

carry out any plan that may outrage their national feelings or religious views before you signify your approval of any of Fahey's suggestions or decisions, to see for yourself into their miseries, and make yourself personally acquainted with their needs.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRIMATE.—Dr. Kieran, the new Primate, in his Lenten Pastoral, refers more particularly to the Roman question. The powers of darkness have assassinated the Pontiff's faithful servants in broad daylight; but a grander spectacle than Job, when he maintained his trust in God, is the Pope, calm and erect amidst the few fragments that remain of his temporal power. Power acquired by rapine and cemented by blood will be of short duration. He complains of that strong tendency of the civil power to encroach on the rights and control the action of the Supreme Authority of the Church of which the history of France and other countries, afford illustrations. 'Let us,' says Dr. Kieran, 'with willing minds and uplifted hearts respond to the call made on us by the Holy Father (to sustain the temporal power by prayer). We are His people, and the sheep of His pasture. Often have His supplications ascended to the throne of Divine Grace to obtain mercy for us, and our prayers should now frequently and fervently ascend to the same throne to obtain for him deliverance from his enemies.'

EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE FENIANS.—The following is the circular lately addressed by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty to the clergy at Kerry:—

Reverend Sir—Hitherto many of the clergy deemed it unwise to speak of Fenianism from their altars on account of its almost total absence from their parishes. Some considered that by doing so they would give to the few members of this condemned society, who might be in their midst, an unmerited importance. Though we do not believe that the conspiracy is either widespread or dangerous in the rural districts, yet the events which have recently occurred in this country are so notorious, that silence on the subject is no longer advisable, even in those parishes which may be most free from this moral pestilence. You will therefore, inform your flock that all persons joining the Fenian Society, whether sworn or unsworn, incur a Papal Excommunication. Several constitutions denouncing this extreme spiritual penalty against the members of secret societies had been issued by Sovereign Pontiffs; by Clement XII, Benedict XIV, Pius VII, and Leo XII, Pius IX, who now occupies the Holy See, in Allocution of the 25th September, 1855, confirming the aforesaid decrees of his predecessors, proscribed and condemned, under the same penalty, all secret societies which either openly or clandestinely conspire against the Church or against the lawful authorities. The Holy See has been previously consulted, with special reference to the Fenian Society and they plot against the State alone or against the Church alone. Pius IX., consulted the Cardinals of the Congregation of the Inquisition; and a letter of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, dated June 7, 1864, addressed to the Archbishop of Dublin, conveys the answer of the Pope in these words:—'The secret societies of which there is question in the "Pontifical constitutions, are understood to be all such as to propose to themselves anything against the Church or the government, whether they require an oath of secrecy or not.'—See Ecclesiastical Record of October, 1864.

You will explain on this occasion the consequence of excommunication, so that those who may have yielded to the temptation, or who may yet be tempted, may know that they have to choose between Fenianism and membership with the Church of Christ.—Should you have patent proof that any person is propagating this accursed society in your parish, you will denounce him by name of excommunicated and you will inform the people of the future effects which, by the Canon Law, such denunciation carries with it. You will also remind your flock of the deep sinfulness of taking or keeping an unlawful oath, making the sacred name of God a bond of iniquity. There are other considerations which might be usefully suggested in connection with this subject; but, for a faithful Catholic people, it should be enough to know that they should shun Fenianism by their obedience which they owe to their parish priest, or to the bishop of the diocese, but by that which they owe to the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, Christ's Vicar on earth. They may hence understand how deeply demoralising, how calculated to promote a schism, and ultimately to corrupt the purity of faith, are those newspapers which applaud and abet the machinations of evil, and hold to public admiration those against whom the Church pronounces her anathemas.

ABORDOCCES OF TUAM.—We make the following extracts from the Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam; the passages omitted having immediate reference to the diocese of Tuam only:—

We are, therefore, under the necessity of confining ourselves to a brief notice only of the kindred subject of Catholic education, on which, in a great measure, depends their intellectual and spiritual life.—Though this subject has for several years engaged our attention, we feel that it becomes now more necessary than ever to guard our flocks against that pernicious system of mixed education of which the powerful and pernicious agent is the National Board. It is not long since the entire system was generally denounced, and the people strongly cautioned against its manifold and increasing evils. But like those noxious opiates that are, at first, tasted with disgust, afterwards with less reluctance, and finally with a certain relish, even when their poisonous influence is felt in their fatal consequences; thus it is that the sense of the direful evils of this system, once so strong and vivid, seems to have been deadened by indulgence. It is still and justly denounced, as regards the higher classes of the people, who are cautioned in a certain way from coming in contact with the system. But if it is evil for the higher classes, is it not also evil among the humbler ones? or can we be justified in exposing to the danger of an unsound education the more feeble as well as the more necessary members of the body, whilst the more ornamental ones challenge all our zeal in endeavoring to procure for them a pure Catholic education? Different weights and measures are an abomination; and we cannot be released from the imputation of respect of persons if we content ourselves with merely talking of Catholic education, like the Pharisees repeating, 'Lord, Lord,' without ever taking any earnest, vigorous, and practical steps to secure, in despite of every opposition, that invaluable blessing for those who stand most in need of it, as also those who are most deserving of it, the Children of the poor Catholics of Ireland. Let it then be known that our prohibition of any master or mistress going to the model schools, or being engaged in teaching the children of your flocks, still continues, as also the withholding from the clergy all jurisdiction to give sacraments to any who may continue to keep such forbidden schools in opposition to our authority.—

What benefits are derived from having Catholic members on the Board of Education, who pull so harmoniously with the Protestants in striving to crush the influence of the Catholic Church in the education of its children, it is not easy to understand. And how some political functionaries can be surprised at the conduct of some of the youth of Ireland after their own long-continued and energetic exertions to bring them into habits of disobedience to their legitimate pastors, it is left to their consistency to explain.—

It is enough for us seriously to reflect that at this moment there is a crisis in the condition of our country which is deserving of the most serious consideration of all concerned—rulers, legislators, pastors,

and people. On the one side are they who are charged with guiding and giving counsels; on the other, those whose duty it is to receive and to follow this prudent counsel of their legitimate superiors and guides. That wisdom and justice may sway the resolves of the one; that humanity and justice may be extended to the requirements of the other, and, finally, that peace and justice may become the common portion of all, should be our common prayer. And for the Holy Father, we desire, in a special manner, supplications and prayers on the part of the faithful, and on the part of the clergy the oration 'pro Papa' in the Mass during this penitential season.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Leahy, in a pastoral issued expressly on the subject, says:—

'Now that excitement is calmed down, and people look back, the retrospect is one not only to cause grief, but also to make us ashamed that any number of our countrymen should have committed themselves to an enterprise which, while it equals in folly that of 1848, exhibits far more strikingly a want of that high quality of courage of which Irishmen are justly proud as a distinguishing national quality? What is it that happened last week? What were the chief, almost the only, incidents of this 'rising' of 1867? Insurgents bands of men—hundreds in number—attacked police barracks up and down through the country, and almost everywhere were kept at bay, repulsed, and put to flight by handfuls of policemen. And this was the 'rising' of 1867?'

If we have reason to be ashamed of last week's doings, we have too much reason also deeply to deplore them. What is the actual state of things in Ireland? General disquietude, business smitten with paralysis, capital scared away, manufactories given up, the constitution suspended, families plunged in grief for fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, torn from them to undergo a penal servitude, such is our condition: There is yet room for wholesome advice, yet time to avert the evils which combined folly and wickedness may bring upon a country. Look at England's resources, are they not all but inexhaustible? She is the richest country in the world, and richer are the sinews of war. She can bring into the field an army fully equipped, highly disciplined, supplemented by an efficient body of constabulary and capable of being reinforced by a hundred thousand—if need were two hundred thousand—Volunteers and Militiamen. This army would have the support of a powerful fleet co-operating with it at every point of the coast where a ship of war could put in. Against this combined armament what could Fenians do without any of the appliances necessary for carrying on war? A trial of strength could not be doubtful. The experience of the past tells the result beforehand. The Sepoy rebellion which England crushed, though fighting at an immense disadvantage in a region thousands of miles distant, with comparatively small forces, against an enemy scattered over a vast extent of country—the rebellions that have taken place in Ireland, the rising of '48, the skirmishes of last week with the constabulary, all tell what would be the result. What miseries would not the struggle entail upon this unfortunate country! To get one's self killed or to kill others, with no result than making bad worse, that is a sin, if ever there was one, rising to an almost incalculable height of enormity when a whole country is deluged with blood as would be the case in an internecine civil war in Ireland. How fearful is the responsibility of the man who involves his country in such calamity! This being so, as a bishop charged to speak the truth I declare that the unhappy movement which is now disturbing the peace of the country is most sinful in itself, and condemned by the Church under the heaviest censures. I further call upon all owning me for their pastor who have been drawn into this movement at once to abandon an enterprise as criminal as it is foolish. The God-speed of the wise and the good does not follow them, the blessing of the Church is not with them, the favour of Heaven they cannot hope for—how can they but lose heart? To have engaged in this business was the extreme of folly; to persevere in it longer would be the height of madness. Let all give up at once. Patriotism, pity for family and friends, self preservation, religion—all call upon them to do so. In the name of all, in the name of the living God, I call upon those of my flock who are implicated to do so. If we have grievances let us seek their redress by the constitutional means which all good men can approve. If our people are the worst clothed, the worst fed, and the worst housed of all the peoples of Europe, let us all in our respective spheres endeavour to the utmost of our power to ameliorate their condition by encouraging every effort of agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, or other enterprises calculated to develop the resources of the country. If the friends of the people of Ireland deplore the unnatural emigration which is draining away the life blood of the nation, having cost us three millions of our population in a few years, let us employ whatever we possess of intelligence in devising for our people remunerative employment so as to keep them all at home. Be it the ambition of every one who wishes well to Ireland to regenerate her by these peaceful means. Whoever shall have a hand in the work will have deserved well of his country.'

The Earl of Bessborough had a meeting of his tenants in Tipperary. There were present at least 500 men of all ranks and classes. His lordship thought it right that he and they should confer at this juncture. The wretched men who were now disturbing the country could not effect anything against the British Government, which had but to put forth the little finger to upset all their schemes. Yet the mischief they could do was incalculable. Who would come to the country if every month or every year, we were to have such disturbances as this? Prices would go down, there would be no employment, and the country would grow poorer every day, instead of richer, as it might grow, if only the people who had money and wanted to employ it here were allowed to do so in peace. Nothing could effectually put down these mischievous attempts but the people of the country themselves. 'That is why,' he said, 'I have called you here to-day; I want you to band yourselves together against these marauders.' (This appeal was answered by a hearty and resolute cheer, as was also every other part of the address.)

Informations were taken yesterday at Kilmalham Gaol, before Dr. Carte, military magistrate against the prisoners charged with having been found in arms against the Government on the 6th and 6th. Informations were read against 50 who were formally committed for high treason.—Times Cor.

The Bishop of Down has published a pamphlet on Irish Church Reform, in which he has shown, in figures of unquestionable correctness, that in five out of our 12 Episcopal dioceses the Church population is only 2 per cent of the population. These dioceses are—Cashel, Tuam, Meath, Limerick, and Kilaloe. In Cashel the Bishop of Down shows 25 benefices, with an aggregate income of £4,218, and only 303 Protestants, or an average of 12 a piece. In Tuam the Bishop of Down shows that the Protestants are now only 2 per cent, and actually 30 per cent less than they were in 1834.—Times Cor.

The Fenian war has ended almost as soon as it commenced. The Fenians have been taught a lesson by bitter experience. They counted on being able to seduce or beat the constabulary in their isolated stations; they thought they had corrupted some of the military and that the peasantry would rise as soon as they raised the green flag. They thought, above all, that the men who had been drilled so long would fight bravely for the Irish Republic. They now know how they miscalculated on all these points. Independent observers of the highest authority have expressed their opinion of the stamp that has been made in language that ought to open the eyes of even the dupes in America,—not English or Saxon antho-

lities, but Roman Catholic judges and Roman Catholic bishops.

At Kildare yesterday Chief Justice Monahan referring to the wounding of a policeman at Leixlip, said:—

'The constabulary alone have defended several barracks in different parts of the country against tenfold their numbers. It is a mercy for those people themselves that they have everywhere met with such signal success. If these infuriated men had been allowed to take the field, and to come face to face with the soldiery, they would have been mowed down in thousands.'

Mr. Justice O'Hagan, another Catholic judge, addressing the grand jury of Kilkenny, stated that in that county the Fenians had been driven back to the adjoining county, by the resolution of the people, and the same spirit that baffled the mischief at Kilmoran is believed to pervade all the tenant-farmers. His Lordship said:—

'In dealing with this movement the tempered energy of the Executive has been triumphant. The constabulary have proved equal of themselves to meet this emergency. In circumstances of great difficulty they have behaved with a bravery and faithfulness which have covered them with honour. The conspirators have demonstrated only their own fatuity by a hopeless attempt to achieve an impossible object, in subjecting themselves to such a heavy punishment. This country has long been blessed with a resident gentry who recognize the duties of their position and endeavour to fulfil their duties. Continue in that excellent course. Stand at your posts. Remain in your houses and among your people. Inspire them with courage by your union and unflinching resolution, and you may set at defiance a conspiracy as wicked in design as it is contemptible and impotent in action.'

The Tribune has a remarkable letter from its Dublin correspondent, dated Dublin, 16th March. He says:—

'Generals Hail, Rain, Frost and Snow, have made an end of the Fenian rising. An end of it pro tem, at all events. Such a pelting of sleet and hail, such a storm of north-east wind, such a continuous fall of snow, and such a succession of frosts as we have had, from the first day of the rising to this, have not been paralleled in the country for years. Now, as the Fenian plan of campaign made the mountains a base of operations, this sort of weather was manifestly a dead stopper on it. Nothing could be done. The foxes could hardly live through those days and nights on the hill sides. As a matter of course the rebel bands who had assembled there dispersed and sought shelter. Some of the men returned to their own homes; but it is said many others remained in the neighborhood, concealed in the houses of the peasantry, whence they used occasionally to issue forth, meet, and march, and have a little drilling on the mountain sides, mainly for the purpose of drawing out the soldiery on a 'wild goose chase' after which they used to disappear as quickly and mysteriously as they had come together.

Telegrams from Dublin dated Wednesday state the fugitive Fenians are said to be dying of cold and hunger in the Wicklow mountains. The Londonderry Journal reports a recent agrarian outrage in Tyrone—an attempt to assassinate the Rev. Dr. M'Evoy, of Newtownswatow. Duffy, the supposed Fenian centre, taken at Roscommon, is said to have had £2,000 in his possession. Six arrests reported from Drogheda. An inquest on the body of Daniel Blake, one of the insurgents shot at Kilmallock, has ended in a verdict of 'Justifiable Homicide'; the jury having praised the courage of the constabulary. Proclamations of the Fenians calling upon the farmers to pay no rent have, it is said, been posted near Clonmel. The priests of Tipperary have generally denounced the movement in the strongest language. The rumored attack on the police-barrack at Mountmellick turns out to have been greatly exaggerated. The sentences of the general court-martial held some weeks ago on three private soldiers of the 85th Regiment, accused of complicity in Fenianism, have been promulgated in the presence of the troops. Brian, alias Simpson, who was leading organizer of the conspiracy, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, Kavanagh to seven years, and Murtagh to five years' penal servitude.

ALARMS IN DUNDALK.—We observe from correspondence in some of the Dublin newspapers, that Dundalk has been in a 'state of alarm' on several occasions during the past ten days. We confess we could not discover anything of the kind. On Sunday last some men were arrested as they came ashore from a steamer which arrived from Liverpool, and a few of them were sent to the county gaol, but their arrest did not cause the slightest alarm. On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, about 100 infantry marched from the barracks to the railway station, in order to proceed to Dublin, where a rising was expected, but we can vouch for the fact that no alarm was visible as we saw them marching through the streets. Timid people, who would be terrified by a ghost story might feel uneasy, but the people on the streets showed no symptoms of terror. They simply wondered where the soldiers were going, but that was all.

Although there may be some bold spirits in the town, still Dundalk is perfectly quiet, and we hope it will remain so. Some people are stating that there will be a 'rising' before long, but we don't believe it. We think our young men, who are as brave and manly as Ireland can produce, and full of love for Fatherland, have more sense than to risk their lives and liberties in a hopeless contest. We understand that the police of the county are concentrating their forces, and preparing to defend themselves, should they be attacked. At the Anne street police barracks in this town, strong iron bars are being placed outside the lower windows, in order to enable those inside to resist an assault should anything of the kind be attempted. We think the precaution unnecessary, as we firmly believe that there is no danger. Our people are remarkable for their sound sense and love of order, and we cannot believe that any of them will 'commit a crime,' and, as O'Connell once said, 'give strength to the enemy.'—Dundalk Democrat.

FENIAN RISING IN IRELAND.—It is rather a remarkable circumstance that Wexford, which was the centre of the desperate rebellion of 1798, is now perfectly quiet, and that Wicklow, which also played an important part in that year, is now as tranquil as Westmoreland. The cutting of telegraph wires, and the tearing up of rails which heralded or accompanied the movement, add to the number of examples that it is dangerous to rely on such agencies in any military operations. The proceeding in itself is a warning to the authorities, but it embarrasses them more than it does the insurgents, who very probably never entertained hopes of being able to use rail or wire in their own cause. But to the general public it would be almost a boon if the telegraph wires were not repaired, as the news they give us serves to mystify and confuse. The same fact appears in different forms; dates are left out, and conjecture baffled by carelessness studied to perfection. The most important matters, the numbers and positions of the Fenians, we cannot determine. They appear to have assembled close to Drogheda, Dublin, Cork, Clonmel, and Limerick. At the first place they were repulsed in some eight rows and in an attack on the police station and vanished to be seen or heard of telegraphically no more. In Dublin county they were broken up by the police and military, and are probably non-existent as a body. The city of Cork was not menaced, nor was Limerick; but in the county of Cork the Fenians made strenuous efforts to crush the police; and had some slight success in attacks on petty stations. Mallow and Kilmallock and Youghal were the scenes of violent outbreaks; but quiet reigns at present. At Limerick Junction, however, there are apprehensions of an attack, and the troops under Major Greene were expecting the Fenian enemy. The most daring act of the rebels yet recorded

appears in last night's telegram. If 300 Fenians attacked a company of her Majesty's 31st and the police at Killescu, it shows the Tipperary men are of different stuff from the Dublin and Drogheda rebels. It is to be hoped most sincerely that the rebels generally will adopt the same bold tactics for their own sake and that of the troops. This harassing and most inglorious war is distressing to officers and men. They are marching about night and day—over bad roads, across moor and mountain—in all sorts of weather, exposed to constant alerts, often times without regular supplies of food. The leaders of the rebellion will keep their followers engaged in this guerilla warfare as long as they can, but their suffering must be severe. They have no arms, their little ammunition is expended or spoiled, and they have probably found out by this time that a pikie is no match for rifle and bayonet; and it is likely if a proclamation were issued, giving an amnesty to all who returned to their homes, except the leaders and those guilty of murder, there would not be a man to stay with the American chiefs, and these would only be too glad to skedaddle if they could. The object of the latter is to get up a feeling in America, in which they would be materially aided by indiscriminate severity or acts of extreme vengeance.—Army and Navy Gazette.

BISHOP MORIARTY'S ADDRESS ON THE FENIAN RISING.—The Nation has some remarks on this much canvassed topic which are extremely creditable to its editor, and contrast well with the language held by some (professedly) Catholic journals on the same subject. The Nation says:—'On Sunday last, after last Mass, in the Cathedral, Killarney, the Bishop of Kerry preached a powerful and affecting discourse on the subject then filling all minds and hearts, not only in Kerry, but throughout Ireland. The newspaper reporters being just then in full force in the town, the sermon was instantly and fully reported for the Metropolitan press. It has excited a profound sensation. A bishop has reasons far different from those that move civil governors for feeling acutely affected and afflicted by tumult or outbreak threatening bloodshed and civil strife among his flock; and we do not wonder that Dr. Moriarty felt keenly and deeply on the subject of his sermon on Sunday last. Although at that time panic was at its height, and much that has since been learned to the credit of the insurgents was unknown, the Bishop displayed on the whole—indeed, we might say in all, save in one or two particulars—a fairness and justness towards them that contrasted powerfully with the then current outcry against the marauders. If we could persuade ourselves that it was permissible for a Catholic journalist to adopt the habits and principles of the non-Catholic press, and debate the sermons of a bishop or priest, as if it was the speech of a prime minister, we certainly would have something to say on some portions of Dr. Moriarty's sermon. But we conceive it would be little short of scandalous for a Catholic journalist to engage in criticism or controversy with, not a speech, but a sermon, preached in the church, in the pulpit, by a bishop in his diocese, and to his own flock, and under a pressure of feeling and of conscience, and a sense of responsibility and accountability which no layman can measure or gauge. No political good that a journalist could propose to himself would compensate for the injury and scandal of setting up newspaper criticism or 'public opinion' as the corrective of a Bishop's discharge of his spiritual duty. The Editor of the Evening Mail does, indeed, betimes, undertake to teach his bishop how to write 'charges,' and his ministers how to preach sermons; and Protestant 'public opinion' has corrected the wandering of the Rector of St. Bride's when worked up to the point by press theologians. But the example is not for us to follow; and so, though Catholics may regret the figure of speech, or lapsus lingua by which the Bishop of Kerry appeared to impugn the competency of Omnipotence to rightly regulate rewards and punishments in eternity, they will indulge in no dispute with his lordship on the point; and will fully confide in the purity of purpose and strength of zeal which has always distinguished him as a prelate.—Weekly Register.

DROGHEDA, SATURDAY NIGHT.—A scene of the most painful excitement was witnessed in the streets of Drogheda to day, and one which has made a deep impression upon many. It appears that in consequence of the overcrowding of our local prisons by the late arrests, an application was made to the authorities to remove the prisoners to a jail of larger extent, and accordingly a detachment of the 85th Regiment of Foot, and twenty-four policemen from the depot, arrived here this morning from the metropolis, for the purpose of escorting the prisoners to Dundalk. The soldiers and police marched, on their arrival at the railway station, to the West-gate Constabulary Barrack where they were reinforced by twenty-five of the local police, under Sub-Inspector Gardiner. All then proceeded to the county prison, where the prisoners were at once handcuffed—each two being bound together—and brought forward.—One only of the prisoners was conveyed by ear to the train, Christopher Byrne, the printer, who was unable to walk, from the nature of his wounds. As the procession moved into the town crowds of people assembled, and the throng became immeasurably greater each street they entered. Among those assembled were numerous relatives of the prisoners, and a heart-rending wail burst forth from the mothers, wives, and sisters of the unfortunate young men who were so foolish as to bring themselves into such an unenviable position. Women threw themselves on their knees to magistrates imploring them to 'do something for their poor sons,' and others, in their wild despair, attempted to dash through the ranks to impart a farewell embrace on a husband or a fond son, but was quickly pulled back by the police; and it was only on such occasions that the more youthful prisoners gave way to their feelings, and that only in a few instances by dropping tears.—When the party arrived at the railway terminus some of the prisoners held converse for a moment with their friends, after which they were placed in their respective compartments, guarded as before, and the train started for Dundalk, amid a cheer from the crowd. The family of Byrne, the printer—a wife and seven young children—are those who will most feel the result of this wild project; they are totally unprovided for. Byrne is a native of Dublin, but has been some six or seven years foreman of the Drogheda Argus, during which time he bore an unimpeachable character, and was always considered a correct man.

Ulster has, so far, not moved. In Belfast, on Monday evening, a seizure of arms was made in the house of a widow named Cassidy, consisting of 20 Enfield rifles, with bayonets attached, and 2,000 percussion caps. A rising was expected by the authorities in Belfast on Sunday and Monday night.

The counties of Louth, Meath, and Queen's have been proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act. Special commissions are being issued for the trial of the leaders, at all events, of the movement.—Fifteen days' notice must be given of such commission, and ten days' notice to each prisoner for trial, with copy of the indictment, and list of witnesses to be produced. It is said that the Government will carry out the extreme penalty of the law in the case of a few of the leaders, and let off the inferior dupes.

The Earl Fitzwilliam, says the Daily Express, has shown an excellent example by going down to his seat, Oatland, near Shillelagh, with his family. It is understood to be his express intention to arm some hundred of his tenants, and to embody them in defence of law and order.

The Government have determined to issue Special Commissions for Dublin, Limerick, and Cork immediately. Two judges will preside at each Commission. The preparatory warrants will be issued to-day, and the Commissions will issue as soon as the law permits.

Among the most alarming rumours about Dublin one is, that when the next rising is to take place it will be in the streets of Dublin, and that the Fenians will turn off the gas and destroy the pipes, that their work may be facilitated by darkness. Consequently, for the last three or four nights the gasworks have been guarded by strong bodies of police. Yet such is the confidence in the preparations and energy of the Government, that business and pleasure go on in the city as usual, except that trade suffers from the unsettled state of the country.

The unseasonable inclemency of this bitter March has made it impossible to keep the fields and the mountain fastnesses, which shelter them from the bullet and sabre of the police and the soldiery, offer no protection against the piercing blast and the drenching rain. There are sickening accounts of bands of the misguided insurgents perishing of cold and hunger in the open country. Martial law, it seems, is not to be proclaimed in any part of Ireland but a special commission is to issue forthwith to try the prisoners. Loud are the cries for severity on the part of the press. One paper, the organ of the public-houses and the music-halls, demands (we see) that the policy of Cromwell shall in this year of grace, 1867, be applied to Ireland. We trust that this foolish writer does not know what he is talking of—that his notion of Cromwell's doings is derived from some schoolboy reminiscence of 'Pinnock's Catechism.' It is the best excuse we can make for him. We on the other hand demand, that if severity is to be used, it be tempered with mercy or at least with justice. That none suffer but those who shall be proved guilty, and that due regard be had to the very probable fact that numbers of men have been forced against their will into the Fenian ranks.—Weekly Register.

It would be affectation were we to hesitate for a moment to attribute this grievous state of things to the intrigues and manoeuvres of the American Irish, possibly encouraged to do the work upon which they are now engaged by the Yankee hatred of the mother country. How we are to deal with these men, several of whom are no doubt at this moment in our custody? and what punishment shall we consider too severe for the crime they have committed in misleading the credulous youth of Ireland into a belief that America will back them in the effort to throw off the English yoke. The Fenians are forcing us to the serious consideration of this system, in spite of an unwillingness in these enlightened days to suffer a spirit of vindictiveness to enter into our councils. It is useless now to talk of redressing the grievances of Ireland, though nothing the Fenians may do can lessen our desire that the two countries may be placed upon a perfect footing of equality. But the redress of the grievances of the sister country will not lay the spirit which Fenianism has evoked.—We must employ measures of severity. We must make it plain that while we are thoroughly resolved to do justice to Ireland, we are also determined that the imperial authority shall suffer no diminution.—Morning Advertiser.

The report of the Fenians being seen on the Waterford mountains is found to be incorrect.

New York, April 2.—The Herald's Irish correspondent says, that there will be another Fenian rising immediately after the intensely severe weather moderates.

The grand jury of Kerry on the motion of Mr. Coleman, seconded by the Knight of Kerry, have resolved unanimously to give a subscription for a testimonial to Constable Duggan, whose heroic conduct they praised very warmly. They passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Magin, who remonstrated with the insurgents, and gave warning to the police. The magistrates of Killarney were likewise thanked for their energetic conduct in connection with the late outbreak. William Walsh, alias Donovan, and Patrick Ludd, the two men arrested in Passage by Head-constable Hoare, suspected of complicity in Fenianism were brought up on a second remand at the Turkey-street Police station, Cork, on Saturday last, where a private investigation was held into the charges against them. They were again remanded.

Snow had fallen, without a day's intermission, on 15 days and nights.

It is well that Irish gentlemen should be reminded that they may defend themselves. Whenever credible persons depose to reasonable apprehension of riot, tumult, or insurrection, and the Justices are of opinion that the police, military, and other regular forces of the country are not sufficient for the present protection of persons and property, special constables may be enrolled. The power and duty of swearing to constables at any crisis are the same throughout the Kingdom, but there are special provisions for maintaining the peace in Ireland, which have been published by the Lord-Lieutenant in the Memorandum to which we have referred. No one can complain that they are too restricted, and, indeed, it may be questioned whether they are not too wide. All persons armed with any weapon, or appearing in any disguise, or wearing any uniform or badge, or assuming any name or denomination not usually assumed by ordinary persons in their lawful occupation, who shall assemble or who shall appear, alone or with others, by day or night, are guilty of a high misdemeanour, subjecting them to penal servitude, imprisonment, and whipping. Any two magistrates having reasonable cause to suspect any person to be guilty of thus assembling, or of appearing, or of having been at such assembly, or of intending so to be, are required to summon him, and bind him over to appear at the Assize, and, in case of refusal, to commit him to gaol; and every magistrate has authority to summon any person in his jurisdiction whom he may think capable of giving material evidence, and compel him, under the same penalty, to answer an examination on oath. These powers are almost wide enough to repress the conception of treason, but the Whiteboy Acts strike at much more than mere assembling or appearing, or the intention so to do. The deeds we have heard of—such as attacking houses and carrying off horses, or weapons, or other property; the writing or giving any notice, letter or message exciting a riot, or threatening violence, or demanding arms or ammunition, or requiring a person to quit any employment; promoting meetings by noises, fires or signals—are all high misdemeanours, subject to the same punishments of penal servitude and the rest; and all magistrates and constables are bound to apprehend, disperse, and oppose persons so engaged, and may call on any one to assist them, and are fully indemnified for happening to kill, maim, or hurt any person in discharging such a duty. A mere statement of these means if enforcing order is sufficient; they are so stringent as to call for the greatest circumspection in their exercise; and they take away all excuse for demanding further powers, if they do not suggest that a revision of the laws in force in Ireland for the maintenance of the peace should be one of the first things undertaken after the establishment of order.—London Times.

The traditional manner in which the Irish rebels of 1867 are going about the country searching houses for arms is noteworthy. In 1798 the Irish rebels searched houses for arms because they had none and wanted to get some; in 1867 the Irish rebels search houses for arms, having already more arms and ammunition than they know how or care to use, simply because in former rebellions the practice of making these domiciliary searches has obtained; arms and ammunition, without steadfast hearts, could expel the English from Ireland, Ireland would have been a lost country to England long ago.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The largest vessel ever built in Ireland was launched in Belfast on the 9th. The Italian is 401 feet length, 37 feet breadth, and 2,900 tons register, or upward of 4000 tons burden. Although the Italian is the longest vessel in the world except the Great Eastern, there are several vessels of greater tonnage.—Ireland being a comparatively narrow strait.