The things in the comment of the second

6-3-43

to rest; and not a leaf seemed to stir on the branches of the trees.

With this utter silence darkness almost immediately seemed to surround us, and those beautifulspurple clouds appeared now changed to a leaden and then to a sable hue; we knew a violent storm was about to burst over our heads, for even as we stood for a moment, bewildered where to fly for shelter, a few large drops of rain had already began to fall, and a flash of forked lightning illumined the scene. We all resources; the other has been the traditional feud bastened to take shelter beneath the ample porch of the church, which promised us, at least a protection from the heavy storm, which now descended with renewed fury, while peal after peal of thunder reverberated amongst the distant hills.

Bitterly, indeed, did we reproach ourselves that we had not more carefully watched the alteration in the weather, for, though a long walk from home, had we been in the village we might doubtless have obtained a less precarious shelter; but our fear was now divided betwirt apprehension for ourselves and alarm for another, -a chaise on the high road, containing only one gentleman, was driving furrously along in the direction of the oburchyard: the horse appeared to have taken fright, and the danger to the driver to be imminent, if it really tore frantically up that acclivity, which led to the gravevard: there was danger also to ourselves, and we stood unable to move till we ascertained if it made in that direction. At this moment a zig-zag flash of blue lightning lent an almost supernatural horror to the scene; the eletric fluid struck a fine elm within twenty yards of us, the massive trunk was cleft in twain, and amid our horror at the sight, and while yet a faint cry was on our lips, another danger faced us, and dreadful as it was to brave the weather, there was no help, and we rushed among the graves uncertain whether the path we pursued was one of satety or tore up the avenue which separated the highroad from the graveyard. Lucy, a nervous, timid girl, impeded my progress; she hung heavily on my arm, and when I raised her I perceived, to my horror, that she had fainted. Unconscious whether the animal would turn to the right or not, we had no resource save to steal behind the shelter of a tomb, and brave for an instant the fury of the tempest, while we uttered death and life bung tremblingly in the scales.

'Away, away, to the left, for your lives!'shouted the occupant of the chaise, who seemed as if exerting almost superhuman strength in his cration, the number who arrive annually at the marmanagement of the reins. Alas, encumbered by riageable age in Ireland is about 129,000. The total number who emigrate to foreign shores or leave fre from the path in time to save a sad accident, and my poor Margaret, slipping against a headstone emigrants? Between 1851 and 1855 (inclusive) m her way, fell to the ground, and with agony too great to be described, I knew by the piercing shriek she uttered, that some accident had occurred, though what, I could not for a few moments ascertain.

To be Continued.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The deeply impressive and edifying event of a reception, in the Convent of the Presentation Order, Sexton street, Limerick, was attended on Dec. 17, by one of the largest and most respectable congregations assembled for many years within the beautiful chapel. The young lady who, on this occasion, became one of the happy and holy Community of Nuns, was Miss Haunon (in religion Sister Mary Stanislaus of the Sacred Heart), daughter of Joseph Hannon, Esq., Mount St. Laurence.

On the night of December 18, as the Rev. Mr. M'Shane, C. C., of Dunieer, was travelling train from Portadown to Dungannon, and when slowly moving after stopping at the Frew Station, a bar of iron was flung into the carriage in which he was sitting, but fortunately it did not hit him. It is believed that this entrage was done by some Orangemen, as about thirty of them were waiting at that station after returning from some meeting held in the locality. They had fifes and drams with

We have received the following from a trustworthy correspondent. It is but a symptom, the beginning of the terrorism of the 'Yeos, such as certain noble lords wish to inaugurate.

Will the intended assassing be caught? If caught, will they be punished?

Ballymena has been the scene of the first of the atrocious attempts on life which people resident in Ulster are making up their minds to expect from the conduct of the Earl of Enniskillen and his Marcons. Brigadine House, the residence of Mr. Treacy, situate on the road to Droughshemand, about a mile distant from Ballymena, was fired into on the night of the 5th. The following are the main facts of this outrage: -Mr. Nelson Underwood, Barrister-at-Law, had arrived that evening by the five p.m train, from Strabane, via Londonderry, as the guest of Mr. Treacy. About eleven o'clock, as he was sitting at supper in the diving-room with Mr. Treacy and Miss Treacy (Finola), a shot was fired into the room .-The shot burst in the closed shutter, and directly the light was seen without; five other shots were discharged into the room, aimed toward bim; the window was shivered, and the shutter and curtains were torn. Happily, he and Finola escaped. Next morning, as soon as it was safe to send a messenger from the house, the county inspector was informed of the oircumstance, and constabulary, under Mr. Sub Inspector Dobbyn, were sent out. It was discovered, from marks of feet in the snow which lay heavily on the ground, that ten persons, at least, had composed the party, and it was evident that they had gone from window to window round the house, listening, in order to discover the inmates and direct their fire; and it was discovered that they had remained round the house after their attempt, in order, probably, to find out had they succeeded, or probably consulting how best to complete their task.
An information has been sworn before Mr. Montgomery, R.M., and constables placed to protect the house. A report has been made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and it will be seen new whether Government is resolved or not to discourage the spirit of a faction bent on murder. Nightly meetings are held in the Orange lodges of the locality, and the members in full costume dance sword dances, much in the style of American Indians when getting up their courage for a scalping expedition.
The couduct of the party is so gross that peaceable Oatholics are afraid to rest without keeping up a watch at night in their houses, for no one knows who will be the subject of attack. This is a specimen of the invitations constantly in circulation for these orgies of Lord Enniskillen Maroons.

The invitation in question is a handbill with a gross woodcut of William III. on it, and announcing that a ball will be given by the Ballymena Loyal Orange Longe, No. 472, William Russell, Master, Luke M Quilty, Secretary, and half-a-dozen names of other creatures follow. Then comes some murder. their destination, but having, according to arrange. door, and were likewise denied an entrance. They him at the next petty sessions.

calling on the Orangemen to watch the Popish crew, and meet them 'man to man.'- Irishinun.

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE STATE OF IRELAND. The Times thus expresses its opinion of the effect of Lord Dufferin's late letters on emigration :-

Sach communications as these will serve to dissipate some of the false notions which prevail among those who have learnt only from political speeches. Two evils have affected Ireland in our time. One has been over-population, caused by the settlement of a prolific race in a country of purely agricultural between Catholic and Protestant, Irishman and Englishman, tenant and landlord, peasant and gen-tleman, which has been transmitted to us from the days of our grandfathers, and which still remains ingrained in the national character after all real couse for it has ceased. The first of these evils is now, happily, much diminished, but so far as acts of injustice are committed by landlords they are rendered possible and profitable only by the island still being in some parts over-peopled. Every Irish Reformer has his stories of this or that tenant improving his land and building on it a comfortable cottage instead of a hovel, and then being turned off by his landlord, who straightway lets it to another at an increased rent, the second knowing that his predecessor's fate will be his own if he by his exertions makes the holding still more valuable. But does not this show that there is still an undue competition for land, and that men, in the absence of other fields of industry, will place themselves in another's power, and trust to his self-denial and mercy for the enjoyment of the fruits of their tabor? As long as this continues we must look to the reception of the surplus Irish population by Great Britain, the Colonies, or the United States as one of the chief remedies for Irish discontent. As to that which springs from the recollection of national or religious feuds, we must trust to time to cure it; having first done our part by removing whatever in the judgment of reasonable men tends to perpetuate the ancient

A letter, signed 'W. R. G.,' in the Pall Mall Gazette, however, suggests a more alarming view of the subject, and one, too, the soundness of which cannot be disputed. The writer says :-

We cannot spare the 75,000 or 100,000 who now leave the country annually; shall we be able to spare them in a few years, when the total population not, for with mad violence the frightened animal is reduced to five millions? Will not the emigration go on long after we might wish to check it? And is there not every probability-reference being had to the ages of the great mass of emigrants - of a sudden and startling collapse of the population in the course of a few years? It is this last point to which I desire to direct special attention.

It is obvious that emigration will produce very different effects on the population of a country according to the ages of the emigrants - ie, whether we export 70,000 old people or 70,000 young adults or 70,000 selected in due proportion from every a word or two of ferrent prayer to God, for period of life. It is obvious, again, that if we were to export every year all persons who arrive at the marriageable age, in the course of about thirty years we should have no population at all. Now, as near as can be calculated in the absence of proper regisland to settle in England or Scotland is greater than this-probably 146,000. What are the ages of the fifty-one per cent. were between twenty and forty years of age, and sixty five between ten and thirty years. The same proportion indeed holds still .-Very few go above forty years of age; a good many below fifteen years. In 1865 sixty-five per cent. of the emigrants were between the ages of fifteen and thirty five. That is, the great proportion of those who leave the country belong to the breeding period of life, or consist of those who are fast approaching

> The effect of this has already become visible and will assuredly be far more obvious in the census returns of 1871. Between 1851 and 1861 the aggregate population of Ireland had diminished by 752,-000. But the numbers between five years and twenty-five had diminished by 222,000; while, in the face of a large total reduction of numbers, these above the age of fifty-five had actually increased by 84,000, increased not only relatively, but absolutely. The same tendency is pointed at by another comparison: in 1861 the population at the marrying age (from twenty to forty years) was 30 per cent in England and only 27.8 per cent in Ireland. In a word, it is not only the actual and existing population of Ireland that is leaving its shores, but the future and potential population. And this process has now been going on for more than twenty years .-There can be little doubt that the next census of Ireland will exhibit three remarkable phenomena :-. A great aggregate decrease of numbers; 2. A relative and probably a positive increase in the numbers of the aged; 3. An abnormal paucity of birth and excess of deaths in proportion to the popu-

I do not wish to draw from these facts the inference that emigration ought to be discouraged, nor do I believe that it can be materially checked. Only it is well that we should be prepared for the not very remote, but assuredly very certain, consequences

of the process that is now going on under our eyes. England, no doubt, considers this a 'consummation devoutly to be wished,' but she may yet regret that she has raised up for herself another Ireland beyond the seas-a deadly enemy of her cruel rule.

WATERFORD ELECTION. - Waterford, Jan. 2. - The election for this county resulted in the return of De Fa Poer. The following are the numbers polled : -For De La Poer, 1601: for Talbot, 984.

ONE MAN REPORTED SHOT BY THE MILITARY .- The special reporter of the Daily Express thus describes the waylaying of a party of voters, and a fierce battle

between the troops and people: -

One hundred and fifty persons, on their way to Dungarvan to vote early this morning for Captain Talbot - though escorted by a troop of Carbiniers and a body of constabulary, and reinforced by a troop of Lancers-were attacked in the open day by a mob of courtrymen, armed with bludgeons and stones. The voters were dispersed, and driven back. The particulars of this serious affair are as follows : - The agents of the Hon. Captain Tulbot for this district, anticipating that mob violence would be directed against that gentleman's supporters, resolved that they should be assembled in large bodies, and sent under, as was considered, a sufficient military escort, to the town of Dungarvan, on the day preceding the polling, thus thinking to avoid the threatened collision. At about six o'clock yesterday morning a string of cars, about ninety in number left Clonmel. They were accompanied by a troop of the 6th Carbiniers from Clonwel, under Captain Beattle and Lieutenant M'Clean, and a body of fifty of the County Limerick police, under Mr. Channer, S.I., the whole force being under the control of E. B Warburtor, resident magistrate. Captain Bell and Messrs. Honnor, Prendergast, and Dowsley, solicitors, were in charge of the arrangements. At Ballymacarory and along the road the voters upon Lord Stradbroke's property, about eighty in number, were to a man found congregated in groups awaiting the strival of Captain Tal. bot's cars to convey them to the poll. At Ballymacarbry Mr. Channer, S.I, with a large force of constabulary, went around to bring on to Beary's Cross, where the entire cavalcade was to balt, the voters, 101 in number, on the Chearnley estate. One of the trustees of the property, Captain Leopold Keane. brother, of Sir John Keans, with this great batch of Captain Talbot's supporters, had been beleaguered during the day let Lackindarm, and prevented from going on to Dungarvan. For some miles they proceeded in high spirits towards

Oross) to awair the arrival of electors from the Chearoley p operty, they were attacked by a fierce mob, strangers, it is thought by some, to the locality, and evidently well organised. The Dragorns and police that accompanied the party to the spot were here reinforced by the arrival of a troop of Lancers from Dungarvan. But the mob, on its arrival, cared little for this imposing array of armed strength. They seemed to think, and the issue showed they were right in thinking, that the authorities present would prove lonient and forbearing to a marvellous degree. Immediately on its arrival, the ringleaders of the mob shouted; yeiled, and swore, and ordered back the cars, carriages, troops and police. Their orders being received with silence they retired to the fields, and from within the road-fences, commenced a mur-derous attack with stones upon the whole cavalcade -military, police as d civilians, all bearing the brunt of the attack, without off-ring retaliation.

The Rev. Charles Fry was hotly pursued, as he was making his way to the shelter of the military, by a number of men, armed with thick bludgeous, evidently prepared with care. He was recognised by one of the fellows, who called upon the others to spare him, 'as be was a decent gentleman.' For a time this friendly interposition succeeded, but when be attempted to move towards the now broken up cavalcade, a shower of stones rained heavily upon him from both sides of the road, and he gave himself up as lost. Taking refuge behind a carriage, he providentially escaped. Mr. Prendergast essayed to remonstrate with the mob, but he was at once surrounded, and struck from all directions with immense stones, until he was forced to beg his life at the

hands of his cruel assailants. The resident magistrate, Mr. Watburton, called repeatedly upon the people to cease their violence, and finding remonstrance in vain, he proceeded, in the midst of this savage attack, to read the Riot Act, and then ordered the constabulary in front to prime and load. This was done, but no order was given to fire, as the magistra's was resolved not to proceed to this dreadful extremity until all other means had failed. The Lancers charged down the road, and the mob which numbered about four or five hundred persons, separated into two bodies, the greater por-tion ascending the beights over the road on either side, and about a hundred of the more desperate remaining ensconced behind the ditches, still pouring upon the auprotected voters, and others, volley after volley of every description of missile. Mr. Warburton was severely struck in the side as he was leaning forward on his horse to escape the stones flying about him in all directions. The Lancers used their lances, and the stones flung at them from in side the fields might have been seen striking both the unfortunate men themselves and their horses. Several of the voters were hurt severely. One of the Carbiniers had his sword broken; another was out in the head, and his bress belinet completely flattened; a stone struck another on the peak of his helmet, which was bent down, fortunately protecting his eye; the lower part of his cheek, however, was cut, and his face was soon covered with blood. Several of the Lancers were cut and wounded, and the constabulary shared a similar fate.

This work continued for twenty minutes, the electors huddling themselves behind and under the fence on the other side of the road; but the mob having now, by a sudden disposition of their forces, took possession of both sides of the road, and the stones lying in showers, carriages knocked in, cars broken, borses thrown into the dyke and otherwise maltreated, officers and men, as well as civilians, woundedprudence warned every man that valued his life to yield to the necessity of the case and return home wards. Upon this a sad state of confusion ensued. Carriages, horses, voters and military, &c., were so closely in rese one of another, and the road so very narrow, that the difficulty was to turn about. One would have expected that as soon as the drivers began to wheel round the stone-throwing would have ceased; but no: the mob became more excited, and the stone-throwing became more furious. It is impossible to describe the fearful state of things at this moment-every man trying to save himself, vehicles locked in each other, horses falling and floundering on the road, and individuals hunted like wild beasts. Several of the Dragoons and Lancers received injuries, and one poor fellow had his head dreadfully cut He was lifted into Beary's house, and Mrs. Beary attended to him in a most kindly manner, and bandaged up his wounds. He was, as soon as possi-ble, sent, under escort, to the military hospital at Clonmel, where he now remains.

THE RIOTING AT DUNGARVAN .- On Monday, at half past two o'clock, an inquest was opened in the Boardroom of the Workhouse, Dungarvan, on the body of William O'Brien, the man who came by his death in consequence of the injuries received at the polling for the Waterford election on Saturday in Dungarvan. O'Brien had been one of the crowd whom the detachment of the 12th Lancers, stationed in the town during the election charged on and dispersed; and it was on the occasion of one of these charges by the 12th Lancers that O'Brien was knocked down and received the injuries from which he died. The inquest seemed to excite great interest in the town. From the commencement of the pro-ceedings till they were adjourned, the room was crowded with residents of Dungarvan and the neighborhood, anxious to hear the proceedings.

John Meley, a laborer, was the first witness, who said-On Saturday last I saw the deceased eight or nine perches before me, running up to an enclosure opposite the cooper's store on the quay. Before he reached it two of the Lancers gatlopped past him, and a third Lancer came up and struck him with the butt of his lance on the poll and tumbled him. The herse of the Laccer then passed over, but I cannot say whether he touched him or not. Three more Lancers came on, and their horses passed over him. I ran to take up the deceased, and while I was doing so the same Lancer who knocked down the deceased rode back quite close to me. I heard another Lancer bawling out to him, but couldn't tell what he said. The Lancer who struck and knocked down the deceased pulled up for a little, and then went away. I then, with the assistance of Daptain Dower. took the deceased into the shed.

The inquiry was adjourned, it being understood that before it would re-assemble the authorities at Dublin Castle . hould be communicated with .- Cork Examiner.

SEARCH FOR ARMS - Dunmore, Dec. 28. - Subinspector Londolt and a party of the police searched the office of James D. M.Donnagh, Esq., and also his house in Prospect; but they discovered nothing. They subsequently searched other houses, and, in the garden belonging to Parson Lyons, were rewarded by discovering a rusty pike head, supposed to have been there since '98.

ABLEST OF A SOLDIER IN CORK. - Private Kelly, of the 621 Regiment, who was arrested on St. Stephen's night in Queenstown, on a charge of using seditious language, was, on the 31st ult, handed over to the military authorities to be dealt with by a court-mar-

Be FAST, Jan. 3, 1867.—On the evening of Monday, December, 1, the local constabulary made the largest seizure that his as yet been made in Belfas: in connection with the Fenian movement. At appears that they have for some time kept a close watch on the proceedings of a man named Michael Hanlon. suspected of holding high rank in the I. R. B., and who was employed as a gardener on the estate of Capt. Thompson, of Castletown; as also on the house of a tailor named Obarles Oarroll, No. 34 Hamill street At ten minutes before ten o'clock on the night in question, a large body of, the police, under the command of Head-constable Jacques, Mills, Adams, &c.; surrounded Carroll's house, and knocked at the front door for admittance, which was

ous and execrable verses, in horribly bad English, ment, drawn up at a certain point of the road (Beary's | then were proceeding to break the door open when a man named Michael Donagby ran out with a pair of longs in his hand, with which he made a blow at Constable Adams. He was prevented accomplishing his purpose, and was immediately arrested. The police then burst into the kitchen, which was quickly evacuated by its occupants, who made for the upper portion of the house, with the exception of the owner Carroll, who can to the hall door, which he opened with the intention of making his escape. He, however immediately fell into the bands of Couetable Jacques and his party, who then entered the house, taking their prisoner with them. On a party of the police proceeding up stairs, they found the following persons, whom they arrested:

Michael Hanlon, gardener, Castletown (suspected to be a Fenian colonel.)

James O'Leay, weaver, Hamill street. Pairick Reilly, sweep, 17 Hamill street.

James Levison, laborer, 17 Winetavern street. Daniel Higgins, backler, of Springview street. Douaghy who was the first arrested, lived at 36

Eswill atreet. On searching the kitchen, the police found a pot on the fire with a quantity of lead in it, six dozen and six bullets in a tin can, which were quite bot and two bullet-moulds, which seemed to be quite new, and made to cast conical bullets. Acrog-Constable Euright, on making a further search in the kitchen, found a nail box which contained about a cwt. weight of lead. I have not learned that any documents were discovered. The entire of the occupants of the house were brought to the policeollice.

Shortly after the above named arrests, Constable M'Mabon and Detectives Clingan and Thomoson proceeded to the bonze, 22 English street, occupied by a backler named John Lettson. On searching, it they discovered sixteen cartridges in course of preparation for Enfield rifles, one set of mandrels, two bundred cartridge papers, cut according to the Sythe pattern, one haversack, and one hundred cartridge papers of common cut They arrested Lettson and a young man named James Laverty whom they found in the house.

At one c'clock on yesterday (Wednesday), Head-Constables Jacques and Fury, with Constable Canty Detectives Enright, Thompson and Clingen, proceeded to the house of Charles Carroll, in which the arrests were made on Monday, and under the hearth-stones in the kitchen, about eighteen inches from the floor four rifles and bayonets, rolled up in oil paper were found. They brought them to the police-office where they now are.

A COLORED FRYLAY - At the Cork Police-office on the 3d inst., before Mr. J. L. Cronin, R. M., a darkey named William Lanmuth, a steward on board a ship lying at Passage, and a native of Baltimore, was put forward by Constable Kennedy, and charged as follows: - On the previous evening his attention was dr wn to the prisoner, who was fighting in Patrick street. When the Constable approached the prisoner put himself into fighting attitude and a:tempted to attack him. He said he was a Fenian and ready to fight for Ireland. He also threatened the Constable and all his like with extermination. The bench fined him 5z, or 48 hours' imprisonment.

SEIZURE OF ARMS. - Inspector Cunningham, of the C Division, with a body of police, on Wednesday made a search in the neighbourhood of Sammer-hill. They succeeded in finding a sword and some cartridges in one house, but nothing of any importance.

DROGHEDA, Tuesday .- On this day, Acting Headconstable Coghlan and a party of the Drogheda constabulary proceeded to St. John's Poorhouse, and in the apartments occupied by a Mrs. Bagnall and her daughter, they discovered a box, the contents of which they desired to inspect. The young woman asserted that she had lost the key, and that it could not be opened, in which on being forced the police found the following articles: one well finished fivechamber American revolver, of beautiful workman ship; five packages, made up in tins, of prepared ammunition for the revolver; a quantity of fresh-run bullets, four flasks of gunpowder, a quantity of lead, and six American breast-plates, or clasps for belts, on which are figured the American eagle and the usual emblems of the Stars and Stripes -Irish Times

Coleraine, Friday, Dec. 28, 1866. - To-day, at 12 o'clock, the police made two additional arrests of persons on auspicion of their being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. It appears that information had been conveyed to the barrack in reference to Henry Taggart, both about twenty years of age and both tailors. Head constable Crawford, Constable daik Democrat.
Farrell, and Suo constables Hugh McHugh and We (Cork I Michael Toole, proceed to search the town for them, and in a public house found the accused and two companions sitting drinking. Taggart and Crawford were taken into custody, and at one o'clock were brought before the magistrates - Capt. Tittle, J.P. Daniel Taylor, Esq., J. P.; and W.G. Lawrence. Esq , J.P. Sub-Inspector Wray conducted the case, as against the accused and examined two men named Wm. J Wilton, a coach-smith, and John Magee, a tailor, who had been found in their company when arrected. The specific charge against the prisoners s, that they attempted to swear in persons as members of the Fenian Brotherhood. The witnesses were examined apart, and were prevented from communi-

cating with any person in court. It is reported that the informations sworn by the witnesses in the cases of Taggert and Crawford, in-volve many others. John Naigle stated upon oath that he had attended Fening meetings, at which members were not only enrolled by a regularly appointed secretary, but at which subscriptions to purchase arms were taken, and that proposals were seri ously entertained for the adoption of measures to secure efficiency in drill. Upon the list of members are the names of several young men who have lately left Coleraine, and also the name of one who is at present an inmate of Richmond Bridewell. The mapiatrates committed the prisoners for trial at next Londonderry assizes.

KILDYSART, Dec. 29, 1866. - The Labasheeda Constabulary, under Sub-Inspector Quill, made a seizure of arms on yesterday near that village. It appears that Mr. Charles Keane, a farmer, failed to comply with the provisions of the Act, and did not give up his arms when the county was proclaimed, and the police took them. The arms seized consisted of one double barrelled gun, two single barrels, a case of nistole and two swords

SEARCHING FOR ARMS. - A correspondent of the Dublin Irishman, in a letter dated James street. Dec. 26, 1866, says: - I wish to send for the benefit of your readers the following ludicrous circumstance, which occurred in this neighborhood a few days since. There was an old lady whose cat died, she was very fond of it, and she thought she should give it a decent interment; she accordingly brought a spade and dug a grave for the defunct animal in the garden at the rere of the house. A policeman, whose window looked into the garden, saw the grave being dug, and something mysterious looking lowcred into it. His imagination was active in the meantime; he, of course, saw promotion in the diatance. Next day he brought a force of detectives, with their excavating implements. They proceeded to dig the garden, and imagine their disappointment and chagrin when they turned up - not a box of pikes, revolvers, &c., but the remains of poor pussy. CASTLEBAR, Co Mayo, Dec. 31, 1866.-Walter Barrett, residing within a few miles of this town, and in comfortable circumstances, was on Saturday remainder of his natural life. night last arrested in a shop in the main street in this town by Constable Boaur, charged by three of the military with proclaiming in their presence that be was a Fenian. The accused was drunk at the time he used the words, and baving been brought before A. R. Stritch, Esq., R.M., he was bailed out,

The troops in the Royal Barracks were paraded on the 2nd instant, at two o'clock, in the Royal square, Dublin, for the purpose of seeing the sentence on Lance Corporal Devlin, of the 63rd Regiment, carried into effect. The prisoner, it appears, when on furlough near Belfast, a few weeks previously, made use of some 'seditious' language in a public-house while under the influence of drink. Information was given to the police, who conveyed him to Dublin, where he was tried by court martial and found guilty. The Scots Greys were drawn up on the right, the artillary on the left, and the 85th facing the south .-The prisoner was then brought into the square, and Colonel Gordon road the sentence by which Devlin is to receive 672 days' imprisonment, with hard labor. After the judgment of the court was read, the prisoner was taken away, and the troops were dismissed.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS .- On Wednesday, about twelve o'clock a large fatigue party of the 520c Light Infantry proceeded from the Royal Barracks to the Pigeon-House Fort, to take charge of a large number of converted Eafield Rifles. The fatigue party was accompanied by a company of the regiment, undergrams, to serve as an escort, and the whole was under the command of a field officer and two subalterus. They returned to town at three o'clock, each man of the fatigue party carrying four breech loaders, and there being a strong guard of armed men both in advance and in the rear, in which order they marched back to the Royal Barracke,

IRISE KMIGRATION .- The Saturdud Review coincides with Lard Dufferin's views on Irish emigration, and considers that if it be a guiovance it is only one of the sentimental order :-

'There is, after all, a scotimental grievance in the matter, which is fully as much English as it is Irish We, too, may complain both of the quantita and quality of the Irish emigration. We see clearly how is repeats and multiplies itself. Those who have already gone beyond the Atlantic summon and enable others to follow them, It is as easy to stem the outward current as it would be to stop the Mie" sissippi on its way to the ocean It is, however, not the constancy and the rapidity, so much as the direction of the outflow which we deplore.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Sun. who for a while supported the Fenian movement, writes under date of January Sth as follows:-

Over 100 Fenian dupes chew the bitter end of reflection in the cells of Mountjoy. Even yet arrests are being made, and the vigilance of the government has not been relaxed. Fenianism in Ireland geeme buried beyond the hope of resurrection. Requiesca:

The Times notices the return of confidence in Ireland, as the precautions of the government and the hostility of all the respectable classes of society make even the temporary success of a Fenian outbreak entirely hopeless. The leading people in many districts have organised means for maintaining the peace, and those who have been absent from their posis in many cases returning. An equally important and beneficial influence is exercised by the Catholic clergy, whose denunciations of the morement has been strenuous and sincere. A Ferian commander-in chief must obtain some very decided successes of the Queen's troops before he would find support from the peasantry of the county districts or the workmen of the towns.

A confirmation of the references drawn by 'W. R. G.' in his letter to the Pail Mall Gazette, in relation to the prospective influence of the ages of immigrants upon the decrease of the Irish population, may be found in the Registrar-General's Report for 1865-just now published. The birth rate in England is one in every twenty-eight; in Ireland, in 1865, it was only one in every thirty-nine of the corrected population. It is obviously the fertile or child bearing people who are leaving the country.

THE WEATHER. - On Tuesday morning a smart frost set in, which was followed during the day by heavy showers of snow, which tay on the ground to the depth of seven or eight inches. The weather has been very cold ever since. We have not experienced such severe frost since December, 1859 when the Dundalk river was covered with ice, and the vessels at the quay locked up in its embraces. So intense was the cold then that mortar fell from the walls round the town, and nearly every species of vegetable was destroyed. The spring that followed was severe upon cattle, for hay sold at £10 per ton. During this week labor in the fields has been suepended, and little business is being done in town.— The poor have suffered severely from cold.—Duv-

We (Cork Examiner) have just been shown the needle gun, invented by Mr. William Craig, of Passage, which has lately occupied so much of the attention of the Commissioners appointed by the Emperor of the French, and which there is every propability is destined to become the weapon of the French army. So thoroughly satisfied has the French commission been with the success attained by Mr. Craig, that that gentleman has been commissioned to mould a field-piece on the same principle, and he is now actually engaged on that work.

The Dublin Evening Mail thus confirms the reportthat the cholers had broken out amongst the prisoners in Mounjoy Prison: - We regret to have to state that a rumor which has been affoat for a day or two. that cholera had broken out among the inmates of Mountjoy Prison, is well founded. We have been informed that four deaths have occurred among the

The Dublin Evening Mail. of the 29th ult., in an article on the effects of the Fenian panic on the-Irish banks of issue, shows that the circulation of the Northern banks from the 17th of November to the 15th of December, was unaffected by it, while that of the banks in the West and South of finaleri had been diminished in the same period. In the Bank of Ireland the circulation has decreased by £75,965; in the Provincial by £8,517; and in the National £41,297

The ceremony of the inauguration of Alderman Joyat, as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 186 % took place on Tuesday, ist instant, with the custo-mary formalities. In the evening, the Lord Mayor entertained nearly one hundred gentlemen, including: the greater number of the members of the Corporation, to a banquet in the Oak Room of the Mansion House.

A young man named David McGrath, assistant to Mr. John Phelan, pawnbroker, Main street, Carrickon-Sair, county Tipperary, was arrested by the police early on the corning of December 21, charged with being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. It appears be lost a letter which fell into the hands of the police, and which he acknowledged to be his-Baid letter empowered him to act as centre for Carrick on Suir, and is signed by James Stephens.

The sudien and unexpected death of Dr. John Blakeney Kittson, medical officer of the Newport. Dispensary, at his residence in that town, on Dec. 24 is very much regretted by all who knew him.

Lord Talbot de Malabide has publicly stated that at no distant time, and with a settled state of affairs in the country, a Royal sojourn in Ireland was distingtly fixed.

A color sergeant of the Royal County Limerick Militia has just been invalided after a short service of forty-one cears. Old, broken down, and bordened with a wife and family, he has been awarded the munificent pension of 5d. sterling a day for the

Edmond Woods, Esq , Mayor Elect of Tipperary has been appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the commission of the peace for the borough of Cloninel.

The Hon. Justice O'Brien has contributed £40 refused The party in the rere knocked at the back to appear to answer the charge preferred against to several Catholic charitable institutions in Lime-