, prior to his coming to Darlington in 1827, pastor of the Oatholic Chapel at Cliffe, in Yorkshire. He was installed on the 1st of September, 1852, as Bishop of Hexham in the Catholic Church of St. Mary West Clayton street, Newcastle-on-Type, he having chosen it as his cathedral The decease of the rev. prelate wil be deeply felt, not only among his own flock, but generally by all classes and denominations. He was remarkable for his urbanity, kindness, and mildness of disposition, self-denial, and liberality.

We deeply regret to announce that the Rev. John Macdonald, of St. Patrick's Church, Edinburgh, died on last Saturday evening, at the priest's house, in South Gray Close. The reverend gentleman has on Wednesday, and the deceased was to be buried in West Kick burying ground.-RIP.

Since 1829 there has been an increase of priests in Great Britain to the extent of 1,122 ; of chapels, &c, 122; of monneteries, 58; of convents, 125; of colleges, 10.

'ls it true,' he writes, ' we who honour Mary, love Christ Jesus less than you who honour her not? And again, since the Madonna was cast down in the Church of England, is Christ Jeaus loved more than the old Saxon saints loved him? Or again since the established Chusch of England ceased to teach devotion to Mary; or rather began to forbid it has Anglicanism given birth to a race of saints who loved Christ Jesus more than Teresa, and James, and Ignatius, of modern Spain, - more than St. Philip, St. Charles, St. Aloysius, and St Magdalen of Pazzi of modern Italy-more than Francis of Sales, and Vincent of Paul, and Marguerite of modern France-more than the uncounted marters of the Roman Catholic Uburch, in these latter days, in China, in Japan, and on the seas? • • • And to say one word of these our own days, is it true that the factory child of England, who certainly is never guilty of the crime of honouring Mary, loves our Saviour more than the convent child of Ireland, who, morning noon and night, when the bell reminds Word made Man, kneels to say ' Hail men of the Mary ?' Is it true that the peasants of England in their mines or in their fields, know more of Christ Jesus and love Him better than the peasants of Spain and Italy, who come from their work with their their hands, thinking of the crown of bearts in thorns of his scourging, and of his crucifixion ? And to mount a little higher, is it true that the ciergy of Ecgland, the consecrated class of England, can point to a larger number of hearts burning with love of our Blessed Lord than the Roman Catholic Church seas in cloisters and her sanctuaries? We with we had space for more extracts, especially for one from

p. 42 of singular beauty. But we must refer our eaders to the sermon itself; it will be a valuable addition to our libraries oven when the occasion which has brought it forth shall have been long for-gotten. To add to its present interest, it is sold for the benefit of poor children. - The Lady Chapel and Dr. Puscy's Peacemaker. The Substance of a Sermon Preached in St. John's Church, Islington, by Father Gallwey. The Queen opened Parliament in person on the 6th. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It opens by announcing the approaching marriage of Princess Helens, and regretting the neath of the King of Belgians, it says foreign relations are satisfactory and the recent meeting of the French and English to confirm the existing friendship. It rejoices that the American civil war has been successfully terminated, and that the people are wisely repairing rawages: abolition of slavery calls forth co dial sympathies and congratulations. It is also satisfactory to state that the slave trade on the African coast is reduced to very narcow limits. The correspondence relative to injuries to American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag will be laid before Parliament, satisfaction is expressed at renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil and regret at the Spanish and Obilian difficulty but good offices England and France been accepted. Treaties with Japan and Austria are referred to with sutisfaction. Deplocable ovents in Jamsica are referred to with regret and the measures taken in the matter are detailed. Proceedings still in progress in British North America for Confederation ire watched with interest, and great importance is attached to the object.

Mr. Potter in the House of Uommons moved for a copy of the correspondence relative to the removal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy in Jamaica, and the circumstances connected with Morant Bay lockup case Motion agreed to.

The Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury has called a meeting of the English and Irish bishops, with such of the colonial bishops as are at present in England, at Lambath Palace, on Monday next. The subject of Ritualism will be submitted by the Bishop of London and other matters of interest to the Ohurch will be dieguesed .- Sannders.

The entire cessation of the cattle plague in Edinburg was announced at the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday, on the authority of Professor Dick. The fact is important and gratifying, not only in itself, but as indicating that the disease exhausis itself-the measures of prevention and of stamping out' not having been more rigid in Edinburg than in many other places. The vastness of the loss, however, that may be incurred before the disease runs its course in any district where it at once makes entry, is indicated by the fact that about four-fifths of the cows in Edinburg when the disease broke out have died or been killed, - Scotsman,

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN FOUR DAYS -- Present Condition of the Cigar Ship.-The present condition of the Wivans 'Cigar Ship,' now building in London, and of which accounts were published a long time ngo, is thus described by the London Morning Herald :--

"The general form of the cigar ship has been, as her name shows, compared with that of a cigar pointed off at both ends instead of one. A more homely, but, perhaps, more effective illustration is that of the unpleasant but favorite plaything of street boys, the 'tipcat.' Most of our landsmen readers will be more or less familiar with this simple but ingenious instrument of annoyance, and if they will fancy a Brobdignag 'cat' of slender make and tapering to an absolute needle-point at either end, they will have before their eyes the exact representation of the hall of the cigar ship. This hall which, is, of course, hollow, and is formed of iron, presenting a perfectly smooth and even surface, supports upon the upper side a small deck, occupying about half, or something less, of the extreme length, the tapering extremities projecting beyond it at either end. Unlike the hull itself, this deck is not exactly fallen a victim, at the age of 52, to fever caught in the same at each end, presenting a wedge-shaped the discharge of his duties. The funeral service front towards the bow, while at the stern it is roundwas announced to take place at St. Patrick's Church, ed off American clipper fashion. Above the decks are to be seen the funnels, companion-houses, &c, hut neither mast nor rigging of any kind whatever, the only means of locomotion possessed by the eigar ship being her engines, for which she can, according to estimate, carry coal enough for five days consump-tion. Her extreme length is about two hundred and fifty feet, and greatost diameter about sixteen feet, tapering gradually, as we have said, to a point almost as line as that of a needle. The amount of accomodation is therefore extremely limited; and we believe it is not proposed to make any attempt at carrying cargo of any description, but to confine the vessel strictly to the passenger trade. Even then it is difficult to imagine, after due allowance for saloon and sleeping apartments, stores, berths for crew, &c., what snace can be left for engines estimated to work up to two thousand horse power. The means of propulsion employed are two large screws, one at either end of the vessel, and placed within a very short distance of the extreme points, or at a cistance of about one hundred and twenty feet from the machinery. These propellers are to be of great diameter and sharp pitch-the one pushing, the other pulling the vessel, and each showing half of its surface above the water. The estimated extreme speed is about twenty-seven miles per hour. A short distance from the propeller, and nearer to the centre of the vessel, is the rudder-one at each end-a broad iron plate like a rudder, or rather steering paddle, of the ancient galleys. These are also rather more than one hundred feet from the steering apparatus. Such is the general external annearance of this remarkable vessel, now almost ready for launching -In the water her line of flotation, according to the model of which we have before spoken, is exactly parallel with her longitudinal axis, the sharp point at either end being just level with the surface. Allowing sizteen feet as her extreme diameter, she will thus be raised in the centre eight feet above the water's edge; or with two feet more of bulwark, ten feet in all. We are free to confess that, with every possible desire to believe in the good qualities of a vessel which promises to bring us our American news in some three or four days, and to limit thar dreadfal channel business to within the hour, we are at a loss to understand how, under these conditions, the cigar ship purposes to keep aflost. In perfectly smooth water we can imagine that she might, if successfully ballasted against the shance of rolling over and over, as would be of course her natural tendency, make something very like the estimated speed, though with what degree of comfort to the passengers, deprived by the construction of the ves sel of all light or ventilation except such as can be obtained from the deck by means of skylights and windsails, and with two enormous propellers of severe pitch lashing the water at either end, is another question. The advantages, too, of being cooped up in such extremely close quarters, with an engine of this enormous power, may also be open to question, even under the most favorable circumstancec. But the real difficulties of the cigar ship, as of most others, must commence with the first symptoms of a breeze. Imagine a versel of this construction trevelling at the rate of five and twenty miles an hour-the minimum rate, he it remembered, for the New York passage, on account of the consumption of coal-meeting in mid ocean one of the westerly gales now careering across the Atlantic. In front of her is a wall of water twenty feet high, travelling at the rate of a dozen miles an hour. Between they meet at a speed of forty miles. There is no 'bow' to lift her over the obstacle. Right into it she plurges, like a harnoon into a whale's back. the whole force of the blow being met by the propeller, which, however savere may be its pitch, cannot present anything very much better thin an almost flat surface to the shock. What chance the blades would have of surviving any very long succession of such shocks is a matter of simple calculation, and one into which the engineers have no doubt fully entered.' LONDON WORKHOUSES - The revelations of workhouse mismanagement increase in number and in revolting characteristics as the days go by. Lambeth has been pretty thoroughly exposed both by the 'amateur casual' and by the commissioner from the Baily News Other places are, however, as bad and as cruelly ill-managed. Stepney, for example, appears from a report in the Times to house its casual paupers in a set of lofts over some old workshops. They are brought in through the office, bathed, and sent up a ladder into the lott. When they reach the top the blanket is dropped for the new comer and in a state of pudity the poor wretch makes, his way to a row of beds packed close together, side by side, where they lie for the night covered simply with an old blanket and a rug. The rule is the same both for men and women, the only difference being that the women are forced to lie two in a bed while the men do so at pleasure for the the night, so that the quiet and the belpless, the young and the old, are at the mercy of the sturdy ruffians, who are thrust out from the neighbouring parish of Poplar, where the workhouse is governed by the police. Little wonder is there that the commissioner-Mr. Farnall-who is not usually abrupt in his manner, should have told the guardians indeed !' and still less that the guardians, should

We have reason to know that the experiments. made under the direction of the Cattle Plague Commission on the protective influence of vaccination against the cattle plague have shown that this proective influence does not exist. The further action of the Government in taking steps to arrest the progress of the pestilence cannot fail to be now looked for with anxiety .- Times,

A meeting had been held in London of persons interested in the submarine telegraph cables, presided over by Earl Shrawsbury, to consider the merits of the MacIntosh system for constructing cables, and to procure its adoption. It is claimed for MacIntosh's system that it is so superior that 80 per cent more signalling power can be obtained than in the late Atlantic cable, that the cable is strong enough to sustain 20 miles of its own length in water, and that three cables under the new system can be construcfor the cost of one such as the Atlantic Co's. A proposition was moved for laying a cable direct from Rogland to the United States via Falmouth and Capo Cod. The meeting adjourned to a future day.

FENTANISM AMONG THE LIVEBPOOL DOOK LABOURERS. -The dock labourers have been for some time suspected of Fenian proclivities, and as they number some three or four thousand the authorities have been on the alert, no doubt contemplating any information of this suspicion with a little anxiety. We understand that there is not the slightest dorbt a great number of the labourers have become tainted with Fenian principles, and that several cases are known in which the Fenian oath has been administered. A Fenian meeting was to have been held in Liverpool at the latter end of last week but the police were on the qui vive, and the brethren for once acted discreetly, and the gathering did not take place .-That the dock labourers should be imbued with Fenian sympathies there need be no surprise, and less apprehension of the potency of their combination .---Liverpool Daily Post.

A REPENANT JURY - MRS. YELVERTON ONCE MORE. The Ediaburgh jury who found that the Salurday Review had not libelled Mrs. Yelverton have t seems, repented of their vordict. Nine of them now severally ask for a new trial, on the ground that they gave their verdict under an erroneous impress-ion of the law of the case, and that since they read: the judgement of Lord Jerviswoode in the public papers a judgment which some of them say they did not hear at all when delivered, and others aver they heard only'very indistinctly-they have felt convinced that they did Mrs. Yelverton injustice, and that they would now give a verdict in her favor. It is stated by the Caledonian Mercury that on the morning: ofter the trial several of the jurors who had read Lord Jerviswoode's charge in the papers expressed themselves as having given their verdict on a misun. derstanding. They had thought that his lordshiphad told them the press had special privileges of criticism of individual life and character not enjoyed by the general public, and they had voted according-ly. Their chagrin, therefore, was great when they found the charge as printed conveyed no such meantog. It is also known (says the Mercury) that the chief subject of debate in the jurgroom during she first three hours and before the jury came out saying they were equally divided, was on this one point, and that during the second three hours no other subject was discussed. Indeed, the jury actually addressed a note to Lord Jerviswoode, asking him to repeat in writing what he had said in court on the law of libel, and his lordship replied, saying that he could not comply with their request. He would, he added, readily repeat it in court if they chose to make their appearance. Curiously enough, having gone so fur vo or three of the jurors, who were supposed all through to be against the pursuer and in favor of the defenders, succeeded in persuading the others that it would lock very foolish were they again to go into court - in short, if they did so, they would subject themselves to adverse criticism on the part of the press, hence the verdict, and the attempt now made to overturn it.

UNITED STATES.

For six months during the dast year says the La Crosse Democral, (Wis.) there was confined in a filthy damp cell, in the juil of Mahaska county, lows, a man by the name of Benjamin A. Smith, for no other crime than being a Democrat. This victim of political. hatred says, that during his confinement, he was allowed no fire and in almost every respect was treated as a dog. We should like to bear Benjamin sig ' My country 'tis of thee !' We think he could do itwith the variations.

shifts from one place to another.' A man who gave his name as John Crowe, was recently arrested in Dublin for using treasonable language and assaulting the police. He called on the people to rescue him, and said he had belonged to the Southern army.

session before long. It is said that he constantly

A second Fenian fancy fair having been announced to be held at the Mechanic's Institute, Dublin, 'for the henefit of the wives and families of the State prisoners,' the authorities have prohibited it.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times writes on Saturday last :--

There is reason for apprehending that the gaol warders throughout Ireland have been to a large extent corrupted. The Cork Examiner of yesterday evening reports that for some days past Messrs. T. H Tarrant, J.P., and J.L. Oronin, R.M., have been holding a private investigation at Spike Island into a charge preferred against three of the warders of being the means of carrying on a correspondence between two of the prisoners and their friends outside the prison. The jury concluded yesterday, and it is said the charge was fully sustained and the warders dismissed.

It is understood to be the intention of the authorities to concentrate all the depot battalions serving in Ireland on the Curragh during the ensuing drill season, in order to leave more of the regiments and companies available for garrison duty at the several stations.

Two other counties have been proclaimed.

TROOPS TO IRELAND .- The 83rd Regiment, 800 strong, embarked on Tuesday night at Liverpool for It is stated that the 60th Rifles are under Ireland. orders for the same destination this week.

The Dublin Evening Mail states, as a curious circumstance, that at this time nearly all the serial stories in the leading magazines are being written by Irish extraction.

Three soldiers and seven civilians had been arrested at Carrick-on-Suir, charged with Fenianism.

ANOTHER ORANGE DEMONSTRATION -Hillsboro. Jun. 28 -A few nights ago about dusk, ever a hundred Orangemen with fifes and drums, from the neigh. bourbood of Maralin and Dollingtow, marched in procession through the town of Moira to the railway station, where they went to meet one of the brotherhood, who was after returning from jail, having had undergone three months imprisonment for assaulting | the goods station of the Irish North-Western Railthe police. They cheered and yelled through the, town carrying the liberated brother on their shoulders. They were not intefered with, and no disturbance occurred. In the first place mentioned above, Maralin, a gun club has been formed by the Protestants, who are serving out arms to respectable house. bolders for their illegal protection against the Fe-

Great concern was expressed for the cattle plague and deep sympathy for the sufferers.

The Fenian conspiracy was referred to as adverse alike to authority, property and religion; but the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially vindicated.

Reference was then made to sundry local mea ures, including reform.

A warm debate ensued in both houses on the course of the government in regard to the cattle plague. Amendment censuring government was moved in the House of Lords but withdrawn and address in reply to the speech was passed.

In the Commons, Mr. Watkins gave notice that on the 16th he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any, or what representation had been made on behalf or Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States, with reference to the Fenian organization in America, more especially with regard to the employment of American officers, and the issue of bonds by the so-called Iriah Republic.

In the debate on the address, in response to the Queen's Speech, The O'Donoghue enlarged upon Irish grievances, and moved an amendment to the address. declaring it lo be the duty of ministers to examine sake of warmth. There is no supervision during into the cause of Irish dissatislaction and remove them. After a general debate on Fenianism, in the course of which it was charged that the conspiracy was of American origin, and that Seward was the real Head Centre, the amendment was rejected by 246 to 25, and the address was agreed to. The cattle plague was the leading topic in both

Houses. 22 The Morning Herald believes the existence of the

A Connecticut paper says that under the head of stationary,' in the accounts of the State Senate, for the spring session, last year, were liquors to the amount of \$300 which were dispensed to the memhers of that body in the aute-room of the State House.

Now that the war is over, bigotry and intelerance are beginning to crop out as of yore, almost always instigated and promoted by New England men; or their descendants. The great and ever present object of Puritan hatred and percecution, is and has uncessingly been the Catholic Church. Native Amoricanism and the whole hybrid progeny of Know-Nothing villainies, assailed Oatholicity, and locked' in a deadly conflict with the unchangeable Church of ges. Their 'Smelling Committees' are being rovived in our midst. We wish them joy of their in-vestigations. The worthy champion of this worthy cause has ransacked the whole abundant vocabulary of blackguardism to spit his venom upon innocent women. - Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

Some years ago nothing could exceed the violence of the United States press in denouncing Louis Napoleon and Austria for securing peace by suppressing the liberty of the press. We suppose the protesto will not be less violent at the following general or-der :- ' Headquarters, Army of the United States, Washington, Feb. 17th, 1866. You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable; and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your Department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is babitual in its utterances of such sentiments. persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of differeat sections of the country, cannot be tolerated .---This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which shall be done com these headquarters only. By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

PHENOMENA IN THE OIL REGION, A BURNING WELL. -Ourrous and interesting phanomena in the Pennsylvania oil region are thus reported by correspondents of the Meadville Republican :- The great burning well presents a most magnificent sight. Imaginea space of perhaps forty feet square sending up a solid sheet of flame nearly sixty feet in height. It lights up the country for miles around, so that. one can see to read a newspaper four or five miles distant. The heat of the fire has started vegatation to growing, and grass can be plucked there as green as that found in summer time. The well is owned by parties in Rochester, N.Y., and was struck. some four weeks ago. It commenced flowing oil and water with a very strong force of gas, and the owners were confident they had a good well, but two . weeks ago last night, the men goirg to supper, the well took fire it is supposed from the engine, and has been burning ever since. The flame when first discovered was coming out of the driving pipe, and was not more than three or four feet in diameter ;but after two or three days, the driving pipe was melted off two or three feet, thus allowing the gas and oil to separate before reaching the top, and bluntly, that their wards were "shocking, shocking apread over a surface 30 or 40 feet square. ; It has burned ever since. Some times the flames reach sheight of one hundred feer, and produce an effect. which no pen can describe or pencil:do; justice to ar