

A POLITICAL SERMON.—The Dublin correspondent of the Times writes:—It is gratifying to find in a local paper the following extract from an address delivered on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, a Roman Catholic clergyman, in the cathedral at Killarney:—“Though some did not seek our counsel during the past week, we beseech all to day, in the presence of the Holy of Holies, to listen to our advice. By doing so you will find on cool reflection that we speak to your advantage. The governors of the country have issued a proclamation forbidding you to assemble for any political purpose, and we are rejoiced to find that those who contemplated a procession are wise enough to abandon the idea, for any other course would be fatal and ruinous to many; but still we fear the young and thoughtless, who are just now excited to the highest degree, may be foolish enough to appear in such garb and do such acts as may entangle them in the meshes of the law. We implore of them to avoid such demonstrations, and if they are so foolish as not to attend to our advice, we beseech their parents or friends who exercise control over them to insist on their obedience. I must say that I am amazed beyond measure that the old and sensible people of Killarney would permit their children to act as they did on Friday. They spent the entire evening, and up to a late hour in the night, shouting, yelling, and hooting through the streets. Their conduct was more like the conduct of young Indians than that of Christian children, and when the military were on route to the workhouse between 9 and 10 o'clock, I never felt so much as when I saw those children and their yells. One of the soldiers said, just when passing me, ‘How like the scream of the jack!’ Oh! I could sink into the ground for shame. Those children educated by nuns and monks to disgrace themselves in such a manner, and cause those holy ladies to blush for them! Those ladies who left home and family and fortune in order to educate their illegitimate progeny yesterday when I told them of this savage conduct, and they declared that if things continue as they are at present they cannot control them even during their school hours. Here is the fruit of not listening to your pastor’s advice, and here is the fruit of the reckless words of priests, shouting their eyes to the faults and failings of their children; here, too, is the fruit produced by those who try to take the people from the control of their pastors. I have spoken plainly, candidly, and paternally, and if I did not do so I should not deem myself worthy of being your pastor. My words and my advice may not please all that I am quite prepared for. If I spoke differently I should speak what I did not feel and believe to be truth, and consequently feel that I padded to the taste of the misguided. Such conduct in a priest would be pusillanimous, sinful, and disgraceful. I therefore call on the people, young and old, of this parish to act calmly and becomingly to day, and do not act or carry on their persons no emblems that may entail trouble on themselves and their families.’”

MURDER AT CASTLEBROOK.—It appears that the murdered man is a Mr. William Duane, a cattle dealer, who resided at Ballyadam, in the Queen’s County. He was at the fair of Castlebrook, and when returning home in the evening was brutally murdered. Two men returning home in the evening from the fair had their attention directed to the body by the horse they were driving stopping; they got down and found the body of the murdered man lying in a ditch with the clothes all stripped off except his shirt and stockings, the body being covered with an old coat. In the wood they found a corduroy trousers with blood and mud on it, and also an old tweed shooting coat and some bills and rate receipts in the name of Duane. He was seen going home from the fair drunk in company with two or three men walking, his horse walking beside him; the horse was found half a mile further on the road from the scene of the murder. The clothes found are identified as the property of a person (whose name is known to the police) who was seen in company with the murdered man drinking, half an hour previous to his leaving Castlebrook.—*Irish Times.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN LONGFORD.—KENAGH.—Since I sent you the outline of an attempted murder of a man named Poynton, further information has come to light. The occurrence took place on Friday, at two o’clock, whilst Poynton’s son was ploughing in a field near his father’s house. He heard a footstep behind him, and on turning round saw a person wrapped up in a quilt, and having a mask on his face, who without saying or attempting to say any words, discharged the contents of a gun which he then held, and which took effect in his back and shoulders. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.—NEW BRIDGE.—As a goods train from Dundrum and a cattle train from Limerick Junction were proceeding to Dublin, the train from Dundrum was in advance and stopped at this station. The other train was coming on and is said to have been a little before time. The rails being slippery and a decline to where the Dundrum train was stopped, it came with much force against the van of the first train, injuring very slightly the engine. Two wagons of the first train were partially broken, and one very much shattered. The night man at once called the station master, Mr. Perry, to whom much credit is due for the prompt measures he had taken in clearing the line, owing to which the mail train proceeding to Dublin was not delayed.

ROBBERY AND FLOPPIED IN THE COUNTY MEATH.—A girl named Ann Cullen, servant to Mr. M. Reilly, of Oriowen, a few months since absconded from his house. On searching the desk he discovered that fifty sovereigns had been abstracted, and he immediately communicated with the constabulary, through whose activity the fugitive, who was accompanied by a young man from the neighborhood, named Allan, was discovered at Queenstown, where arrangements had been made for their immediate embarkation in one of the boats for America. Both parties were taken into custody.

REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA.—There is one gratifying feature we are glad to notice amongst many discouraging circumstances. The remittances to Ireland from emigrants to their friends are beginning to assume something like the proportions they bore five or six years ago. During the American war, the absence of many at the scene of action, the dearth of living and the inadequate rate of exchange, caused the transmission of money to Ireland to sink to almost nothing, prepaid passage tickets forming the staple of the gifts from the other side. Now, however, numerous money orders pass through the different Irish banks from Irish-Americans to their relatives here.—*Cork Examiner.*

A DANGEROUS FIRE occurred in Church street, Belfast, on Monday night in the house of Mr. Joseph Macaulay, handbox manufacturer and musician. While he was absent at a practice meeting the lower part of his establishment caught fire, from what cause is not explained, and before assistance could be obtained his wife and two children perished, it is supposed by suffocation, and two other children were so severely burnt that they have since died.

ON THE NIGHT of Thursday, the 26th December, the martello tower, at Forts, near Queenstown, was attacked by a body of men with blackened faces, who surprised the three gunners in charge and took possession of a quantity of arms and ammunition.—No clue has yet been obtained to the persons engaged, but it is believed they landed from the boats on the strand convenient to the tower.

THE INFORMER MURRAY.—We have been informed that Murray, the Belfast informer who was to have given evidence against Philip Harrison and Francis Rea, at the approaching Spring Assizes in Belfast, has gone to America. In all probability the above mentioned prisoners will not be put on their trial.—*Ulster Observer.*

FENIANISM.—NAVAL PRECAUTIONS AT KINGSBOWN.—A sergeant’s guard from the Royal George is on night duty on the East Pier, and no person is allowed past a defined point after a certain hour. An armed boat rows guard in the harbor at nightfall, and no boat is permitted alongside the Royal George after nine o’clock.

MR. PIGGOTT, the editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been examined and held for trial for publishing certain alleged libels in his own paper and writing scurrilous articles which appeared in the *Irish American*.

DUBLIN, Jan 13.—Papers have been found upon the person of the prisoner Lannon, which it is said expose the whole plan of the Fenian leaders for future operations in Ireland.

The clerks in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, Belfast, have been arrested and thrown into jail on the charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

The Dublin papers announce that Earl Powis will be chairman of the Education Commission, and that Lord Dunraven will be a member. The sittings will commence immediately.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANISM IN ENGLAND.—The *Observer* understands that the whole extent and organization of Fenianism in this country and in Ireland is now fully known to the government, and the law officers have advised that the existing law is amply sufficient to deal with those proved to be engaged in the conspiracy. The public may expect to hear shortly of some further arrests on information which circulates numerous persons who have taken no active part in the Fenian movement. The Government will use all the power the law gives them for the purpose of bringing some of the leaders to justice.

The arrests which were made immediately after the explosion, and still more those which were effected in consequence of the disclosures of the informer Vaughan, have had the effect not only of breaking up the Sobri circle of Fenians, but have led to discoveries of more or less importance relative to other circles in the Metropolis. It is expected that at least two arrests will be made this week of parties occupying more elevated positions in the brotherhood than the tailors and shoemakers who have already been seized. It is now thought that the Clerkenwell explosion was almost exclusively the work of certain members of the Fenian circle until recently existing in Soho. No indication has been found of any knowledge of the designs existing amongst the general body of the Fenians. Indeed, the fact that, besides the three or four persons actually engaged in the placing and exploding of the barrel, not a single known Fenian sympathizer was seen in the neighborhood by the detectives is regarded as almost positive proof of the fact. Nevertheless, a certain activity is known to prevail amongst Fenian circles generally. It has come to the knowledge of the police that meetings of a Fenian Council were held periodically in Millwall. It

was ascertained that the conspirators assembled after dusk in a private house in a respectable street. Several detectives were sent to watch them. One night last week the detectives noticed several men enter the house in question. After allowing a discreet time to elapse, one of the officers went up to the house, and listened in order to overhear the deliberations going on inside. He heard several voices inside, but could not distinguish them. Before he had time to listen long, he was obliged to decamp as sentries to give information of any alarm, came back towards the house and saw him. In order to throw them off the scent, the officer went to all the other doors in the street, and tried them, as if he was feeling whether they were fast against ordinary thieves, for he felt that it would be useless to try to deceive the scouts as to the fact of his being a detective. It was hoped that this ruse would succeed in disarming suspicion of discovery, and arrangements were made to arrest the whole council on the next night of meeting, when some important leaders might be present, they not having come this night. At the moment the detective was seen it was intended to have opened the swing bridges which lead off the Isle of Dogs to Limehouse and Poplar, and thereby to have cut off all chance of escape on the part of the Fenians, who would have found themselves caught like rats in a trap—the river on the one side and the water of the docks on the other preventing all escape for those who could not swim. Unfortunately, however, the discovery by the scouts alarmed the Fenians, and no council has since been held and none of them have ventured near the Island.

The captains and commanders of all ships in commission at Devonport were summoned to attend at the Admiralty offices at Mount Wise, Devonport, on Thursday, when they were instructed by Port Admiral Sir Admiral Sir William F. Martin to adopt every necessary precaution (especially by night) to protect their ships from insidious attack. On Friday these instructions were communicated to the officers in writing. They are to the effect that from dusk until daylight a guard boat is to row round each ship in Hamoaze. The Royal Adelaide’s boat will row also round the training ship Impregnable and the boat belonging to the Indus will also guard the training ship Impregnable. The Indus will, in addition, supply two steam launches to cruise in the upper part of Hamoaze and guard all the ships there, especially the floating depot in St. German’s river, which contains live shell. Each guard has twelve loaded rifles, and is under the command of a commissioned officer. During the night every boat approaching one of the guarded ships will be stopped, and her occupants will be required to give a satisfactory explanation of their object before being allowed to proceed. It appears that what the Government most apprehend is the dropping of torpedoes down the stream. If any of these are found they are to be towed ashore stern foremost. All ships in commission are also to keep watch in harbour the same as at sea. On board the Belleophon, Prince Consort, Achilles, &c., this will involve the necessity of two officers being on duty all night. Weapons are kept on deck constantly loaded. The liberty of the sea men has been necessarily shortened. On Saturday one corporal, Royal Marines and five privates were sent on board the Indus, and one corporal and 12 privates on board the Impregnable. Today the same number of Marines will be sent on board the Impregnable.

SERGEANT MAGUIRE, one of a number of Irishmen in the 72nd Highlanders, a regiment lodged at one of Messrs. Birley and Co.’s cotton factories in Manchester, was on Saturday removed, under arrest, in consequence of information that he had been communicating with persons known to be connected with the Fenian movement in that city, and also that he had been attempting to promote Fenianism in the ranks in the course of investigations by the officers of the regiment, it was ascertained that for some time past Maguire had been in the habit of attending places where those connected with the Fenian movement have been known to assemble, and it is currently believed that he has been visited at the barracks by agents of that conspiracy. It has been ascertained that he had obtained keys by some means or other which gave him access to various parts of the barracks, and by which means he could admit persons into the premises. It has also been discovered that Maguire had given various packets of ammunition to his visitors, and that he in other ways identified himself with the Fenian cause. Although a soldier occupying a superior position in the midst of loyal men, he has openly expressed his opinions in favour of Fenianism, and has been repeatedly reprimanded with his friends in the regiment. During the excitement of the Fenian trials at the Special Commission he was on duty and in charge of a body of men at various places, and he was stationed with his company inside the New Bailey prison when Allen Larkin and Gould were executed. Maguire has been connected with the regiment upwards of eight years; he joined it while in India, and is a man between 25 and 30 years of age. He is unmarried. The authorities of the 72nd held several inquiries as to the evidence against him, and it was ultimately decided to commit him for trial by court martial for complicity with the Fenian movement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, CHRISTMAS D.—The excitement consequent on the late attempt to blow up the Warrenton Gasworks an attempt which would have resulted in consequence of so fatal and destructive, but for the timely discovery—continues, and great sorrow is felt that, at this season of the year, when we celebrate in a festive manner the proclamation of ‘peace on earth, good will to men’ we should be compelled to extra precaution to guard against the murderous designs of our fellow-citizens. The employers at the gas works have been all sworn in as special constables, and the guard on the gas works is continued. A reward of \$50 has been offered by the authorities for the discovery of the man who removed the plug from the pipe. In addition to the fourteen men who were discharged on Monday night, the foreman of the stokers, Gilkooly, has been dismissed, although there is not the slightest suspicion of any complicity in the foul deed on his part. A report was current in the town last night that a Fenian of some note had been arrested by the police. It is, however, said to be without foundation.

THE PANIC AT THE WEST END.—The population of London is preparing as for a desperate battle: we have daily evidence of the extent to which the armament has been carried by the aggressive classes and on the other hand, we have been horrified to see the murderous weapons which are paraded nightly by persons pursuing the most peaceful avocations: it is hardly too much to say that half the elderly gentlemen of the West-end have transformed themselves into armories of concealed but wonderful instruments of warfare.—*Echoes from the Clubs.*

GUARDING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The *Glasgower* says as a precaution against Greek fire the authorities are having quantities of sand conveyed to all the Government offices and placed in heaps inside the windows of every floor that is at all accessible from the outside. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that one thousand men are to be added to the metropolitan police, and that a militia of special constables is to be enrolled. The General Post Office is guarded at night, inside and outside, by special constables employed in the department.

FENIANISM IN MANCHESTER.—The Manchester *Guardian* understands that the authorities are going to swear in a large number of special constables.—There is no special reason for adopting this course, which is taken as a precautionary measure. Two Americans, named Barrett and O’Neill, strongly suspected of Fenianism, have been arrested at Glasgow. Papers found on them strongly implicate them.

AN IRISHMAN’S APOLOGY.—An ‘Irishman,’ writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* deems it necessary to defend himself thus:—“By an unhappy fate I drew my first breath in an Irish county. What is the consequence? I am a villain, an assassin in posse. True it is that as yet I have neither shot, stabbed, poisoned, nor exploded anybody. But just give me the chance and see if I don’t! One Irishman is every bit as bad as another. We cannot help it; ‘tis the nature of the Celtic beast, as the *Times*—a paper which I am happy to say, never truckles to popular sentiment, but always strives with moderate and legal expostulation to deprecate the angry passions of the moment—justly observed on the 16th inst. Every one of us an incendiary, or something of that kind; by the mysterious ordinance of an all-wise Providence and can never refrain from wreaking mischief when an opportunity offers. It is a fact, as the *Times* very properly pointed out, that such an outrage as that of Clerkenwell could never have entered into the brain of any but an Irishman. Never! and I blush while writing this—never has there been an attempt by a citizen of any other county to effect a wicked purpose without regard to the suffering that might follow from such an attempt to those who had done nothing to incur his hatred. Such fiendish recklessness is peculiar to Ireland. There never was such a person as Pieschi or Orsini, and as for there being such an Englishman as Guy Fawkes why Sir, the man himself and his idea of blowing some 500 gentlemen into boundless space, thereby entailing sorrow on some 500 families, and, as it is natural to suppose, ruin on a considerable portion of London, is a ridiculous myth invented by the street boys for the purpose of extracting half-pence from a too credulous public every 5th of November. From my youth up I have always admired the logical acumen displayed by the mass of the British people in their estimate of Irishmen. Holding fast the *Ex uno disce omnes*, I principle they have argued thus:—A dissection of the Irish race is disavowed, ergo no Irishman is to be trusted; some low Irish are drunken and disorderly in their habits, therefore no Irish need apply. And I am glad to see this great principle so firmly asserted by what purports to be the representative English journal. Yes, it may be confessed we are a bad lot. There is no such thing as a loyal Celt. Every journal in every city of Ireland has expressed a *handshaking* at the recent outrage. Every inhabitant of the said cities walked in the late funeral processions. Every judge and every county magistrate is a Fenian at heart. As for every county we need not speak of them. The justice of this opinion is not more to be admired than its prudence. It must tend greatly to check the spread of disaffection among the still loyal population of Ireland (which I only suppose to exist for argument sake) to find that they are all—Fenian and Orangeman, Papist and Protestant—ranked in the same category not only by uneducated Englishmen, but by the great exponents of educated public opinion.”

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who heads his letter ‘By Strangling in the Highlands’ writes:—“There has been of late a considerable amount of indignation written on the subject of baby farming in London; but the conviction at Edinburgh of a Highland gipsy, named Charles McDonald, who has this week been sentenced to death for murdering his wife in a drunken nocturnal brawl by the roadside near Dunkeld, has brought vividly to my recollection various statements made to me by thoroughly trustworthy persons during a recent tour in the district of country permeated by this wretched McDonald and his gang. I suspect that if I were to state even a tithe of what I was told about these gipsies of A’holes it would be credited by few; yet I venture to ask your permission to place before the public one anecdote illustrative of a mode of life which is pursued among the mountains of the north, and which all the existing agencies of the Christian Church seem powerless even to touch. Not long ago, a gipsy gang arrived one day, some of whom applied for out-door relief at a neighboring poorhouse. In one of the families there was a sick baby, which attracted the attention of a kindly person who holds an official position in that district. Help was given, and the vagrants went upon their way—a few weeks had elapsed when the younger portion of the same family made their appearance once more in the same place. They were asked how the sick baby was getting on. ‘It wouldn’t get well,’ replied the eldest of the children, a girl, ‘and my father just took and slew it.’ In other words, the troublesome bairn had been strangled by the father. The answer was given with the most perfect composure. The sister of the murdered child apparently looked upon the way in which it was got rid of as a commonplace. These people are called gipsies: but the most of them, I believe, are simply Highlanders run wild. This man McDonald, who has just been sentenced to death, is a Celt and a native of Argyll.

NITRO GLYCERINE.—It may not be uninteresting to give the following instructions, which were pasted on each of the canisters destroyed at Newcastle—‘Nobel’s Patent Blasting Oil,’ Nitro-glycerine. Precautions.—1. Do not taste it, nor soil the hands with it, being poisonous. 2. Do not heat it in stoves or on boilers, as it explodes at a temperature of 300 degrees. 3. Keep it in the original packing, lest it be drunk by mistake. 4. In cold weather, when the oil is frozen, put the oil canisters in hot water till it liquefies. 5. Do not expose the oil canisters unpacked to strong concussions. 6. Store the oil in fire-free places, or in want of such in a pit in the ground. 7. Do not solder lead tins, since they cannot be emptied completely. One of the canisters bore the following—‘From Alfred Nobel and Co., Hamburg. Safety solution of nitro-glycerine in wood naphtha. According to the Act of Parliament, nitro-glycerine is to be marked specially dangerous. Webb and Co., No. 1,086. To be guarded against fire.’—The chief use to which this new and dangerous compound has been put is for blasting purposes; it requires a much smaller hole or chamber than gunpowder, strength of the latter being scarcely one-tenth of the former. It is a bright-yellow oily fluid—a compound of glycerine and nitric acid. Weight for weight the blasting oil bears favourable comparison with gunpowder, and other things being equal, it is about five times as effective. It has been contended that it ought to develop an intense heat than gunpowder, and this appears to have been borne out by several experiments which have been made at different times in Saxony by Mr. Nobel. Nitro-glycerine is not what is commonly called ‘Greek,’ or ‘Fenian fire.’—*Globe.*

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—A most disgraceful and disgusting outrage was committed on Sunday evening upon the Rev. J. Bond, the respected minister of St. Mary’s Catholic Church, Porter’s Field. The reverend gentleman left his residence at about half past eight, and was proceeding on a visit to a sick person at Queen’s Cross. On reaching Hall Street, a number of blackguards who had graced the old theatre that evening to hear Mr. Flynn, (one of Murphy’s colleagues), recognised Mr. Bond and at once set on hounding him. The reverend gentleman continued his journey, and the roughs followed him up the High Street, at the same time continuing their devilish conduct. On reaching the top church, one solitary policeman here in sight, and his presence had little or no effect upon the mob. It was not until Father Bond took refuge at a friend’s house that the fellows ceased their mad ravings. We can hardly find language sufficiently strong enough to convey our disgust at this revolting conduct of persons who had only just come out of a place of worship; and it is to be hoped that the ringleaders of Sunday evening’s proceeding will not escape the punishment they so richly deserve. However much people may differ from Mr. Bond’s religious creed, they ought not to suffer their difference to drag them to commit acts which are a disgrace to our civilisation.

THE CAPTIVES AT MAGDALA WELL.—Sir Stratford Northcote had received intelligence from Colonel Merewether, at Senafe to Dec. 13. All was going on well. He had heard from the captives at Magdala, who were well on the 11th of November, and had had news of the expedition being on its way.—Meneer, acting with the Gallas, was moving to attack Magdala. The king had not been able to attack more than thirty miles from Debra Tabor, being encumbered with baggage and having great opposition to encounter. Accounts up to October 11 had been received from Mr. Faad. The King had carried off with him from Debra Tabor all Europeans, some in chains and others free, among the latter was Mr. Faad, who says also that the women and children were all well, and that the prisoners had of late been better treated by the King.

A circular has been sent from the Home Department to the Mayors of about fifty towns, requesting that special constables may be sworn in for the preservation of property and the suppression of any riotous proceedings. Her Majesty’s Government, says the circular, have received information which renders it in their judgment desirable that the local authorities should be prepared to meet any disturbances that may arise during the winter. This (says the *Times*), we conceive is not intended to announce any definite expectation of attacks, although warnings or threats predicting specific outrages are for the moment plentiful; but it indicates that the Government is aware of a widely extended treasonable conspiracy, established in England as in Ireland, and ready, as far as can be ascertained, to perpetrate outrages as atrocious as those of Manchester and Clerkenwell.

GREEK OR FENIAN FIRE.—Mr. James Sinclair, of Manchester, writes:—“Owing to the present disturbed state of the country, several experiments have lately been made here with the view of discovering the best means of extinguishing Greek fire. This awfully destructive agent consists of a liquid which poured even in small quantities on any article or building will ignite in five to ten minutes with an explosion like gunpowder, and set fire to everything within its reach. It was found that water had no effect whatever upon it, but that the water evaporated with carbonic gas, issued from the Exirector, was instantaneous in its effects, immediately extinguished it.”

In the Queen’s Bench to-day a motion was made by the counsel for the defence that the prisoners be returned to London for trial, on the ground that a bitter religious prejudice existing against the prisoners in Warwickshire would render it impossible for them to obtain an impartial jury and a fair trial in that country. The motion was heard, and the judges reserved their decision. The prisoners Desmond and Allan, implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, were again brought up to-day for examination on the charge of murder. Many witnesses were present, but the evidence given by them contains no facts of importance.

On Saturday night last Mr. Douglas, a farmer, residing near Whitehaven, Cumberland, was aroused by hearing men’s voices outside his house, who appeared to be trying the fastenings of his door. He immediately seized his gun, opened a window, and fired at two men who were standing at the door, believing them to be Fenians, or at least burglars. Their cries roused the house, when it was discovered that the wounded men were no Fenians; they were, in fact sweethearts of Mr. Douglas’s daughters—no of them being actually engaged to be married to the oldest. Their wounds are severe but mortal.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—It is said in town that a firm which employs about twenty men has paid off eight of them on the ground of their being Fenians. In connection with this, we are told that some of the insurance offices have intimated to the owners of large public works, that their fire insurance policies will not be renewed unless they discharge from their employment all persons reported to be connected with the Fenian movement.

The detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards, consisting of 3 officers, 6 sergeants, and 100 men, are now stationed at Osborne as an extraordinary guard for the Queen. The irascible coast-guard ship has also anchored at Osborne, where she will remain as guardship during the Queen’s stay at her maritime residence. The Sprightly has also left Portsmouth for the Solent.

A squadron of cavalry left Brighton on Saturday and proceeded to Osborne, where they will be stationed during her Majesty’s stay in the Isle of Wight. It is understood that this step has been taken expressly at the request of the Governor of Portsmouth, who has had several anonymous letters sent him in reference to Fenian movements in Hampshire.

Four hundred yards of blasting rope were found on Sunday night in the ash pit near the Cowcaddens gasometer, one of the largest in Glasgow. ‘Blasting rope’ is powder hid or surrounded with gutta-percha, and is an explosive agent much used by miners for blasting purposes.

Warwick jail, where the Fenian prisoners Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullany are awaiting trial, is occupied and surrounded by regular troops, which were sent there by order of the government to guard against any attempt at a rescue.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Burke and other Fenians, who had a preliminary examination in Bow street yesterday were last night heavily guarded and taken by special train to Warwick Jail.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Fenian officers and men arrested on Dec 31st, in South Wales, have been committed on the charge of treason.

It was estimated by the Registrar-General that the Irish in England were sustained at their number by an immigration of nearly 18,000 a year.

LONDON, Jan. 12. Edward Thornton, British Ambassador to the United States, sailed from Liverpool yesterday, in the steamship Siberia, for New York.

LONDON January 16.—The police at Manchester have arrested a man supposed to be the Fenian De’ry.

The motion to try Burke, Casey, and Shaw in London instead of Warwick is likely to be granted.

UNITED STATES.

Memphis settled all its old grudges on Christmas day. Three men were murdered, two pistolled with the same intention, and half a dozen accidentally shot; while the fights, robberies, and attempts at arson enlivened the day from morn to frothy eve.

The abandonment of new born children in New York since the cold weather set in has become so frequent that it is not unusual for three to be picked up by police in a night. The crime is attributed to the existing destitution.

Government charges two dollars tax on every gallon of whiskey, manufactured, yet, we know places where it can be bought for \$1.40 a gallon. Screw loose here, what says Collector Root?

Alexander H. Stephens speak despondingly of affairs in the South. From his own observation, he has nothing like a spirit of mutual sympathy or interest between the two races.

Wendell Phillips has simmered down the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin to one fundamental principle: ‘That the noblest of all human actions is the saving of cents.’

The political press is troubled about Gen. Grant’s politics. On all sides we hear the question, ‘What is he?’ Stupid, why he is general of the U. S. A.

A man is on trial in Philadelphia for selling a glass of sulphuric acid for whiskey. Absurd fastidiousness on the part of the customer.

The constabulary of Maine seized \$5,232 worth of liquor during the past year, and cost the State \$17,000.