## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. — JANUARY 5, 1866

duff, County Cavan, on the fair day of the dun, in which a man named Matthew Donohue conduct all through. An inquest was held next day, had his head so badly fractured that his life is considered in the greatest danger. The combatants on the occasion were a set of Ribbonmer, and a faction called ; Billies,' so called in contradistinction to the Ribbonmen, with whom, it appears, they cannot be induced to fraternise. The police were very soon at the scene of riot, and arrested five men, who were ger, and he said there was not. She looked very brought before Oaptain Oumming, J. P., and remanded by that gentleman until the next petty sessions of Ballyjamesduff.

One of the most cold-blooded murders that ever was perpetrated in this country for a long time was enacted on Saturday evening lust, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, near the station of Oloonahue, on the Midland Great Western Railway. It appears from statements of some of the railway officials or rather from the guard of the train in which the unfortunate occurrence took place, that a number of of violence on her. The jury, therefore, found persons took their seats in one of the third class car-"That she had committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity."-Globe. riages leaving the Mullingar station. The majority of them were bound for Sligo. When the train was about leaving the station, one of the third-class passengers, named Oonnor or U'Gonnor, told the guard that he had only to go to the station at Cloonabue, and that when the train reached that place he would thank him to give him notice, as the night was rather dark, and he might pass it. Accordingly the guard did so, and when the train reached the station abovenamed, he got out of his van and inquired for the passenger that desired him to do so. He was told by some of the passengers in the carriage that he left that carriage, and that he got out at Mullingar and went into another. The guard, on miking inquiries and a portion of the door broken. Thinking it munion for at least twelve years; she earned her might be some kind of accident that had happened he livelihood by washing, but unfortunately her health at the carriage door, observed the glass in the window took no further notice of it, but certainly he had every right to report the accident to the station muster at | pelled to have recourse to charity, her brother, a well Longford. Nothing further was heard of the missing man till Sunday morning, when he was discovered by unless she would renounce the faith she held. This one of the company's servants lying on the line near the bridge of Cloonahue, with his skull fractured in poverty rather than enjoy comparative comfort at several places and his body frightfully mutilated. Suspicion was at once attached to the men who were in the carriege with the deceased, and at once a constable was despatched to Sligo in search of the murderers, who appeared, from the description given of them, to be tobacco spinners, and to be drunk at the time they got into the train at Mullingar. A private soldier, named Brown, who was travelling in the same carriage with these drunken fellows, states that when they came to Multifaroham, not liking their conversation, he got out and went into another carriage, and on his leaving they appeared to be quite angry with him, and said they were as good as he was. He states that the train had not gone on far when he heard great noise in the carriage he had left, as if three or four were beating one man. He also states that the carriage he got into there was a woman in it and she was crying. It is believed they opened the carriage door, and the deceased, resisting them, they threw him out. Deceased was a shoemaker employed in Wilson's Hospital, and bore an excellent character. The whole affair will be investigated. - Cor of Saunder's News Letter

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 Pricets of Meath, held at Navan on November 6, and presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Coadjutor Bishop of meach (we confess that the very writing of the words of this long description is a sensible pleasure). The address is signed on behalf of the Society by-John Nicolls, P.P. V.G.; Thos. Lynch, P.P., V.F.; Michael Tormey, C.C., Secretaries.

SUPPORED 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. From the evidence given at the inquest, held before Joseph M. Callan, Esq., M.D., coroner, of which I subjoin an epitome, it would appear that the unfortunate woman committed suicide a few days after her marriage. The people of the district are still in a state of excitement. Patrick Gorman, the husband, who is a comfortable farmer, was present at the inquest, in custody of the police.

A riot and faction fight occurred in Ballyjames- being shown the corpse of his wife, Gorman displayed the same callousness which had marked his and would, probably, have resulted in Gorman's committal but for the "arrival of a strolling beggerwoman, whose evidence completely altered the aspect of the case. She deposed that on Monday she went to the deceased to ask for charity. Deceased asked the prisoner if there was anything for the beg angry and went away; the beggar woman went away also, and soon afterwards saw deceased walk by the drain where her body was found; the witness told her not to be lonely, but she received no

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIGOTBY 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. The facts are these :- A woman named Jane Sollitt, particulars of the inquest on whose body will be found in another part of our impression, had lived for many years in Powell's Yard, Goodramgate. She failed her about three years ago, and she was com. to do tradesman, refusing to afford her any assistance she would not do, preferring to exist in miserable the expense of her faith. She sought the aid of her Oatholic friends, and eventually, through the efforts of a Catholic guardian, she obtained the allowance of 3s. per week instead of being sent into the workhouse. Upon this allowance and the charity of Oatholics, she has lived for the last three years, receiving nothing from her brother except an occasional pittance in the shape of stale bread. The poor woman was found dead in bed on Sunday morning last having died from disease of the heart, and no sooner does her brother hear of her death than he at once proceeds to take possession of her body, locking it up and declaring that as he was now master, he would take care that no Catholic came there. He gave instructions for her funeral, but absolutely refused to allow the poor creature to be buried by the minister of the faith in which she believed and clung to, in spite of many and urgent temptations to renounce it. We don't at all envy this man's feelings ; we know nothing further of him nor what or whether he professes any creed or not, but of this we are certain, he has a great deal to learn before he can write himself a Ohristian. Had such a case occurred on the Continent with people of opposite creeds, doubtless the press of this country would have teemed with comments on the 'Intolerance of Rome,' 'More kidnapping by Papists ;' and such like sensational headings. Well, here we have the dead body of a poor Catholic virtually 'kidnapped,' and we shall be curious to see how our contemporaries refer to the matter, and whether they are as ready to denounce it in one case as they are in another. - Yorkshire Advertuser.

FAST ANE 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. He had a weakness for concert singers and ballet dancers of the frailer sort, and he was a particulalry devoted admirer of Miss Caroline Ellen Tate. Upon this fair damsel he lavished presents of money, jewellrey, and fine dresses. This could not be supported on £140 per anuum, and therefore Statham tried epeculation, and failing in that took to felony. On the 2nd of last month he received £2,500 in notes to pay in to his employer's bankers, and with this sum he absconded from Liverpool. His inamotata followed him a day or two afterwards, taking with her a wardrobe, purchased in all probability with some of The first witness examined was John Murphy, the the stolen property. With remarkable simplicity she of the weather that her maiden name was directed her luggage in her own name, and having with some text with an interval of the weather that the polatoe disease always spread bride's uncle, who deposed that her make make was different to the grade in her town having and having with greatest violence. A smart frost would coon Mary Martin, daughter of a respectable farmer residing at Chaincnrock, and that the young woman had | readily traced from the railway station to the Charing-cross Hotel, and thence through France and Italy to Lake Lugano. Young fellows of this sort, the Robsons and Stathams in posse, will do well to lay to heart the lesson the last few weeks of their compeer's life teaches. The riot and revelvy of last summer, the trip to Grasmere, the establishment in putation ruised, the friends disgraced, to make a fool's paradise and a harlot's holiday, culminated in that fatal step which young Statham took on the 2d of Nov., when he bolted with his employer's money. Exactly a month after the committal of his offence, he stood in the felon's dock of his native town, a miserable, degraded, self-convicted man; his name blasted, his character gone, his future irremediably damaged, his chance of success in high and honorable commerce blighted beyond redemption, and he did all this for the bought embraces of a woman who seems neither much better nor much worse than others of her order. We hold Statham up as an example, not because we have no pity for his fate, but because we would, if possible, save others from committing similar mistakes, and involving themselves in corresponding ruin.

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. We never interfere with the plots of Mazzini or Kossuth so long as their execution is to take place solely on Italian or Hungarian soil; but if either were to colalswer. Deceased was approaching the gullet at a lect a force of aliens in this country for the invasion rapid pace ; after having spuken to the deceased, the of Venetia or of Hungary we should speedily knock beggar walked on a few yards, but on looking back the scheme on the head. So we do not ask the Ameagain deceased had disappeared. She suspected no- ricans to prevent O'Mahony talking of an Irish rething, as she thought she might be loo ing for public, or sending money and instruction to his dupes ducks. The medical evidence showed that the poor in Dubin; but we must remind them that a raid girl died by drowning, and that there were no marks in Canada could hardly fail to have very serious consequences. To say nothing of the danger of an actual collision-nothing of the embarrassments which must arise from our demand for the extradition of the manauders-the permission of such outrages would clearly be a casus belli, and the exasperation which they would produce would render the main:enance of peace impossible. The United States cannot at one and the same time be the territory of a friendly Power and the home and harborage of an enemy.'

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 Gazelle recites that great disaffection is alleged to have prevailed in Jamaica; that griev. ious 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 Times says Sir H. Storks, who sails for Jamaica on Monday next, will immediately upon his arrival assume the whole Government of Jamaica, and Mr. Eyre will be in the position of a Governor on leave. He will be superseded, but not displaced by Sir H. Storks, who in fact does not cease to be Governor of Malta, and whose administration of Jamaica will be essentially provisional. Again and again Storko has been called on to solve some difficulty which was not of his own creation. A great part of his life has been spent in special service. To Governor Eyre himself, such an appointment is the least unfair or humiliating that could have been made, while it ought to be satisfactory even to his accusers.

The Morning Post thicks 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 Jamsica question, but the action of ine 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, Laucashire and Suffork, Ely, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, and Suf-folk, are most deplorable. All attempts at cure seem to have been abandoned as waste of time and money. Slaughtering seems the only means relied upon for stemming the torrent of infection, while the attacks and the mortality have increased tenfold within the last five weeks. In the week ended the 18th of November, the reported attacks were 2.069, and in the following week they rose to near 4,000, or near a third of all the attacks in the first four months of the plague. We still hold to the opinion that the disease is in the atmosphere, and its increase in the constantly moiet and warm air confirms us in

WHAT AMERICA IS ASKED TO DO. -The London | ments in the article were false and slanderous. The | be advanced. The time for action has arrived. Our Solicitor-General followed for the defenders, and pointed out that the writer had been at least impartisl, having administered to both parties that just rebuke which the interests of society required.

On Wednesday Lord Jerviswoode 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 defenders by six 10 six.

The verdict was received with hisses by a crowded auditory.

ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS .--- The Rev Cyril Wood, a Protestant Olergyman 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 Roundell 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. 5, 1865.'-Post.

Seventy-five years ago my father was a man of ifty 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. Think of that. -I sit down and tell you in November 1865, that there is only one person, my own father, between me and the events of exactly two hundred vears ago.

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-bouse 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 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.' Then this comes afterwards-Tried at Croydon, and sentenced to perpetual impricoment.'

Again -

'A private mass-bouse in the park, Southwark, where four young couples were assembled to be married, was visited by reace 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 ton thousand papists, poor, mis erable people, living in the purlieus 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. Or. All Saints my thoughts go back to them.

## UNITED STATES.

THE FEMIAN BECTHERHOOD -The appeared address to the members of the Fenian Brotherhood is from the distinguished Irish I merica : officer who was unanimously selected for the posit on of Secretary of War at the Philadelphia ....gress. The address was designed for circulation amongst the Brotherbood exclusively.; but, by some means, the New York World obtained and published a copy of it; and from that pa, er we republish, - the copy given being (except as to the signature) a full and correct опе : —

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 Oolopel 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 expable of achieving the objects of its institu-

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 giver the annexed extract from one of the letters of James Stephens to Luby. 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 FEMIANE. -The New York World gives the following important information relative to the preparations made for the Fenians for War on Groat 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 head-quarters of the O Mahony were located in the modest and uppretending edifice, No. 22 Duane street, the building afterwards to become so celebrated in the history of the nineteenth century,-The head-quarters of the Head Centres were on the fourth floor, and the business was done by a clerical force of three men. The apartments presented rather a duli and gloomy looking appearance during the daytime, and the windows fronting on Duane street were closed, scaled fast, making them impervious to British gold or British spies. In those early days of innocence and purity the Irish Republic had not attained its majority, and its outer garments were merely the swaddling clothes of confiding childhood. The chief officers of the embryo republic, at that stage of its existence, never dreamed of gorgeous palaces in the most public and aristocratic square of the city, expensive netit soupers' at the Maison Doree, boxes at the opera, with kid gloves and patent leather boots as accessories, did not come under the head of sundry expenses to be footed by the Secretary of the Treasury. An oyster stew or fry, flanked by a Bourbon sour. satisfied the head of the Government. The highest and most luxurious stimulant required by the chief executive was a ten-cent drink at Sweeney's in-Chatham street and it was not unusual for a Cabinet officer or a State centre to dine on fish balls or a pork tenderloin in a cheap restaurant. The means of the Irish Republic were being husbanded for a deadly struggle with the bloody British empire, and; consequently every unnecessary fishball or pork tenderloin consumed, was an injury to the treasury of the Fenian Brotherhood. But alas ! those good old days of republican simplicity have passed away never: to return, the royal englet attempted to soar to the empyrean of champagne and 'pates de fois gras, far above the reach of vulgar fishballs which wore only fit for the masses of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the result was a descent to the palace in Union . Equare, which would have satisfied Roderick O'Con-. nor himself.

## THE ARMAMENT OF THE OMAHONY.

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 duy 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 opened with the lids on the floor, in order to catch the eye of the observant. Whenever it became necessary for delegates of the best paying districts of the New England or Western States to call at headquarters to see what progress had been made for the liberation of Ireland, or else to pay in a heavy subscription, the two athletic Oelts were instructed to appear as busy as possible in packing the fifty old rusty muskets in the mysterious pine boxes. The subscriber having paid his subscription and looked at the process of packing the rusty muskets, went away perfectly satisfied in his mind that a blow would soon be struck for the liberation of the old land so dear to his memory. As soon as the delegate had turned his back on the headquarters the two athletic Celts, with duplicate grins on their not over handsome visages, went to work systematically and in a very cool manner, to unpack the rusty

never known Gorman until a week previous to the marriage, which took place on Saturday last. On Monday last her body was found lying in a gullet through which a small rivulet flows. The gullet was only fourteen inches wide, and deceased, who had all her clothes on at the time, was discovered with her head under the water, face downwards. When wit- Mount Vernon-street, the substance wasted, the reness asked dorman where was his wife, he said she refused to live with him, and went to her father's back again. Owen Martin knew deceased from her childhood to be a good girl. She married of her own free will. There was £40 given with her as ' a fortune.' Mrs. Catherine Ready proved that she saw the prisoner in a state of insanity a year ago, when he turned his mother and others out of the house. On the day of the fatal occurrence he was also insane. Oatherine M'Gauran deposed that on the day in question she met the deceased near the guilet where she was discovered; she had her head covered with a shawl, and appeared much depressed ; spoke to her and received no answer.

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 FORCED MARRILGS 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. The maiden name of the unfor-tunate bride was Mary Martin. She was the daughter of a man in the same station of life as Gorman, and had never seen him until on the 19th of last month he entered her parents' house as her suitor, introduced by her uncle, John Murphy. Another young man had been previously courting her, but her parents would not allow her to marry him; and though she at first refused to accept Gorman, they overruled her objections, and the marriage took place on Saturday, the 25th ult. The blide accompanied her husband home ; but on Monday evening she was missing. It is stated that the newly-marcied couple had quarrelled during the day. On that evening her father came to the house with some new clothes for her, when Gorman and his mother told him that they believed she had gone home. Her father, who knew this to be untrue, burst into tears, and left the house. It was a wild, 'tempestuous night, and her relatives, who were naturally alarmed for her safety, proceed ed to search the country for her. About 9 o'clock monstrations of loyalty. We should have seen her uncle came to Gorman's house, and asked him to meetings, addresses, if necessary organisations, for join in the search ; but he positively refused, and the support of the Government. In Ireland there seemed utterly indifferent about her fate. Her uncle has not been a symptom of the kind; there has hardly | case being mainly relied on both sides. returned at a late hour next morning, and found been an indication that the people go beyond sullen Gorman still in bed. He again relused to join in acquiescence in the existing state of things. Let us the search for his wife, and Murphy, provoked by take this fact to heart, and let us do our very best his, heartlessness, dragged him out of bed, and ac- to find out, and, if possible, to remove the causes cused him of having murdered her. In the course of which produce it, in so far as they are capable of the day she was found lying dead in a gullet or water being removed. This is the only really important house, with her face embedded in the sand. On of Fenianism.

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. The Black Diamond, which does not carry passengers, had arrived in Troon about two hours before the telegram was received. Policemen were despatched from Ayr and elsewhere to Troon in plain clothes, and the steamer and all vessels in the harbor have been searched without any results. It has been ascertained that some person not belonging to the crew of the Black Diamong was on board when she entered the harbor. The search is being continued. The affair has caused great excitement.-Glasgow Herald

Good Advics. - The concluding sentence of an article in the Pall Mall Gazette says :- By your own principles it may be said, oppression morally justi fies rebellion : when you find rebellion or a tendency to rebel existing, there may be some moral justifica tion 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. Carefully examine, therefore, to see whether such a state of things exists. The fact that disaffection exists calls upon you to do so. In England or Scotland an abortive plot like Fenianism would not only have been received with execration, but would have called forth counter-dehope that the test may be soon applied .- Weekly Register.

The Devises Gazette seports large donations to celigious 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 £3,000 for the establishment of the Catholic Mission in the town: And now we read :- ' The sale of valuable properties, late in the possession of Mr. Dewell, which he has handed over to the Romish Church, took place at Malmesbury, on the 2nd. The whole of them, with the exception of a triffing portion, being freehold (there being but little in the town beside it free), caused great competition, and prices realised were very great. The amount realised was £12,619. It may be asked why the valuable premises and residence, Cross Hays house, with its spacious gardens and beautiful walks, were not included in the cale. We are informed that it is reserved by the Romish Ohurch for their own special use some day.' So far the Devises Guastie. We hope that our contemporary's juformation is more correct than his tone is courteous.

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 Beresford Beresford-Hope, of Bedgeoury-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 defenders are proprietors and publishers of the Saturday Review, and that in that paper, on the 30th of July, 1864, an artiele 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 arti cle, 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 Jerviswoode 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 article complained of had given her more pain than anything that had occurred since her desertion by Major Yelverton.

The Solicitor-General did not cross-examine. Mr. Shand opened for the defender, but called no witnesses, the documentary evidence in the marriage

The Lord-Advocate replied for the pursuer. On Tuesday the Lord-Advocate resumed his address for the pursuer, which altogether occupied about six hours, the time being chiefly bestowed on an examination of the evidence in the marriage case, with the view of showing the calumnious nature of channel at the end of a field near the husband's practical inference to be drawn from the suppression the article complained of. He maintained that the fluence to viodicate the Irish name, and adopt some evidence and correspondence proved that the state- ' plan by which the objects of our organisation could ' cluding 62 murders.

tion, to and 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 opnosition to every project which tended to the furtherance of my plan for the active and steady preparation for war. The late Adjutant General, Mr. Downing, had so mismanaged the department with which he had been intrusted, that the entire work of or ganization had to be commenced anew. A few muster-rolls had been partially filled, but from these all names were excluded who were not able to pay their passage to Ireland.

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 accordence with Colonel U'Mahony's ideas, I met with objections and ob stacles.

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 barangues 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. I knew that your Senate had appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the use of my department, to be expended in the purchase of arms; but my first requisition for one-fifty of the sum was refused, and I was informed that neither men nor money would be at my disposal, unless by the approval of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, who reserved to him-self the right of countermanding the orders of the President in respect. to funds if he saw fit to do so, My official jetters were opened, examined, and in some instances intercepted. My application to the President for a correct list of the circles in the United States was withheld, either from inability or unwillingness to furnish it. My orders in the matter of our military organization were countermanded ; everything, in short, which looked toward prompt action, discountenanced and discouraged. It would have been impossible for me to continue in my official position and countenance by my presence the criminal indifference to the cause of my country which the want of energy and the incapacity of the chief officers of the Brotherbood have made but too evident.

The intervention of the Senate was necessary, and came not one day too soon. Intrusted by you with the guardianship 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. The Session of the Senate is legal, its decisions final, and every well-wisher of his country will support those men who interposed their inmuskets, and, having unpacked them they were re-placed then in the rack from whence they were The two Cells then sat down to take 'a taken. blast at their dudheens' preparatory to replacing the rusty muskets, when the next heavy subscriber made a call. This kind of thing gave a warlike sem-blance to the preparations of the O'Mahony. Meanwhile the earnest men of Ohicugo, St. Louis, and in fact of the entire Fenian Brotherhood of the United States, were chaffing and biting at the chains placed upon their energies by the slow do nothing policy of the O'Mabony. This state continued until the dis-ruption which occurred last week in the organization, with an exceptional demonstration against the O'Mahony by some individual Fenian who did not believe in his heart that Ireland could be delivered from slavery through the means of fifty old rusty muskets at \$2,50 a piece.

GENERAL EWBENEY'S REPORT.

Since the disorganisation 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 lineal descendant of Ubarles Carroll of Carrollton, who has seen service in the Turkish army, and is a thorough and uncompromising Fenian, to call on the O'MaLony 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. General Tavis called on the O'Mahony, and having ascertainta the whole truth, made his report, showing the implements of war with which the O'Mahony proposed to invade and dismember the British Empire. After seven years of incessant agitation the following figures show the strength of

## THE O'MAHONY ARMAMENT.

Worn out cavalry sabres, (would not cut batter if beated)..... 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 impecuniosity after the subscription of so many million of dollars to the cause ; and now that a circular embodying the foregoing exbibit 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 heartfelt longing for an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace now attached . to them on account of the rebellion. There are men here who held 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, .in ...