

RE-ARREST OF MR. M. A. BRENNAN.—Castlebar, March 24.—Martin A. Brennan, of the *Connaught Patriot*, who had been tried at the last commission and liberated on his own recognizance, was arrested at the railway station in the town of Claremorris yesterday.

Shortly before seven o'clock on Saturday morning forty five of the prisoners lately arrested by the police in Dublin were removed from the Mountjoy convict depot, in three of the police vans, escorted by mounted police, to the Amiens street Station of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway.

The omnibuses were quite thronged with the prisoners and their escorts. When all were seated, the conveyances were driven from the railway yard into the street. A procession was then formed, consisting of the lancers, and police, and a number of lancers occupying the front.

The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday furnishes a remarkable instance of party perversity. When the National Board of Education was created in Ireland, the leaders, Episcopal, clerical and lay, of the Anglican party could hardly find words strong enough to express their hatred of it and their horror of mixed education.

A deputation from the grand jury of the county Westmeath waited upon the Lord Lieutenant, and presented an address, signed by Mr. John J. Bonin, High Sheriff, and Mr. W. Fohard Urquhart, foreman, in which they express their thanks for the vigour with which he has used the power he was compelled to demand from the Legislature for the purpose of putting down Fenianism, humbly entreating that his Excellency would receive this expression of their devoted loyalty, and—

Transmit to the foot of the Throne this renewed assurance of their loyal determination to support the Executive to the utmost in maintaining the tranquillity of the country, and in promoting by every means that peace and contentment in Ireland which Her Majesty has at heart, and which shall yet, with God's blessing, be obtained.

THE FORCE OF TROOPS IN IRELAND.—The regiments now in Ireland are—4th Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons, 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers; 1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, troops Military Train; 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st regiment, 3rd regiment (depot), 5th regiment (first battalion), 8th regiment (first battalion and depot), 9th (depot), 11th (depot), 13th (depot), 15th (depot of second), 14th (depot of second), 16th (depot), 17th (depot of second), 18th (depots), 24th (first and depot of second), 27th (depot), 32nd (depot), 33rd (depot), 35th (depot), 37th, 40th (depot), 47th (depot), 53rd, 57th (depot), 58th (depot), 59th, first and 2nd battalions 60th Rifles, 61st, 64th, 67th (depot), 83d, 85th, 86th (depot), 88th (depot), 92nd, 95th (depot), 96th (depot), 97th (depot), 99th (depot), 105th (depot), 107th (depot), 108th (depot), 109th (depot), 8th brigade Royal Artillery, 16th and 20th companies Royal Engineers. No. 2 company Convt Staff Corps.

THE CASTLEBANY MURDER.—Bad as was the case of Gray, the cases of Glenn and Steen were infinitely worse. There was no doubt of their guilt. Every one admitted they first attacked the murdered man and beat him to the ground. Even the wit-

nesses for Gray's defence testified to the fact, and what came of it at all? They were liberated, and loud applause in the court followed the verdict of 'Not Guilty.' Not guilty, indeed, when the very stones of the edifice reared for the vindication of Justice must have cried out against her prostitution. There have been cases of corrupt and partial verdicts in Ireland—there have been cases in which the law has been trampled upon, but we never remember an instance in which more foul or infamous wrong was perpetrated than in these cases of the Monaghan trials. And if anything could increase their enormity or display more completely their iniquity, it is the vengeance visited on the few unfortunate Catholics who were tried for minor offences. They were all found guilty; they were all severely lectured, and severely sentenced, and that, too, by a Catholic judge; but not one Protestant, no matter how clear or conclusive the proof against him, was made amenable to the law. Let us take this whole matter calmly and candidly into consideration. Is it possible there can be peace, satisfaction or contentment with the laws of the country in Monaghan? That country is proclaimed; it is said there are Fenians in it. With the facts we have detailed, and with other facts that we have before this brought to light, is there any wonder there should be Fenians in it? The Catholics are excluded from the jury box, although they form the majority, are in fact three-fourths of the population of the country. The Protestant crime is pardoned and condoned; while the smallest Catholic peccadillo is punished upon and punished. We know what the result of these proceedings will be. We who have been battling to uphold the law and support authority, feel the weighty burden of these anomalies and infamies. How can we advise the people who are wronged, and the people who are so keen to know when they are wronged, that they should rely upon the law which has always failed them, and the protection which has never shielded them? This is not an exceptional case. Wherever Catholic blood has been shed in the North of Ireland the same immunity has attended the murder. There is no instance on record of justice having been vindicated; and we saw freely tell the Government that from such offences as these, sanctioned to some degree by the law, and condoned by the law's assumed defenders, springs the real danger which threatens society in Ireland, and converts peaceful citizens into dangerous enemies of the State.—Ulster Observer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANISM IN THE ARMY.—Subjoined we give a full report of the observations of the Marquis of Hartington, in Parliament, in reference to Fenianism in the army. The noble Marquis said:—"Another question to which I wish to advert concerns our army in Ireland, about which we have heard a great deal during the last few months (hear, hear). From some quarters most alarming reports have reached us of the existence of Fenianism in the ranks of not only our army in Ireland, but among our Irish soldiers in other places. I am not at all prepared to deny that there has been a considerable number of men in our army, especially in Ireland, who have belonged to the Fenian organization. During the last year or two, however, large numbers of men have enlisted into the army; before doing so doubtless they were Fenians, and they may have enlisted simply for the purpose of corrupting their comrades. It may be said that, although many Fenians have been brought to trial, a comparatively small number were soldiers. Now, there is no intention on the part of the commander of the division in Ireland to shelter men suspected of Fenianism, but the fact is that very considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining evidence to bring them to trial by court-martial. It was suggested that accused soldiers should be put upon their trial with civilians charged with being concerned in the Fenian rebellion; but the evidence against them has not been strong enough to induce the Irish law officers to think it desirable that they should be tried in that way. Some soldiers, however, have been brought before a court-martial; but I do not think any of their sentences have yet been formally submitted to the Queen for approval; and therefore it is impossible for me to state what those sentences are, or the manner in which they will be carried out. Although I do not wish to deny that there has been a considerable amount of Fenianism in the army, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, has never had for a moment any serious doubt as to the general loyalty of the men (hear, hear). It is quite conceivable that a large number of men, when drinking together in a public-house, would talk a great deal about Fenianism, and some would for the bribe of a few shillings go as far as to enrol themselves in the Fenian society; but I do not think it follows because a man has enrolled himself, and for the moment declares himself on the side of the Fenians or rebels, that at the critical time he would prove false to his colours (hear, hear). On the contrary, I believe that the greater number of the Fenians of the army would remain firm in their allegiance to Her Majesty. There is no doubt, however, that it is a subject which is not to be treated lightly (hear, hear). It ought to be most carefully investigated; and I can assure the committee that nothing could have been investigated with greater care and pains than the existence of Fenianism in the army has been by Sir Hugh Rose. Although at first, as was natural, some officers were unwilling to believe that any of the men in the regiments under their command were Fenians, Sir Hugh Rose has had no reason to complain of the manner in which he has been supported and seconded in his inquiries. I am happy, also, to be able to say that, within the last fortnight, much better accounts have reached us from Ireland. The suspension of the Hibernia Corps Act appears to have had as salutary an effect in the army as it has among civilians. There are now greater facilities for obtaining information as to the existence of Fenianism among the men, and there is a marked improvement in the tone of some of the regiments in which Fenianism was formerly manifest. In future we shall have very little difficulty in obtaining sufficient evidence to procure the conviction of soldiers belonging to Fenian societies; and I may further say that Fenianism in the army has received a blow from which it is not likely soon to recover.

Fenian affairs received some attention in Parliament. The Attorney General for Ireland said, with respect to parties under arrest who had come from America, he was ready to give a favourable consideration to their applications for release on their promising to leave Ireland, and return whence they came.

FENIANISM IN JERSEY.—At the police-court of St. Helier's, Jersey, on Monday, Thomas Cahill, an Irishman, a licensed porter and member of the Naval Reserve, was charged before Mr. Gibaut, magistrate, with having on the previous Wednesday uttered seditious and disloyal language. According to the evidence given, it appeared that the prisoner was upon the pier on the day mentioned waiting the arrival of the mail packet from Weymouth. A large crowd of persons had assembled, and the prisoner caused considerable annoyance by his expressions of sympathy with Head Centre Stephens, stating his wish that the rebel was on board the packet, and announcing his willingness to protect and defend him. He loudly declared that Stephens was a brave and worthy man, and had a right to the protection of every good Irishman, and that he would protect him against all comers. He likewise announced that he (prisoner) was an Irishman and a Fenian to the backbone. When placed at the bar, the prisoner professed his sorrow for having given utterance to the language ascribed to him, and said he would not have uttered it had he not been drunk. He declared that he knew nothing about the Fenians, did not know the meaning of the term 'Fenian,' nor anything concerning the Fenian organization. The magistrate said that although the conduct of the prisoner was very repre-

hensible, and in England would have subjected him to severe punishment, he could only deal with it as a breach of the peace; He would therefore fine him 21s., and recommend the withdrawal of his porter's licence.

It is positively asserted that Head Centre Stephens is the guest of John Mitchel in Paris, and will leave Havre for New York shortly. He quitted Ireland in a sailing boat via Galway.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.—What sensible men in the Church of England themselves feel about it is curiously illustrated by a statement of the Dean of Westminster (Stanley), against which no individual protested, as indeed no one well could, so notorious is its truth. He said, "The two-fold character of Prayer-book laws—caution contradicting rubric, and usage contradicting both, and rubric contradicting rubric—is of itself an evidence of the existence of the two great parties which have always been found in the Church of England. I could bring out cases no less strong with regard to 'opinion,' every one knows (without going into detail), how some parts of the Prayer-book, and some parts of the articles, counterbalance and counterpoise, I should say even contradict each other—now tending in this direction and now in that—so that every party in the Church may feel that it has, in one formulary or another, a standing ground of its own. That is the case as to opinion, and it ought to be so in regard to practice. This confusion arises from the compromise or settlement of the Church of England, which took place partly from the peculiar character of some of the Reformers (such, for instance, as Cranmer), partly from the no less peculiar character of the Tudor Sovereigns; but, most of all, from the spirit of compromise and practical combination of extreme views side by side, so characteristic of the English Constitution and people, which is reflected on the English Church. I was very glad to see that the Archbishop of Canterbury was not afraid to use these very words, 'compromise and settlement,' to which exception is often taken."

No one who had the happiness of passing from the Establishment to the Catholic Church can have forgotten how this truth struck him. In the Establishment, feeling the importance of dogma and longing for some authoritative statement of it, he could not help feeling that strongly as might be the authority he found for some doctrine in one part of the 'Prayer-book,' it was sure to be as strongly contradicted by the said authority somewhere else, i.e., that it was merely a 'compromise or settlement.' On the blessed day on which he knelt and made his abjuration of this pretended authority, he felt that the declaration put into his lips was not a 'compromise,' that it was a declaration drawn up by men who knew what they wanted to express and how to express it. This, of course, the difference between a society of human origin and desiring to continue, side by side, as many human opinions as might be, and a body charged by God with a Divine message, and with Divine authority to deliver it.

The Star says Lord Grosvenor's resolution was drawn up by Dr. Hurrell, and if it should obtain a majority, it will be followed immediately by the resignation of the Government or the dissolution of the House, but most probably a dissolution.

THE LOSS OF THE LONDON.—The papers that were found in the bottles picked up on the French coast at Auray and were proved to have been thrown overboard from the London steamer just prior to her foundering, have been forwarded to Lloyd's. They are small slips of writing paper, and the writing is in pencil. It is intended to send these sad mementoes to the relatives of the unfortunate passengers.—There also came ashore at the same time a dead body of a young woman, supposed to be English—Her linen bore the name of 'Emily Debenham,' and it was suspected she came from the London. There is no such name on the list of passengers; she might, however, have shipped in another name. There was a quantity of rings and jewelry found on her which are now in the possession of the French authorities to be restored to the relatives. Her body has been buried in the cemetery of the Hoedix, where it was washed up on the beach.

The cold March wind is telling upon the health of London. Last week the deaths amounted to the unusually large number of 1829, being an excess over the corrected decennial average of 331.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Yesterday, at noon, a well-attended meeting of merchants and others in the Atlantic telegraph was held at Liverpool for the purpose of hearing explanations from Mr. Cyrus Field, Captain Anderson, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Varley, as to the present position and prospects of the undertaking. Mr. Field was voted to the chair, and he explained the circumstances under which the enterprise had been handed over by the Atlantic Telegraph Company to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, which is now subscribing £600,000 for the purpose of laying the new cable and completing the old one. He explained that this course was imperative to insure the carrying out of the project during the ensuing summer, in consequence of the decision of the Attorney General that the Atlantic Telegraph Company had no power to issue 12 per cent. preference shares. The new company would be answerable for the successful laying of the cable, and would then have a claim to a certain amount on the profits of the undertaking. If any shareholder thought this unjust, he was of course welcome to take as many shares as he liked in the new company. Mr. Canning then gave a short account of the experiences gained, and the improvements effected in the machinery. He had not the slightest fear but that in their next effort they would be quite successful, not only in laying the new line, but in recovering and completing the one partially laid last summer. Captain Anderson said they were prepared to anticipate even worse difficulties than any yet met, and no difficulty had been suggested which they were not fully prepared to meet and overcome. He had the fullest confidence in the Great Eastern. Mr. Varley, the electrician, entered more fully into the details of the project, and showed the advantages which the new cable would possess over the old one, in having a greater breaking strain. He also showed that with improved apparatus the recovery of the old cable and its completion would be a work of very little difficulty, and of almost certain success. As to the earnings, he showed that the Persian Gulf cable earned nearly £100,000 a year, and that with bad management and great delays, with the Atlantic cable, and the improved instruments for the transmission of messages, which were extremely sensitive and delicate, he believed it would be no exaggeration to say that at the proposed rate of charges, it would be quite able to remit messages at a speed which would earn a million pounds per annum. In the course of his remarks, he explained the manner in which the splicing or joinings of the cables are formed. So delicate, said he, were the tests employed that it was often found that the state of an operator's nerves or skin seriously effected the work; and it had often happened that when a man had been living freely the previous day his work in splicing failed to pass the test, and was rejected. In answer to questions, Mr. Canning and Varley explained that the state of the cable at the bottom of the Atlantic up to the point where it parted was as perfect now as the day it was laid. Mr. Varley also stated that the first cable laid was destroyed by the immense power required, owing to the imperfect instruments and probable defective insulation to remit words at a rapid rate. As high a power as 5,000 cells to one battery had been then employed; but with the last cable an order had been made that no greater power than 20 cells should be used, and it was quite possible to obtain with the improved instruments a rate of five or six words a minute, with a power of only a single cell. A gentleman remarked that there was a letter in *The Times* signed by an engineer, and apparently a man of some note, but he could not recollect his name, who had declared that it was a mechanical

impossibility to raise the sunken cable, because of its great weight. He wished to know if the company had thought it worth while to answer that letter. Mr. Field remarked that if the company were to answer all the letters addressed to them, they would soon have to employ the whole of their capital in the task. They had already given, that day, an answer. Captain Anderson said he had not answered all the letters he had received, because he could not do so. One writer, a lady, proposed to raise the cable with a magnet. There were lots of people who wrote to say they would raise the cable, but they must have £10,000 for doing it; £10,000 seemed a favorite sum with such people. Mr. Field said that one gentleman called upon him and proposed to sink a hollow tube to the bottom of the sea, and then go down in it and look for the cable. He plucked him considerably, until one morning he (Mr. Field) told him that he had decided that the thing could be done, and he (the inventor) should have an appointment to go down and look for it. He hadn't seen him since. Captain Anderson said it was only fair to admit that many of the letters contained very sensible suggestions. The proceeding then concluded, with a vote of thanks to the speakers.—Times

It was certainly in the genuine spirit of prophecy that an English poet, fully five generations ago, wrote the famous line—

"Alter your maps—Newcastle is Peru."

That very idea has now been repeated in the House of Commons not in the form of a prediction, but as the expression of a fact. Coal, said Sir Robert Peel on Friday evening, 'is positively more valuable than the precious metals of the mines of Mexico.'—There is no doubt about the case. God and silver have done little enough for Mexico, but coal has done everything for the North of England. All the riches the civilization, and the power of England were once concentrated to the south of the Thames, and in far later times to the south of the Trent. The north was a poor, bleak, inhospitable country, reckoned more than half barbarous in comparison with the opulent and sunny South. We see the traces of this superiority in that very distribution of Parliamentary representation which it is now proposed to revise.—The wealthy and populous towns of the north are modern creations. In former days the South monopolized both manufactures and money. The woollen trade reigned, not at Leeds, but at Exeter; cutlery came, not from Sheffield, but from Salisbury; iron was manufactured, not in Staffordshire, but in Sussex. Coal changed all this, and when coal was turned to steam, and steam to power, the grand prosperity of England began. Take away this source of greatness, and what becomes of us? That is the question which was raised in the House of Commons on Friday. When Sir Robert Peel proposed to legislate for the suppression of the smoke nuisance he based his argument not merely on the noxiousness of the present practice, but still more on its calamitous wastefulness. Smoke is simply unconsumed coal. If the coal were thoroughly burnt, there would be no smoke. All that matter which in the form of smoke infects our atmosphere, disfigures our buildings, and injures our lungs is so much coal which has been diverted from its proper uses and allowed to escape up the chimney, instead of being transmitted into heat or power.—Times

Leigh says in his report: "I very carefully traced nearly every case of cholera during the last two invasions of this disease in Manchester, and invariably I found there had been direct communication with infected person or an infected atmosphere. I entertain no more doubt of the infectious nature of cholera than that of smallpox or scarlatina. Its course can be accounted for in no other way. Under the threatening prospect of a fresh invasion it is best to look the disease fairly in the face, and not, under the fear of being considered alarmists, to ignore its nature and neglect the means of breaking the force of the attack. It is doubtful, too, whether in our time typhus does not absolutely originate in the ill conditions of our crowded towns. Be this as it may, nothing is more certain than that the ordinary unfavorable conditions of large towns, with their festering graveyards, decomposed offal, noisome exhalations of tallow-chandleries, and other manufactures of animal matters, stanches of sewers and drains, and stagnant atmosphere of courts and alleys, are the predisposing causes of diseases, especially infectious diseases. If they do not actually produce disease, they so reduce the tone and strength of the population, so vitiate their blood and exalt their susceptibility of deleterious influences that a constant tendency exists to take on diseased action, whether in the form of typhus, scarlatina, smallpox, or cholera. A state of chronic disorganization is always attracting the flying bands of the enemy. It is not a question of food and wages; the day laborer in the country who earns his 10s. or 12s a week, and tastes animal food but once in that week, is ruddy, strong and healthy, compared with the highly paid and well fed artisan, who works in a crowd of fellow-workmen, and sleeps in the narrow street or confined court where his house stands, and whose cadaverous looks tell the tale of his surroundings. Mr. Leigh expressly states that ill-looks are not to be traced to bad water, for he says.—'No town in England is better and more abundantly supplied with good and pure water than Manchester.' He says the town is well scavenged, and the streets are kept constantly clean. 'What is it then,' he asks, 'that makes Manchester so unhealthy a town?' He replies to this question thus.—'Close to my town house, on the west side, is a large graveyard, in which interments are even yet made daily. On one side of the street, separated by a small interval, is a large tallow-melting work recently established; on the other side of the street an ancient and time honored tallow-chandlery, with its vested right of poisoning the neighbors. Add to the noxious products which load the atmosphere from these sources the black outpourings from innumerable chimneys, and a tolerable conception of the sanitary state of the neighborhood will be obtained. The unhealthiness of Manchester is due to its vitiated atmosphere.'—Report of Board of Health for Manchester.

UNITED STATES

BISHOP O'CONNOR ON FENIANISM.—At a recent Father Matthew Temperance Society supper, held in Cleveland, Rev. Dr. O'Connor, formerly Bishop of Pittsburgh, was called upon to respond to a sentiment, which he did in quite a lengthy but very eloquent address. The burden of his remarks was directed to an exposition of the unity that had always existed between the clergy and the people in Ireland, and the sacrifices they had made, and were always ready and willing to make for each other. He deprecated the attempt that is now being made to alienate the people from their teachers by the leaders of the Fenian Brotherhood. He pronounced the whole movement wrong, and would result only in the enriching of a few at the expense of the many. He illustrated his argument by several apt and telling anecdotes. His remarks were listened to with the closest attention, and he was frequently interrupted by the most demonstrative applause, showing that in Cleveland, at least, the Fenian Brotherhood do not embrace all the sons of Erin in their circles.—Pittsburg Dispatch

We understand that the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, as Delegate Apostolic, has issued his Letters of Convocation, addressed to all the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, convening them to meet in the Metropolitan Church of Baltimore on the first Sunday of next October, to inaugurate the Second Plenary Council. In consequence of the great distance at which the Prelates residing on the Pacific lived from Baltimore, it was deemed necessary to give them six months' notice.—Catholic Mirror

The ship yards of Greenport, N. Y., are still deserted, the men refusing to work 10 hours.

The *World's* telegram says the question of protecting the rights of American fishermen is already becoming a serious one. The Government has despatched two vessels to the fishing grounds, and will probably send another. Sir Frederick Bruce has had two or three interviews lately with Mr. Seward on the subject.

HOMES TO ROOPE.—Lured by the sharp throats of nearly all the Canadian journals, the two morning papers of this city that have most recklessly pandered to the so-called Fenian movement, were yesterday contemporaneous in confessions of their outrageous lying about this matter. Their chickens, like crows, have come home to roost, and it will be long before the editors recover from the effect of their most unwarrantable and wicked misrepresentations. It is not too much to say that if the New York press had simply told the truth about this business, just given the real facts and to more, the Fenian excitement would to-day have been a thing of the past, and many hundred thousand dollars, taken from the hard-earnings of Ireland's generous but credulous children, would have remained to their credit in the Savings Banks. Even now these journals are endeavoring to reinstate the bubble and give out dreadful innuendoes of plots and traps and fearful designs soon to burst upon the startled world. For the credit of journalism these open and manifest humbugs should be sternly discountenanced. All newspapers are liable to be deceived, and sometimes to publish wild and exaggerated stories; but when any one of them persists in systematic exaggeration, and goes so far as to keep special correspondents to manufacture untrue and exciting dispatches, they all suffer more or less of the odium that must finally attach to the guilty. The editor of a great public journal, in these days stands before the people in the character of a witness in a court of law, and is in duty bound to deliver his messages under the moral sanction of an oath (of honor) to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; so far as reasonable care and effort may enable him to do so. He who does otherwise is a false light upon a dangerous shore, luring the trusting mariner to fatal rocks and quicksands and breakers, for the benefit of smugglers and wrackers, such as have been and are now running the Fenian swindles.—N. Y. Times

THE SAME NOW.—It seems from the following that the Massachusetts folks have not improved much since the time of revolution. Now, as then, they are 'only attentive to their own interests.' On the 27th of August, 1775, Gen. Washington wrote thus to Gen. Lee:—

"I have made a pretty good storm among such kind of officers as the Massachusetts government abounds in since I came to this place, having broke one colonel and two captains for cowardly behavior at Bunker Hill; and two captains for drawing more provisions and pay than they had men in their companies, and one for being absent from his post when the enemy appeared and burned a house just by.— Besides these, I have at this time one colonel, one captain and two subalterns under arrest for trial. In short, I spare none, and yet fear it will not do, as these people seem to be only attentive to their own interests."

In the late war, Massachusetts has furnished plenty of officers similar to those Washington had to deal with—men who, like all their leading politicians, are 'only attentive to their own interests.'—Freeman

It is the belief of many persons that the Irish revolutionary chief, James Stephens, is a present secretely concealed in this city under the protecting wing of Head Centre O'Mahoney, waiting to see if the British government will claim him as a refugee from justice, or a felonious jail-breaker under the extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain. A mysterious looking personage came over on the steamer Fulton, which reached this port from Havre on Thursday last. This individual was noticed by all the passengers on the Fulton from his somewhat reticent and partial resemblance to the published portraits of the Irish Fenian. Whether he unobscured himself to his fellow Fenians on board of the Fulton, and declared himself to be the Simon pure, bona fide article, or O. E. I., it is not known; but it is certain that the engineers, fireman, and many of the passengers of Fenian proclivities, believed the stranger to be James Stephens, and on the arrival of the vessel at her dock, a close carriage appeared on the wharf, as if by appointment, and the mysterious stranger, leaving the side of the steamer, entered the carriage, closed the blinds, and the carriage disappeared in the sinuous streets leading from the North River. It is asserted by some of the Fenians in this city that Stephens is cloaked with O'Mahoney, and that there is a deadly struggle going on between the Head Centre for the spoils, which can only have one result, namely, the confinement of O. E. I. R. to the lowest dungeons of the O'Mahoney mansion. It is believed that he will attempt to take the direction of affairs into his own hands, but it is also supposed that John O'Mahoney will make a desperate fight for the position he has held so manfully. It is presumed that Mrs. Stephens is also in the city, as it is stated that Head Centre O'Mahoney has purchased one thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, consisting of necklaces, a gold watch, and some other costly articles of *bijouerie* for a lady's use. These articles are to be presented to Mrs. Stephens, if that lady has not already received them.—Mrs. Stephens is described by the Fenians who were acquainted with her in Dublin as a lady about twenty-five years of age, of medium stature, with large lustrous brown eyes, dark masses of hair, a pretty face, full of Irish freshness and health, and a pleasing, lady like, and dignified manner. Mrs. Stephens is the sister of George Hopper, a merchant of Dublin, who was deeply implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Mrs. Stephens is also the cousin of Mrs. Marquis, the wife of the Governor of the Brideswell, from which James Stephens escaped. It is presumed that Stephens will be compelled to give an account of his stewardship to the Brotherhood as soon as he makes his public appearance in this city.—N. Y. World

The Union War Prisoners' Association, comprising officers who were in rebel prisons in South Carolina in the early part of the war, have testified their appreciation of the great kindness extended to them by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, at that time, by tendering him the proceeds of a lecture in this city for the rebuilding of the orphan asylum of Charleston, which was destroyed in 1862.—N. Y. Post

DIVORCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—About sixteen hundred divorces have been decreed in Massachusetts in six years, of which 584 were for desertion, 653 for criminality, 132 for cruelty, and 42 from other causes. It is known that 1,316 were decreed in the five years that ended May 1, 1865—and at the same rate during the last eleven months, it may be assumed that the grand total is not far from 1,600.

There is a case in point out West, where a young and very pretty female, in Indiana, has, within the past two years, been married and divorced three times—twice to the same man. A man named Taylor strayed off to Dixie, and fought for his rights under-r Bolivar Beckner. Mrs. Taylor used for a brief period of conjugal felicity, wherein a Mr. Frazier was a party of the first part. Taylor, having fixed up the matter of his rights, came up to look after his matrimonial interests. He prevailed on Mrs. Taylor, that had been Mrs. Frazier, that she should again seek the intervention of the courts, which she did successfully, turning poor Frazier out in the cold, and again marrying Taylor. The last marriage proved incompatible, and the gay and festive lady soon managed to obtain a third divorce, leaving Taylor and Frazier to console themselves with a mutual recital to large circles of sympathizing friends of these extraordinary freaks of No. 4. Such is life in Indianapolis.