

THE SOPPERS IN CARRIGBOH.—"THE ARK."—We refer our readers to the report of the proceedings at the Kilrush Petty Sessions, as given elsewhere in our present issue. They will, no doubt, remember our old friend "Denny the Dicer."

Dear Sir—The accompanying letter was written by self and companions, in the Gaol of Tralee, on the 25th February, 1859, with the intent of having it sent to you for any use you may wish to make of it, and to return the sincere thanks of the State Prisoners in Tralee Gaol to you, in the first place, and to the Editor of the Cork Examiner, and the Managing Committee of the "Fair Trial Fund," but as it was a rule of the prison that no correspondence should leave the jail for the purpose of being published in any journal, we were up to this unable to send it to you.

ADDRESS FROM THE STATE PRISONERS IN TRALEE.

To the Editor of the Nation. Listowel, 26th April, 1859.

Dear Sir—The accompanying letter was written by self and companions, in the Gaol of Tralee, on the 25th February, 1859, with the intent of having it sent to you for any use you may wish to make of it, and to return the sincere thanks of the State Prisoners in Tralee Gaol to you, in the first place, and to the Editor of the Cork Examiner, and the Managing Committee of the "Fair Trial Fund," but as it was a rule of the prison that no correspondence should leave the jail for the purpose of being published in any journal, we were up to this unable to send it to you.

Another of the prisoners, named John O'Connor, has been let out on bail with me. About our being let out on bail, I have a few words to say, which, I think, are not inopportune at the present time. The order for bail was, as you are aware, made on Wednesday, and was received by Mr. Cruise, R.M., in Killarney on Thursday morning. He then wrote to Keame, and also to the jail, to have the sureties ready on Friday, as he would attend on that day to take the bail. Friday came, but no appearance of Mr. Cruise, who wrote on that evening to say that he had a slight indisposition (I hope it was not any foolish person cracked a match in his presence), and that he could not attend on that day, but that he would be in very early on Saturday. Very early! Well, if six o'clock in the evening can be called very early, I hope many persons are not possessed of his notions. I wonder, if he got an order for my arrest would he let it lie by and take no notice of it for two whole days! As I am unacquainted with the gentleman's habits, I will leave the answer to the serfs of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, and I think the answer will not be in his favor.

Persons came from Listowel for the purpose of becoming sureties for me, and had to remain under expenses in Tralee during Friday and Saturday, and even one of them had to remain until Sunday, as he did not wish to travel by night. Mr. Cruise never thought of such a thing as that. What harm is it to keep a Phoenix in quod for a few days extra? Surely he ought to give a few days from himself.—I remain dear sir, your obedient servant.

PATRICK C. HENNESSY.

THE STATE PRISONERS IN TRALEE.

To the Editor of the Nation.

Dear Sir—We, the political prisoners in this jail, most respectfully beg leave to tender you our most sincere thanks for your untiring exertions in bringing our case under the notice of the public, and for the setting on foot a fund to enable us to make a proper defence. But for the well-timed articles of the Nation and Cork Examiner, our case would not only be hid from the public, but we most undoubtedly would be unable to employ the able counsel which are now secured for us, and who will, we are confident, gain for us an honorable acquittal from the crime with which we are charged, which, thanks be to God, is not such a one as will attach a stigma to our character in after life. We have also to tender our devoted thanks to the Editor of the Examiner for his indefatigable exertions on our behalf. We are most happy to find that the people of Ireland are alive to the call of sympathy, and that they have so nobly and generously responded to the appeal which was made to them through the columns of the Nation and Cork Examiner. We return sincere thanks to all who have subscribed towards the "Fair Trial Fund," and especially to those noble-hearted gentlemen who constituted themselves into a Managing Committee in Cork, to receive subscriptions in aid of our defence. But we, naturally, and justly, and gratefully bear in mind, that although the Cork Examiner has done a great deal in our behalf, yet the call for a "Fair Trial Fund" would not have been heard through the whole of Ireland and Europe as it has, had it not entered into the columns of your patriotic and National Journal.

We were much gratified to hear by letters from our friends outside that you have so well taken our part, and nobly stood in the gap for us; and that there are hearts and hands at freedom devoted to the cause of liberty and justice. Neither papers or scraps of papers are admitted to us, so that we have no means, save correspondence, of knowing how we are attacked or defended by the press of the country. The Kerry Post has, we learn, actually assumed the part of an Indian, yelling and dancing, tomahawk in hand like an infuriated demon around helpless victims tied to the fatal stake. The Kerry Post has only come out in his old style by attacking us in the unmerciful manner in which he has done, and which he would not, in all probability, do, if the victims of attack were in a position to return the thrusts. Yet, thank God, though we are ourselves deprived of the opportunity to defend ourselves against that assassin onslaught, we are not, thanks to your able hand, without a friend—a true friend—in the hour of need.

Amicus certus in re inserta curatur—

A friend who will defend us until we are in a position to do so ourselves, and then also if we would require it.

Though we shall in a few days have to confront a host of deadly enemies, who have left nothing undone to get a conviction, *fas aut nefas*—who have received able help from several V. hunters, and also from some of the grovelling press of this ill-fated country, yet we are sure, confidently sure, that the intelligent jurors of the county Kerry—be they Whig or Tory, Catholic or Protestant—will see that ample justice be afforded us.

close to her Majesty's Irish Attorney-General after all. The Crown Solicitor, who, it is supposed, had a finger in the pie, has found it proper to resign his situation, which looks very much as if Mr. Whitehead had been caring "a pinch of snuff" about the matter, although it has been discussed "outside of the Court of Queen's Bench."—Nation.

THE LIVING MAHER AND THE DEAD CORMACKS.—Daniel Cormack and William Cormack were tried on the 10th of March, 1859, for having shot John Ellis with a gun belonging to Patrick Maher, of Brittas, which Maher lent them for the purpose. Patrick Maher was then in Newgate jail under an indictment for conspiring with those same brothers Cormacks to shoot Col. Knox, of Brittas; so that if the Cormacks were guilty, Maher must be equally guilty, and if Maher be innocent, so also must the brothers Cormack have been innocent. The brothers Cormack were hanged for the murder of Ellis, on the 10th of May, 1859, and Patrick Maher was publicly discharged from jail by proclamation on the 18th of March, 1859, after an incarceration of sixteen months without a trial, the Crown entering a *not. pros.*, abandoning the indictment, and thereby declaring that there was not the slightest case for a jury; and the Judge of the Assizes being Mr. Justice Hayes, the late Solicitor-General, who had been prosecuting both the Cormacks and Maher, and who, if he had not been elevated to the Bench, would have been the leading counsel for the Crown against Maher in the absence of the Attorney-General. The Crown having no case against Maher, dared not to put him on his trial, but we were only anxious that he should be tried, and why? Because we were informed that Patrick Maher had a whole host of unimpeachable witnesses to prove, beyond civil or question, that his gun, with which Spillane swore that Dan Cormack shot Ellis, and was to have shot Col. Knox, was hanging up over his fire-place at Brittas on the day before, on the night of, and on the day after the murder of Ellis! What compensation can be made to this unfortunate young man for his imprisonment in the common jail for nearly a year and a half—for all his suffering, terror of mind, and agony of suspense—for all the expense of defending himself against a groundless charge—for all the ruin that has been wrought upon him and his aged widowed mother?—Stand forth, ye eloquent revilers of Neapolitan tyranny, and match, if you can, this case of Irish hardship, oppression, and persecution, under the pretence of law! Raise up the innocent but dishonored dead; make compensation to the wrecked, debilitated, impoverished, ruined, and deeply defamed, though now confessedly unblemished living, before ye dare to draw a favorable contest between "law" and Neapolitan, or Austrian, or French despotism. Remove the beam from your own eyes before you attempt to take the mote out of your brother's.—Tipperary Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Major-General Sir Fenwick Williams, Bart. (of Kars), K.C.B., is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada.

All warlike orders at present attract attention, and it is therefore noticed that as many as 27 gunboats of very light draught, together with some vessels of a larger size, are at present building on the Thames for the Spanish Government. In the present relations of Spain naturally arise that she might possibly in such matters be acting merely as an agent for others.—Times.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—It is reported at Portsmouth that the Channel Fleet have just to sea under sealed orders—it is said for the Adriatic. On the 23rd the Channel squadron left Castletown (Beechey), and were off Mizen Head at noon, steering due south with a brisk head wind.

Orders had been given at Woolwich for the hasty preparation of war materials, ready for any sudden emergency; and the heads of Department were summoned by telegraph to meet at the War office in London on the 29th ult.

THE QUEEN AND THE NAVY.—We are assured that a proclamation from the Queen is already prepared, and will probably be issued to-day, calling out 10,000 men for the navy, and offering a bounty of £10 to each man, as an inducement to enter the naval service. The Channel squadron now in the Mediterranean is to be immediately recalled, and four new ships of the line were yesterday commissioned. Apprehensions are at last entertained in official quarters for the safety of our shores. It is felt that our eastern and northern coasts are exposed to peril from the Russian fleet.—Morning Advertiser, April 28.

Large quantities of ammunition and guns were being shipped from England to Gibraltar and Malta. It is stated that the French and Russian governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts and surveys of the English coast, and of English stations in the Mediterranean; and have likewise been engaged in making large purchases of coal, irrespective of price or quality. It is also intimated that an extensive order for charts had been received from the Spanish government, and the inference was that Spain would throw herself into the service of France.

The general depreciation in the nominal value of the funded and share property of the country, even since yesterday, may be roughly estimated as equal at least to about £50,000,000 sterling. An advance in the rate of discount to at least 3 per cent. is generally expected to be announced to-morrow. The bankers and discount houses refused in most cases to take paper to-day having any time to run at the present rate of 2 1/2 per cent., and consequently, the demand on the part of the leading mercantile firms was thrown almost exclusively upon the Bank of England. Large war insurances have been taken out at Lloyd's by foreign shipowners, and on nearly all kinds of policies increased premiums are demanded. Sardinian and Austrian vessels can scarcely be insured on any terms; and even for English, for protracted periods, especially in the St. Petersburg trade, considerable addition is made.—Times, 21st ult.

The Morning Post accuses the Ministry of want of foresight in not having come to an understanding with France as to what was fair to Austria and Italy. In vain does Lord Derby eat his words, or call Austria criminal. The Ministerial speeches of the 18th in both houses, blaming Sardinia and praising Austria, reached Vienna on the 18th at night; and on the 19th Austria virtually declared war; and on the 22d France signed a treaty offensive and defensive with Russia. The Post asserts that the policy of the Cabinet has forced France into the arms of Russia, and compelled an alliance which cannot be regarded without sincere apprehension; and it predicts that the war will speedily assume the most colossal dimensions.

A cheap morning paper, which is well known to be under the guidance of Mr. Bright, supplies the following gossip, which possesses more or less interest at the present crisis:—"We are informed that the Emperor of the French first revealed his schemes in the interview at Osborne. He proposed to the Queen that the pentarchy of the five powers should be put an end to, and a triarchy of France, England, and Russia be established in its stead. The Queen rejected the suggestion in terms which expressed indignation. Louis Napoleon afterwards addressed himself to the Emperor Alexander, and the interview at Stuttgart took place. As we are told, the foundation was then laid of the present complicated state of affairs. It was resolved to destroy the dominion of Austria in Italy as the means of cutting off her pretensions to be considered a European power. Russia consented to this, as is suggested, partly by way of avenging herself upon Austria for her participation in the efforts that were made to drive Russia back from the Byzantine peninsula, and partly in order to render herself popular with the Italians, and thereby getting friends and a footing in the Mediterranean. The Grand Duke Constantine's journey and the contract respecting Villafranca followed."

The Union states that Mr. Wichelo, late Secretary to St. Paul's Mission College, Sobó, was received into the Church, by the Rev. H. Rawes, at St. Mary's, Bayswater, on the 23rd ult.

The Times says the Emperor Napoleon will take the field, with the knowledge that the English alliance will be shattered with the first cannon shot fired in the campaign. From the day that the French army encounters the enemy, England stands perfectly independent of all foreign relations, and free to take the part which suits her; and though that part may probably be peace, it is certain not to be such an alliance with France as settled the Eastern question.

The wilful blindness of the Derby Cabinet to the dangers which were threatening their country while they were reposing in the faith of "confidential" relations with the Emperor Napoleon receives new illustrations each day. It has transpired that about two or three months back one of the principal chart-sellers in London received an order simultaneously from the French and Russian Governments, to the extent of 5000, each, for a number of copies of each of the charts and surveys of the English coast and fortified place, as well as those of our stations in the Mediterranean, &c. Struck by the magnitude of the order, he considered himself bound to mention it to the Admiralty, but no objection was made to its being executed. About three weeks back a similar order, to the amount of 3000, came from the Spanish Government; and to-day fresh orders of 5000, each have arrived from France and Russia. In this case the charts of the ports and coasts of our Indian possessions are included. The Admiralty, of course, are not to be blamed for sanctioning the sale, because if a refusal were given the required copies could easily be obtained by indirect means; but the circumstance of such facts having been reported to the Government without exciting, when taken in conjunction with the various other signs around them, the slightest suspicion such as might qualify their Parliamentary cry of peace, and their assertion that Lord Malmesbury was indispensable to its maintenance, must be classed among the marvels of political history.

One of the points particularly worthy of remark in the present state of affairs is the escape the public have had from the projected loan to Russia. Although the designs of that Power have been transparent ever since the premature termination of the Crimean War, through the influence of our "ally," and the subsequent meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart, it was certain that no warnings short of absolute demonstration would be of avail to prevent her from obtaining any desired amount if a house of standing could be found willing to undertake the transaction. Accordingly, when the scheme for getting £2,000,000, was put out a month or two back the greatest caution and confidence were expressed by all the parties interested. "English capitalists might please themselves." "Only a very moderate portion would be granted them." "People at Berlin and elsewhere were anxious to get it at 1 or 2 per cent. above the price at which it was to be offered in the London market." Under such circumstances there was little hope of any word of caution being heard. True, neither Messrs. Baring nor Rothschild, who are usually eager enough to complete matters, had shown any willingness to touch it. There were also reports of a mysterious concentration of 100,000 Russian troops in Georgia. The Russian Ambassador at Vienna likewise was said to have remarked openly that the Emperor Napoleon was quite right in demanding a revision of the treaties of 1815; and, finally, the recent contrivances for annulling the Treaty of Paris as regards the Danubian Principalities, the tour of the Grand Duke Constantine in the Mediterranean, and the adroit movement for counteracting the pacific mission of Lord Cowley might have been supposed sufficient to induce hesitation.—But nothing can influence a sanguine English investor, bent upon what he conceives to be a stock that will yield him five per cent., and there is no measure to his contempt for "alarmists." So the hopes of the contractors, it was said, remained undiminished, and it was actually only a day or two before the announcement of the Austrian ultimatum that the last deliberations were held in order to have everything in readiness to bring out this proposal at a moment's notice. On the very next receipt of tranquillizing assurances in the French Monitor, to back those already furnished, that France had not armed, and did not intend to arm, the whole affair was to prove a great success. The "criminal" moment of Austria, however, in not waiting till her opponents had obtained all they required, spoiled the proceeding, and the £2,000,000, will now have to be kept at home, where probably it may at no distant date be found of use.—Times.

With the view of proving that the Government prospects in the elections are favorable, the Herald prints a list of 123 places at which government candidates are pledged to go to the poll for seats heretofore held by Liberal members; while the seats lately held by Liberal candidates, number (according to the same authority) but 36, so leaving "a balance of 87 in favour of the Government."

Lord Palmerston, in addressing the electors, expressing his hope that this country would have nothing to do with the war. We may wish success to the good cause, and hope that the liberties of Italy will be established on a good foundation; but England will not act a wise part if she observes a strict neutrality, unless English interests requires her interference.

Emigration from the Mersey during the present month will be the largest recorded for the last two years, and will exceed in round numbers 10,000, of whom fully 7,000 will be found from the "Green Isle."

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The total income of the United Kingdom for the year ended on the 31st ult., was £65,477,284, and the total expenditure £64,662,882, leaving a balance of about £813,401, or nearly £1,000,000. In the receipts, Customs' dues figure for £24,117,042; Excise for £17,902,090; stamps for £8,005,569; taxes (land and assessed) for £3,192,000; property (income) tax for £6,683,588; and the Post-office, for £2,200,000. Under the head of expenditure the national debt figures for £8,527,483; the charges on the Consolidated Fund, for £1,940,655; and the Supply services, for £34,133,743.—The army and militia cost £12,512,390, and the navy £9,215,487. The military and naval operations in China figure for £391,945, and an item of £399,530, occurs for "war expenses (Russia)." There was a balance in the Exchequer on the 13th of March of £7,739,982.

At the Manchester police-court, on Monday, the "Baron" de Camin appeared in answer to a summons charging him with an assault upon Mr. W. E. Stutter, letterpress printer. The complainant said he was a Roman Catholic, and that on the preceding Monday he went to Mr. Bremner's shop, to show him a pamphlet he had received from Winchester. The defendant came in, and after going out, was returning as complainant was leaving. He took hold of complainant by the collar, and said he was a d-d papist, and that he should not be in that shop. Complainant knocked the defendant's hand with his walking stick, and got behind the counter. The defendant then obtained a policeman, who took him (complainant) in charge, and he was taken through the street by three policemen to the police-office. A young man from Mr. Bremner's went down to the office and complainant was liberated. Mr. Maudy, the magistrate, addressing the defendant, said there could be no doubt he was to blame. He should have been the last to complain of imputations when he was going about passing imputations wholesale upon other persons. It was not his place to order the complainant out of Mr. Bremner's shop. He who first laid his hand on another was the first wrong doer, and for this breach of the peace he must be put under bail, by finding two sureties in £20 each. If these were not obtainable some penalty would be imposed. The defendant said he could find the sureties, and left the court to obtain them.

"Olericus" writes to the Record to say that "if anything were wanting to complete the proof of the alarming state of the diocese of Oxford, it would be abundantly supplied by the fact of 476 clergymen within the diocese having come forward with a vote of confidence in Bishop Wilberforce! Twenty stone altars would not be half so 'alarming' as the resolution made by 'this document,' of what is considered 'true Protestantism' by no less than 476 clergymen in two small counties."

Divorce.—An article published in the London Morning Post says—"It appears that during this comparatively short period of fourteen months, 238 petitions for dissolution of marriage have been presented—184 by husbands and 104 by wives. The full court, which alone has power to decree the dissolution of marriage, from the utter impossibility of obtaining the attendance of common-law judges, has only managed to dispose of 43 cases, in 37 of which decrees were pronounced, and, in six, decrees were refused. The number of cases now set down for trial amounts to 134, an arrears which the full court, unless greatly strengthened, cannot hope to dispose of under two or three years."

Out of 238 petitions for dissolution, 143 were undefended; or, in other words, the parties on one side admitted their guilt. We cannot leave the subject without once more advertising to more advertising the injury which will be inflicted upon the morals of society by that system of wholesale publicity which is one of the greatest evils which has resulted from the administration of the new divorce law."

CHANGING ONE'S TEXE.—In the beginning of the week Pope Shaftebury issued a decree to the sheep of his fold calling upon them to pray for Sardinia, whose policy, he told them, "is to resist the encroachments of the Church of Rome," and "to seek by all legitimate means, the total abolition of the secular powers of the Papacy." But the saints had hardly time to fall on their narrow bones before news reached them that it would be more to the point to pray for themselves; for that Russia, the despot of the North, the giant aggressor, the devourer of nations, had leagued with Louis Napoleon to send her fleets with those of France into the Mediterranean, and take other measures, contemplating something else than the Popes temporal authority. Distressing *contretemps* for the amiable patriarch, who "with the broad phylactery of faction on his brow," was endeavoring to turn to the account of his party as well as his creed, and while exhibiting sympathy for Piedmont for permitting "the free preaching of God's word," could not help lamenting the deplorable absence of both Houses of Parliament. Never was flaming bigotry so suddenly snuffed out. The "nascent cause of truth and justice religion and piety," turns out to be a compact between three despotic States—for the Sardinian Chambers have voted the King dictator—to do whatever they have agreed to do. Of course, to be very moderate, to establish free institutions, substitute Shaftebury and his Scripture Readers for the Pope and his Cardinals; and when they have worked this glorious revolution to retire—Napoleon to Paris, Victor Emmanuel to Turin, and the Czar to St. Petersburg.

CATHOLIC POLITICS.—We belong to neither party. We cannot belong to the Liberal party as it exists, either in England or anywhere else, because their principles are thoroughly anti-Catholic and un-Christian. When carried out to their consequences, the principles of the Liberal party are revolutionary and anti-social. Moreover, as a matter of fact, the Liberal party does not act upon its principles with sufficient consistency to be the enemy of the Catholic Church in every quarter of the globe. It is the chief conspirator against the Holy See in its spiritual and its temporal dominion. It is the chief foe to the jurisdiction of the Church over the education of Catholics in every quarter of the globe. And the hostility of the Liberal party to the Catholic Church is not an accident, but a necessary fundamental condition of its existence. On the other hand, we cannot belong to the Conservative party, owing to the accidental circumstances that the Conservatives of England have so mixed up their Conservatism with their Church of England Protestantism, and their Church and State principles, that there is an opposition between us and them on matters of the gravest moment. For all that, it is to be remembered, that if the Conservative party in England were not Protestants, we Catholics should be the Conservative party. As it is, we are and ought to be the truest representatives of Conservative principles simply because we are Catholics; while Protestants, even with the best dispositions, can never be thoroughly and consistently Conservatives. We never could belong to the Liberal party in any country; we do belong to the Conservative party in every country except our own. And in our own country we do not belong to the Conservative party only because the Conservative party is so mixed up with Protestantism, that its Conservatism is of a spurious description. No one will deny that if a Catholic party is ever to be formed amongst us, of which the policy, philosophy, and traditions are to be genuinely Catholic, that party will be a Conservative, and not a Liberal party. We are not insisting on these points for the sake of including Catholics to vote for Conservative candidates at the elections. We have given already another and a sufficient reason why they should do so. We are insisting on these points, in answer to objections constantly made to us, founded on the loose language and lax ideas which have been prevalent amongst us, that Catholics belonged naturally and of right to the Liberals, and not to the Conservatives. It is time to put an end to this delusion, which owes its origin to nothing but the fact that the men who composed the party called Conservatives in England and in Ireland did, for many years, from ignorance and bigotry, and from the perversion of their principles which their Protestantism caused, actually persecute us Catholics, and treat us as their enemies. But because Protestants make only bad Conservatives, that is no reason why Catholics should not be good Conservatives. The alliance of the Catholic body with the Whigs, and Liberals, and radicals, has been fruitful of bad consequences to our rights and interests; but it has had a far worse effect upon the mind and conscience and the principles of Catholics. And this is another reason why, quite independently of the interest which all Catholics have in voting against the Whigs at this election, in order to prevent them from having a decisive majority in the next Parliament, we desire so earnestly that as large a number as possible of Catholics should vote against the Whigs, in order that the rupture of the bonds which have so long waited Catholics and Whigs in an unnatural alliance may be as striking as notorious, and as complete as possible. The rule to be observed is simple, short, and clear. Wherever it is impossible to return a candidate whose political principles are sound and true, when gauged by a Catholic gauge, and measured by a Catholic standard, let us use our franchise to record our votes against the Whigs. This is our only chance of bringing the two great Protestant parties to something like an equality of strength, and our chance of obtaining our just claims being increased or lessened exactly as the two parties are more equally or more unequally divided.—Tablet.

GEOLOGICAL CHANGES IN SCOTLAND.—The only general geological change which has taken place in Scotland since it has been inhabited by man, is an elevation of the whole country to a height of from fifteen to thirty feet above its previous level. Traces of this upheaval occur all round Scotland and its islands. From the present coast-line stretched inland, in many places, a strip of land representing the old sea-beach, terminated by the ancient coast-line, now a grassy bank, but retaining the general outline impressed upon it by the action of the waves. This was only the last stage of a long course of upheaval by which Scotland was gradually raised from the icy sea which nearly covered it during the pleistocene period, a time whose records are written chiefly in the characteristic Scottish *scours*, or precipices of clay, enclosing boulders or masses of rock of all the earlier formations.—Literary Gazette.

We are, dear Sir, yours sincerely,  
JOHN D. SULLIVAN,  
DANIEL O'SULLIVAN,  
PATRICK C. HENNESSY,  
F. R. O'SULLIVAN, JUN.  
JOHN O'CONNOR.

County Jail, Tralee, 28th Feb., 1859.

[It will be seen that this address was written prior to the trial.]

THE "PHENIXITES" IN KERRY.—ADMISSION OF PRISONERS TO BAIL.—On Friday last, John Hennessy and Patrick O'Connor, members of the Phoenix Society, passed through this town after being admitted to bail in Tralee. Hennessy, who wore the same dress as on his trial—Irish tweed—remained in this town up to yesterday, and seemed to enjoy good health. I am informed bail to any amount would not be taken for the other two prisoners, John D. Sullivan, and Florence O'Sullivan; but the Crown officials, it is hoped, will not be as triumphant in the trials of these prisoners as they were on that of Daniel Sullivan.—Killarney Paper.

THE JURY PACKING.—MR. WHITEHEAD'S MESS.—Mr. Whitehead made a false step in packing the jurors in Belfast and Tralee. He made another in trying to get out of it. One of the persons whom he so falsely described before the House of Commons has taken an action at law for the vindication of his character. The action would have been laid against Mr. Whitehead personally, but that "parliamentary privilege" protects him from such a proceeding. Under these circumstances, the injured gentleman has chosen to proceed against the *Daily Express* for publication of the alleged libel, which is bringing the case pretty

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN MARKET HILL, COUNTY ARMAGH.—On Monday, the 25th inst., the Orangemen of the county of Armagh, to a very large number, assembled in a solid mass, and marched to the music of fife and drums through the town of Market Hill. A large number of them were armed with guns and pistols.—A few young men were attacked by them; fortunately, only one man was injured; his wound is on the head, and, I believe, will not be serious. They next demolished the windows of Mr. Matthew McConnell's establishment, nearly opposite the police barracks.—Mrs. McConnell's bedroom windows were also broken. The object of this large assemblage would seem to have been to irritate and provoke some two hundred railway laborers, or "navvies," at present residing here, and it is creditable to those men to state that they have shown a remarkable degree of forbearance under most trying circumstances.—Cor. of Whigs.

IRISH MEDICAL CHARITIES.—A report on the medical charities of Ireland (under the poor relief act) has just been published by order of parliament. In the year ended Michaelmas day, 1858, medical relief was afforded by 601,749 dispensaries and 153,829 visiting tickets. The expenditure of medical charities was £22,725. The number of cases of vaccination in the year was 54,984.