

My attention directed to Lionel. I never saw my brother's face so animated, so eloquent before; he was speaking to May, but I could not hear his words. 'Now, Miss Howard,' cried Charley Leigh, 'do please give us something to take away the ghastly effect of that song. I really feel as though I had been lost in the snow.'

'Are you tired—why do you look so strange—what has happened—have you seen May?' 'I have seen her, but have not spoken to her. Little sister,' he continued wearily, 'you must help me. I am a strong man, but I am stricken in the pride of my youth and strength. God's hand has smitten me, there, where I had given my heart. You are a girl, young and delicate, but it is upon you I rely.'

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A meeting of the Irish hierarchy will be held in Dublin next October, at which amongst other matters, the question of the Church establishment will be discussed.—Dundalk Democrat, Sept. 21st.

On September 8, in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Belfast, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrain ordained to the order of the priesthood the Rev. Messrs. McOshane and Meenan, and the Rev. M. Farrelly to the order of sub-deacon. The impressive ceremonies were witnessed by a large congregation.

On September 9, two young ladies, Miss Barry and Keane, were professed in the Presentation Convent, Fennyway. The latter named is the daughter of Mr. Keane, of Lismore, and niece of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, who performed the ceremony.

The Lord Bishop of Waterford has been pleased to make the following appointments: The Rev. Rd. Phelan, from Trinity Within, to a curacy at the parishes of Crook and Killea; Rev. R. Power, from Carrickbeg to Trinity Within; Rev. P. Coffey, late of Bathgate to Carrickbeg.

On the 8th September the Cardinal Archbishop held a visitation in St. Patrick's Church Wicklow and after last Mass addressed a crowded and highly respectable congregation for more than an hour in truly affectionate and paternal terms, and was listened to throughout with the most marked interest, that his Eminence noticed in terms of high commendation.

On Sept. 9, at eight o'clock, in St. Peter's College Wexford, the Rev. William Dundon and the Rev. Stephen Reville received the sacred rite of Ordination from the hands of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, assisted by the Rev. J. Roche, P.P., V.F.; the Very Rev. P. O. Sheridan, Rev. J. Brown, and Rev. J. Dundon, Limerick. The reverend gentlemen are both members of the Augustinian Order, who have their convents at Grantstown and New Ross.—Independent.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Michael Gallagher, which melancholy event occurred at Archbill, Mayo, on September 2nd, in the 62d year of his age and 36th of his missionary career, to the great grief of his parishioners, by whom the deceased clergyman was truly beloved and esteemed.—Dublin Freeman.

It is with sincere regret we have to announce the demise of a most amiable and exemplary priest, Rev. A. Magarry, which took place on September 12 at Blackrock. The reverend deceased had long been suffering from an affection of the heart, which terminated his career in the prime of life.—Freeman.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—The uneasiness caused by the rumours of the revival of the Fenian conspiracy, is still increasing. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the military and police authorities throughout the island.

THE ESCAPE OF A FENIAN AT CLOMEL.—The Clonmel Chronicle gives the following account of the recent escape of a Fenian prisoner from Clonmel jail:—'The prisoner, when arrested under a warrant from Lord Lieutenant, gave his name as Charles Osborne, but later inquiries discovered his real name to be Laurence O'Brien. He had been in the police force, was three years stationed as a sub-constable in Kildare; he is stated to have been a man of great activity and intelligence. He was confined in a cell from which it was naturally believed escape was impossible. The walls of his cell are some 6 feet or 6 feet thick. Light is admitted by a narrow opening protected with double bars of iron, set transversely and imbedded with lead into heavy blocks of stone. The outer door was of wood, sheathed and cased with iron, the inner, a heavy iron gate, both well fastened outside with double locks and strong bolts and bars. Into this cell the prisoner was locked on Wednesday evening last; and at six o'clock next morning it was discovered that O'Brien's cell was untenanted. The prisoner had succeeded in effecting his escape in the prison dress. The lower half of the heavy iron grating of the window had been cut through in part with a file or some other instrument, the remainder being forced by some means from its leaden socket, while one of the side blocks of limestone had been broken in two and the loosened part removed. From one of the remaining window bars a thin rope, doubled, hung loosely, reaching 8 ft. down, outside, the window itself being fully 30 ft. from the walk below leading to the main entrance. By this means the prisoner is supposed to have lowered himself to a level with the iron gallery, or passage from the prison-room to the drop, and, having been drawn across, if he had an accomplice, or, which is just possible, having swung himself over to the passage gallery—in which one of the sheets of the prisoner's bed was found—with the ends double-stitched together, he scaled the railing, crossed the roof of the gate house barefooted and got upon the parapet of the outer wall of the prison, from which it is believed he descended into the street, some 18 or 20 ft. by means of another rope, which was also found hanging from one of the embrasures.'

ARREST AT THE RAILWAY STATION.—On Thursday last, as the train from Derry arrived at the Dundalk station, a policeman on duty observed a middle aged gentleman, who was accompanied by a lady, amongst the passengers. He carried no less than two swords with him, one in each hand, and as he had not a 'military cut' about him, the constable suspected he was one of the Fenian fraternity. He went towards him, and after asking some questions, received a reply that the suspect was a member of a theatrical corps and not that of the Fenian Brotherhood. The constable, however, thought the explanation not satisfactory, and even ungallantly refused to credit the protestations of the lady that her travelling companion was on his way to Dublin to perform that even-

ing in one of the theatres. The swords, she declared, were to be used in a combat on the stage, and not in cutting down any of the army or police. The constable refused to believe the lady, and carried his prisoner into town, where he introduced him to a magistrate. The gentleman with the two swords gave his explanation, and was liberated. In a few minutes after he was seen running as fast as possible to the station to catch the Dublin train, and was joyfully received by the lady, who, during his absence, indulged in eloquent remarks on the injustice often inflicted on innocent mortals.

FENIANISM AND REFORM.—That no attempt has been made by the Irish Republican Brotherhood to break up the Reform meetings at Dublin does not prove that Fenianism is extinct, or that every Fenian has been convicted. But the organization is no longer so demonstrative as it once was. Moreover, it has made trial of its own weapons, and failed; and it is not, therefore, so intolerant of modes of action, because it is no longer so confident of immediate success through its own. It has been taught the virtue of prudence, by several severe lessons; and it no longer cares to mark out its members to the eyes of the authorities by noisy protests at public meetings. Internal affairs likewise demand its attention. Each of the two sections into which American Fenianism is divided has been seeking to secure the prestige attaching to a close alliance with the Republican Society in Ireland; and the latter has replied to their messages with the uncertain voice which betrays divided opinions. Something decisive, however, must be expected from the approaching meetings of the rival Fenian Congresses in the United States. If a basis of reconciliation is agreed upon, and a common chief chosen, old dissensions may be healed, and the organization may resume its former character. It has also become known that some American propagandists have succeeded in establishing an English Republican Brotherhood, with its headquarters in London, which is designed to work in harmony with the Society of the same name across the Channel.—London Chronicle.

A large case of first-class firearms, consisting of all kinds of revolvers, from double to six barrel chambers, with pistols, and several single and double barreled guns, was discovered last evening, having been brought from the railway to the concerns of Messrs J. and T. Norton, general commission merchants, Bedford row, in this city, through mistake of the address, which was 'M. Morton and Sons, gunmakers, Limerick.' There being no such persons in trade, or known here Mr. Norton thought it might be an error by misdirection, and accordingly had the case opened and examined, when the contents were found to be as above described. Not having ordered any such articles, Mr. Norton's suspicions were aroused, and he at once sent for Head constable Robinson, of the William street station, who was surprised at the circumstance, and took charge of the case and its contents, which was forwarded to the constabulary barracks, where it is now in safe keeping of the authorities.

NENAGH, Sept. 24.—Andrew Kennedy, a native of this town, who had been tried and convicted of Fenianism, before Justices Keogh and Fitzgerald, at the first Special Commission held in Dublin in 1865, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, arrived in town by the five p.m. train from Dublin to-day, and was removed in custody to the goal of this town. It will be in the recollection of the readers of the Express, that early in 1865 Kennedy swore informations before the magistrates of this town, implicating 32 persons, but having subsequently refused to prosecute his informants, he was placed under arrest and convicted as above stated, while the parties charged were allowed out on bail to keep the peace. Rumour has it that Kennedy must have given some fresh information to the Government. He is the first of the Irish political prisoners yet returned from Pentonville.—Daily Express.

PERJURY OF CHOWN WITNESSES IN IRELAND.—An application was made on Friday, by Mr. Waters, to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, sitting in chambers, to admit to bail James and Henry Thomson. The prisoners were drapers belonging to Oanroivreen, and were in custody on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed at the last Kerry Assizes. At the trial of a person named Fitzgerald for treason felony, before Mr. Justice Keogh, in consequence of the variance between their testimony in court and the statements contained in their informations, the point involved being as to the handwriting of 'Colonel O'Connor, who was also confined on a charge of Fenianism, the learned judge considered it his duty to commit them for perjury. Mr. Longfield said he was instructed to oppose the motion by the Solicitor-General; but, at all events, he should require substantial bail. His lordship, however, admitted the prisoners to bail, accepting bail in £50, and sureties of £20 each.

DISCHARGE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—John Mullany and Michael Walsh, who were both tried at the Special Commission in April last, and found guilty under the provisions of the 'Whiteboy Act' for being portion of an armed party who assembled at Tallaght on the morning of the 6th of March, and who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, were yesterday discharged from Kilmalham Prison, having completed the term of their sentence.—Irish Times.

THE 'SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.'—Limerick, Monday.—News has been reached here that a strange looking craft, clipper built, seemingly about 800 tons, and a black hull, has been observed on two occasions, with top and foreails set, and sailing in a westerly direction. It is understood that our war vessel is on the look out for her. The Frederick William is on the alert.

Valencia, Monday.—It is stated here that the Imogene, which has been stationed here for some time, has received orders to look out for a suspicious looking sloop seen recently between Farran Point and Danoff Head. It is understood that the Imogene will leave immediately, and most probably on her cruise she will call at Galway, Sligo and probably Westport.

The Lords of the Admiralty and a fleet of iron-clads are in Bantry Bay, awaiting the arrival of a Fenian cruiser fitted out in an American port, of which the Government have got some vague information.

Cahirivreen, Sunday.—Something remarkable is anticipated by the authorities. The consiguers along the coast all seem as if they expected another 'risin.' It is believed that they are on the look out for some mysterious arrival.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL PRISONERS TO ENGLAND.—Monday, sixteen political convicts were removed from Mountjoy Prison to Portland. They were escorted by a troop of Lancers and placed on board a gunboat lying at Ringsend, in charge of a party of marines.

The cause of the 'Black Death,' a mysterious disease of Ireland, it is said, has been discovered. A good many cattle have been dying of a form of blood disease known as carbuncular fever; and in two or three instances the flesh of these animals has been eaten by other animals, and it is supposed that the latter disease may have been engendered by the eating of meat from animals in carbuncular fever.

THE RIOTS AT LIMERICK BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND THE POOR.—The Limerick correspondent of the Cork Examiner, writing on Sunday evening attributes much of the blame for the riots between the people of that city and the soldiers of the 74th Regiment to the insulting expressions made use of by the latter. He says:—'cavalry, soldiery, artillerymen, and members of other regiments are in no way interfered with; but the appearance of a white jacket after dark is now, I regret to say, in certain parts of the city, becoming but a signal for attacking with stones or otherwise the wearer. Exasperated at the treatment they received, the soldiers on Saturday evening made a regular sortie from Castle Barracks,

armed with bayonets and pieces of iron, and proceeded through Englishboro', they attacked several persons. A woman with a child in her arms got knocked down, and the windows of Conway's public-house and of Gallaher's shop were smashed. An old man named William Lanth, who resuscitated with the soldiers for their conduct, was set upon and beaten. He received a severe wound in the head, and is internally injured. This man was reported to be in a dying state. John Morrey, of Bridge Street, sustained a bayonet wound in the leg, and a scalp wound, and had to be taken to the hospital. Edward Keating had the fingers of his left hand lacerated. Richard Johnson, summons server to the County Court, was also wounded in the head; and Mr. Thomas Childerhouse received a blow of some weapon on the head while endeavouring to dissuade some of the soldiers from following a boy into Barry's public-house. News of the riot was conveyed to the Castle Barrack, and a strong picket was sent out in charge of an officer to secure the soldiers. Meantime the police were not idle, but were looking after soldiers and civilians alike and guarding the several crossings. This (Sunday) morning, about half past nine, as a company of the 74th Regiment was proceeding up George Street, from the Castle Barracks to the New Barracks, as usual to prayers, two soldiers ran out of Denmark Street, where, it appears, they had been subjected to some rough handling by a number of people, and rushing up George Street, cried after their comrades in arms in a frantic manner. The latter turned and broke from the ranks, and, heedless of the orders of their officers and the efforts of policemen, who came down William Street at the time and tried to stop them, they tore down the street pell-mell, and with their drawn bayonets in their hands, looked in all directions for some likely offender. The officer who was in command of the company appeared to be struck motionless for a moment with astonishment; but rushing after the men, he overtook them as they were reconnoitring the corners of Arthur's Quay and Denmark Street, undecided what to do or whom to attack, while unoffending people fled in all directions, and with some difficulty and exertion got to their peremptory orders to come back and fall in to be suddenly obeyed. The men were then marched in double quick to the new barracks, and on returning in the course of an hour and a half after, I am told a stone was thrown at them as they marched across Mathew Bridge. The person who threw it was arrested by the police. The city has continued quiet all day, and up to the time I write (10 o'clock P.M.) no fresh disturbance has taken place.

The Cork Examiner, of the 26th ult., is inclined to be sarcastic in discussing the arrest of Garibaldi, and expresses itself in this wise:—'It is not many years since London was in an uproar cheering for Garibaldi, and peer and artisan vied with each other how they could best do him honor. At that time he bore the effluvia of a wound inflicted on him by the soldiers of a Government he had helped to overthrow Italy. When he received that wound he was a rebel taken flagrant delicto—with arms in his hands, at the head of a mob of armed followers, and fighting against the rulers whom, whatever their right, he at least acknowledged to be lawfully his. This fact, however, did not appear to affect the cordiality of the enthusiasm with which he was received. And now when Garibaldi is a second time arrested in rebellion against the Government of his own making, what is the opinion that England is to pronounce not only upon him but upon her own boisterous encouragement to his career? What is to be said to the fact that this moment Glasgow, the second city in Great Britain, is engaged in providing funds for the son of this madman as a help to his worthy father's expedition? Events have made English opinion upon this point a matter of great curiosity. There are other subscriptions for revolutionary purposes which make England very angry; there are other revolutionists quite as sincere and not a bit more foolish than Garibaldi, whom at the present moment England feels very much disposed to hang. Such things were never considered when Garibaldi was at the apex of English favor. It never appeared to Englishmen to think that the chance they liked so much to see offered to others would ever be commended to their own lips. They idolized the apostle of revolution then; what do they think of the apostle of revolutionary doctrine now?

DUBLIN AND GENOVA.—A few days ago the British Reform League, through its appointed delegates, spoke its sentiments and developed its programme in Dublin. Latter still the Honorary President of that body, Joseph Garibaldi, went to Geneva, and there spoke his sentiments and developed his programme. Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Edmond Beales, and the rest spoke indignant sentences regarding the Church Establishment, and manifested an enthusiastic eagerness to bring about religious equality in Ireland. Their Catholic listeners were pleased no doubt; and nobody could charge the O'Donoghue with absence of mind or body on the occasion. Now, though the Reform delegates 'disenslaved' so eloquent music, about the Church Establishment, their Honorary President did not seem to know at Geneva, the other day, that there was such a thing as all in the world—oh, no, he never mentioned it. And, yet, it was not because he was addressing a Peace Congress that he was silent on that head, as was warlike enough—but his quarrel was not with the Church Establishment in Ireland, the English Government, or anything English. The Papacy was the fruitful theme of his indignant declamation. Addressing the Genevese he says:—'Here your ancestors were the first to attack that pestilential institution called the Papacy. Very complimentary this to the religion of the O'Donoghues and of the enthusiastic listeners to the liberal British Reformers. However, pestilential institution' was not sufficiently picturesque for Garibaldi's taste and he made another attempt to 'unspack his heart.' 'I exhort you,' said he, 'to perfect the work of your ancestors, and aid us when we undertake to give the last blow to the monster.' We fancy that the Reform Leaguers would be more than honorary followers of their Honorary President, and that their dislike to the Church Establishment hardly equals their feeling towards the monster of Garibaldi's day-dreams.—Wexford People.

MELANCHOLY STORY.—A respectable old woman, who evidently once saw better days, led her little granddaughter by the hand into the board-room of the Clonmel workhouse, during the guardians' meeting. The child aged about six years, she stated, was an orphan, being bereft of its mother at its birth. Her father, named Thomas Heffernan, held a farm near Knockrahan; and he became a lunatic, and his malady assumed rather a curious character. He applied blisters to his horses, cattle and pigs, composed of something like sticking-plaster, and swathed them up with long bandages of calico. His brother took his little daughter from him in order to bring her up; but the father conveyed her away a few days ago, and subjected her to this cruel, otherwise ridiculous treatment, enveloping the poor creature like a mummy with folds of calico, which the woman produced as all the blisters which he had first applied. She said that the man had a load of them on his body. She now asked the guardians to receive her little grandchild into the house, as it would prevent her being within the reach of her father. The guardians immediately consented, and advised her to lodge reformations as to the state of mind of her son-in-law. When the poor little girl understood that she was to be separated from her grandmother, she cried bitterly.—Clonmel Chronicle.

On September 12, a report reached New Ross, that a large corn vessel, bound for that port, had been totally wrecked near the Tower of Hook, and the crew all lost, during the storm on Wednesday night.

There is to be seen at present in a shop in the town of Dunlucan, on the outer point of a cow's head, a well developed head and neck of a duck.

THE ORANGE GIBSON OF IRELAND.—The chiefs of the Orange Church of Ireland are preparing for war. The combined enemies of atheism are upon them. English Dissent and Irish Catholicity are not only separately organised but allied. The Liberation Society in London, and the National Association in Dublin, differ widely in most things; but they are perfectly agreed as to one, and that is the diabolical origin of the present establishment is no longer denied; and the appeal to force is no longer repudiated, as the only effectual defence that can be depended on. At a recent review of lay and clerical troops at Cavan by the Lord Bishop of Killmore, the Rev. J. C. Moore strove to animate their courage by reminding them that it was their duty to hand down to posterity what their gallant forefathers shed their blood to secure. Let them remember the struggles made at Derry and the Boyne to retain that which they were bound to defend—the true Protestant faith. It is not the faith, but the works that anybody is likely to contend about. The faith, if the champions really believe in it, can hardly be in much danger.

MULLIN, a native of the county Galway, who had attended the Limerick races, as proprietor of three Roulette Tables, returning from the course on the conclusion of the first day's sport, with his son, a fine little boy of three years, feeling irritated at something the child said to him, dragged the poor little fellow into a field by the road-side, and barbarously murdered him with a case knife. The unnatural monster, who was in a state of drunkenness at the moment, cut and hacked his son in a shocking manner and, leaving the body in the field, returned to Limerick, where he spent the night, returning next morning to the race-course. Meanwhile the body having been discovered, a clue having been had to Mullins, he was arrested yesterday at the course by the police and conveyed in custody to the Kilmurry police station.

For some time past it would appear the cowardly use of the knife was becoming far too general in Dublin, where but a few years ago stabbing was of very rare occurrence. On Sept. 9, a young man named George Blunden was brought up in custody of Police constable 99 A, charged by a boy named Patrick O'Rourke with having stabbed him in several parts of his person on the previous night with a penknife. On the evidence of the injured boy it appeared that between nine and ten o'clock he saw a crowd following the prisoner; witness went along with them, and as he did so Blunden caught him by the tail of his coat, bent his head forward, and stabbed him in the back and also in the arm and chin.

WRECK NEAR FIBBERREN.—A large portion of a ship together with some spars, were seen drifting outside Barlong in the early part of this week. Since then some boxes of machinery and the box that contained the ship's log book, together with a small boat belonging to the ship, which turns out to be the Enoch Benter of Boston, 700 tons register, from Liverpool to New York, with a general cargo, Jefferson Benter, master, supposed to be wrecked some where off Cape Clear. A dead body was washed ashore at a place called Squinch, which, from the dress and appearance, is supposed to be that of the Captain of the ship.—Cork Examiner Cor.

At the Lord's court petty sessions held on September 9, before Mr. O'Connor, Esq., chairman, Henry Crawford, Esq., and Joseph Stevin, Esq., a man of the name of Dooner was summoned with having on Friday last in the town of Longford attempted to sell 2 acres without a licence. The hares were found by Constable Dean concealed in a bag. Defendant did not appear, and this being a second offence, the decision of the magistrates was that he should pay a fine of 10s on each of the hares, plus cost of a warrant for his body, and sell the hares, and the proceeds to be lodged in the hands of the county treasurer.—Freeman

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Daniel Molony, which took place at his residence, Roden Place, on Sep. 12, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian resignation. Mr. Molony was a native of the county of Clare, and possessed all the generous and genial impulses characteristic of his native province. He loved his country deeply, and when the Liberator appealed to his countrymen in 1842, to aid him in restoring to Ireland her native Parliament, no one responded with more ardor to the call than Mr. Molony.—Dundalk Democrat.

A poor old woman named Mary Peters, about 79 years old, committed suicide by drowning herself in a well on Sept. 12, at Greenmount, Oustlellingham. It appears that another woman in the locality had a few days previously made use of some offensive epithets to her, which so preyed upon her mind that she quite lost her reason. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict that she had committed suicide while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Information has just been received from the coast guards at Ballywater, that the two masted yacht Tuna, 42 tons, belonging to Captain Knowles, 63rd Regiment, bound from Greenock to Kingstown, has been wrecked off Ballywater. She struck on Scullmurtin, and sank almost immediately. There were on board at the time Captain Knowles, the owner, his wife, one child, and a servant girl, with three of a crew. Captain Knowles and wife and child were drowned. Crew saved.

At the Newtownards Petty Sessions, on September 7, another case was heard arising out of the Bangor Orange demonstration. Thirteen men—some resident in Newtownards, others in Comber—were charged with having committed a breach of the Party Procession Act on the 12th of July. After hearing the evidence of the three members of the police force, the Bench decided on sending the defendants to trial to the Assizes in March next.

The Castlebar correspondent of the Irish Times says:—'The harvest prospects about town and throughout the county are very cheering. The sickle is extensively at work. Oats are the principal kind of grain sown around. The potato crop is plentiful, and free from light. The flax crop is for the most part pulled. The instructors are moving about the country, superintending the proper pulling and steeping of the flax.'

At the Social Science Congress, recently held in Belfast, Judge O'Hagan, chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, delivered an address, in which he very openly rebuked the stalling in the Irish State Educational establishments of the study of the Irish language—for, of late, there has been a complete abolition of the Irish or Gaelic professorships, which even had been founded in the Queen's Colleges on their inauguration.

The Irish Times, of the 13th ult., says:—'There is a strong probability now that the harbor of Wicklow will be rendered what a harbour, situated as it is, should be. The Town Commissioners have unanimously consented to give priority of claim over their own rights to any public body or private individuals who may lend money to complete the harbor. We believe that Wicklow may yet be rendered one of the most important towns on the coast of Ireland.'

EMIGRATION RETURNS.—According to the Registrar-General's abstracts issued yesterday, 54,150 persons left Ireland this year up to the 31st July, being a decrease of 20,045 on the number to the same date last year. The entire number of emigrants since the period at which the enumeration commenced—1st May 1851—to the 31st of July last, amounted to 1,784,339 persons.

The weather still continues broken and unfavorable to the successful progress of harvest operations. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the districts of Dundalk and Newry, and in low lying localities much damage has been done to corn.—Dundalk Examiner, Sept. 10.