

A riot and faction fight occurred in Ballyjamesduff, County Cavan, on the 1st day of the month, in which a man named Matthew Donohoe had his head so badly fractured that his life is considered in the greatest danger.

One of the most cold-blooded murders that ever was perpetrated in this country for a long time was enacted on Saturday evening last, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, near the station of Cloonahue, on the Midland Great Western Railway.

An Address to the people of Meath was proposed and adopted by acclamation, on November 29, at an adjourned meeting of the Tenant-Right Society of Meath, held at Navan, and presided over by the Very Rev. John Nicolls, P.P. and V.F., which said Society was established at a meeting of the Priests of Meath, held at Navan on November 6, and presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Coadjutor Bishop of Meath.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER IN LOUTH.—I am enabled to furnish further particulars of the supposed murder of a bride, near the town of Louth, in reference to which a paragraph appeared in the Express of Friday last.

The first witness examined was John Murphy, the bride's uncle, who deposed that her maiden name was Mary Martin, daughter of a respectable farmer residing in Chancery, and that the young woman had never known Gorman until a week previous to the marriage, which took place on Saturday last.

The following verdict was then returned:—'We find that the deceased, Mary Gorman, committed suicide by drowning herself in a stream of water near her own house, at Lower Rath, in the parish of Louth, on the evening of the 27th of November, while labouring under temporary insanity.'—Cor. of Express.

A FORGED MARRIAGE AND ITS RESULTS.—Intense excitement has been occasioned in the county Down by a tragical incident which occurred at a place called Lower Rath, in that county, a few days ago. On Tuesday last a young farmer named Patrick Gorman, who tills about six acres of ground at Lower Rath, was arrested on a charge of having murdered his wife, to whom he had only been married on the previous Saturday.

being shown the corpse of his wife, Gorman displayed the same callousness which had marked his conduct all through. An inquest was held next day, and would, probably, have resulted in Gorman's commitment but for the arrival of a strolling beggar-woman, whose evidence completely altered the aspect of the case.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE.—A sad case of bigotry and intolerance has occurred in this city during the present week, which we think should not pass unnoticed. Happily such events are rare in this city, the people generally entertaining better feelings, and having more respect for each other's religious opinions.

FAST AND LOOSE.—The Morning Herald has a leader on the case of Thomas Statham, the Liverpool clerk, who recently absconded with £2,500 of his employer's money. Statham had fair prospects, but, like many other silly fellows, he was a little fast.

The London Times believes in the peaceful designs of the American people.

SEARCHING A VESSEL AT TROON.—On Thursday the police at Troon received a telegram from the police authorities in Belfast ordering them to search the steamer Black Diamond, as they considered that Stephens was concealed on board, and intended to leave Scotland for America in a vessel which was on the point of sailing for the States.

GOOD ADVIS.—The concluding sentence of an article in the Pall Mall Gazette says:—'By your own principles it may be said, oppression morally justifies rebellion: when you had rebellion or a tendency to rebel existing, there may be some moral justification for it. This, if it existed, would be a great evil for you, even if it did not destroy your right to put down the rebellion.'

WHAT AMERICA IS ASKED TO DO.—The London Herald directs attention to the possibility of a Fenian raid into Canada, and calls upon President Johnson—if he wishes to keep at peace—to restrain the operations of the rebels:—'The Federal government has hardly acted a wise or dignified part in regard to the Fenian agitation. It is unworthy of a Power which pretends to respect public law, and which desires to maintain peace, to allow a conspiracy to be carried on within its jurisdiction for the invasion of the dominions of a neighbour.

Governor Eyre had been suspended from his functions in Jamaica, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. A draft commission for the above appointment is published.

The London Gazette recites that great dissatisfaction to have prevailed in Jamaica; that grievous disturbances had broken out; and that excessive and unlawful severity had been used in their suppression; and whereas it being urgent that full and impartial inquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and circumstances of said disturbances, and measures adopted for their suppression.

The powers now vested in Governor Eyre are revoked, on the ground that it may be advisable that he should be present during the inquiry, but for the sufficiency of said inquiry the powers of the Governor should be vested in some other person, and Sir H. Storks accordingly temporarily appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The Morning Post thinks that the suspension of Governor Eyre will have a bad effect on the negroes, and will be regarded by them as a penal measure.

Public meetings continue to be held in various places upon the Jamaica question, but the action of the Government rendered them of little importance.

Sir Henry Storks, Sir Edmund Head, and Mr. Chas. Livingston, are understood to be the Commission of Inquiry for Jamaica.

We very much regret to say that the cattle plague is not only spreading, but becoming more malignant as it spreads. Its ravages are extending everywhere, and the accounts from Buckinghamshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Suffolk, Ely, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, and Norfolk, are most deplorable.

The Devises Gazette reports large donations to religious purposes by Mr. Charles Goddard Dewell, who became a convert to the Catholic Faith while serving with a regiment in India, in which he held a commission under a Catholic major. First of all he gave something like £2,800 for the establishment of the Catholic Mission in the town.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON'S ACTION AGAINST THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW.'—In this case, in which the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, residing in Edinburgh, is pursuer, and Mr. Alexander James Baresford Baresford-Hope, of Bedbugger-park, in the county of Kent, and Mr. John Douglas Cooke, of the Albany, in the county of Middlesex, and both residing in or near London, or elsewhere, furth of Scotland, are defenders, the following issue was on Monday submitted to a jury:—

It being admitted that the defendants are proprietors and publishers of the Saturday Review, and that in that paper, on the 30th of July, 1864, an article was published by them entitled, 'The Yelverton Case,' and expressed in the terms contained in the schedule annexed:—

'Whether the whole, or any part of the said article, is of and concerning the pursuer, and falsely and calumniously represents the pursuer as being a disreputable and immodest person—to the loss, injury, and damage of the pursuer?'

Damages were laid at £3,000. Lord Jerviswood presided.

Mr. Campbell Smith opened for the pursuer, and the only witness called was the pursuer herself, who deposed that she claimed to be the legal wife of Major Yelverton, and had appealed to the House of Lords to put him to his oath, feeling certain he could not refuse on oath to acknowledge her as his wife.

The Solicitor-General did not cross-examine. Mr. Shand opened for the defender, but called no witnesses, the documentary evidence in the marriage case being mainly relied on both sides.

ments in the article were false and slanderous. The Solicitor-General followed for the defenders, and pointed out that the writer had been at least impartial, having administered to both parties that justice which the interests of society required.

On Wednesday Lord Jerviswood charged the jury, who afterwards retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of three hours, being equally divided, they were 'reinclosed,' to enable them, if possible, to agree upon a verdict by a majority, which would have been received by the Court, this being a civil action.

The jury, after a total absence of three hours, returned into court, and delivered a verdict for the defendants by six to six.

The verdict was received with hisses by a crowded auditory.

ECCLIASTICAL VESTMENTS.—The Rev Cyril Wood, a Protestant Clergyman in Yorkshire, and brother-in-law of Sir R. Palmer sends to the Eastern Morning News the following opinion of the Attorney-General concerning the use of the stole:—'It is Sir R. Palmer's opinion that the use of the stole, although it may not be expressly enjoined in Edward VI.'s first Prayer-book, is yet perfectly legal; and that, therefore, the use of it is at least optional, if not in strictness necessary. N.B.—The above applies to black stoles only, not to coloured ones.—(Signed) Roundell Palmer. Atwick, Oct. 6, 1865.—Post.

Seventy-five years ago my father was a man of fifty years old, without a sign of age upon him.—Twenty-three years before he had lost an old friend whose life was a history. She had died at Sherburn, in Oxfordshire, at the age of 109, and old Mrs. Mary Wiggin had talked to him of what she well remembered, the terrible plague in 1665.

Less than one hundred years ago, mass was made, as far as could be, impossible by law. I take up an old magazine, and glancing down a list of events, read:—

January 7, 1767. Another Popish Mass-house was discovered in Holy-lane, near Seven Dials. January 7. A private mass-house at the back part of a house near Saltpetre Bank, was suppressed, and another in Kent-street. John Baptist Malony, a popish priest, was taken up for exercising his functions in Kent street, several Sundays, contrary to law. He is bound over in £400 penalty to appear at Kingston assizes.'

Again.—'A private mass-house in the park, Southwark, where four young couples were assembled to be married, was visited by peace officers, on which the parties got off, and the apartment was padlocked up. The priest was dressed as an officer.'

Again.—'July 17. By an account taken this week, it appears that there are ten thousand papists, poor, miserable people, living in the parishes of St. Giles.—A number of popish priests lurk in this part of the town.'

We need not wish them glory and honor—they have reaped it long ago. On All Saints my thoughts go back to them.

UNITED STATES.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—The annexed address to the members of the Fenian Brotherhood is from the distinguished Irish America officer who was unanimously selected for the post of Secretary of War at the Philadelphia Congress. The address was designed for circulation amongst the Brotherhood exclusively; but, by some means, the New York World obtained and published a copy of it; and from that paper we republish, the copy given being (except as to the signature) a full and correct one:—

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

New York, December 18, 1865.

Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Gentlemen:—The recent action of the Senate, in the impeachment and removal from office of Colonel John O'Mahony, late President of the Fenian Brotherhood, renders a few words necessary from me as Secretary of War.

Convinced that the vast resources of the Fenian Brotherhood, if properly directed and controlled, were capable of achieving the objects of its institution, to aid and further its designs to the best of my ability; but from the moment of my assumption of the duties of my office I discovered that, so far from being able to count upon the co-operation of the then President, I would encounter nothing but opposition to every project which tended to the furtherance of my plan for the active and steady preparation for war.

The idea of sending brave men to be sacrificed separately in an insurrection for which no definite plan had been adopted, was not only ridiculous and absurd, but positively criminal; but when other movements were proposed by me, perfectly feasible, although perhaps not in accordance with Colonel O'Mahony's ideas, I met with objections and obstacles.

My experience of eighteen years as an officer of the Army of the United States had taught me to suppose that deeds, not words, were wanted, that the freedom of my country would be conquered by muskets in the hands of her sons rather than by loud sounding harangues and wild denunciations of British tyranny. I found in the Fenian Brotherhood some ninety muskets, a few rusty swords, and a half-dozen cartridge boxes.

Whether the whole, or any part of the said article, is of and concerning the pursuer, and falsely and calumniously represents the pursuer as being a disreputable and immodest person—to the loss, injury, and damage of the pursuer? Damages were laid at £3,000. Lord Jerviswood presided.

The intervention of the Senate was necessary, and came not one day too soon. Instructed by you with the guardian ship of your interests, they demanded an account of the monies which you had enthusiastically contributed from hard-earned savings; but Mr. O'Mahony refused an examination, and instead of coming forward boldly to justify his course by an exhibition of his records, denied the legality of the Senate, and violated the Constitution which he had sworn to support, declaring that he alone would hold the money and the power, and would be independent of all control.

be advanced. The time for action has arrived. Our captive brothers at home demand to be saved or lost. The want of union, or a blind devotion to some one man, has often before been the ruin of our best laid schemes. Discard, then, all party feeling, and the idle, useless bickering of faction and prejudice.—Work together, and through your efforts your country will soon conquer for herself her place among nations.'

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Daily News gives the annexed extract from one of the letters of James Stephens to Loby. In it James Stephens speaks thus to his colleague of John O'Mahony:—'He is our standing drag-chain and stumbling block. The worst of it is that, for some time at least, there is no remedy.'

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF THE FENIANS.—The New York World gives the following important information relative to the preparations made for the Fenians for war on Great Britain and Canada:—

In the early days of the Irish Republic in New York City, before the system of government had been thoroughly developed the headquarters of the O'Mahony were located in the modest and unpretending edifice, No. 22 Duane street, the building afterwards to become so celebrated in the history of the nineteenth century.—The headquarters of the Fenians were on the fourth floor, and the business was done by a clerical force of three men. The apartments presented rather a dull and gloomy looking appearance during the daytime, and the windows fronting on Duane street were closed, sealed fast, making them impervious to British gold or British spies.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE O'MAHONY.

About this time it was deemed expedient by the O'Mahony, to make a show for the large amount of subscriptions sent from day to day through the mail of the United States to the Treasurer of the Brotherhood. Accordingly fifty old rusty muskets were purchased at the rate of \$2.50 a piece, and conveyed with an air of great mystery, to the Fenian headquarters in Duane street. They were placed in racks in the back room attached to the department where financial business was transacted, and two athletic Celts were placed in charge of the terrible implements of warfare. Two suspicious looking pine boxes, about twelve feet in length and about four feet in depth by three in width, were also purchased and left open with the lids on the floor, in order to catch the eye of the observant.

GENERAL EWENEY'S REPORT.

Since the disorganization caused by the action of the O'Mahony, considerable inquiry has been made by the military members of the Brotherhood to know in reality what arms, ammunition, and implements were in the hands of the O'Mahony for the purpose of striking a blow against the common enemy. The Secretary of War ordered his Inspector General, Tavis, a graduate of the class of 1849 at West Point, and a licentiate descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who has seen service in the Turkish army, and is a thorough and uncompromising Fenian, to call on the O'Mahony for the purpose of reporting to the Brotherhood the actual number of arms, and the amount of ammunition and implements on hand for a military movement against the Saxon.

After seven years of incessant agitation the following figures show the strength of

THE O'MAHONY ARMAMENT.

Old rusty muskets unfit for use..... 94
Worn out cavalry sabres, (would not cut batter if heated)..... 12
Powder, of the grade which street boys use on the Fourth of July (pounds)..... 11
Percussion caps damaged..... 355

The chiefs of the Brotherhood who mean fight, and know their strength, were rather taken aback at this outrageous exhibit of impenitence after the subscription of so many millions of dollars to the cause; and now that a circular embodying the foregoing exhibit has been sent to every Circle in the United States, it will doubtless create a great revulsion against the late administration.

New York, Dec. 23.—The Times' Richmond correspondent says notwithstanding the distressed condition of this section financially there is a generally expressed wish that our Government should become embraced in a foreign war. This wish finds its origin with a certain class in the heartless longing for an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace now attached to them on account of the rebellion. There are men here who hold high offices in the Confederate army who would willingly enlist as privates under the Old Flag in case of a war with France or England.

In New York this year there have been 1783 sudden or violent deaths reported to the Coroner, including 62 murders.