THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,626. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

THE

CATHOLIC WORLD,

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

OF

GENERAL LITERATURE

AND

SCIENCE.

EDITED BY THE

REV. I. T. HECKER.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

contains the most interesting articles from foreign periodicals, including not only the reviews, newspapers, and magazines of Great Britain and Ireland, but also those of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Spain, of which translations are given by competent hands. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature in a cheap and convenient form.

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THE CATHOLIC WORLD

was commenced in April last, and the following are the contents of the seven numbers now published.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1—APRIL, 1865.

The Progress of the Church in the United States; The Ancient Saints of God; A Pilgrimage to Arx; The Three Wishes; Ex Humo; The Christian Schools of Alexandria; Jem McGowan's Wish; The Mont Cenis Tunnel; On the Unity of Type in the Animal Kingdom; Domine Quo Vadis? Constance Sherwood; The Two Sides of Catholicism; Monsieur Babou; Cardinal Wiseman in Rome; The Nick of Time; Recent Discoveries in the Catacombs; Miscellany; Science; Art; Book Notices.

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The above SIX NUMBERS can be had handsomely bound in cloth for $5; half mor. $4; or in separate numbers.

CONTENTS OF NO. 7, VOL. II.—OCTOBER, 1865.

Malines and Wurzburg; A Sketch of the Catholic Congresses held at Malines and Wurzburg; Napoleon's Marriage with Marie Louise; An English Maiden's Love; Bell Gossip; Kirkstall Abbey; Constance Sherwood; Migrations of European Birds; Another Attempt at Union between the Anglican and Greek Churches; The Children; All Hallow Eve, or the Test of Futurity; Madame Recamier and Her Friends; Chinese Characteristics; Pierre Prevost's Story, or True to the Last; Inside the Eye—the Ophthalmoscope and its Uses—Illustrated; The Pilgrimage to Kevlaar; The Ancient Laws of Ireland; Miscellany; New Publications.

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"Here is a magazine which bids fair to win success on substantial merits."—Troy Press.

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"This periodical is capitally edited, and the present numbers are a foretaste of much good fruit to come."—Daily News.

"It is printed from a neat and clear type, on good white paper."—Pittsburg Catholic.

LETTER FROM THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:—

I have read the prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be called "THE CATHOLIC WORLD," which it is proposed publishing in this city under your supervision; and I am happy to state that there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as failure in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with a well merited success, and, under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. dear sir,

Very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

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THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

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A Price Set on the Heads of Suspected Fenians.

Stores of Arms and a Fenian Register Seized by the Police.

Fenian Emissaries at Work in England.

Mr. Seward Stated to Have Given Warning to the British Government.

More Sympathy from the French Press.

The Cholera and the Cattle Plague Still Spreading.

Judah P. Benjamin to Become an English Barrister.

&c. &c. &c.

The German steamship Allemania, from Southampton September 20, arrived here yesterday, with three days later news from Europe.

The Liverpool *Albion* states that Mr. Benjamin, ex-Confederate Secretary of State, intends to join the English bar. "He is an eminent and eloquent lawyer."

The London *Times* says:—"Captain Coles has been presented by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia with a massive gold snuff-box, set with diamonds. Such an acknowledgment of the worth of the turret principle, which has been so long and persistently advocated by Captain Coles, must be highly gratifying to him, now that the turret is already fitted to about a dozen vessels of the Imperial Russian Navy in the Baltic, and has been tested under all possible conditions of wind and weather."

The cattle plague continues to increase. The London cow houses are completely devastated. In Belgium the plague has now attacked not only the poultry, but also the pigeons of Brussels. These birds are dying in numbers, and decomposition sets in after death with extraordinary rapidity.

Cholera is progressing alarmingly in France. The people are pouring out of Toulon with all possible haste in order to avoid the cholera. The railway stations are crowded with fugitives, and the troops are to be removed from the town. In fact, there is quite a stampede.

The *Moniteur de L'Algerie* states that the accounts received of the crops are in general satisfactory. The cotton crop augurs well. The entire districts of Bon Roumi and El Afroun are covered with cotton plantations, and an abundant crop is expected.

The steamship City of Limerick, from New York, arrived out on the 18th.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived out on the 19th.

THE FENIANS.

The Seizure of the "Irish People" Office.

[From the London Herald, Sept. 18.]

About half-past nine o'clock on Friday evening considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of Parliament street, Dublin, by the seizure of the *Irish People* newspaper, and the arrest of several persons connected with its publication, under a warrant issued by Mr. Stronge, police magistrate. It would seem that some very important information had been communicated to the authorities, which the Privy Council met to consider, and remained sitting up to a late hour. Acting under the direction of the law officers of the Crown, warrants were applied for to Mr. Stronge by the police, under the Treason Felony act, against the newspaper, the *Irish People*, and several persons charged with Fenianism.

There were ten persons arrested, the five following being lodged in Chancery lane police station, under the warrants issued by the magistrate:—O'Donovan Rossa, the manager and ostensible editor of the *Irish People;* Shaun O'Clausey, residing at 20 Parliament street; James Murphy, citizen of Boston; Thomas Ash and Cornelius O'Mahony. The remainder were conveyed to College street station—James O'Conner, bookkeeper; Mortimer Moneham, Michael O'Neil, Fogarty, Pierce, Nagle and W. F. Roundtree. The charge against them contained in the warrants under which they have been arrested is as follows:—"That they unlawfully and treasonably did conspire and combine with divers other evil-disposed persons belonging to a secret society called the Fenian Brotherhood, having for their objects the levy of war in Ireland against the Queen, and separating it from the United Kingdom." Several other arrests, it appears, have been made or are in contemplation. It has not transpired whether the seizure of the paper has arisen from any particular article which appeared in its columns of late, or in consequence of the general tone adopted in its leaders. The seizure was effected by the police with such promptitude and quietness, and at such a late hour, that any interest in the matter was confined to the particular locality in which the paper was published. It is whispered that several other warrants were in the hands of the detectives, but that the persons "wanted" had not turned up. It is also reported, but we can form no opinion as to the truth of the rumor, that arrests took place on Friday night in several towns throughout the country, the government repeating the tactics of '61, when simultaneous arrests were made in Bantry, Skibbereen, Kenmare and other places.

WHAT THE "PEOPLE" SAID.

The confiscated number of the *Irish People* contains nothing very remarkable, and it is not likely that its seizure was decided on because of anything peculiar in any of its articles. To be sure, its first article, devoted to "Priests and Politics," contains some strong expressions, such, for instance, as the declaration that the Irish race will become wanderers and outcasts all over the world "if English rule in Ireland be not struck down," and the assertion that "our only hope is in revolution." But this is nothing more than the readers of the *People* have been accustomed to since its first number, and it certainly is not a bit wilder than much which was let pass during the 1848 excitement. The second article ridicules the cock-and-bull stories about Fenianism which are now common, and the third deals with the question of "Irish loyalty," pointing out that our rulers can hardly entertain a high opinion of Irish loyalty when they refuse to permit the extension of the volunteer movement in Ireland. These, together with new items and correspondence, containing the usual fanfaronade of tall talk and irreligion, make up the number of the *Irish People* which has been dignified by seizure by the authorities.

Names and Reminiscences of Some of the Prisoners.

[Dublin (Sept. 19) correspondence of London Telegraph.]

Later yesterday another arrest was made—O'Keefe. C. M. O'Keefe is the name of the person who figures as No. 31 on the tale of Fenian prisoners. Newspaper readers have—and it is sometimes fortunate that they have—shockingly bad memories, and therefore there is no use in asking whether anybody remembers a letter that was written to the *Northern Whig*, asking that paper to say if it was mad. It was Mr. O'Keefe who put this startling question to the Ulster journal. The *Whig* had been writing against Fenianism, and Mr. O'Keefe, dating his letter from the Dublin Library, wrote to ascertain from the editor whether he was deranged, seeing that our "contemporary" had resolved to destroy the property of the Belfast merchants. This question, being duly interpreted, means that the Belfast people deal in linen, that much of this linen is sent to New York, and that on the smallest sign of disregard for the Fenians in Ireland the Fenians in the United States would set fire to the linen aforesaid, and thus bring the Ulster enemies of the Fenians to a sense of propriety. Mr. O'Keefe, who, it is said, is given unto literature in a small way, came out very boldly on the occasion referred to, and that circumstance has doubtless helped him to the free quarters which he is at present enjoying at the expense of her most gracious Majesty. He is to appear before the magistrate to-day to be remanded like the rest.

Patrick Gaffney, who had been arrested for pulling down the government proclamation offering a reward for the capture of Stephens, was before the police magistrate yesterday at Kingstown, where the offence was committed. He was also charged with "having in his possession documents calculated to inflame the public mind against the government." One of these documents was a copy of the celebrated lyric, very often talked about of late, known as "The Fenian Men." A specimen extract is here presented:—

See, they come over the red-blossomed heather,
Their green banners waving in the pure mountain air;
Heads erect, eyes to front, stepping proudly together,
Sure freedom sits throned in each proud spirit there.
Their columns twining,
Their blades still shining,
Like sparkles of beauty, they flash from each man;
From mountain——

Your correspondent would give more of it, but it seems from the report that the patience of the worthy magistrate "gave out," as the Americans say, at the word "mountain," and he would allow the officer of the court to read no further. Gaffney had also among his papers a copy of "Who fears to speak of '98?" and a small volume, whose inscription may be set forth at full length, together with the affectionate dedication which appears on the fly leaf:—

Rifle and Infantry Tactics, prepared under the direction of the War Department. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Company. P. H. Doyle to Captain M. O'Rorke, Sixty-fourth regiment New York Volunteers.

The magistrate said he would remand Gaffney, and the same course was adopted towards a couple of patriotic ballad singers who had been vocalizing "The Fenian Men" to admiring audiences at Kingstown, and who had not ceased their musical efforts at the bidding of the police.

The total number of the arrests in Dublin up to the present is thirty-one. We are happy to state, says the *Evening Mail*, writing on the subject of the arrest,

That no person of even average respectability seems compromised. On searching the residences of parties already arrested the detective police, who have throughout displayed great zeal and praiseworthy devotion in the discharge of an arduous duty, discovered documentary and other evidence implicating a large number of individuals hitherto not suspected of disaffection. Of course no disclosure of this evidence will be made until the matter is ripe for being brought before a legal tribunal. Among others, testimony which is stated to be overwhelming has been brought to light against the person named James Stephens, alias Butler, alias Kelly, alias Shook. Under the cognomen of Shook this individual in 1858 and in 1859, was known to be an active participator in the "Phenix Conspiracy," and during the prosecutions in Tralee and Cork which followed the discovery of that unfortunate combination he was constantly referred to in the evidence given by the informer O'Sullivan (Gouia). He had disappeared at the time of the trials of his unfortunate dupes, but returned some few days back, and since then has been employed as an agent of the Fenian Brotherhood, travelling back and forward, it is understood, as a medium of communication between the "head centre" in America and whoever may be the principal officer of the organization here. The reward £200 offered for his apprehension may have the effect of securing his arrest; but up to this moment he has succeeded in eluding all efforts to apprehend him.

Another journal mentions that Stephens took an active part in the insurrection at Ballingarry, in 1848; that he went to America; that he returned in the following year, and headed an outbreak at Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, when an assault was made by a large number of men, armed chiefly with pikes, to capture the police barracks of that town. Several of the parties concerned in the assault were arrested, brought to trial, and some of them were sentenced to long periods of transportation. Stephens was not captured on the occasion.

As to another of the prisoners, Cornelius D. Kane, the *Irish Times* says that in early life he was a teacher under the National Board, but he forsook that calling and became a law clerk. He was for some time engaged in the office of an eminent solicitor in the county of Cork. He afterwards obtained some employment in a daily newspaper in the city of Cork, and the last we heard of him previous to his present arrest was upon the occasion of his arraignment at the last Cork assizes on the indictment charging him with having tendered a Fenian oath to some person or persons in that county. His case was allowed to stand over until the next assizes.

It is a noticeable fact that many of the prisoners seem to have some sort of connection with America. Some of the arms seized at St. James' terrace were branded with the letters "U. S." With reference to the proprietor of the *Irish People*, a Dublin correspondent of yesterday's *Whig* says:—

I have heard from particular authority that there were no less than two hundred American letters in the General Post Office here for Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, and from this we may reasonably infer that letters passing through the Post Office in great numbers previously might excite suspicion, and examination of such letters may have been the key to the sudden seizure. I may also state that all money and plate in the possession of the gentry in the county of Cork are being conveyed to the Bank of Ireland per every train.

There is not so much news from the provinces as might have been expected, considering the extent to which Fenianism was believed to exist in the south. The case of Daniel Connell, on whom a drill book was found, as well as a copy of a seditious poem, has been already mentioned in connection with his committal for trial by the Nenagh bench. A man of the name of Malley, or O'Malley, was taken into custody at Swinford, in the county of Mayo; but this was also mentioned, as well as the excitement—lively excitement, but not disturbance—at Cashel, Tullamore, Tralee and elsewhere, when the news of the Dublin arrests came down, and when the *Irish People* was being seized, in the respective localities. We have occasional reports, too, of Fenians having been seen at drill here and there, the arrests to the contrary notwithstanding; but perhaps there need not be much importance attached to this phase of public rumor. If these foolish people are showing themselves in the twilight, their incautious exhibition will only hasten their capture by the ubiquitous constabulary.

At Kinsale, a county Cork man, named Crawley, has been arrested and committed for further examination on the charge of high treason.

James Murphy, one of the persons arrested in the *People* office on Friday night, and who then described himself as an American citizen, was discharged to-day from custody. There had previously been an interview between the American Consul and the authorities. Murphy is connected with the War Department at Washington.

On the arrival of each of the American steamers at Queenstown, the passengers' luggage is searched by the police for documents and arms. Some arms were found in the luggage of Robinson O'Rafferty, the man arrested at Queenstown last night. After a private investigation he has been committed.

The *Gazette* of to-night contains a proclamation for the disarming of Cork city and county. All arms to be given up by the 23d inst.

The Cork *Reporter* contradicts the statement that the object of bringing artillery from Ballincollig was to overawe the military. The alleged disaffection of the Cork garrison is not generally credited.

O'Keefe was brought up before the magistrates here to-day and remanded, as well as Patrick Gilligan; the latter was charged with attempting to make Fenians.

The police are said to have found a vast quantity of documentary evidence in various places.

All quiet in Cork, Dublin and elsewhere.

DUBLIN, Sept. 19, 1865.

Captain John McCafferty, late of the Confederate army, was arrested on the arrival of the City of Limerick, with treasonable documents, introductions, and two revolvers. He was remanded.

The Lord Lieutenant to the Magistrates of Cork.

Lord Fermoy has received the following reply from Lord Wodehouse to the memorial adopted at the meeting of the Cork county magistrates on Thursday:—

VICEREGAL LODGE, Sept. 16, 1865.

MY DEAR LORD FERMOY—I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 14th, transmitting the memorial adopted at the meeting of magistrates of the county of Cork, representing that the tranquillity of the county is endangered by the Fenian conspiracy. You will have learnt by this time the steps which the government has taken in Dublin and Cork to repress this seditious movement. By a proclamation issued this day the county and city of Cork have been placed under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, and the constabulary will be supported by such a military force as may be necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity. I trust that these measures will reassure the loyal and well disposed inhabitants, and will prove to the disaffected that the government are firmly determined to uphold the law. Believe me, my dear Lord Fermoy, faithfully yours.

The Lord FERMOY, &c., &c. WODEHOUSE.

The Prisoners in Court.

[Dublin (Sept. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The following prisoners were brought up before Messrs. Stronge and McDermott, charged upon the information given by the police:—Thomas Clarke Luby, John O'Leary, Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), George Hopper, James O'Connor, Mortimer Mesninghan, Michael O'Neal Fogarty, William F. Roantree, Pierce Nagle, Maurice J. Margrath, Shawn O'Clancy, James Murphy, James Ashe, Cornelius O'Mahony, James Kenny, William Ryan, James Daniel O'Rorke, James Brennan, Michael O'Neill, Jeremiah O'Farrell, Joseph Haltigan and James Rynd. The prisoners having answered to their names, Mr. Barry, Q. C., who was instructed by Mr. Anderson, Crown solicitor, applied for a remand, on the ground that it was expected that further information would be obtained and more arrests made. No objection having been made, the application was granted, and the prisoners were remanded until this day week. The prisoners were removed in custody, and placed in the prison van, a guard of mounted police accompanying the vehicle to the prison. The neighborhood of the police court was much crowded, but no disorder occurred.

The prisoners, on emerging from the vans and again re-entering them to be conveyed to prison, were greeted with loud cheering by a mob of the poorest class of the community. Among those arrested only was an individual living at Rathmines, in who things there were found a military uniform and a box containing documents relating to the Fenian Brotherhood, principally addressed from America.

The Situation in Cork.

[Dublin (Sept. 19—night) Correspondence of London Telegraph.]

A militia man called Warner, who acted as drill sergeant for the Fenians, is extensively looked upon as the Cork informer. Some details of the seizures during the police raid are given in the Cork papers of yesterday:—

On information received by the constabulary (says the *Constitution*) that arms were concealed in a forge kept by a smith named Hegarty, in Hobb's lane, St. Finn Barre's, Sub-Inspector Hamilton, Captain Tooker and a sub-constable proceeded there on Saturday evening, and after a careful and deliberate search they discovered under the hearthstone a recess in the ground wherein were two pikes and a ring-locked bayonet. The pikes are of a quite modern and unique pattern. The hatchet—the accompaniment of the old weapon—is entirely dispensed with, and also the hook, leaving the new instrument a long narrow blade, somewhat like a short sword. The pike is about eighteen inches in length, and screws on to a socket which together is close on two feet long. They are exceedingly well executed articles for a common smith. The bayonet is evidently not by the same maker, but it is still of modern design. It is not to be supposed, however, that the brotherhood is entirely confining itself to arms of this description. It is firmly believed that quantities of arms have found their way into this locality from America; and professional men whose duties take them among the working classes have noticed, and it is believed have reported to the authorities, the existence of large quantities of arms in places and among people who could have them for no legitimate object, and even more than this is known—it is known that orders have been sent from this city by the heads of the association to manufacturers in England for arms, and about a fortnight ago an order was sent to one English house for forty stand of rifles. It was not, however, executed by that house, and was then sent to another. During the past seven or eight days the sale of revolvers in this city to private parties has been very large. Evidently the Fenian movement has caused almost every person to be on the alert.

It was right, therefore, that the law should interfere to crush it out and punish those who headed it, and, he might add, should do so for the purpose of protecting those who were allowing themselves to be made most wretched dupes. Assuming the information to be true, and to be not answered in the way Mr. Hamill suggested, namely, by the allegation that the prisoners were only engaged in an idle pastime—it was plain a grave offence had been committed, and one sufficient to warrant the Crown in calling for a conviction. But, above all, he could not shut his eyes to the fact—it was matter of public notoriety—that an organization for some absurd purpose existed, and funds were being subscribed to maintain it. In a case of that sort money would be supplied to indemnify the bails, and bail become no security that the wrong doer would be forthcoming to answer the charge. If, therefore, he dealt with the present case upon ordinary grounds, he would come to the conclusion that it was for the public good and the public security that those parties should remain in custody; and if they had reason to complain of the hardship of that rule they had brought it on themselves by their own misconduct and their efforts to mislead others. But it so happened that the Acts which they had been convicted under, the 60th George III., and 1st George IV., made the offence a bailable misdemeanor. He should, therefore, be obliged, though very reluctantly, to admit the prisoners to bail, but for the application to have the case postponed, to give the Crown an opportunity of putting in affidavits to resist the motion, or preferring an additional charge against the prisoners before the magistrate, namely, of being concerned in a secret conspiracy. This demand having been made, he would postpone the motion for a fortnight, to give the Crown the opportunity which its officer sought.

ARMS, MILITARY PLANS AND A FENIAN REGISTRY DISCOVERED.

[From the Cork Constitution, Sept. 19.]

With the exception of Lynch's bedroom, there were no arms found in the rooms of any of the Fenians; in his was got a sword, with what appeared to be plans of military engineering, a dagger, brace of pistols and a rich green uniform, with cross belts, together with a register of brotherhood in this city and district. The last mentioned was a most important seizure. It contains the names of about three thousand Fenians, and without the slightest difficulty the police can now, if necessary, secure every one of them before twenty-four hours elapse. In Kennedy's box a large number of letters bearing on the subject of Fenianism were found.

Fenianism in Liverpool.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 19.]

It is a matter of notoriety that Liverpool is one of the headquarters of the Fenian movement. The authorities have been aware of the fact for some time, but as the "patriots" located here were for the most part not headed Irish yet this, led on by a few desperado fellows who have agitated and traded upon the political credulity of their countrymen for years, the movement was looked upon as altogether too contemptible to be dignified by a prosecution. Lately, however, some circumstances have transpired which have given the matter a more serious complexion. Some time ago a pensioner was taken into custody in Liverpool for some paltry offence. He was taken to the detective office and searched, when a copy of the Fenian oath was found upon him. This led to the supposition, which had been hinted at for some time by the Irish press, that active steps were being taken to initiate the Fenians in military movements, and that pensioners, militiamen and other qualified instructors were engaged in the work. Besides, it was well known that large numbers of Irishmen had arrived in Liverpool from the United States; that they were "flush" of money, and were in constant communication with their friends in Ireland. It has also been stated on good authority that one of the prime movers in the agitation—known as the "head centre"—and several other leading Fenians are resident in Liverpool; that they are the medium of communication between the members of the brotherhood in Canada and the United States and the discontents in Ireland; that several conferences of the leaders from different parts of the country have lately been held; and that some important movement at no distant date was evidently contemplated. A good deal has been written and said about the impenetrable mystery and secrecy with which the movements of the brotherhood are surrounded. This is all moonshine. The Fenians, like other patriots, will prate, and the result is that the authorities in England and Ireland are kept pretty well advised as to their present and prospective movements. One thing that has come to light, and which is known to be a fact, will, no doubt, cause considerable caution to be exercised by volunteer officers. It has been ascertained that numbers of Fenians, not only resident in Liverpool, but coming from Ireland and other places, have joined volunteer corps in this town for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of military drill, and that they have subsequently left and gone to Ireland for the purpose, it is supposed, of tutoring in military tactics the "boys" who are to form the nucleus of the army of independence. It is known that the Fenians in Liverpool and Birkenhead have places of rendezvous in the localities chiefly occupied by the Irish, and that they meet regularly at certain beer houses for the purpose of drilling, arranging their plans, &c. The authorities here have been in communication with the government officials in Ireland, and warrants have been forwarded for the apprehension of some leaders of the movement who were "wanted" in Dublin, Cork and elsewhere, and who were expected to pay a visit to Liverpool.

THE MANCHESTER FENIANS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19, 1865.

Delegates from Manchester came over and held earnest conversations with the brotherhood here on Monday. Among the delegates who left here on Sunday several were bound for Wexford. A proclamation offering £100 for the apprehension of Geary was to-day placed alongside that offering £200 for the apprehension of Stephens. Both men are believed to have got away to America on Saturday or Sunday.

What England Says in the London Times.

[From the London Times, Sept. 19.]

The surprise of the Dublin Fenians on Friday night has been followed up by more arrests in the capital and elsewhere, and we shall soon obtain accurate information as to the strength and constitution of this mysterious society. Such facts as are already known encourage us to believe that it will be found much less formidable than it has been represented. Two military uniforms have been found, and most of the drill instructors are said to be Irish militia men or disbanded soldiers of the United States army. The rank and file appear to consist of clerks and workmen in various mechanical employments. We do not hear that any one of influence or position in society is supposed to be implicated, and among the Dublin prisoners the two most respectable, besides those connected with the *Irish People*, seem to be a tailor and an inspector of fire escapes. The persons arrested in Cork include an engineer, several shopmen, an attorney's clerk and a publican. * * * * *

While it is beyond question that America has been the cradle of this foolish association, and is still the basis of its operations, we must do full justice to the United States government. *So far from conniving at these plottering designs, or at the exportation of firearms to Ireland, there is reason to believe that it has earnestly discouraged them.* It is stated that the information upon which the seizure was made at the *Irish People* office *was derived from Washington, and may probably have been communicated to our Minister by the United States authorities.* We sincerely trust that such may prove to be the case, and none would have more reason to thank Mr. Seward for his intervention than the deluded youths who may thus have been saved from plunging further into crime. There is true mercy in putting down sedition at an early stage. The ringleaders are always few in number, and their prompt apprehension enables the government to deal gently with their less guilty followers. Its complete success, in this instance, is its best justification, and this single blow may perhaps be the means of paralyzing Fenianism once for all. If fresh recruits and stores of arms be really on their way from America, it is to be hoped that the police, with the papers already in their hands, will know how to take good care of them. The presence of our fleet on the west coast of Ireland, though doubtless accidental, has greatly tended to quiet the panic among the peaceable inhabitants, and will serve as a timely warning to the Fenians on both sides of the Atlantic. "The Irish," says the same writer in the *Press*, "are still great children, loving noise, agitation, whiskey and nocturnal vagabondism." We entirely agree with this estimate of the Fenians, and heartily share the hope that, after this lesson, their patriotism may "evaporate without effusion of blood," or even a bloodless skirmish in a cabbage garden.

The French Press on the Movement.

[From the Paris Debats.]

What will come of all this? *Is it a question of peril and serious embarrassment for England?* Or is it only one of those mists, amplified by imagination and by fear, which disappear on closer inspection? The English journals have two opinions on the subject, according as they wish to provoke measures of severity or to prove the unassailable might of England. At one moment they assure us that the "Fenians" are meditating the raising of an armed force of from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand men; at another, they pretend that there is not a single class of the Irish population, whether shopkeepers, farmers or gentry, which does not profess a horror of Fenianism. We ourselves are rather disposed to consider it as one of those attempts at free soldiering which was likely to follow as an almost fatal consequence the sudden disbanding of the federal armies. Wherever the system of permanent armies exists everything combines to make the officer or soldier keep the peace when peace is once made. Wherever powerful armies are hastily disbanded after having been hastily formed they rarely fail to leave behind them certain elements in dissolution which remain and deposit in the atmosphere the germs of fresh storms. It is, then, only a question of finding out in what part of the world the storm will burst. *If not in Mexico it will be in Ireland.* Viewed in this light Fenianism appears to us a more serious affair than people were at first inclined to suppose.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel.]

After all, what must we think of these Fenians, who, according to the English journals, are at once contemptible and ridiculous, and against whom some of the papers urge that severe measures of repression and precaution should be taken? In the first place it is indisputable that the Irish emigrants, who are so numerous in America, where their native hatred against England has only become more intense, have there organized a vast association, having the deliverance of Ireland for its object. Whether this project be insensate or rational, whether it have any chance of success or not, are questions we need not discuss. The Fenians existed in the United States before the war, and it is even pretended that their first advance of funds consisted of a million subscribed in 1848. The war gave this armed association a new and general impulse. There were Fenians in the armies of the South, fewer, however, than in the armies of the North. Though fighting, perhaps, with ulterior views, in opposite camps, they were all united by the same hatred and the same thirst of vengeance against England. *All confidently hoped that an occasion of rupture between Great Britain and the United States would arise, and they were ready to take advantage of it.* This occasion did not present itself, owing to the prudence of the British Cabinet, and unless the Washington Cabinet attempts to enforce its demand for the indemnities already claimed as a compensation for the losses which Confederate corsairs of English origin have inflicted on the mercantile navy of the United States we do not see how it can arise in future. At the close of the war the Fenians were very loth to abandon their designs. As the conflict which they so impatiently expected did not seem likely to occur they turned all their efforts towards Ireland, where, for some time past, their action has been clandestinely exercised. In the United States the Fenians have no reason for concealment; they only abstain from publishing the reports of their fellow conspirators in Ireland so as not to compromise them, and to leave the English government in ignorance of their preparations; but they meet in public, and do not fear to proclaim themselves members of the great association. *In Canada, on the contrary, the Fenians carry on their machinations in secret.* In that country their organization seems to resemble that of the secret societies which at one time existed throughout France. They have a regular hierarchy, and the usual means have been adopted to keep the initiated as ignorant as possible of each other. Within the last few weeks, however, the Fenians in Ireland, probably in obedience to instructions sent from America, have been meeting in small bodies during the night to learn military exercises under the direction of old sergeants come from America. These nocturnal meetings seem to have given the alarm to the public and to the government, and to have provoked the measures which have just been taken. The English journals, which have taken alarm at the news of an approaching arrival of Fenians from America, do not seem to us sufficiently convinced that England has nothing to fear from the accomplishment of such a prediction. Undoubtedly they have yielded to a first movement having somewhat the character of a panic; it is none the less true that this incident will once more give prominence to the Irish question, which is and long will be one of England's greatest difficulties.

[From the Paris Patrie.]

There are people in France *who entertain a blind enthusiasm for England.* Alas! The persecutions of which Ireland is about once more to be the victim will soon show what we are to think of that asylum of liberty and progress! For the third time within less than a century the Irish question appears to be about to disturb England in her tranquillity. To the insurrectionists of 1798 and the agitators of 1848 have succeeded this year the Fenians, whose powerful organization is increasing and spreading everywhere. The English government has, indeed, anticipated the explosion of the vast conspiracy got up against it both in Ireland and America. But will the measures adopted in Dublin defeat the efforts of the "Irish Brethren?" *The association of the Fenians is no longer isolated. It is a national party which England has to deal with now, a party which has auxiliaries who make it the ally of the most formidable adversaries of the Britannic rule.* We have already remarked several times that the existence of the Fenians was first observed in America. Personal recollections, aided by documents which are not sufficiently known in Europe, enable us to give an account of an association which is not secret in the United States, which assembles openly, is there receiving the adhesions of the most remarkable men, and is continually pursuing its object in spite of the British surveillance. * * *

While the association includes as yet only (!) from 250,000 to 300,000 members in Ireland, there are certainly more than a million in America. Women also form part of the union. The organization of these female associations is similar to that of the men's societies, but they are not yet so numerous, notwithstanding the meetings which they hold, the speeches they deliver, and the ardor they contribute to the cause. They form one of the two great divisions of the association, which is divided into the Fenian "Sisterhood" and Fenian "Brotherhood." A supreme council, called the Head Centre, directs all the operations of the society, which is divided into an infinite number of lodges. All the members of the fraternity belong to one of those societies, and these are each directed like an American meeting or one of the former French clubs, by a president and a committee chosen in the assembly. All those clubs are in correspondence with each other. In the State of Rhode Island, the smallest in North America, and of which the population does not exceed 175,000, fourteen Fenian clubs were recently counted, each of which bore the name of one of the former patriots of Ireland or of one of the most picturesque and historical places in the country. The remark must be made that the association of Fenians took its rise as much in the feelings of hatred of the Irish towards England as in the feelings of jealousy nourished by the Americans towards Great Britain. Consequently the government of Washington has never been willing to prevent the development of an association called upon to threaten England on her own shores.

[From the Paris Presse.]

We do not believe that the Queen's government shares the fantastic apprehensions of some of the Paris papers. We do not believe that Admiral Dacres' squadron has been sent to Bantry Bay for the special purpose of watching for the problematic arrival of American monitors with a Fenian *corps d'armée*, the vanguard of which has of course come over beforehand by single files in the Boston and New York ste