spread to the roof their rich green tapestry laden little garden. with flowers? Does he know himsell?

As the particle of gold proceeds by a labor as the drop of dew proceeds by an inevitable ladies. proneness to join itself to the limpid brook; as , the magnet by an eternal will aspires towards the pole: thus the heart seeks friendship, thus the strong seek the weak, thus the pure man seeks the true, thus the wicked, alas! recognise his mate by certain signs, and associates with him: all are attracted, all are enchained, and the man who believes in acting according to his will, is conducted surely towards the good, if he listens to conscience and to duly; towards the bad, if he listens to selfishness and his evil passions.

It was thus that George, ic the midst of the most heautiful country in the world, under the century-old trees which protected him in their shadow, breathing the caressing breeze, rested to his conscious strength, watched the little white house through the bushes, and said to himself:-Work and pray, poor children; I protect you. God and mother have permitted it.'

He believed, nevertheless, the wise George, that the sight of the white house would satisfy his affection, and that he was about bravely returning, bearing away as a pledge a rose from a branch that bent towards him, which resembled the one which Jeanne carried in her bair when she was presented the first time to his sight.

But then, George, why do you find yourself seated in the low hall, tete-a-tete with Madame Blauchemain, gravely advising with her upon the most healthy and most proper food to give her canary birds, which form part of her household? You are playing the truant, my child, and you do not yourself know how you entered here.

You came back from the forest by the parterre, that you might pass nearer the white cottage. The door was open; Madame Blanchemain was at this door. You desired to salute her in passing, which was not very cleverly done. She called you back, the good lady, and there you are caught; it is just what you wished.

"Monsieur George, you are then one of us?" said she to him. 'They have been speaking of you above. Those ladies are at church. It is not that they are more devoted than they ought to be, but it is a good habit in the young. And -well, now,-how can people excuse themselves from it, saying they have not the time .-And do you know, Monsieur George, I have noticed that those who go to church early in the morning always have their household duties finished before the others, and still find it to their advantage. For myself, I went to Mass at six. You see, my little work was done a long time ago, and there is nothing left but these poor canaries, who have been impatiently waiting for me. Ah, the gluttons! they are quite contented at this time in the year, because there is plenty of plantain, and it make them sing like seraphs. Sing, poor little creatures, you shall lack nothing while I am here. Ah, mercy, Monsieur George, this is what we become when we are old and have no children. We attach ourselves, like this, to some poor creatures, and take care of thein. Well, now-I have much happiness: I have my children of the house; they enliven my walls, which, without them, would be very sad, although I know always how to keep busy, as you see. But will you not have something? have you breakfasted? Hear me well, we are going to breakfast together. You have rendered us sufficient service to be allowed this mark of friendship. (George signified his willingness.) I said to us, for that which you have done for them, is the same as for me, and you have really found that the most noble manner of doing them easy to obtain it, and as their friends say, 'At Paris they would find plenty to do.' But they did not wish to leave the home of their mother, and they will live here under the eyes of some old friends.'

And she proceeded, still chatting, to lay her table.

 You will have some new-laid eggs and some good coffee. I am accustomed to take great pains with the coffee, because it is the only thing or at worst coerce. With an U Connell it is possible which little Jeanne likes. When she has work to deal by compromise, with a Fitzgerald official ed all day, and when she comes home in the menaces have a meaning-even an Emmet does not evening, I give her a little cup of it, and then she fling pessantry armed with sticks upon British regigoes to sleep in the great arm chair there, whilst her sister sews. For my part, if I should take hibition of irresistible force, by troops and police but a thimbleful of it, I could sew all night, for and the visible existence of preparation. They can the collee will not let me shut my eyes. But young people? Looking at her while she is sleeping here so calmiy, her sister and I whisper our admiration of her good and frank nature, for we watch over and care for her like our child. Well, now, this same child is still the man of the house for courage and resolution. Her sister Ama, who can carry her, sleeping, in her arms, dred followers, of threatening London with the ven like a feather, is very timid, and does nothing geance of the Irish quarter behind Great Ormond swithout consulting her."

The little cloth was laid with extreme neatness. Madame Blanchemain placed George facing the window. The sun was some ways up, only it is a rumour they like. No information is and from the window one could overlook the sufficient to deter them, if only it is at variance pasture, and, through gaps in the foliage, the vast horizon and the blue mountains could be

George, although bimself so well informed, did not dislike the company of simple and illiterate persons, when he found them easy and obliging. for he considered the qualities of the heart far the reace and good order of certain Irish counties. above the conventionalities which regulate the To argue that Feanianism was not dangerous befactitions relations of society. It was, therefore, with gratitude that he enjoyed this impoverised hospitality, and the charming view offered him through the window, which was halfopen, and bordered with roses whose inquisitive heads were bent even into the hall. And then, who knows if he was not already beginning his part as an observer, and if he did not hope to draw from so easy a fountain head something concerning the past life of his proteges !

· How do you find those eggs? I hope they China's. They lay in all seasons. I will take artillery.

branches, and its great rose-trees, which have you to see my poultry yard, at the end of my

After the so much extolled coffee had been served, with a jug of excellent cream, George silent and sure to join itself to the golden vein; brought back the conversation upon the young

'You knew their mother,' said he.

'Yes, I'knew her well,' responded Madame Blanchemain, 'and, as I was her best friend, they wished to live with me, because we could frequently speak of her.'

· Madame Duval, lest a widow, had drawn from the business of her husband a sum which, with her work, would have been sufficient to raise ber children. She imprudently placed this sum in doubtful hands. She had indeed many cares and anxieties, not for herself, but for her daughters. Sickness came, and then confirmed ill-health, and then misfortune .- I cannot, as you can easily see, go on to the end of this history. Jeanne was sixteen years old, Anna nineteen .-She recommended them to my care, but she could not give me any light, which I required, upon the state of her affairs. The poor children were quite out of heart for want of something to do. They had lost all at once. You have not, perhaps, noticed that white lock which crosses the black hair of Jeanne. It came in a single night. I would walk with these two pale and desolate creatures in the great paths of the forest. to tire their limbs, and to rest their poor minds; but not a word could I draw from them.

' Finally religion, the love of work, and the desire of responding to the wishes of their mother, caused them to take a little courage, and I was always expecting for them the interference of Providence, in whom I have complete faith, when God sent you; fer, as true as that is a Cochin China egg, you are an honest and worthy young man, Monsieur George. I am a good judge of countenances, and I, who am responsiole for them to their mother in heaven, I will heartily receive you, as she would herself do, if she were still here to protect them. But these are getting ready for you? I have seen them bring some magnificent flowers; they are obliged to work hard, overhead. Above all, say nothing of what I have told you; their grief is so sacred, that they do not allow everybody to speak of it, and they have pride about their misfortune. You will not be gone long, and you will stop to see me as you come down; meanwhile 1 will remove my little cloth, and put everything in order, for I can put off nothing. Every one to bis little work.'

George thanked her, and, with some fear, ascended the staircase which led to the little second-story apartment. He unocked timidly, opened the door, and, in a chamber well turnished with pictures, he found himself in the presence of Jeanne, who was seated before a table loaded with flowers.

She arose, very pale, leaning upon the back of her chair.

' Already!' said she, in an altered voice. ' Mademoiselle,' said George, 'that word is very natural on your part, and is perfectly allowable. The painful impression which it produces on me need not stop you. You recall me by that single word to my duty. I thought that I was allowed to come and see your labors; but I ought to have waited your orders, or, at least, to have asked your permission. You will pardon me.'

And, bowing with a sorrowful look, he retired.

(To be Continued.)

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Speciator, perhaps the most thoughtful of all journals addressed to the educated classes, has published two articles on Fenianism, remark ble for the a service is to give them work, for here it is not large, liberal, and generous views which they express. In its second artic e the Spectator combats the notion that the conspiracy is contemptible because its leaders are such mean people. 'Unfortu-nately,' says our contemporary, 'it is this very circomstance, and this alone, which, in the eyes of politicians, will redeem the organisation from contempt, for it imparts to it the element which statesmen most heartily fear-something which makes all received methods of calculation inapplicable. When an insurrection is headed by men of education, or standing, or wealth, statesmen have some basis for calculation. They can reason, or argue, or concede, ments and artillery. With such men in front a province can be kept quiet in the last resort by an exunderstand even a force they do not see, and unless driven mad by oppression, will not stir till they have some reasonable chance of success - will act in a greater or less degree from the same mitives as statesmen do, and which statesmen, therefore, can in some degree anticipate. But no man can an icipate, even in thought, the course which men like these Fenian leaders would adopt. They are capable of rebelling in a county in which they have not a hunstreet, of trying to seize Cork and deleat its garrison with a squad of half-drilled peasants, of burling their followers barehanded on to men armed with Enfield rifles Aug rumour is enough to deceive them if with their pre-conceived convictions. The Fenians had no leaders capable of perceiving that the advent of 200,000 Americans was an impossibility-of recognising the necessity of organisation-of doubting rubbishy stories about military disaffection - of, in short, understanding the facts with which they were about to deal. And, therefore, the Fenians were formidable, not, indeed, to the empire, but to cause no one of education, or position, or military skill was connected with it, is simply to argue that a madman is not dangerous because he has no sense. The Speciator then proceeds to consider the remedy for the evil, and believes there is none, except, perhaps, time and education. It is the peasant's ideal which needs changing, and laws can never affect an ideal. It is the nobler part of the Irish cottier which is in fault-his imagination, which is diseased; his power of self-sacrifice, which is dangerous; his unselfish pursuit of an Utopia for his country, which compels Governments to employ force, and it is very difficult to legislate virtues out.

FERIAMISM. -Of the sim and origin of this infamous conspiracy there can be no doubt. It was concoced in America, for the dismemberment of the empire by illegal and Violent means, and for the erection of an Irish Republic, based upon the same infidel principles that animated the vitest actors in the first French Revolution. "To the lamp-posts with the Bishops" shouted Marat, Henriot, and Danon. "Down with the Priests," exclaim Messrs. Mooney, O'Keeffe, and the other American and Americanised founders of Fenianism. One hotheaded fanatic has indeed laid himself open to the charge of recommending the wholesale assassination of the nobility, Clergy, and gentry of Ireland, in order to completely clear the ground for the foundation of his darling Republic. But we do not believe that nis darling Republic. even he seriously 'contemplated the wickedness he he professed. The Feature are dangerous menmany of them are bad men - but though capable of sanguinary actions, we do not believe that they are government does not intend to make this town a assassing. That they would plunge racklessly into military station. Whether the storage of those arms reat crimes in the pursuit of their object we have not the least doubt, but of seriously contemplating the assassination of those whose opposition they expected to encounter in the accomplishment of their design, we entirely acquit them. Like all revolutionists of their stamp and social grade in all ages and in all countries, they are naturally bostlie to those above them in the social scale, and would probably f clothed with power, send without compunction to the gallows those whom they consider their enemies, if they could not by less ruthless means pul! them down to their own level. In 1769 even the sansculottes of Paris had no notion of murdering the Royal Family and the Clergy. The thirst for indiscriminate slaughter grew upon them in course of time. -Their better educated, ambitious, and more sanguin-ary leaders told them that the nation could not establish its rights and its freedoms while the Royal Family, the Noblesse, and the Clergy were suffered to live, and that if these were not exterminated the reaction would come, and the people would be once more subjected to despotic rule. This perfidious and profligate teaching it was that fed the guillotine with hecatombs, and saturated the soil of France with the blood of Princes, and Prelates, and Priests, and Nobles, and the greatest, and purest, and best of her children. And so it would be in Ireland if the Fenian conspiracy had been suffered to gain one month's ascendancy; for of all the secret confederacies that freland ever produced, this is the only one that seems to have adopted the principles of Jack Cade, and to be animated by the spirit of Marat. she were still here to protect them. But these The men who headed the insurrections of 98, 1803 young ladies have come back; will you not go and 1818 were persons of elevated thoughts, noote up and see a few of the fine paintings which they uspirations, generous impulses, amiable feelings, and outrious purposes .- Werkly Register.

The most remarkable, because the rarest, feature of Fenjanism is the quiet and businesslike manner in which it has been organized and propagated. There has been, of course, a vast deal of noisy bravado on the part of its younger recruits, but the secret springs of its elaborate machinery have been worked by no unskilful hand. Within the last few weeks the intelligence communicated to the Government by the informers has been, verified in most essential respects. The very sort of men for whom the police were on the look out have duly made their pearance by the American Steamers. They seldom bring with them any papers which are worth seizing, they commit no overt sois of tresson, and they successfully disguise the bearing of soldiers with the air of inoffensive civilians. There they are, however, with no good account to give of themselves, ready for mischief as soon as they are winted. The same generalabip is shown in the distribution of arms. No large depots have been discovered, but here, there, and everywhere five or six muskets, or a small consignment of pikes keep arriving from Dublin, Cork, or Liverpool. All these and similar tokens of complicity with the plot in unexpected quarters naturally excite and partly justify the feeling of alarm which still prevails among the gentry. alarm may be more or less reasonable, but it is a fact in itself, and a fact which may continue to bear evil fruit when the very name of Fenianism is almost forgotten . - Times.

WHO ENCHURAGED THE FENIANS. - About two years ago the Irish People was started as the avowed organ of the Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, and so far from being interfered with in any shape by the authorities, it actually seems to be the protege and pet of the Castle and its friends. The government papers, in their leading urticles, and Protestant clergymen in public speeches, praised the Fenians as honest fellows, and the 'bonest fellows,' were atteachings counived at by the government, and the paper in which they appeared, favorite with logalists! The explanation is simple. Much as the government dreads rebellion in Ireland, it hates the Catholic Church still more, and the Irish People was publishing articles and letters about 'priests and politics' calculated to divide the clergy and the people, and therefore weaken the power of the Church. But the Castle and its friends made a grievous mistake, which might have been faral, for suddenly the authorities became aware to their great consterna tion, that the country was covered over as with a net work by secret societies of a treasonable nature. It is daugerous to play with edged tools .- Waterford Citizen.

A Special Commission. -We believe we are correct in stating that a special commission for the city of Dublin, intermediate between the October and December commissions, will be held for the trial of the prisoners charged with Pecianism. It is not unlikely that at this commission all the prisoners at present in custody charged with the more serious class of offence throughout Ireland will be put upon trial, the law enabling the crown to try parties charged with conspiracy in any vanue in which an overtact of co-conspirators has been committed. -Evening Mail.

The Athlone Independent States that the head quarters, with band and drums, of the 5th Fusiliers marched into this garrison on Thursday and occupied the infantry barracks. This regiment was stationed here in 1841. The detachment of the 3rd Bull's, in charge of the barracks for some weeks past, have joined the regiment at the Corragh. A sabaltern and escort of the 5th Regiment left Athlone barracks on Friday for Gastlebar, to convey the arms of the local corps of pensioners to this garrison. Captain Brown's Buttery of the Sth Brigade, Royal Artillery, has arrived here from the Curragh Camp, and will remain during the winter. The Sligo Champion says that on Friday afternoon a detach. ment of the 5th Regiment of Foot arrived in town by the 2.30 train from Dublin. They marched from the railway terminus along Wine Street, Kaox's Street, Ratcliffe Street, Castle Street, and Gaol Street, to the constabulary barracks. The Nenugh Guardian reports that the following letter has been received by Sir William Osborne, Bart, in reference to an application made to have troops stationed in Ne-nagh: - Dublia Castle, October 2ad, 1865. Sir-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of four letter of lat instant, and its accompanying resolution of the magistrates presiding at Nenagh Petty Sessions, on the 29th ult. The Lord Lieutenant cannot promise to obtain at present any troops for Nanagh, but no extion shall be spared to secure the peace and safety of the district. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Robert Peel. Sir William Osborne, Bart.

Five young men, charged with being members of the Fenian association, were arrested in Killerney, on Monday, Sept 25th. Other arrests, on a large scale, are supposed to follow soon. Two of the parties in custody were employed as attorney's clerks, one being clerk to the Crown prosecutor for the How do you find those eggs? I hope they The strength the Cork garrison consists of about county of Kerry, and another, up to the time of his were cooked in proper time. They are Cochin 2,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and two batteries of arrest, employed as clerk in the Killarney post-office. - Kerry paper,

REMOVAL OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION. - On Friday we had a visit from a party of the 1st Royals, who came hither from Buttevant to remove from the bar racks of Tralee certain arms and ammunition, stored there for the annual assemblage for drill. The party consisted of 34 men with two officers, who reached Trales by the 125 train, and proceed at one: to the barracks at Ballymullen, took up the arms and ammunition in store there, which they escorted to the railway station, taking their departure by the 3 30 train for Buttevant, their headquarters. We understand the memorial of the magistrates, making application to the Lord Lieuten ant for troops, to be stationed here, referred to the storage of these arms of the pensioners and the am munition as unprotected, and as furnishing one among other grounds for the stationing of a military party in Trales. Their removal, therefore, may be taken as another proof, if any were necessary, that and ammunition here gave any grave cause for alarm the magistrates best know; our own opinion is they did not, for we cannot see any grounds for supposing that a revolutionary, or even insurrectionary feeling exists among us. - Tralee Chronicle.

FENIAN FOLLY .- The folly of the Fenians could not have been better displayed than in the change which they have meditated in the government of this country. What they proposed to establish in the place of English rule was a Republic. Now if they had studied either ancient or modern history, they might have easily arrived at the conclusion that the worst form of government for the Celtic race is that of a Republic. In France Republics have been tried, but they were overthrown, and a monarchy or an empire established in their place .-The people there would not tolerate anything so tame, and they always cast Republics aside and betook themselves to admiring and building up governments of a more gaudy and dazzling description. Spain, Portugal, Scotland, and the different states of modern Italy have similar feelings, and have never shown their love of a Republican form of government. Like the French, they could not tolerate the plain and sober ways of such institutions, and they preferred the showy trappings of Kings or Empe-

But if the continental Celts are in love with the grand and beautiful, Ireland is before them in her admiration of what delights the eve and dazzles the imagination by its splendour. A Republic would not satisfy them at all, and if one were established mongst them, they would begin to plot against it in six months, and labor to upset it, and plant a monarchy on its ruins. They would take the Dake of Leinster, one of the O'Connells or O'Briens-some one of the old stock-and place him on the Irish throne, and permit them to think for them, plan for them, and use his best efforts to guard their independence, and provide for their happiness.

The first blunder, then, of the Fenians was to think of establishing a Republic in Ireland, because no such institution will ever thrive on Irish soil .-Their second blunder was, to expose themselves to the observation of informers, and leave their liberty at the mercy of such wretched characters as Nagle, Petit, and others. Might they not have easily known that men who took money from them to plot against the English government, would take money from that government to deceive the Feniaus.

But let us suppose that all things went well with them, and that they had collected an army of 100,000 Irishmen, what would they do with them, if they had no one to lead them on. And if they had a good general, where would they provide food for such an army? And suppose they had everything they required, and that they came to close quarters with the British and were beaten, how many of them would the general have the next morning. They would scamper off in all directions, and would become hunted outlaws sooner than risk life or limb for Irish independence. This, at all events, is what bappened in 1798, and who will guarantee that

it will not occur again. The Irish have lought as well as any other people on their own soil. The English were beaten and conquered in their own country by every invader. The French were also overthrown, and lowered their flag in their native land. But none of them is more timid in his native fields than the frishman. He has enemies on every side of him and he does not know who is to be trusted. So to bring his great qualities as a soldier into full play, you mus; place a Scotchman, an Englishman or a Yankee by his side in the battle field, and then when the hour comes, rely upon it that he will surpass all his comrades in lowed full swing. Why was this? Treasonable deeds of valor. It was the Irish who carried the dag of England, wherever it has been victorious for the last 100 years, and until the Irish enlisted in her army she was not looked upon as a military power.

Looking at the entire question of the Fenian move ment, we cannot pronounce it anything less than a great piece of folly. We believe all concerned are putriotic frishmen; but they acted most unwisely in imagining that they could expel the English power from their country with the aid of a mob of undisciplined people. There were great men in 1798, and they utterly failed in their project, and brought ruin on their country. There were great men at the head of the war party in 1848, and they were unable to collect 1000 persons to fight for Ireland's independence. And surely when men like them were unable to defeat the English, the pigmies of to day need not attempt such a task, and Eugland at peace with the world.

Smith O'Brien, Gavan Duffy, John Martin and John Mitchell have warned the Irish people that they must not go to war if they intend to secure their Let us add our testimony to theirs, and tell our countrymen that we are a divided people, and that our best course is to follow the advice of O'Connell and Grattan, and other great Irishmen. The latter won an Independent Parliament for Ireland without striking a plow, and the other achieved Catholic Emancipation. If we follow in their footsteps we shall succeed equally well, and by our united moral force we shall compet the English senate to yield us tenant right and to abolish the Church Establishment. There is no necessity to risk life or limb. We have only to be true to each other, and without a blow or an angry word we shall blot out the wrongs of our country, and protect and shield her from all the assaults of her enemies . - Dundalk Democrat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INFORMER. - The Post describes the informer Nagle as follows:-Pierce Nagle the informer against the Fenian prisoners, is about thirty live years of age; he is of dark complexion, face long and oval; wears his whiskers under his chin in American foshion; he has large grey rolling eyes. When he entered the court in face of his former companions (the prisoners), he trembled and looked like a man standing on the gallows trap; he was ununimously pronounced a forbidden looking man on entering the court; he answered the questions in an undertone, and at intervals threw side glances at the prisoners, who sat in front of the bench.

An evening paper of Tuesday says: - Pierce Nagle appeared again before the court on yesterday to swear to additional informations, and on this occasion, from his more composed manner, gave better opportunity for observation; his hair is not a positive black, but more of what is popularly understood as a dark brown which lies on his narrow, long head as evenly as if it were a wig ; his forebead, at a distance, deceives as to its natural construction, as, on a close examination it is discovered to be narrow in its proportions, running off most abruptly at the temples, until it meets the large projection at the back of the ears, within the radius of the animal region, here the character of the man, to judge by phrenological rules, is strikingly demonstrated; from comparatively high an ond; but when the end does come we trust we and flushed cheeks the sunken jaws descend into a shall enter on a new era in our history, when soldierpoint at the chin; his lips are thick, the lower lip especially, which apparently from its size hangs and be among the things that were .- Saunders's Newsexhibits more of the inner lining than looks pleasing, Letter.

his eyes have a cast to the right side; the right eye being apparently more strained in that direction than the left one; and over each eyn there seems a white seum that makes it difficult to pronounce them grey or a clouded blue; his eyes protrude very much, either naturally or perhaps from a defect of vision; at present he wears his whiskers ' all round,' with an Ame rican figish at the chiq.

Saunders says Nagle looked exceedingly pale and nervous, keeping his eyes fixed on the ground, and only raising them when called upon identification. He is a man about thirty four years of age, about the middle height, features dark, and, though somewhat heavy, yet not unprepussessing.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times, speaking of the informer, says : - He is rather over the middle height, and wore a black cloth coat, trousers, and vest, and black silk necktie. He has a thick face, which, though somewhat stupid in its aspect, would be rather good-looking than otherwise but for a squint. While his informations were being read, he sat with his head slightly stooped, his face being flushed and betraying considerable emption, his eyes

frequently turned furtively towards the prisoners. It would be difficult to discover whether the Americo-frish conspiracy, t rmed Fenlanism, as it at present appears to exist in this country, is viewed by the well-disposed in Ireland with more of pity, of contempt, or of such a feeling as would give rise to exuberant risibility. Perhaps the most general is a combination of all three, which it would not be easy to define; but of one thing we are certain, and that is that its warlike members have not excited anything approaching to tear anywhere, either by their numbers or social position. Notwithstanding the awful denunciations borne from time to time across the Atlantic during the last couple of years against 'Saxon rule' and oppression, and what not else-grievances too numerous to enumerate - backed up as they were and further ventilated by the Irish People -a very grievous misnomer-the good citizens of Dublin, and the people of Ireland generally, are pursuing their ordinary avocations as peacefully and unconcernedly almost as indifferently, as if this fire-enting, filibustering, avenging, wrong righting, tremendous association never had any existence. The operations of the body are being centralized to an extent its members did not reckon upon. A number of its ' head centres' now hold their solitary meetings - we admit the expression involves a paradox - not in coffinconstructing Cook-street, but secure from present danger within the walls of an ominous-looking build. ing on the South Circular-road, above the portals of which is written the emphatic and excellent warning - 'Cease to do evil; learn to do well.' The differ ence, however, is -and that makes all the difference to them in the world - the keys are in the hands of a few of Her Mojesty's servants, and the liberty-loving Fenians are deprived of that sweetest of all gifts, freedom. That the movement had arrived at a point when it was most desirable to put a stay on its progress is universally admitted. It would have been fully to have allowed the craze to proceed further. Madmen are only fit for lunatic asylum, and there they ought to go at as early a period as they can be proved to be duly qualified as inmates. If premovitory symptoms of insanity were always treated in time, as they ought to be, there would be more mad people in county and other asylums, and less criminals in the Broadmoor Penitentiary than at present, besides a large reduction in the number of their victims. The Fenians had exhibited sufficient signs of treason madness to warrant at least the administration of a gentle warning, to be followed by an application of strait jacket if found necessary, and even something more severe.? The Executive was evidently of this mind, and baving made discoveries sufficient to warrant a decisive course of action, fell foul of the Irish People, and carried off all connected with it—the staff to prison, the material (including the very pen with which the warlike effusions were indited, and the inkstand from which the liquid fire was drawn) to an obscure corner in Dulin Castle. On the documents so obtained. Mr. Stronge, the chief magistrate, has an excellent opportunity of exercising that most praiseworthy and careful diligence and wise discrimination with which his administration of the law in the Capel street Police court has been always distinguished. No doubt, he will give all parties fair play in every respect; but his wish to do so will by no means diminish the extent of his task, the evidence, both oral and documentary being of the most voluminous kind. Cork Manches ter, and Sheffield have had visitations also from the police, and there must be now over 50 prisoners in gaol on charges connected with Fenian revolutionary erhaps the greatest and most beneficial result of the swoop was the expose there was made of the social status of the Irish Secessionists If there was not the fact that the seat and root of the organization was at the other of the Atlautic, and that there was numbered in its ranks a very large body of men, for the most part ex warriors of the North and South, we might well afford to treat the whole affair with indifference or contempt; but in this case it is impossible to do so. Be the malcontents in Ireland few or many, moneyed or penniless, respectable or disreputable, it was time something were done to put an end to movements having for their object the disruption of this empire, whether they originate with would be filibusterers, free lances, or among any class of the community at home. The present organization may be numerous, but its elements are of the most contemptible kind. We have the list of Dublin prisoners before us, and are disgusted to think that so many - if there be manyof our countrymen could be misled by these unknown adventurers. We have the editor of the Irish People who has already pleaded 'guilty' to an indictment as a Phennixite, and can be sentenced without a trial; then there is a silversmith, a bookkeeper, - the coming ' Chancellor of the Exchequer' for the Feelans .a shopkeeper of Leixlin, a commercial clerk, several of the compositors and other employes of the Irish People, a law clerk, a merchant tailor - the only one who has any claim of respectability - a member of the Fire Brigade, an ex-policeman, and an ex soldier of the Pope's Brigade; a traveller, a Yankee captain, a few bricklayers, clerks, tailors, and one coffinmaker. Then of the latest arrests, there were a railway porter (a Bullingarry warrior, who did not storm the widow M Cormick's cabbage garden), a draper's assistant in the shawl de artment of Sir John Arnott's establishment, a blacksmith (or pikemaker), and an engraver. Several of these were in possession of treasonable documents, arms and uniforms. The gentlem on who sold shawls was particularly bellicose it would appear, from the contents of his box, he having a revolver, officer's uniform, cap, and awordbelt, ready to don at the appointed signal. A cou-ple of soldiers in Oork barracks, eight or nine shopmen and cierks, and a couple of delegates coming from America with letters of introduction, comprise the whole catalogue. The police have flown at the highest game, and if from among them all we select the best and even ex uno disce omnes, the whole thing resolves itself into a most contemptible piece of business. We must not omit the Cork informer, Colonel Warner, who after filling the rank of full Fenian private, passed from grade to grade until he graduated and received his commission as colonel-a rank he held when compelled to enter the workhouse, and live upon another sort of ' union' than the United States. It is cruelty to the parties themselves to allow this to proceed further, and we trust the authorities will not relax their efforts until the hair brained Brotherhood have been taught a lesson that will give us

years of peace, and an opportunity of unintercuptedly

pressing forward in the march of material prosperity

which appears to be opening upon us. There may

possibly be a little trouble-we don't anticipate any,

or, at all events, much - before the whole affic is at

playing by moonlight and treason-mongering shall