

office be more successfully employed, or more nobly excited, than in rescuing one man from the dagger of the assassin, and saving another from the rope of the executioner? Fellow-countrymen, you know that this discourse to you is my particular place in your regard; and while I am anxious to spread the shield of my protection over every victim menaced by a reckless band of sworn men, I am prepared to go with you thro' every trial, even death itself, in the defence of your religious and political privileges. Having thus disposed of this painful part of my subject, I now proceed to a different section of this paramount topic.

In reference to the secret societies said to be organised in Ireland, I can assure the Government that there are no Ribbon societies amongst us. Those who have read the unfortunate history of our persecuted country must know that the Peep o' Day Boys in the North of Ireland wrecking the houses of the Catholics in the decline of the last century, called forth the opposing society of the Defenders; and when, about the year '91, the Peep o' Day Boys merged into Orangeism, the Defenders assumed the name of Ribbonmen. The Ribbon Society was, therefore, a defensive society against Orangeism: and as the Government have been lately compelled to denounce Orangeism as illegal, the Ribbon Society has, therefore, voluntarily dissolved itself. The Government may, therefore, be convinced that when Orangeism is silent, there is no Ribbon Society in Ireland. I hereby, on the most accurate authority, therefore, declare that there is no Ribbon Society in this country; and who ever informs the Government to the contrary is, I fear, doing a small trade of his own in the inferior departments of the Castle, or practising rather too far on the credulity of the Viceroy.—Of Lord Eglinton, personally, I am anxious to speak with great respect, since there can be no doubt that he has evinced a sincere desire, on several recent occasions, to advance the material interests of Ireland. Taking his late Proclamation in its obvious meaning and latitude, it is certain that his Excellency is deceived. It is the interest of many individuals in the neighborhood of the Castle and elsewhere to represent Ireland, all Ireland, as the hotbed of rebellion, to brand the laboring poor and the small cottiers, as confederated Ribbonmen, in order on one hand to justify the bad landlord class in the extermination of the people; and on the other to enable our enemies in Parliament to legalize the opposition of the Orangemen, in the exercise of their former domination and social persecution. The Proclamation, so far as these two points are concerned, will be found to be incorrect; and the Lord Lieutenant will yet learn the accuracy of this statement of mine.

But while I deny the existence of Ribbonism, I cannot conceal from you nor from myself, that in some districts (and only few) there are some deluded persons (and only few) who have attempted to organise "agrarian secret societies." It is to this foolish and thinly scattered class I have, through your influence, directed this letter; and with all the zeal which belongs to my profession; and with all the energy which I do ardently feel for your welfare, I have counselled you to be beware of the treachery of the leaders, to be convinced of the information of the Castle, and to expect permanent chains, or a disgraceful, ignominious death, if you become a sworn opponent of the laws, an associate in perjury, or an accomplice in assassination. But, above all, recollect that one drop of murdered blood imprints on the soul a scarlet stain which cries to heaven for vengeance, and which so hardens the assassin, that unless he be overtaken by justice, found guilty as a convicted murderer, and ends his unhappy life, in atonement for his crimes, he despairs of mercy, and dies in raving impenitence.

In all this case of "agrarian societies," the Legislature of these countries is acting a most criminal part. Our Legislatures look on heedlessly while seventy-five out of every hundred cabins of the poor are levelled to the ground;—no member of the Government stands up in his place in Parliament, to denounce the legal murderers who thus kill by whole extermination these tens of thousands of the defenceless poor: no proclamation issues from our Castle offering a reward for a capture of the confederated Landlords, who combine, according to the forms of law, to put into execution a system which, beyond all doubt, will kill several persons with as much certainty as the bullet of the assassin.—Will any one assert that all "the secret agrarian societies" which have ever infested Ireland have taken as many lives as the wicked combination of bad landlords? If both parties were tried at the bar of God's eternal justice, I ask any man of honor, justice, and pity, to which party would be chargeable the greater number of deaths?—And will any man undertake to prove that any form of law can justify acts which in themselves must necessarily result in the premature death of the people? It is not the fault of the poor that they live in cabins: it is not the fault of the cottiers that they were destitute; and, then, how can it be defended on constitutional principles that this faithless class are to be unhoused, banished and killed at the pleasure of their more fortunate landlords? On the contrary, one should think that their poverty, their helplessness, should be an argument in their favor, should melt the hearts of their masters, and even assuage oppression: but the case is the contrary. And if the Government would publish the statistics of certain Landlord tyrants in Ireland, it would be found that our countrymen who fell in the Crimea and in India, under the hostile fire of the Russians, or by the thrilling treachery of the Sepoys, bear no proportions whatever to the tens of thousands of our defenceless poor, who have filled our churchyards, and perished by sea and land, by the ruthless malice of the exterminators of Ireland. Who will conscientiously raise his head before avenging Heaven, or address candidly his own naked heart, and say that these statements are false, or my calculations inaccurate? Hence it is true to assert that the Legislature which looks on idly while this devastation is being carried on, is the real guilty society, which is the primary, the principal cause of all the misfortunes that afflict Ireland. And if there

be some secret societies in Ireland, in this agrarian mischief the Parliament, not the people, are to blame: and considering the nature, the extent, and the maddening character of this paramount evil, there never can be peace in Ireland till this essential source of agrarian combination be entirely and utterly removed. What renders our Legislature so shamelessly indefensible is, that while England and Scotland, and the Orange press bemoan, in a storm of malicious pity, the death of one individual who has, perhaps, thro' a long career provoked the dagger of the assassin, there is not a whisper of sympathy heard over the bleeding dead in our choked churchyards, over the emigrant lamentations in the sinking ship, or above the appalling graves in Gros Island, where ten thousand! abandoned Irish of all ages and conditions, sunk under malignant typhus, and were buried in one foreign putrid pit!

While, therefore, you are goaded on one hand by social oppression, by religious iniquity: and on the other left without protection by the senate of your country, take care not to add to these misfortunes by being seduced into any combination forbidden by the laws; and above all beware of the treacherous spy who would fain make you accomplices in assassination, thereby forfeiting your life in this world, and your salvation in the next. In the name, therefore, of society, of religion, and of God, I conjure you to take this advice in time and watch the disciples of Paddy McKew wherever they appear. Let the Irish Government see from fact that you implicitly obey the admonitions of a priest; convince the Queen that your clerical instructors were the advocates of the laws; and that no Viceregal proclamation has ever surpassed the warnings which you daily receive at the altar, against the delusion of secret societies, and against the awful crime of spilling the blood even of your greatest enemy. Why should I not struggle in your defence? Why should I not, like a fond parent, stand before you and the fatal precipice, and with a loud voice unceasingly warn you against the danger of falling over, and being dashed to pieces? You are the flower of the Irish Church, and the crown of our faith: it is to the unpurchasable frieze coat that we owe our religion and our liberties. From Cranmer to the Conemara Soupers, your fathers and yourselves have stood firm in defence of the gospel; and from Wentworth to Palmerston you have never betrayed the cause of your country, in the face of political persecution. The enemy of your faith and your race may demolish your cabins, may strip you naked, may put bullocks on your little hereditary farms, may grow mangold wurzel as a specimen of the fertility of your old garden; they may build poor-houses and prisons, in lieu of your father's cabins and your mothers care; and they may wound your feelings, as the Souper Parson appears in these Country Bastilles, to mix this ridicule with your Indian meal, to pour insult into your porridge, and to gibe your Church, as you trudge in your bare feet through these dens of landlord construction, but bear your hard lot for a while; we look on with pity. Keep up your ancestral courage, and remember that a time is coming—and perhaps near at hand—when England will repent her reckless extermination of the faithful, the brave Irish people. In the meantime, do not forget also that you are fast approaching a country where there is no trial, no oppressor, no slave: where all are free, equally remote from the injustice of partial laws, and the malice of a false gospel. D. W. C.

THE IRISH ABROAD.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

The following List consists of the Irish, by birth or by blood, who at present occupy conspicuous or commanding positions in the principal Foreign or Colonial States of the world. It has been compiled in all cases from official authorities—the Almanac de Gotha, the Imperial Schematismus (Austria), the Estado Militar (Spain), the Annuaire de Patrie, and Almanac Imperial (France)—and the respective American and Australian State Directories. The compiler is indebted for particular facilities to one of the Foreign Legations at the Court of England.

The List does not contain the name of any Irishman in the British service. On the contrary, with, perhaps, half a dozen exceptions, it is composed of men, or the descendants of men, who left this country in disgust with, or after rebellion against, British dominion—and who are, in general, understood to retain and transmit, in regard to the relations between England and Ireland, the peculiar traditions and spirit of Irish nationality. Esto perpetua!

A list of the Irish in the Legislatures of the United States, and of the Australian and American Colonial States, is in course of compilation.

ROME.

His Eminence Nicholas Wiseman, Cardinal Priest; Archbishop of Westminster. Monsignore Giorgio Talbot de Malahide, Cameriere Segreto to his Holiness the Pope.

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

The Princess Amelia of Bretzenheim de Regecs, Countess Taaffe of Garlingford. The Princess Eugenie Jannetto de Loos et Corswarem (nee O'Sullivan de Terleck). The Princess Salm Krauthelm, Countess MacCaffrey Macguire of Keamrore.

The Princess Santa Croce, Duchess of Corchiano, and Santo Gemini, Countess de la Torre (nee Scully of Dublin).

THE TWO SICILIES.

The Princess of Capua (nee Smyth of Youghal.) AUSTRIA.

MILITARY SERVICES.

First Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor—Maximilian, Count O'Donnell, Colonel and Chamberlain, Knight of the Austrian Orders of Leopold, and of Military Service; of the Papal Order of Christ; of the Russian Orders of Saint Stanislaus, Saint Vladimir; and Saint Anne; of the Prussian Orders of Nobles, and Hohenzollern; of the Bavarian Order of Saint Michael; of the Saxon Orders of Albrecht, and of Civil Merit; of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; of the French Order of the Legion of Honor; of the Spanish Order of Charles III.; of the Sicilian Order of Saint George; of the Greek Order of the Redeemer; of the Baden Order of the Lion; of the Hesse Order of Wilhelm; of the Tuscan Orders of Saint Joseph and Saint Stephen; of the Parma Order of Constantine; of the Saxe Weimar House Order; of the Anhalt Noble Order; of the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross; and of the Ottoman Order of Morit.

GENERAIS.

Field Marshal, Laval, Count Nugent, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Austrian Orders of Leopold, Maria Theresa, and the Iron Crown; of the Russian Orders of Saint Andrew, St Alexander Nowski, St. Anne, and the White Eagle; of the British Order of the Bath; of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; of the Sicilian Orders of Saint Ferdinand and

Saint George; of the Sardinian Orders of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus; of the Tuscan Order of Saint Joseph; and of the Order of Saint George of Wirtemberg. Imperial High Councillor; Chamberlain; Elector of Poland; Colonel-in-Chief of the 30th Regiment of Infantry.

Field Marshal, Lieutenant, the Chevalier Simon Fitzgibbon, Colonel of the 6th Hussars. Field Marshal Lieutenant Felix Count Moyna, Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Uhlans.

Field Marshal, Lieutenant, Constantine, Baron Herbert of Rathkeale. Major-General, Peter Alder von Mulholland. Major-General, James Ambrose O'Ferrall.

COLONELS AND OTHER STAFF RANKS.

Count Albert Nugent; Maximilian, Count O'Donnell; Daniel O'Connell O'Connor of Kerry; Count Charles Taaffe; the Baron Brady; Oliver Wallis, Count Carrick Mayne, Major of the 8th Uhlans; Maximilian, Count Mac-Caffrey, Rittmeister, 9th Uhlans; James O'Hanlon Macdonnell, Rittmeister, 9th Uhlans; Baron O'Byrne, 30th Infantry; Chevalier Frank Maurice Piers; Baron Charles MacSherry, 8th Uhlans; Baron Julius Wallis of Carrick Mayne; Tim O'Mahony, 4th Dragoons; Aloysius MacOullen, 23d I.; Antony, Adler Mulholland, 44th I.; Edward Burton Herbert, of Rathkeale, 45th I.; Joseph Hickey, Registrar of Military Archives.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Supreme President of the Imperial High Court of Justice—Louis, Count Taaffe, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, Knight of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem; Imperial High Councillor and Chamberlain; President of the High Commission of Justice and Jurisprudence; Rector of the University of Vienna, and Master of the Knights' College. Governor of the Kingdom of Bohemia—Baron Mac Sherry.

President of the Council of Illyria—Count Henry O'Donnell. One of the Secretaries of the High Council Chamber—The Baron Mac Nevin O'Kelly.

One of the Postal Council—Ritter Conway, of Waterford. Judge of Appeal in Dalmatia—Adler von Grady.

THE COURT.

Master of the Horse—Count Francis Taaffe.

CHAMBERLAINS.

Count Butler; Baron O'Naughten of Thomstown; Count O'Reilly; Count Magawly Cerati; Ritter Collins von Tarsiennes; Ritter Carl von Donegan; Count Moyna; Baron Herbert of Rathkeale; Peter Callan, von Nagy Kalló; Baron MacNevin O'Kelly.

FRANCE.

Governor General of Algeria—Le General Patrick MacMahon. Chairman of the Committee of Fortifications and Defence of Coasts—Le General Niel.

SENATORS.

Le Marechal Compte Reille. L'Amiral Compte Cassey. Le General P. MacMahon. Ancien Conseiller d'Etat—Le Comte O'Donnell.

PARIS DE FRANCE. (ANCIENS.) Le Duc de Felire (Clarke). Le Duc de Mount Cashel. Le Marquis de Lally Tollendall (O'Mullaly of Tulloch na Daly).

Le Marquis de MacMahon. Le Marquis de Walsh Serant (Grandee of Spain, 1st Class). Le Comte MacCarthy Reagh. Le Comte D'Alton Shee. Le Comte Reille.

Le Comte Lynch. Le Comte Bourke. Le Comte O'Mahony. Le Vicomte Cavaignac.

CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Le Vicomte Clerly. Le Baron Gustave Reille. Monsieur P. O'Quin.

THE COURT.

Chamberlain to the Emperor—Le Vicomte Oliver de Walsh. Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty—Le General Niel. Officer d'Ordonnance to H.I.M.—Le Capitaine Brady.

STAFF OF THE ARMY.—GENERALS OF BRIGADE. O'Farrell, Cavaignac (Antoine), Roche. Commandant of Lille—Le Colonel O'Heron.

COLONELS.

Roche, 12th Horse Artillery; Dillon, 9th Cuirassiers; O'Malley, 73d of the Line; O'Shee, 89th; Miles Byrne, Irish Legion (Retired); MacSheehy; O'Connell.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Ambassador to Spain—M. Adolphe O'Dillon Barrot. Prefecture of Saumur—Le Vicomte O'Neil de Tyrone. Referendaire Cour des Comtes—Le Vicomte O'Donnell.

Charge d'Affaires at Hayti—Patrick Dillon.

BELGIUM.

President of the Cour des Comtes—Le Baron Fallon. Intendant of the King's Civil List—Le Vicomte Conway. Ambassador to Austria—Le Comte O'Sullivan de Grass.

Secretary of Legation—Le Comte Charles O'Sullivan.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Daniel Patrick, Comte Hennessy. Louis Joseph, Chevalier de Roche. T. G. A., Baron Fallon.

A. M. O'Sullivan, Sieur de Terleck. Patrick, Baron Plunkett de Rathmore et de Peralta y Cascales. J., Vicomte Conway.

Denis, Comte O'Sullivan de Grass Seovaud. John, Sieur O'Donoghue de Geldoop et de Niel.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY. President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs—Captain General, Leopold O'Donnell, Conde de Lucena.

Minister of Marine—Field Marshal Jose MacGrogan. Secretary of Colonial Administration—Don Isidore Wall.

Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Don Juan de Comyn.

THE ARMY.—FIELD MARCHALS.

Don Jose O'Lawlor; Don Demetrio O'Daly; Don Francisco Conway; Don Carlos Heron; Don Serafin, Conde de Clonsarde Don Rafael Mahy; Don Ricardo Shelly; Don Jose MacCrogan.

LIEUTENANT AND BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Don Antonio Eduardo y Wadding; Don Epifanio Conway; Don Joaquin Blake; Don Jose Ramon McKenna Don Joaquin Halley; Don Henrico O'Donnell.

COLONELS.

Regiment of Africa—Don Jose Magennis Conde de Iveagh. Regiment of Africa—Lieutenant Col. Don Matteo Moran.

Regiment of Zamora—Don Jose MacCrogan. Fifth Regiment of Artillery—Don Gregorio Blake. Fifth Regiment of Artillery—Second Commandant, Don Miguel Whitty.

Twelfth (España) Cavalry—Don Gabriel Moran. Seventh Carabiniers—Don Lindo Maginn. The Queen's Chasseurs—Don Joaquin MacCrogan.

The Havanna Infantry—El Conde de O'Reilly. Regiment of Cuba—Don Francisco Moran. Battalion of Puerto Principe—Don Blas Rodriguez O'Lea.

FIRST RURAL SQUADRON—DON MIGUEL HERRERA, Y O'FARRELL.

Fourth Rural Squadron—Don Julio O'Neill. Maullia Artillery—Don Jose MacCarthy. Jubilado del Tribunal Supremo di Guerra y Marina, Illustre Senor, Don Bernard O'Gahan.

Military Intendant—Don Juan Butler. Commissioners General—Don Jose Eugenio O'Roan, Don Miguel Coll.

THE NAVY.—CAPTAINS.

Don Juan Jose de Lerena y Barry; Don Eduardo O'Brien; Don Augustin Waters; Don Manuel O'Carroll; Don Jacinto Butler; Don Sebastian Butler; Don Miguel Waters; Don Jose Leahy.

Commandant of the Royal Barges—Don Mariano O'Carroll.

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

Commissioners General—Don Francisco Stoughton, Don Mariano Prendergast. CIVIL SERVICE—SECRETARIAT OF STATE.

Senior Official—Don Emmanuel Prendergast. Judge of Granada—Don Mariano Wall. Attorney-General of Segovia—Don Thomas MacCarron.

GREECE.

Ambassador to Portugal—The Chevalier G. Torlades O'Neill. SAXONY.

Grand Master of the Court—The Baron O'Byrn. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President—James Buchanan. Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs—General James Shields, Senator.

Supreme Judge—Roger Taney. Judge of the Supreme Court—Judge McLean. Ditto (California District)—Matthew H. McAister.

Secretary of the Court—William T. Carroll. Ambassador to Holland—Henry E. Murphy. Ambassador to Portugal—John L. O'Sullivan.

Ambassador to Sardinia—John Daniel. Ambassador to Switzerland—T. B. Fay. Secretary of Legation at Paris—V. R. Calhoun.

CANADA.

Provincial Secretary—The Hon. Charles Allen. Public Works—The Hon. H. H. Killaly. Chancellor—The Hon. W. H. Blake.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Colonial Secretary—The Hon. John Kent. Receiver General—The Hon. Thomas Glen. Surveyor General—The Hon. Edward G. Haanahan.

Financial Secretary—The Hon. James Tobin. Chief Justice—The Hon. Francis Brady. President of the Executive Council—The Hon. L. O'Brien.

Speaker of the House of Assembly—The Hon. Ambrose Shea. NOVA SCOTIA.

Senior Member of the Executive Council—The Hon. Michael Tobin. President of the Legislative Council—The Hon. E. Keuney.

MEXICO.

Ambassador to England—Don Tomas Murphy. Consul-General in France—L. O'Brien.

URUGUAY.

Charge d'Affaires in England—E. B. Neill. ST. LUCIA.

Colonial Secretary—The Hon. H. Breen. Treasurer—The Hon. R. MacHugh.

VICTORIA.

Chief Secretary—The Hon. John O'Shaunassy. President of the Board of Land and Works—The Hon. Charles Gavran Duffy.

Trade and Customs—The Hon. Henry Miller. Solicitor-General—The Hon. Richard D. Ireland. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—The Hon. Francis Murphy.

Chief Justice—The Hon. Sir William Stawell. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Treasurer—The Hon. John Hart. Commissioner of Public Works—The Hon. T. Reynolds.

Auditor General—The Hon. W. L. O'Halloran. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Late President of Council—The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett. Attorney-General—The Hon. J. Martin. Secretary, Public Lands, and Works—Michael Fitzpatrick.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The important post of Vice-Rector of the Catholic University is no longer vacant. The Rev. Dr. Gartlan, lately of the Irish College of Salamanca, has been appointed to that office. Dr. Gartlan, I believe, belongs to the Diocese of Clogher. The article on the Catholic University of Ireland, printed in your Irish Intelligence of last week, was taken from the Nation newspaper, in which it appeared as a Leader, on December 4th. By some accident the acknowledgement at the foot of the article, of the source whence it was derived was omitted, a mistake which I am sure you will be glad to see rectified.—Cor. Tablet.

The Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, has forbidden his clergy to hear the confession of any member of a secret Society, reserving such cases to himself.—Freeman.

THE ARRESTS.—On Thursday week no fewer than fifteen young men, twelve from Skibbereen and three from Bantry, were arrested by the police and confined in the county gaol of Cork, on the charge of being connected with an illegal society, called the Phoenix Club, and on the information of a man named Sullivan, who had entered the society as a spy. All the accused are men of a respectable class in life, three of them being the clerks of an attorney, another had been a clerk in a brewery, a fifth was a National School teacher, and a sixth an ex-policeman. On leaving Skibbereen the prisoners were loudly cheered by a crowd of both sexes. Their examination was fixed for Tuesday, and the charge against them is, that they conspired to introduce American troops into the country for the purpose of overthrowing British rule. More recent accounts from Kerry announce the arrest of nine persons at Kenmare and four at Killybeg, all respectable and intelligent young men. Other arrests are expected to be made. The young fellows arrested in Ireland are doomed to lie in gaol without a word of explanation. Mr. Rea, a legal gentleman, has, on the part of those who were apprehended in Belfast, made an application before a magistrate to be informed of the charges laid against them, and not only was all information refused, but Mr. Rea is not to be allowed even to have intercourse with his clients. It is currently rumored that a special commission would be issued for the immediate trial of the persons arrested in the south and north on the charge of being members of an illegal society. Nothing, however, positive on this head is likely to be known for some days, or until the preliminary investigation before the police magistrates is completed. It was reported that several arrests were about to be made in the city of Cork, but no confirmation of the intelligence has yet reached Dublin. Of the nine persons captured in Kenmare, three are assistants in the employment of Mr. Garrett Riordan, draper; Denis Shea, assistant, in the employment of Mr. Daniel O'Brien Corkery, also a draper; Thomas Downing, son to former confidential steward in the employment of Mr. Hickson, late agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and four others. They are all young men. The Belfast Mercury says it is a gross error to confound the organization of the Phoenix Club and its ramifications with the old Riband Society. The Cork Reporter contains the following intelligence. The visit of Sir Mathew Barrington is believed to be significant as confirmation of the rumored intention of the Government to issue a special commission for the im-

mediate trial of the suspected parties:—"Sir Mathew Barrington, Crown Solicitor, arrived from Dublin yesterday by the first p.m. train, and proceeded at once, accompanied by the Mayor, to the Tuckey street Police Station, where they remained for a considerable time in consultation with Mr. Browning, the new sub-inspector, and Mr. Humphreys, petty sessions clerk. Rumor, of course, is busy with its thousand tongues, and we hear of intended arrests in Cork—nothing more perhaps than an inference from the movements we have just chronicled. We understand that it is in contemplation to hold a magisterial inquiry this day into the conduct of the alleged members of the Phoenix Club, who have been lately imprisoned and arrested. As yet we have been unable to ascertain whether the investigation is to be public or private. So much public anxiety has been excited, and so many conflicting rumors are in circulation, that we sincerely hope the authorities will decide upon the expediency of holding a public inquiry. We have been informed that Mr. McCarthy Downing has arrived in town, in order to conduct the prisoners' defence." At the tail of this statement the Reporter thus announces what it calls—"Warlike preparations against the Fintona Militia in the West."—A large detachment of the Staffordshire militia, about 120 men, will proceed from Cork this day to occupy the temporary barracks recently hired at Bantry. We understand the army contractors for provisions have been noticed to be ready with large supplies for the western towns upon the shortest notice. The Artillery at Ballinacollig are held in preparation for movement, should necessity arise, at an hour's warning." According to the Cork Constitution "the treason was carried much further than any one not engaged in it suspected." And further—"There have been nightly and daily drillings, pikes have been manufactured, arms imported, and the use of them has been taught. All this was not for nothing, and Government was not a minute too early in interfering; but it did wisely in waiting until satisfactory evidence was obtained. The very day after the arrests, however, a party of about 60 men were observed in a field near Durrus. As a person approached in his gig, they laid down, but when he had passed, and was supposed not to be observing them, they resumed the attitude out of which they had been frightened, and went on with their manoeuvres. If rumor be correct, shopmen in Bantry and Skibbereen are not the only shopmen who were aware of what was going on, and people who until Thursday last supposed themselves safe feel very uncomfortable in the prospect of disclosures which may affect them. A hundred militia left yesterday for Bantry, and a body of militia or of military will, for the present, be distributed through the west of the county. But why should this arrangement be temporary? Would it not be well for the magistrates to memorialise for the permanent location of a military force? Except at Kinsale, there is not a soldier in that vast tract of country. The police are few, and the Coastguard fewer. And, see the consequences! Arms have, we understand, been secretly landed from America, and a few weeks ago a vessel, it is stated, ran into Dunmanway Bay, and landed a cargo of tobacco, which was carried off, and the ultimate destination of it has not, we believe, been ascertained. We cannot blame either Coastguard or police for this; for they are few in number, and too far apart for the duty to be done. Now, however, that preparations for an insurrection have shown Government how little appearances are to be relied on in Ireland, and that they find a portion of the population in treasonous correspondence with brother disaffectionists in America, the country ought not to be left dependent on so feeble a protection."—Weekly Register.

The Skibbereen Eagle says:—"It appears that Sullivan (the informer) some six weeks since, visited Skibbereen in the guise of a pedlar, and lodged at the house of M. Downing, but soon after left, and returning again on Saturday last, remained until Monday evening, when he disappeared, but not until he had sworn informations against the party arrested. Such was the confidence reposed in Sullivan, that the prisoners bestowed on him all the attention in their power, and on Monday he was taken for a drive to Castletownsend by M. Downing, who also escorted him some distance on his leaving town.

The Cork Constitution of Saturday says:—"It is understood that a portion of the information rests upon the disclosures of one of the gang, who has become Queen's evidence, but his statement has been fully corroborated and sustained by other and less impeachable testimony. Yesterday a party of fifteen of the Macroom police, under Head Constable Gramham, escorted two prisoners to the county gaol, one of whom was for robbery, the other, John Shea, was charged with being one of the members of an illegal society. He is about twenty-eight years of age, a cabinet-maker. He was arrested on Thursday night, and brought before Mr. Davis, R.M., by whom he was fully committed for trial. It is expected that some of the other members of the gang will be arrested in a few days. None of the prisoners, it is stated, deny their participation in the illegal society; on the contrary they boast of it. On being brought into the jail, where they were examined by the physician of the establishment, Dr. Deamish, in the presence of the Governor, one of them became so violent that the Governor had to threaten to resort to severe measures before he desisted. It is understood that other arrests will be made in the course of a few days. A branch of the society is believed to be in existence at Cloonkilly, and the authorities are procuring information relative to the members with the view of placing them under the surveillance of the police.

KILLARNEY, DEC. 19.—On last evening at about half-past five o'clock, Mr. Lawrence O'Sullivan, assistant to Mr. R. Linnegan, apothecary, was arrested on warrant, charging him with being a member of a secret society called the "Phoenix Club." The arrest was made by Sub-inspector Colombo, unaccompanied by a single policeman, and without the least noise or excitement. Mr. Colombo's conduct on this occasion was characterised by his usual courteous and gentlemanlike demeanor. At a subsequent period of the night the following arrests were made:—Patrick Cronin, assistant to Mr. John Martin, grocer; Joseph Murphy, assistant to Mr. Lewis. It is said several other arrests will be made this evening, in number about twelve, making sixteen in all. The above are all about twenty years old. As no doubt your Kenmare correspondent sent all particulars of the persons arrested to me, I may add the prisoners were brought here yesterday about 3 o'clock, p.m., drenched to the skin, it raining all the journey from Kenmare to Killarney; after some delay again put on cars for Tralee, and probably reached there about 8 o'clock last night. So heavy a fall of rain as we had yesterday and last night has not been witnessed for a very long time.—Cork Examiner.

CRUELTY PRACTISED ON THE PRISONERS.—The friends of the prisoners now in jail, complain bitterly of their treatment, both in the mode of their arrest and transit to prison and since they were given in charge to the Governor. Those taken in Skibbereen, fortunately for themselves, placed under the charge of Sub-Inspector Potter, who, while discharging his duty efficiently, behaved with more than ordinary humanity. The three men from Bantry were not so fortunate. Though placed under an immense escort, they were handcuffed, sent to Bandon on an open car under the most terrific tempest of rain and wind that has been seen this year. Their friends sought to provide them with some refreshment previous to their going away, but they would not be allowed to accept of it, and some milk that was kindly offered them at a stoppage on the road was all they were permitted to enjoy by the stern superintendent of Bantry, Daniel Shea, a Bantry man, arrested when still bareheaded the same treatment. Many of them still bear the marks of the handcuffs upon their wrists. On their arrival in jail they were all in garments dripping with wet, and though in that condition, left