room. There, feeling weary herself - more from conflicting emotions than bodily fatigue and intending to retire immediately, she offered up The angient religious order of St. Dominick her evening devotions with heartfelt fervor, and commended herself to the care of that tender Mother, whose title of Help of Christians gave her, under existing circumstances, a peculiar claim to her aid. In all the wide world, she had no refuge or friend to whom she could By, and here she clung to the sure and steadfast hope her Faith afforded her, with all the tenacity of her soul, feeling a sweet assurance, that in all that might; befall her, she would be guided and protected by a hand whose strength would never. fail her. While kneeling with folded hands and bowed head, communing with her own soul and God, there came, not to her ear, but to her spirit, a whisper more distinct than the loudest utterance she had ever heard, saying :- ' Fly !' So distinctly did the word ring down into her heart, that ere she had time for thought, she responded, "Whither?" and started round to see af any one had entered the room and spoken to her But all was silent and solitary, and she remembered that she had locked the door when she came in. Then she thought she must have dozed a moment while she knelt before her oratory: and with a mind perplexed by something which she could not account naturally for, she sought her pillow, where in a little while a deep sleep wrapped her senses in oblivion. But she dreamed sweet dreams of her childhood-of her mother and early friends. She thought she was arrayed in white, with a white garland on her head, and a lighted taper in her hand, going with her mother to St. Finbar's to receive Confirmation and First Communion; when suddenly a strong gust of wind blew her veil into the blaze of her taper, and in another instant she was wrapped in flames. With a frightened cry she awoke, and started up to find, as she at first the assumption to dispose of or to devote to secutar imagined, that her dream was real; for a fierce | purposes the Church property of Ireland without the light illuminated every object and nook in her apartment, and the very clouds that she saw through her window scudding along the sky, looked like fiery vapors. Half awake, she sat terrified and be sildered, when her eyes rested on her Crucifix and the Madonna on her ora tory, as she cast a frightened glance around ner to see whence came the red hery glare; which .now, lit up with strange and sudden brilliancy, startled her by the strong contrast they presented, while one seemed clothed in all the awill splendor of the last hour on Calvary, the other, as if enshrouded in glory, smiled a serene pro mise of peace and hope, the fruition of the wonderful sufferings of Him she had borne. These smages of the Divine Nature disguised under mortal and unspeakable anguish, and human nature litted up and ennobled by Divinity, both types of infinite love, calmed the wild throbbing of Ellen Ahern's heart; and, commending herself again and again to the care of Jesus and Mary she arose and wrapping her white dressing gown about her, went to the window in time to see the flames bursting out on every side of the 120 men, was di tributed so as to completely sur new building at Cathaguira. Aghast at the spectacle-for what could she think but that some of the oppressed tenantry had, through a spirit of revenge, turned incendiary—she flew to her door, unlocked it, and was running with all speed to arouse Sir Eadhna, when she saw Felice, Lady Fermanagh's maid, who, clad in a scarlet chintz wrapper, with a bright Madras handkerchief on her head, tied a la Grisette, but barefooted, was coming with all speed to answer her ladyship's bell, which rang out an in- south side of the wood. Mr. Redmond went to cessant peal. As pale as a ghost, being already he heard some houses on the west side. While there he heard some shots in the wood. He imm diately frightened almost out of her wits, when she saw ran towards the firing. On getting to the fence near party who attacked the constabulary station at Ellen Ahern draped in white, flitting with the the wood he saw some of the soldi rs firing in the Gienculien, upon which occasion, they say, he was light tread of a spirit towards her, she uttered a wild shrick, and sunk panting on a chest, while her caudle which had fallen from her hand, lay burning and sputtering on the floor. 'Felice-Felice ?' called Ellen, in low, clear

tones, 'do not be alarmed - it is only I, Ellen to tree, firing on the soldiers. He told the men to Ahern.'

'Je ne fus jamais si effraye mademoiselle,' gasped the poor abigal, while Ellen, who, like all susceptible natures, had a keen sense of the ludicrous, could scarcely forbear smiling .-* L'Irelande is un mauvais countree. I vill die vit fright. Vill not somebody mettez de after one of them, and some of the soldiers after the water sur le fue? Oh! oh! Bon Dieu! she other. The one presented his revolver at Mr. Red shrieked, as her lady's bell gave tongue to mond, who caught him in the river, and presenced another peal. 'I come-si je puis.'

'You had better go, Felice-her ladyship may be ill. If she is, and I can be of any assistance, come for me. Do not be alarmed; the fire is too far off to harm us,' said Ellen, as she passed on her way to Sir Eadhna's room. He was already up, and with his dressing gown wrapped about him and his feet in slippers, he was about opening his door to come out and inquire the meaning of the nocturnal uproar, which he-his room being in front-bad heard from the court below and the servant's offices.

What is it, a suilish? he asked.

'The building over at Cathaguira is burning. Come cousin Eadina, with me; from my window we can see it all. It will be no use for us to attempt to do anything but look on, for you are too old, and I am too weak; in fact, nothing can save the building now,' said Ellen Abern, whose limbs trembled under her so that she could scarcely move.

Infatuated fools, what relief will it bring them !' muttered the old man who, like Ellen, imagined that it was the work of some evicted tenant. 'It will only add fresh lashes to the

scourge which bangs over them. When they approached the window, and while both struck with the awful solemnity of the scene, stood contemplating it in silence, they saw old Nora spring out on the rafters, as we have already described, waving her blazing torch around her head, as she danced to and fro. Ellen Ahern clasped her hands together, and uttering a cry of horror, turned away, just as the building fell in, burying old Nora in the ruins. (To be Continued,)

He that has energy enough in his constitution to root out a voice, should go a little farther, and try to plant a virtue in its place, otherwise he will have and the hospital sergeant followed on the car, with his labor to renew; a strong soil that has produced the police escort close to them. When he came to plant a virtue in its place, otherwise he will have mis 1900r to renew; a strict has produced the first less difficulty than it would cost to into Mitchelstown the man was dead. On the commake it produce nothing. make it produce nothing.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

have, after the lapse of centuries, again established themselves in Waterford, by special invitation of the good and worthy Bishop. Their oratory now stands in Bridge street.

The Tablet writes :- We have been obliged to content ourselves with a part performance of our promise to lay the whole of the letter of the Right Rev Bishop of Kerry before our readers this week. We have held over those parts of the Bishop's letter which discuss the question of the effect of the disendowment of the Protestant Church on the spiritual condition and religious interests of Ireland. Dr. Moriarty states and considers the objection that, if the Establishment has rendered the Protestant Church utterly powerless for proselytism, disendowment will develop its spiritual energy and strengthen its proselytising power. He also states and discusses the objection that the endowment of the Protestant Ohurch has preserved the Protestant people of these countries from utter infidelity, and in dangerous times served as a safeguard against Voltairianism. These portions of his Lordship's letter shall appear in our next, and for the present we earnestly beg our readers to consider attentively those parts of Dr. Moriarty's letter which they have before them. They will easily understand the importance which we attach to them when they perceive that incidentally to the question of the Irish Church Establishment, Dr. Moriarty treats of the inviolability of corporate property and the false theories which have been pleaded in defence of the State's right of spoliation, and that Dr. Moriarty raises his warning voice against seeking for lawful ends at the p.ice of iden tifying ourselves with those who are occupied in obtaining general recognition for false and bad principles. They will understand the importance which we attach to this letter when they read what Dr. Moriarty says of the duty of loyal obedience to civil superiors and of the danger to faith and mo als which is involved in the discontent, bitterness and rancour which prevails so extensively in Ireland, and exhales so pestiferonsly in the speeches and writings of popular orators and journalists. They will understand the importance which we attach to this letter when they read what Dr. Moriarty says concerning consent of the Pope. All these are matters upon tempted rising, and that they either sought to make which the teachings of the Bishop of Kerry are like a fall of rain after a long drought, or the arrival of a convoy of provisions into a besieged and famishing fresh body of Fenians in expectation of American Dublin, April 3. - The details of the affair at Kil-

cloony wood are most interesting. The wood is situate about seven miles from Mitchelstown, county of Cork It was reported to the authorities that a party of the rebels had been lurking there for some time. Mr. Neale Browne, R.M., with Sub Inspector Rudge and the constabulary of the district, went out last Thursday week in search of them, but none were found. Acting upon further information, Mr. Browne forwarded a requisition for the services of the Waterford flying column, and on Saturday the column, commanded by Major Bell, and accompanied by Mr. Reamond. R.M. (Dungarvan), proceeded from Lismore to Mitchelstown, and at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning started, by the southern road, to the neighborhood of Kilclooney-wood, Mr. Neale Browne, R M, Sub inspector Rudge, and about 20 constabulary from Mitchelstown, Kildorrery, and Kilbenny, proceeding by another road, which led to the north ern side of the wood. The column, which consisted of one troop of the 6th Carbineers, two companies of the th Royal Warwickshire Infantry, and some of the Military Train and Royal Engineers, in all about round the wood. What followed is narrated by the witnesses at the inquest, which was held at Mit chelstown on Monday. Mr. Henry Edward Redmond stipendiary magistrate, stationed at Dungarvan, dep sed that he was out on the morning of Sunday, the 31st of March, with the Waterford flying column, at Kilchoney-wood. He reached the wood about five o'clock am. Major Bell ordered the wood to be surrounded, and he sent Lieutenant Carey in command of a small detachment. The wood ran north and south, and the high road ran north and south also. Lieutenant Carey's party was posted on the wood He called out and asked them what was that for-had they been fired at? The answer was 'Yes; they fired at us first, and they are firing now.' He then ran forward a little in front of the skirmishers and saw two men, one armed with a rifle and the other with a revolver, and they were going from tree protect themselves. Almost at this moment the two men turned and ran towards a river, which was theu not more than 20 yards distant. Immediately on seeing them turn be called out to the force to cease firing. They did so, the soldiers repeating his order one to another. The two men rushed forward and jumped into the river and endeavored to cross it, one a little above the other. Mr. Redmond jumped in his revolver at him, and they had a struggle. He called upon him to surrender, and he did so. The deceased man was the other who had jumped into the river. Immediately after he captured M'Cinre he saw the soldiers drawing out the deceased, who was laid on the bank. He was then wounded and lay on his back. He was bleeding profusely from a gunshot wound under his right arm He was also wounded in the left hand, one of the fingers being inju ed. The stock of his rifle was smashed by a bullet. There was a bayonet on it, about where he held it. The damage was near the guard of the trigger. We sent immediately for the doctor and priest; the military doctor-Dr. Segrave-was on the spot and did everything he could for him. He even read prayers for him. Witness heard no other shots fired af er he gave the order 'Oease firing.'-Consequently, the deceased must have been wounded before that. The bugie sounded at the top of the bill · Cease firing' about the same time. Deceased said he did not fire at all; that be would have fired, but his rifle missed. This statement was positively denied by James Pye, a soldier, who swore post tively that Crowley fired at him first, that he and the other man kept firing from behind trees as they retreated towards the river They fired about nine or ten shots altogether. This witness jumped into the river and pulled out the deceased He had his head under water, and was floating down the stream, which was about 3ft. 6in. deep. Mr. Neale Brown, R M., corroborated this evidence. He further stated that Dr. Segrave, while endeavo ing to stop the bleeding of his wound with one hand, read pravers from a book which he held in the other; that when deceased complained of the cold of the ground the soldiers gave their coats to make a bed for him; they waited some time for the clergyman, and then he was taken up by the soldiers and carried out of the plantation. The clergyman evertook them, and the man was laid down and left with him. He was after wards raised again by the soldiers, and carried by them out of the road. They tried to get him into respectable farmer's house, but both the mac and his wife refused him admittance. The only way of giving him assistance and saving his life was to bring him into Mitchelstown. They brought him on a cart until they met Dr. Rogers, who kindly took him into his pheeton. Dr. Segrave went with him,

the military party in the execution of their duty. The number of soldiers firing in the wood was five, and one of them was hit by the rebels. M. Olure first gave his name as M'G nness on being questioned, but afterwards said it was M'Olure : and als description, it is said, exactly corresponds with that in the Hue and Cry of the 'Oaptain' M'Olure who headed the party of Fenians that attacked Knockadoon Coastguard Station. The revolver which he had contained six chambers, three of which had been discharged. A package of tes was also found upon him. Kelly wore across his shoulder, when captured, a havresack, which was found to contain a quantity of ammunition and of raw pork, besides a drill book, a book on the first leaf of which were written the words. 'Journal of the Campaign,' and which contained an account of the attack upon Ballynockin Police station, and several other incidents of the recent rising; a litographed map of the county of Cork, and a plan of a part of the county neatly drawn w th pen and ink. Orowley was very widely known in this part of the country. He was a wellto do farmer, having a long lease of about 50 acres of land between Oloyne and Midleton. He was about 36 or 40 years of age, but was not married. His sister, who came to claim his body, informed the police that when he left his home, about a month ago, he took 40 sovereigns with him. Various conjectures are made as to the object with which he and his two compinions came to this part of the country .-Some people think that there must have been a large body of men in the wood, who have escaped, and in corroboration of this view it is said that one other man was seen escaping over the hill during the en counter at Kilclooney wood. It is also said that after the attack on Knockadoon Coastguard station, M'Clure and the principal men engaged in the attack managed to get on board a small vessel near Youghal, which was to convey them to France; and that the vessel was driven back by the easterly gales which prevailed, and was obliged to put into Queenstown harbor, where the party on board succeeded in effecting a landing without the knowledge of the police; and that when they were encountered at Kitclooney they were making their way to the Galtees to join a body of Fenians supposed to be in concealment there It is more probable that they were moving about through the country from one hiding-place to another from the time of the atan unusually long rest in the wood where they were captured, or were engaged in secretly organizing a aid. The prisoners are described as young men of middle beight and average build. Kelly appears to possess more than usual intelligence In his features and the style of wearing his light, spare beard, he presents the appearance of an American. His manzer is stated to be rather well bred, and his handwriting - if that be his which appears in the papers found in his havresack-particular y neat. M'Ulure is ston er and coarse-looking, with large, bold, staring eyes, and a mouth and chin expressive of much determination There was nothing at all military in the garb of either of the men. Urowley's funeral gave occasion to a manifestation of feeling on the part of the people, which was not the less significant for its silence. The reporter of the Daily

Express adds that-'The first part of the procession was formed by about a hundred and ten women, walking in regular lines, four and five abreast, and carrying in their hands green boughs, which they occasionally waved, as if in a species of defiance of the police, confident that they might do so with impunity No man or boy ventured to carry any emblem, and the male portion of the procession generally walked with a good deal of irregularity. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of the people, the white plumed hearse, the emptiness of which was made conspicuous by its glass panels, following behind. According to the usual custom when it is intended to show respect to the memory of the dead, there is a shutter or two left standi g up in each shop window of the town. A beil is at this moment tolling the knell of a lady who has died at her residence, about three miles distant from Mitchelstown, but I am told that the haif closing of the shops in the town is to honor the dead Fenian, whose funeral procession has just passed up the s reet.' -- Times Cor.

A man named Terence Kelly was arrested yesterday morning at Clouskeagh, by the police of the E division. He is stated by the police to be one of the armed with a rifle. Previous to the attack on Glencullen, it may be recollected that four of the metropolitan police and five of the constabulary were captured by the Fenians. They were subsequently released on the police in the barracks consenting to give up their arms. It would now appear that one of the policemen who was prisoner on that occasion recognised Keily and took him into custody. The prisoner was removed to Kilmainham.

Mr. James O'Brien was committed for high treason at the county gaol, Cork, yesterday, having been identified as one of the leaders in the Fenian attack on the Ballyknockane police station.

The statement in a provincial paper, that proceedngs are about to be instituted against a medical gentleman for attending one of the wounded Fenian prisoners without giving information to the police authorities suggests a very important question for the determination of the profession. It has not been finally settled (although the point is tacitly con ceded) whether the law protects a Catholic clergy. man from giving evidence against one who has made statement in confession of his being guilty of an offence; and the late Just ce Hill ruled that no such exemption existed; but it is practically useless to endeavor to enforce rules against which our feelings or our metinets revolt. The definition of an acces sory after the fact is one who 'receives, relieves, comforts, or assists' a felon, and the surgeon who sets a broken limb or binds up the wounds of another who has been guilty of a crime strictly comes within that definition, provided he knows or has just reason to believe that his patient is a criminal. No relation save that of a clerg; man to a member of his fluck, or of a barrister or solicitor to his client, can exceed that which prevails between a medical man and the individual upon whom he is in attendance. and upon what rule is he to act should such a contingency arise as that pointed out in the paragraph to which we have adverted? A very eminent practitioner to whom a question was once put upon this very point, stated that neving on several occasions during the tithe campaign attended in lonely rural districts upon wounded country people, he never inquired under what circumstances the injuries were inflic ed, and never spoke to others on the subject. -Saunders.

The Herald's special correspondence from Dublin and Thurles, indicates very plainly that another and more extensive rising is expected in Ireland, and that the British Commander-in-Chief is forced to keep fully prepared for active operations at any moment.

There is absolutely not a word of home news in Ireland this week. People have occupied themselves for a few days with comments on the recent legal appointments, but the interest on this point scarcely extends beyond legal circles. On the subject of Fentanism, all are agreed that we are safe from another rising until after the approaching State trials, that is, that we may reckon on breathing time for the next couple of months. People naturally con clude that the Fenian leaders will not, by any immediate outrage against the laws, further exasperate the authorities against their comrades whose fate is then the question comes, are we to have the borrors

tion; found, That the deceased had died from the in the threats, and prayado which we hear from New effects of a gunator wound caused by the firing of York, it is greatly to be feated that we have not yet seen the last of this conspiracy against the peace and prosperity of this much afflicted country. As it is impossible that it could ever affect the power of England, Fenianism can only, like the vampire, suckthe blood of the country, which its promoters pretend to love. The Standing Committee of the National several hours to the consideration of an address or report, adjourned until this day. The draft of the required to counteract the list, popular passions, that are only too easily excited amongst us, many passages in it were considered to be, under present circumstances, indiscreet, and the address has not yet made its appearance in its revised shape. It deals with subjects of the utmost importance, appeals warmly to the Legislature for the removal of the admitted grievances of Ireland, and shows, at the same time, to the people the utter folly and perversity of expecting from any but the legitimate sources a remedy for the evils of the country The grievances, I may add, to which it specially refers, are those connected with the land question and the Established Church. Westminster Gazette (Catholic).

The Cork Examiner writes :- An inquest was held on the body of a man named James Dunne, of Youghal, on Wednesday, before Mr. Coroner Barry. Deceased, who was a servant, was a native of Clash-more. On Tuesday last he was observed going about the streets of Youghal drunk, at five o'clock in the evening, and the next morning he was found drowned in the dock. The evidence went to show that the deceased accidentally fell into the water whilst in a state of drunkenness, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

The following Roman Catholic clergymen have been served with a summons from the Speaker of the House of Commons to appear without delay before the Select Committee of the House at present engaged in trying the merits of the petitions presented gainst the return of Captain the Hon. Charles White, and have left for London :- The Rev. John Scanlan, P.P., Toomevers; Rev. Joseph Magrath, P.P., Silvermines; Rev. Eugene Malone, P.P., Puckane; Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, P.P., Lorrha and the Rev. Con. Gleeson, R.C. C. of Portroe.

On Monday night the steamer leaving Dundalk for Liverpool was crowded with emigrants all of the farming class, and apparently persons in a comfortable position, being well dressed, and having with them large heavily laden boxes. The scene at the departure of the steamer was affecting. The deck was crowded. There were at least 120 persons, and numbers of them were bitterly weeping as they bade a last farewell to their friends on shore.

JUSTICE IN ULSTER. - The conduct of the magistrates reprintended by Judge Reogh at Omagh Assizes has been brought before parliament, and a real 'frish row' was the cons quence. It was the Oracge riots transferred from the North of Iteland to the English Senate. Sir John Gray led in the melee, and he was encountered by Knox Hamilton, Verner and a host of 'True Blues.' When almost overpowered Snilivan. Bagwell, Barry and Cogan came to his assistance, and the clang and uproar was tremendous! In the midst of the battle and turmoil Mr. Disraeli entered the house, and observing the row as it progressed, it was no wonder at all that he felt astounded, or that like Rip Van Winkle, he far cied he had awoke after a sleep of thirty years !

The Orangemen found warm defenders in the Ulster members, and from their language and demeanour, the Englishmen present must have concluded that it the chiefs of the Orangemen were so violent, the rank and file must be a terrible pest in society. But from all they had seen before them, they could not torm an accurate estimates of the aims and malice of the Orangemen, or the manner in which they strive to annoy and torture their Catholic neighbors. To learn what Orangeism really is, it must be seen in Ulster, and the conduct of its votaries witnessed all the year round.

Its advocates in the House of Commons were not the least ashemed of its bloodstained character. Sir William Verner felt it his duty to stand up in defonce of a body of men who had rendered the greatest possible service to their country!! He did not blush for their efforts to create bitter strife. He did not fe I ashamed of their murderous attacks on the lives of unoffending Catholics; nor was he in the least disconcerted by the slaughter of Shevlin at Castleblayarey or bundreds of others who have been cut down in a similiar manner, and sent to their bloody graves. On the contrary the old baronet seems to glory in the 'service they have done their country?" What a mind this Orange defender of his confreres in Ulster must have. Their country. This is not their country. They have no such thing. They are here like a number of outlaws, with their hands raised against the ancient inhabitants of the land. They were brought here to make Ireland a hell, and they have done their utmost to accomplish their mission. But Ireland disowns them, and even the nation they came here to serve, has placed over their wicked heads pains and penalties to repress their diabo ical practices.

Other defenders of the Orangemen of Tyrone declared that the fraternity had no party tunes played whilst going through Donoughmore; they were merely amusing themselves, as Orangemen in Ulster are in the habit of doing, by going in bodies along the roads on Sundays! What a plausible defence on behalf of the Grange disturbers! But what could give greater offence to a Carbolic district than a number of Orangemen walking in procession, whether they played party tunes or not? Their very presence was nothin but a menace—' Here we are, and touch us if you date.' If 1,000 Orangemen from the county Down should march, in procession, into Dundalk, on to morrow, with drums beating and fifes playing any sort of airs, how would our people receive such visit? Would they not look upon it as a threat or a challenge? They certainty would, and if we are not much mistaken, they would prepare to resent such an outrage on their feelings, and blood, we fear, would

commence to flow in our streets. It is full time to put down all this marching no matter what its character may be. It creates bad feeling, and it is the duty of every sensible Protestant as well as Catuolics to bring conduct so outrageous to a close. The Orangemen may think that they count for something in the affairs of Ireland, and that they can obstruct the nation in its pursuit of justice. But they are very much mistaken The Lish millions despise them. If they are for warfare, they can be successfully met in Uister, for the Catholics there are abte to face them in any encounter. But we do not wish to witness any such contests. We are for peace amongst all creeds and classes, and desire to see them on friendly terms. But the Orangemen must be subdued by the powers of the law. They are a nulsance in Ulster, and they must be treated as all other auisances are. They are common disturbers ; and such characters are always driven into some place where they cannot give annoyance. Their marching, drumming and fifing are a disgrace to the North, and unless it is speedily given up, a law must be sought for which will compel them to seek for some other pastime than that of annoying their Catholic neighbours. - Dundalls Democrat.

The calm that pervades Irish society now is something extraordinary. It seems as if all its forces were spent in the late Fenian movements and countermovements, and that whatever energy remains is concentrated on the preparations for the Special Commissions. The attention of the more enlightened part of the political world is fixed upon Parliament and the Reform question, the latter being to be decided by the Special Commissions. But interesting chiefly because of its counexion with the fate of the Ministry, though when the Irish Bill comes winter? And if there be anything more than wind amount of excitement - Times Cor.

THE FENIANS IN COBE. - The Pall Mall Gazetle contains the following letter from a correspondent: The prisoners had, most of them rather a downcast, crestfallen look; but still I am told that they entertain, or it may be, profess to entertain, unway ering confidence of their cause. One of them boasted that for eight years he had been devoted to it body and soul that he knew as well as any man what deep Association met yesterday, and, after devoting and wide-spread roots it had struck into the country, and that Government were very much mistaken if they fancied that it was to be crushed by one failure, report, adjourned until this day. The draft of the produced period was an exceedingly however egregious. He rested his principal hopes eloquent and able document; but at a moment like on America, declaring that Fenianism was there the present, when calmness and circumspection are must, sooner or later, bring about a rupture with England, and tempt the Americans to interfere actively on behalf of an Irish Republic. It gave rather a shock to an Englishman's constitutional nerves to find ones self in a room with a dozen men who did not even know for what offence they had been deprived of liberty. These were the prisoners arrested on general grounds by virtue of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. They were apart from the rest of the prisoners, and wore a very different demeonour looking in all conscience defiant and rebellions enough. But some allowance must be made for a man-who, in these days, has to protest on personal no less than public grounds against the lettre de cachel However no sane man would at present wish to see the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act withdrawn, and the prisoners do not seem to be treated with needless rigour. They are allowed books and writing materials, and are not compelled to do any work if they can support themselves. If they require the goal allowance of food, they are expected to make some return-I am told a very slight one in the way of labour for it. How far it is in accordance with the latest notion of justice and fair play to deprive an untried prisoner of his ordinary means of genting a livelihood, and then to compel him to obtain it by work to which he is not accustoned. I leave to the important consideration of Mr. Bright and Major Knox.

PERILS OF A SPECIAL REPORTER IN IRELAND,-NO wonder the Times should be savage and resentful towards Ireland Its chief editor, Mr. Delane, was twice arrested on suspicion by the police nd put in durance vile during a brief sojours in this wonderful country, and ali, it would appear on account of the exuberance of his beard. The special reporter of the same veracious and impartial paper visited this city tast Saturday, and, we are given to understand, also fell a victim to the inxuriant dimensions of the ruddy tuft where with nature (a ded by art) adorns his face. We do n. t at all vouch for the truth of the following story; our readers may believe it or not, just as they please, but it is very like the truth :- The special-so the story goes - was walking quietly along the Quay, pondering, most probably, on his prospects of an increas of salary, and flattering himself that he was astonishing the natives by his London made attire, which we are assured, was got up regardless of erpense-a circumstance we see no vand reason for holding in loubt. If not the observed or all observers the special was at all events an object of watchful scruting to one lyox eyed individual, an intelligent sub-constable of police, who saw something Fenianish or American, or in some way threatening to the peace of the realm, in the general demeanour and apprarance of the suspicious stranger, especially in the beard. With baton closely fixed under his le t arm, and the handle firmly grasped in his right hand, the preserver of the peace strode past the 'suspect,' giving him a sidelong glance intended to read his very thoughts and force him to confess his felonious intentions. Nothing daunted 'our own' mended his pace and closing up in apparently a determined manner with the guardian of our lives and liberties (?), asked him in what was no doubt intended to be an unfaltering tone of voi e, but with a fatally outlandish, nagal twang, for the address of the 'inspectaw of police? 'Ho, ho,' thought the sub., 'is that your little game?' and with a slight abom ! of gratification at his discovery of an American colonel, or captain, at least, he replied, in the awful words so terrible to evil-doers, 'You're my prisoner, captum, to which he considera-tely added the usual a conition, 'dou't say anything to criminate yourself, or it may be used in evidence against you? Remonstrances and offers of explanation were alike unavailing; accompany the policeman as an excort he should, and, with a look which seemed to say be would knock down the muscular Irishman at his side if he were able the representative of the organ of British intolerance was forced to submit to his fate. Rejoicing at his own astuteness in declining to be caught with chaff, the policemen hurried his victim along, and, after a weary walk to end of Newtown, they arrived at the presty suburban residence of Mr Elrington, S. I., much to the relief of the man of letters, who produced his c.edentials and a letter of introduction What the sub-inspector said to the sub constable, this history declareth not, but the latter departed considerably cresttallen, a sadder, nd maybep wiser man, but with his dream of a good conduct stripe dissipated into this air-'twas bright, 'twas heavenly, but 'twas past.' On returning to his barrack, the poor sub., moreover, had to undergo a severe rating from the trate headconstable for being off his best when, according to the report of a toyal citizen, several dangerous percons - to wit, young men eleven years of age or there. abouts, with wo den swords and paper caps - were seen marching 'in military order,' that is to say, keeping step against the peace. As to he special, it is t be presumed be drowned his mortification, at the little incident above narrated, in the profuseness of the Irish hospitality extended to him by the police officer - Waterford Citizen.

FENIAN PRISONERS IN CLONMEL GAOL. There are now to Cloumel gaol 144 prisoners, : 2 of woom are charged with complicity in the Fenian movement, and eight of those are confined under the Lord Lieu. tenant's werrants.

THE FERIARS. - The trials of Fenians by the Dublin Special Commission have commenced. The calendar contains the names of 300 prisoners, of whom half are indicted for high treason.

THURLES, April 4, 1867 .- On Tuesday April 2) Sub constables Doffy and Murphy, acting on private information which they had received proceeded from Kilfeacle police station in plain clothes to Ballyburst, in order to arrest a farmer named James Croagh, who, it is supposed, was one of the leaders at the Inte affair of Ballyhurst. A warrant was in the hands of the police for his arrest, and they were informed that he was likely to be found on his lands of Knockballynce. The constables went a round of about two miles through Springhouse Wood in order to come within view of him. As soon as the police were near their intended prisoner the people in the neighboring fields raised a shout, and off Orough ran The constables started at once in pursuit, and, after a scarp run of two miles came up with him in the townland of Deerpark. The police then handcuffed their prisoner, and conveyed him back to Kilfeacle, a distance of four miles. His friends evidently were excited, but offered no resistance. The prisoner was subsequently conveyed to Cashel under a strong escort of police, and on Wednesday he was brought up at a private investigatian before the magistrates. It is stated that an informer was examined who for ly identified the prisoner as being one of the party engaged at Bally-hurst. He was fully committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Special Commission on a charge of high tteason,

The beautiful weather of the past week has enabled the farmers to perform the usual Spring work, and as all available hands have been called into action, a large amount of labor has been got through in sowing corn and planting potatoes. We are glad to learn that flax will be extensively cultivated, as it is the most profitable crop which the farmers cin grow. If the fine weather continues forming operations of Penianism I anging over the country for another to be discussed it is likely enough to produce a large | will be very forward in the course of another fortnight - Dundalk Democrat, April 6.