if they had been in existence they would have been specifically embraced in this clause. As it is it is sufficiently comprehensive in its wording to give all the power needed. The telegraph is clearly an invasion of the rights of the Post office, and takes so much from the public revenue. Now that such extraordinary facilities are brought to bear on the transmission of mail matter it becomes the duty of the government to assert those rights and to give the country all the benefit of them. It is unnecessary for us to enlarge on the advantages that would accrue from a comprehensive and well organised system of telegraphs and pneumatic lines controlled by a public department and directed by a single head. Suffice it to say that it would give our vast territory a facility of intercommunication that would contribute immensely to the development of its resources, and it would moreover enable our widely scattered population to keep pace in all other respects with the intellectual and scientific progress of the age.

A Moral Earthquake in Connecticut.

As Sinbad the Sailor groaned under the burden of "the old man of the sea," so General Hawley, of Connecticut, we learn, is groaning under the burden of the showman Barnum. As Mayor Hoffman last fall, in running for Governor of New York, broke down under the dead weights of James Brooks, Fernando Wood and John Morrissey, so it is feared General Hawley will break down with the dead weight of Barnum. As Brooks, Wood and Morrissey jumped into Congress from the shoulders of Hoffman, so may Barnum jump in from the broad shoulders of General Hawley. But as the moral reaction throughout this State against the nominations of Brooks, Wood and Morrissey laid out Hoffman by nearly fifteen thousand majority against him, so it is predicted that the moral reaction in Connecticut against Barnum, as "a nomination not fit to be made," will be the political death of General Hawley. Barnum may slip through by the skin of his teeth, but his thirty years in all his various tricks of obtaining money on false pretences, we are informed, is regarded as a bitter dose for the sober, honest, hard working, moral portion of the good people of Connecticut.

We hear, indeed, that there is, especially among the parsons, a low rumbling going on all over the State, which will be very apt to culminate in a moral earthquake against Barnum the showman on election day, in the defeat of Hawley by two or three thousand majority, because he is riding the same horse—the woolly horse—with Barnum. And what says Touchstone? "When two ride a horse, one must ride behind." From a newspaper point of view we rather like the idea of this Barnum going to Congress. We shall be able to make him a good subject for the amusement of our readers on such an occasion, for instance, as a passage at arms between him and Brooks, Wood, Morrissey or Ben Butler, or the redoubtable Ashley. "Old Thad Stevens" would hardly touch the showman, except to stir him up with a long pole; but that would be a good thing for the newspapers. But the moral character of Connecticut, it appears, is beginning to be understood as involved in the contest over Barnum the showman, and Hawley, it is feared, will be made the scape-goat for Barnum's sins and transgressions against the moral law in all his impostures, and for the greater sin of boastfully parading all his exploits to the world in a book, yea, two books, to the disgrace of Connecticut. The democrats are in high feather over Hawley's dead weight of the Feejee mermaid, and they seem to be sure of gaining the State with Barnum the iron man against Barnum of the woolly horse. As we are living in an age of revolution, why should not such a revolution as this come upon Connecticut?

The Earl of Carnarvon on the Kingdom of Canada.

The late Colonial Secretary of the Derby government delivered a most important speech in the House of Lords on the 19th ult., previous to his retirement from office, on the proposed Canadian Confederation or kingdom which it is intended to plant upon our northern frontier. We have already laid before our readers the main features of the plan, the organization of the new government, and the name by which it is to be known. The animus of the project, however, is fully illustrated in the speech of the Earl of Carnarvon. The kingdom of Canada is to be established as an offset to this republic on the North American continent. It is prophesied for it by the last Colonial Secretary that in time it will become a nation more powerful than the mother country, England, and as great in territory as Russia. With regard to its permanency and compactness, these are to be assured by ignoring the right of secession on the part of any of the Provinces—a principle which the British government so heartily recognized in our Southern rebellious States. Its military power will be carefully nursed until the new kingdom can defy, if not dictate to, its republican neighbor, while a line of fortifications already being advanced is designed to stand as a perpetual menace to this country along our lakes, rivers and geographical boundary lines, from the Atlantic coast north of Maine to the Pacific at Vancouver's Island. While these schemes were being dissected in the House of Lords a great many soft words flattering to the United States fell from the lips of the noble debaters. Earl Russell and Lord Monck saw nothing in the proposed kingdom but benefit to this country, and Lord Normanby deplored in advance the miseries of a war with the United States. But it does not appear that this feeling of security and the growth of many blessings from the establishment of a powerful monarchy at our gates is shared by the loyal State of Maine, which sent from its cold and apparently inhospitable regions thousands of patriot soldiers for the defence of this country against Southern rebellion; for a protest against this creation of a kingdom from which it is only divided by an imaginary line is under consideration in the Legislature of that State. This action on the part of Maine may be regarded as only the precursor of similar measures to emanate from the other States which border on Canada—New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan and Ohio.

By these and other expressions of public sentiment on this question the general government may be compelled to take cognizance of the change in progress in the British Provinces. When by European interference an empire was sought to be established on the ruins of a republic in Mexico we did not interfere, because our hands were full with our domestic troubles; but circumstances are altered now, and the governments of Europe who looked aghast at the outpouring of our people in 1861, when the flag was insulted, may see a train more destructive fired if this Canadian project is persisted in.

However, there are obstacles greater, perhaps, than the hostility of our people in the road to completion for the Canadian kingdom. There are elements at work in the Provinces themselves which may defeat it. The French Canadians object to surrendering their traditionary inheritance to a Saxon ruler. They fear that their religion and the educational system established under it will be dominated over by a majority Church—if united under one form of government—because they have read history understandingly and know the penchant of England for that kind of policy. At present they are independent, in a religious point of view. A glance at the nationalities which comprise the population of Canada will show the probable strength of the opposition to the proposed measure of consolidation. In Canada East there are in round numbers nine hundred thousand people of French origin and one hundred thousand of Irish origin, out of a total of eleven hundred thousand. In Canada West there are seven hundred thousand persons of Irish extraction out of a total of fourteen hundred thousand. The Catholics alone in both divisions of Canada number four hundred and sixty thousand. It is safe to calculate that a large majority of all these classes are inimical to the British crown. Here is one very potent element in the way of the schemes before the imperial Parliament. How far the scare which might be got up on the suspicion of a Fenian movement might militate against the confederacy would depend upon the real intentions of the parties who control that branch of the organization which aims at Canada as a base of operations. Our latest intelligence from Toronto is that orders were just received from headquarters to hold two thousand volunteers in readiness for service on the frontier, as a Fenian raid was expected. It would appear to be an acceptable time for such a movement, now that so large a portion of the Canadian people are excited to hostility against Great Britain on this question of a consolidated kingdom under an English ruler.

European Policy and the Eastern Question.

How complete is the change which has come over the diplomatic mind of Europe since the time of the Crimean war! Then, and for at least a generation previous, intervention in the affairs of other nations was the dominant characteristic of European statesmanship. Now non-intervention is the universal rule. Amply as this change was illustrated during the late German war, the illustration was less visible and emphatic than that which it is receiving at the present moment in connection with the affairs of the East. It is impossible not to admit that, as every nation has the most perfect right to manage its own affairs, the change is one for the better.

Our recent communications from Europe, one and all, clearly show that whatever be the sympathies and interests of the great Powers, not one of them is likely to interfere in the settlement of the question between the Sultan and his Christian subjects. England has already emphatically declared for non-intervention. Russia, as we have seen from the important letter of our special correspondent at St. Petersburg, will be an interested and anxious onlooker; but she will be nothing more. Prussia will follow the same course. Austria has no choice but to yield to the popular current. The Emperor Napoleon may have special ends to serve—may, in his heart, be opposed to non-intervention; but for the present year at least his hands are tied. France will have no war while the Exposition lasts. Turkey will thus be completely left to herself.

It is impossible to look at the affairs of the East from the point of view from which they are thus presented without feeling that we are on the eve of witnessing another and a grander crusade. The passions which in earlier times roused the Christian populations of the West and impelled them in thousands to the rescue of the Holy Places will be as nothing to the passions which, in this later and even nobler struggle, will animate every Christian breast throughout the Turkish dominions. Nor will the righteousness of their cause fail to secure for them the sympathy and encouragement of Christians everywhere. Volunteers will pour in upon them from every nation in Europe. The conflict once fairly begun, it is impossible to say where or how it will end. It will be a struggle to the death between the Crescent and the Cross—a struggle between barbarism on the one hand and civilization on the other, and in which the science of a rude age will have to compete with the powerful appliances of modern times. If the great Powers but stand aloof and prove faithful to the principle of non-intervention, the Crescent must give way, and the followers of Mohammed must abandon a soil which they ought never to have touched. If the great Powers do interfere, they may check the progress of the movement for a little; but no interference will ever reconcile the Christians of the East to Mohammedan rule. Modern ideas must triumph, and the religion of Mohammed must stand aside or perish.

THE FLOOD IN THE SOUTH.

MARION, Va., March 8, 1867.

The whole Virginia and Tennessee Valley has just been visited with the heaviest freshet that has occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The whole valley, from Lynchburg to Chattanooga, has been swept by the swollen streams. It rained incessantly for three days from the 2d instant, which, with the melting snow from the mountains, overflowed all the streams. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is badly damaged, and the trains are all blockaded at this point; bridges are swept away and deep cuts filled with rocks and dirt. Two bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, one at Limestone creek and one at another point near Knoxville, are gone and the road otherwise badly injured. It will be three or four days before all the trains run regularly. The country is badly damaged, fences, houses and barns being washed away. The weather is now clear and the streams are all falling.

FIRE IN BATH, MAINE.

BATH, March 8, 1867.

A fire this evening destroyed the Kennebec Steamship Company's depot, with all its contents. Loss on the buildings, $1,000; on freight not ascertained; cause, spontaneous combustion of some cotton waste in the depot waiting transportation by steam.

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, March 8, 1867.

The comb manufactory of Schubert, Buschenneck & Co., Water street, was burned last evening. Loss about $9,000. Insured for $6,200. The origin of the fire was accidental.

AN ALLEGED NEW YORK FORGER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 8, 1867.

A young man named George McKean has been arrested for passing forged checks for small amounts. He says he belongs in New York.

EUROPE.

Manifesto of the Government of the Irish Republic.

An Active Fenian War in Munster, Ulster and Leinster.

Sharp Actions with the Military Police and Coast Guards---Railroads Torn Up---Incendiary Fires---Heavy Reinforcements from England, and General Excitement.

NAPOLEON'S PRESS PROSECUTION.

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO MARCH 8--NOON.

THE FENIAN WAR.

The Irish Republic Proclaimed—Fenian Manifesto to the Republican Peoples.

LONDON, March 8—Noon.

Several Irish and English newspapers have received and published a proclamation, purporting to come from the "Government of the Irish Republic."

It declares that "after ages of outrage and of vain appeals to reason and justice they have at last resolved to appeal to arms to rescue Ireland from serfdom and establish national union, public safety and political freedom, and bring about the consequent separation of Church and State. As republicans they appeal to republican throughout the world for sympathy and support.

Actions in the Field—Engagements in the Counties of Dublin, Limerick, Down, Clare and Wicklow.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.

Despatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork give the following particulars of the last outbreak in Ireland:—

A fight took place on Tuesday night at Talaght, about eight miles south of Dublin, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed and five were wounded.

The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition; and up to dark to-day over two hundred prisoners had been brought into Dublin.

The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills north of Dublin, with Lord Strathearn (Sir Hugh Rose), the commander of the British forces in Ireland, in vigorous pursuit.

The police station at Kilmallock, nineteen miles south of Limerick, in the province of Munster, was attacked by two hundred Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving three of their number dead upon the field and losing fourteen prisoners.

The barracks of the police at Dromore, county Down, in the North, had been fired by an incendiary, and totally destroyed. Dromore is an Episcopal city in the province of Ulster, built on the river Lagan, and distant fourteen miles from the town of Belfast on the southwest. It stands on the high road to Dublin.

The manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger have been shot in Dromore.

Reports from Dublin state that the various bands of Fenians appear to be well supplied with rations, and they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of the island.

They attacked the Coast Guard stationed at Killeigh, in the county Clare, in the province of Munster, and took away their arms.

Assaults have been made upon the stations at Carysfort, in Wicklow county, and called by the native Irish Macreddoin and Moycreedin, situated in the province of Leinster, and upon that at Holy Cross, in the same county, and supplied themselves with arms from all these places.

The excitement in Tipperary is intense.

General Gleeson is reported to be there.

In the Dublin Mountains—The Dead at Talaght and in Cork.

DUBLIN, March 8, 1867.

A heavy storm prevailed in this vicinity night before last. Large quantities of snow fell, and it is said that the insurgents who took refuge in the mountains are suffering severely from cold and exposure.

Donohue, the leader of the Fenians in the fight at Talaght, has since died; and three of his companions are also dead.

A police constable has been killed by the Fenians in Cork.

Hopeful Reports.

DUBLIN, March 7—Evening.

Thirteen prisoners in all have been taken at Limerick.

All is quiet in this city to-day, and reports from Cork, Limerick and Waterford represent that there are no apparent signs of disturbance there.

A General Movement of the Fenians in Munster—Incendiary Fires in the City of Limerick.

LONDON, March 8—Evening.

Despatches from Dublin, Cork and other parts of Ireland, received during the morning and afternoon, give the following intelligence:—

A body of Fenians, fifteen hundred strong, are reported to be threatening the town of Tipperary.

The troops had a battle with a band of the insurgents near Kilfinan, in the county Limerick, and defeated them, killing one man, wounding several and taking thirty prisoners. Among the latter was the Fenian chief, General Lane.

A force of rebels, some three hundred strong, was also beaten by the soldiers at Clonmel. Several of the former were killed, eighteen prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms was captured.

The Fenians strip private houses of all guns and other weapons.

Armed bands of men are moving through the counties of Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the police and constabury.

A Dr. Cleary is reported to have been killed at Kilmallock.

Incendiary fires are frequent in the city and county of Limerick.

The Railroads in the South.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.

Lord Derby stated this evening that the railway trains are again running between Dublin and Cork.

DUBLIN, March 8, 1867.

The rails on the roads running into Waterford have been torn up.

Fenian War Material.

DUBLIN, March 8, 1867.

Large quantities of ammunition and materials for producing "Greek fire" have been discovered and seized by the soldiers and the police in various parts of the country.

Heavy Reinforcements to the British.

LONDON, March 8—Noon.

Troops are being rapidly despatched to Ireland from all available points.

The London Times and the Irish-Americans in Ireland—Difficult to Catch Them.

LONDON, March 8—Evening.

The Irish correspondent of the London *Times* says Ireland is full of Irish-Americans, and urges that severe punishment in their cases is imperatively necessary. But, he adds, it *is very difficult* to apprehend them; for the people, though they give them no aid, refuse to betray them to the authorities. He states that Colonel Dunn led the Irish in their attack on the station at Kilmallock.

He concludes by saying that the present rising is considered a failure in Dublin.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Christian Negotiations with Turkey—Imperial Russian Sympathy.

LONDON, March 8, 1867.

Despatches from the East report that the Christians in Thessaly have entered into negotiations with the Turks for securing their religious independence.

The Empress of Russia has sent the sum of $55,000 to aid the suffering Christians in the island of Crete.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Press Prosecution.

PARIS, March 8, 1867.

Emile de Girardin has been fined 5,000 francs in the Correctional Court for violation of the law of the press. M. Girardin appeals from the decision of the court.

ENGLAND.

Death of Artemus Ward.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.

Charles F. Browne, better known as "Artemus Ward," died at Southampton yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

LIVERPOOL, March 8, 1867.

The United States iron-clad Miantanomah has sailed for Port Mahon, Spain.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅞.

AMERICAN SECURITIES closed as follows:—

United States five-twenties	74
Illinois Central shares	77¼
Erie Railway shares	34¾

LONDON, March 8—Noon.

Consols to-day are quoted at 90⅝ for money.

United States five-twenties	73½
Illinois Central shares	77¼
Erie Railway shares	36

The Frankfort Bourse.

FRANKFORT, March 7—Evening.

United States bonds	75¼

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—Evening.

The cotton market closed dull, with a declining tendency. The sales to-day reached 7,000 bales middling uplands at 13⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—Noon.

The broker's circular reports that the cotton market during the week has been dull and inactive, and prices have shown an increasing downward tendency. The sales for the whole week foot up 55,000 bales. The market this morning opens quiet at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 13¼d.; middling Orleans, 13⅜d. It is estimated that the sales to-day will reach 8,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—Noon.

Corn is selling at 37s. 3d. for mixed Western per quarter.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—Noon.

The market for provisions is steady and unchanged.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—Evening.

Ashes have declined to 33s. 6d. per cwt. for pots.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—Noon.

Linseed oil unchanged from 38s. per cwt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8, 1867.

The Cunard steamship Palmyra, from New York, arrived at this port last evening and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

MAIL DETAILS TO FEBRUARY 23.

IRELAND.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Alarm in the City—John Mitchel as the Fenian Leader—The Habeas Corpus Suspension and Effect of Its Continuance—"Detecting" a Fenian and How the Work is Done—Executive Claims of Irish Loyalty—Stephens, J. Meany and the Other Convicts, &c.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23, 1867.

The greatest precautions to guard against any attempt at outbreak in Dublin are still kept up. The soldiers are rarely let out of the barrack, and not at all during the night. Meetings of the Privy Council are held almost daily, presided over by the Lord Lieutenant, and daily reports of the state of the country submitted to them.

Since my last communication there has not been any stir on the part of the Fenians. The Kerry mountains are still searched daily by military.

The reports about Stephens being in the South, although still repeated, are not authenticated.

The announcement that John Mitchel would assume the leadership has been received with some satisfaction. He is considered more likely to be true to the cause than Stephens was.

The debate on the application for renewed suspension of the act of habeas corpus has been watched with great interest, as the action of the government does not meet with general approbation. The suspension is productive of an immensity of annoyance to individuals, and has a very depressing effect on the trade of the country. At the opening of Parliament it was announced that such was quite unnecessary, and the government assured the House of Commons that the excitement in Tralee was but an unruly mob of about one hundred men; so people thought from these statements that the act would be allowed to come into force again.

The station for the mail and passenger packets between Holyhead and Dublin is Kingstown, a place distant about seven miles from Dublin. Trains run alongside the steamers and convey the passengers to the city. This is the route by which most people come to Ireland from England and elsewhere; consequently it demands the greatest amount of police surveillance. Guards of busy constables and lynx-eyed detectives await each incoming steamer, and examine passengers with the glance of professional thief catchers. Parties known to the police are allowed to pass, but any one having at all a foreign look, or whose appearance indicates that he might be a Fenian, is fair game. Constables accompany him in the train from Kingstown to Dublin, follow him to hotel or residence; probably they demand his name and examine his documents and luggage. The unfortunate passenger may bless his presiding star if he escapes seeing the inside of the City Prison. Should proof of loyal identity be not forthcoming, the disagreeable fact is at once communicated that "the act is suspended." I have heard bitter complaints the last few days from some gentlemen who have experienced this treatment, and commercial men who have been in the habit of coming to the country for a few days, without much baggage, feel it a great inconvenience that because they wear a slouched hat they are to be detained in durance vile until they can communicate with parties across the channel. If any of the readers of the HERALD meditate a visit to the land of saints and shillalies, I would strongly recommend a passport or credential, to be carried in a pocket easy of access.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, in moving the second reading of the bill, propounded a case doubtless satisfactory to the government supporters, but by no means satisfactory to people here, contrary to public opinion, and which, by comparison with the action of the government, is certainly illogical. The conclusion which the Executive evidently wish people to arrive at is, that Fenianism is something of the nature of a disturbance known as a faction fight—a desire for a scrimmage which can be checked by stern action for a short time. The Lord Lieutenant, in a public speech at the Dublin Mansion House, declared that he did not believe in the disloyalty and disaffection of the great bulk of the Irish people; that in many parts of the country an unsettled state existed among the lower laboring classes of those dependent on agriculture for employment; that upon these excitable and ignorant portions of the population the impossible promises and exaggerated statements of foreign agents and unscrupulous emissaries have acted, to the disquietude of the well disposed, and serious damage of the commerce, trade and social advancement of Ireland.

The Chief Secretary, taking up the same strain, wished to show that the people of Ireland are quite loyal; that Fenianism is but a wretched excrescence, appearing here and there, to the horror of the population. He admitted that a little discontent exists, but denies that there is sympathy with Fenianism. He alluded to the Killarney outbreak as the action of a few strangers, who succeeded in persuading a small number of deluded individuals to take up arms for a day or two. But although he thus pictured the state of the country, he went on to say that, "anxious to show, at the earliest moment, that the government wish to put trust in the people, and to show those who instigated the movement the hopelessness of their further designs, he requested the act to be suspended but for three months."

If the mass of the population were not known to be infected with sentiments of close affinity to Fenianism why would it be necessary to retain the large standing army at present in Ireland, or why would the first false telegraphic signal from a distant part of Ireland rouse the whole Executive to such prompt action? Why need the magistrates and panic-stricken constabulary be heeded when they cried out for troops; or why should a general and staff, with an army of nearly two thousand men be despatched at midnight to meet what Lord Naas stigmatizes as the action of a deluded few.

The disaffection in Ireland may be kept in check by a standing army; but it appears to have worked too far into the system of the country now for any government, whig or tory, to think that the suspension of the act for three or six months can remedy it. The generous policy sketched out towards the country at the opening of Parliament, would have done more to smother disaffection, by removing the causes of complaint, than any force of arms can accomplish. A large number of persons arrested on board the Liverpool steamers have been released on condition of leaving the country; they have been put on board and seen out of the harbor.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the removal of nine of the prisoners lately sentenced to penal servitude. They were conveyed under a strong escort and delivered to the governor of the convict prison. It is believed their ultimate destination will be Pentonville and Portland. The prisoners seemed greatly dejected.

Stephen J. Meany is still detained, pending the decision of the judge as to his powers of jurisdiction to pass sentence.

THE FENIAN PLAN OF ACTION.

John Mitchel Said to be in Direction.

The following singular document appeared in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of February 22, addressed to the editor of that paper:—

DUBLIN, Feb. 19, 1867.

As the Chester panic and the Kerry "rising" are at an end, and the public confidence is again happily restored, permit me to give you some account of the future Fenian programme. This I should have done last week, but fearing that the then state of the public mind would prevent you from giving credence to the statement, I delayed it, knowing well that a few days would re-assure the public that Fenianism is not, at present, very dangerous. When it was discovered in New York that Stephens failed to keep his promise of commencing a fight at the close of last year, the fury of the American Fenians knew no bounds, and if he were caught during the first stages of disappointment, he would not be now in France to give trouble to the government. The supposition that he is now in Kerry is entirely groundless. He is in Paris, and has already sent for his wife to join him there, where he intends to apply himself to literary pursuits for the future, being somewhat in the condition of Othello, so far as Fenianism is concerned. When his defection was discovered by Colonel Kelly and others, a convention of the Brotherhood was called in New York, when he was formally deposed, and General Gleeson put in his place, *pro tem.*, until the views of John Mitchel could be had. That gentleman was at once communicated with on the subject, and his advise was to the effect that the organization should be kept up in America, but that nothing should be further done in Ireland, owing to the danger to organizers and the people from the extreme watchfulness of the authorities. Mitchel argued that it would be madness to keep up the organization in Ireland, or attempt an insurrection until England was at war with some of the great Powers, which event, he thinks, cannot be long delayed. He advises the consolidation of the two branches in America, the accumulation of arms and stores at convenient points for transportation, and that orders should be sent to Ireland to suspend operations until a more favorable time. These views were presented at an adjourned meeting of the convention above alluded to, and unanimously adopted. Mitchel also consented to be the future chief of the Fenians on both sides of the Atlantic. This agreement was notified by the convention, and a messenger despatched immediately to Ireland with the news. Fortunately that messenger arrived in the nick of time to stop a foray contemplated by the more violent Fenians here. Orders were immediately despatched to all parts of the country to prevent the contemplated movement, which had the effect desired. The southwest of Kerry is the only place where the order did not reach in time, hence the attempt at insurrection there, and the cause of the people of other parts not joining the Kerry insurgents. It is not for any want of sympathy, but in obedience to orders that that "turn out" was not more serious. The order did not reach England as soon as Ireland, hence Chester; nor need the Chester people imagine that it was the extraordinary display of vigor by the authorities that prevented the sack of Chester Castle; but be thankful that the order of John Mitchel reached the leaders just in time to prevent it. This being so, it is plain that the men lately arrested in Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk and other ports, did not come to Ireland to create a disturbance, as the order of suspension had reached them before they left England. All Americans in Ireland, England and Scotland have been ordered back at once, and most of them have already left. All would have done so but for the want of means. The more indigent have applied to Mr. Adams and the various American Consuls at our ports for transportation home. So the police and detectives may relax their vigilance and Lord Derby let the habeas corpus be restored.

The next invasion of Ireland will depend on John Mitchel, and the chances of war between England and the United States or France—and it is to be hoped that Ireland may so improve in the interim that no change of rulers may be necessary. Without, however, justice being fairly done to Ireland a strong hostile element will always exist in the United States, ready to take any advantage of England's troubles with foreign States. The above I have obtained from Mr. Mitchel's messenger, who is an old friend and schoolfellow, and who has returned by the Liverpool steamer on Saturday. Your obedient servant, A FENIAN.

Release of Suspected Fenians.

[From the Dublin Saunders' News Letter, Feb. 22.]

On Tuesday night about fifty of the persons who were arrested during the last week or two on landing at the Northwall from Holyhead and Liverpool, were sent back again to England on board the steamers which left our quays. After a day or two's confinement the prisoners begged for release, promising to return to England at once, and the authorities deemed it advisable to send them back. At first the prisoners pretended not to know each other nor to have connection or common object, but seeing that their game was played out they adopted a different course; their cash was clubbed to pay their passage, and their conduct generally showed the authorities they were not mistaken in having taken them into custody. As the vessel containing them was moving off their courage revived, and some petty signs of bravado were exhibited. It is not improbable that the same course will be adopted with the other prisoners. About one hundred of these are still in Richmond prison.

Athlone as a Centre.

[Dublin (Feb. 22) correspondence of the London Times.]

A stranger from America, named Mulloy, whose movements were suspicious, has been arrested at Athlone. Two persons, named Reynolds and Magill, have been taken up by the police at Armagh under similar circumstances. They had been travelling about through various towns in England and Ireland with no lawful object that the detectives could imagine. Important letters and other documents were found in their trunks, with some money in gold and a draft on Liverpool for more than £200. The prisoners were remanded for a week to allow the constabulary time to read the documents. Another suspected Fenian agent was arrested at Wexford, but set free after a private investigation before the magistrates.

James Stephens—His Antecedents and Influence in Killarney.

The following letter, signed "A," is published in the London *Times*:—

Permit me, in vindication of the quiet and peaceable character which the inhabitants of the remote and picturesque county of Kerry have always enjoyed, to offer the surmise that the outburst of the Irish rebellion of 1867 in that district is entirely owing to the circumstance that Stephens was a resident in Killarney and its neighborhood for a considerable period, in the capacity of a private tutor to families in the district. This was subsequently to his return to Ireland from France, whither he fled on account of his participation in the Smith O'Brien rebellion of 1848. During his residence in Killarney, Stephens had abundant opportunity of making himself acquainted with the intricacies of that mountainous region; and no doubt its adaptability for guerilla warfare readily occurred to him. At this time also he is said to have thoroughly mastered a knowledge of the Irish language, in contemplation of that part which he hoped one day to play as the leader of a great national movement, and in view of the exigencies which fate might impose upon him. Let me add that after the affray of Ballingarry, in 1848, he took refuge in the district to the south of Killarney—that is, about the neighborhood of Kenmare. There he was secreted for some time until he finally escaped to England, and thence to France. The subscriber is thoroughly imbued with the belief that poor Kerry is indebted for the outburst of Fenianism within its boundaries to these circumstances, much more than to any peculiarly blood-thirsty or disorderly spirit distinguishing its peasantry. The rebellion of 1798 had no extension into Kerry, nor did the Whiteboy movement of later years find any patronage there. Why, then, should this remote and orderly district be marked out as the starting ground of Ireland's fourth rebellion in the present century, unless it be for the facts above mentioned?

One more criticism on the crisis occurs to me. I would beg English Protestants to notice that this outburst has occurred in the most Catholic county in Ireland. As regards the occupation of land, their position as grand jurors, as magistrates, and as poor law guardians, the Catholics of Kerry assume a higher place than probably in any other county in that part of the British dominions. The rebel army started from the liberator's own town of Cahirciveen, and it made for Killarney, with the intention of sacking that pre-eminent Catholic town, and plundering and burning the residences of the first and most devoted of the Catholic families of Ireland. Let English Protestants learn from this instance—it is in vain ever to expect Irish Protestants to yield to reason—that Catholics who refuse to fall in with popular movements in Ireland have at least as little mercy to expect, as their Protestant brethren similarly indisposed. I have thus expanded upon the valuable space of the HERALD—first, for the purpose of vindicating the fair fame of my native county, and, secondly, for the purpose of airing a theory to which I am fondly addicted, that nowhere in these islands is the distinction of religious creeds practically so little regarded as by the peasantry of the south of Ireland.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Don, which left this port a few days since, goes to survey and locate on our charts the shoal reported by the ship Cultivator in December last. Port Monmouth will be her rendezvous until the weather proves favorable, when she will start out, steering East by South about ninety miles, and, after finding the shoal, will place a buoy upon it and carefully survey it, establishing the shoal beyond doubt by astronomical observations, by soundings, and preparing a chart of the same.

The United States steamer Memphis, which left this port with provisions for the suffering poor of the South, also carried out ten thousand pounds of bread for the United States steamer Lancaster, which vessel is now at Nassau, and has been detained there for some weeks, owing to the impossibility of getting provisions to bring her to New York. The Lancaster, about eight weeks ago, got as far north as Cape Hatteras, but was blown off the coast and had to make Nassau, being short of provisions. It is to be hoped she will have better luck on next attempt.

Some intimations leave it to be inferred that the Memphis will from Nassau continue her cruise to Samana bay and complete the negotiations for that desired place which all the world says Uncle Samuel desires the possession of.

Rumor says Paymaster John O Bradford, of the New York station, goes out as Fleet Paymaster of the squadron Admiral Farragut is to command; also Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson, as Fleet Engineer. One or two commanders, at present on duty at the New York Navy Yard, will probably accompany the Admiral as members of his staff. Captain W. E. Leroy goes as Fleet Captain.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth is fitting out as a school ship for apprentices. About one hundred and fifty men will be placed on board of her.

The Dumbarton is to be a despatch boat. The Quinnebaug, Oneida and Narragansett are rapidly fitting for foreign cruises.

The Wampanoag will soon be ready for her trial trip, and wonderful results are predicted as to speed, &c.

Admiral Farragut goes to Washington on Monday upon important business.

1867.—Spring Fashions.

SEE J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW EMPRESS INVISIBLE TRAIL IN THE CELEBRATED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC OR DOUBLE SPRING SKIRTS.

The most GRACEFUL and ELEGANT SKIRTS made. ALSO, all the FASHIONABLE SHAPES in the "PRIDE OF THE WORLD," "PARIS TRAIL" and all OTHERS of our POPULAR STYLES. See PARTICULARS in the FASHION MAGAZINES.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and sole owners of PATENT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 27 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade streets, N. Y. ALSO, AT WHOLESALE BY LEADING JOBBERS.

Iron Work for Buildings.

JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue and Twenty-ninth street, manufacturers of every description of IRON WORK FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, Iron Building Fronts, Girders, Columns, Beams, Shutters, Vault Lights, Railings, Stable Fixtures, patent Opera House Chairs, &c. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of fine Castings. Estimates furnished when requested.

A. B. C. I. C.—Fenianism.

Rev. Chas. B. Smyth lectures to-morrow, 3½ o'clock, on "FENIANISM AND FENIAN FIGHTINGS," in connection with Lessons for the Clergy on Abuses by and in the Churches." Argus Hall, 609 Broadway.

A.—To the Public.—Our Loss by the Recent fire upon our premises having been adjusted, we are prepared to resume business in our custom department. Our ready made Stock will be offered at public auction in a very few days, due notice of which will be given.

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO., 234 and 236 Broadway.

A Card.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

A Boon.—Lace Paper Collars for Ladies, wholesale and retail. WARD, 337 Broadway.

Awards to Burnett's Standard Preparations.—The following awards were made at the late Illinois State Fair:—

To JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston—First for FLAVORING EXTRACTS for cooking purposes, and first prize for TOILET ARTICLES, embracing COCOAINE for the hair, FLORIMEL—an exquisite perfume—COLOGNE WATER, &c.

The committee first appointed failed to decide. A second committee made the awards as above, at the same time highly recommending both sets of preparations.—Chicago Tribune, October 4.

A Stubborn Cough that Will Not Yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all bronchial and pulmonary disorders. Sold everywhere.

A.—Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine our ready made Clothing for Gents, Boys and Youths, and learn the recent prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, 68 Lafayette place.

A Series of Interesting Letters Published on the Eighth page. Every one should read it. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, Depot 542 Broadway.

A Card.—Burke, the Hatter, Has Removed his Hat business to 128 Fulton street (Sun Building), where he will be happy to fit all his customers with stylish and becoming Hats at popular prices. His Fur business will be carried on at his old stand, 669 BROADWAY.

B. B. T.—The Remarkable Properties of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits they have found favor with those who, from pulmonary, bronchial or asthmatic complaints, require them. For coughs and colds they are efficacious.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing Machines. Simplicity New. A FIRST CLASS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. For use by HAND or FOOT, with Patent REVERSIBLE MOTION at $25. Now acknowledged to be THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINE. Principal office No. 539 Broadway, corner Prince st., N. Y. A SPLENDID OPENING FOR AGENTS.

Beautiful Hair.—"Chevalier's Life for the HAIR" positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty, imparts life and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair dressers, and at my office, 1,123 Broadway, N. Y. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world; the only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—The Best Ever Manufactured. Wholesale and retail; also applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Constitution Water, a Certain Cure for Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Depot 42 Gold street.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, Corner Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.—Strict personal attention to the prescription department.

Dr. D. Amand treats every Rheumatic Affection, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases. Wonderful cures always guaranteed. Office 49 Bleecker street.

David's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats are ready. 239½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Dr. Marshall, 573 Broadway, never fails curing Catarrh, Humors, Asthma and Bronchitis. Consult free.

Florence Reversible Feed LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES, 505 Broadway, New York.

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Johnson's Delicious American Tooth PowDER is the cream of all preparations for the teeth. Sold by