

ever meet with him in the social circle and converse with him, you would doubtless endorse their opinion. Without ostentation, his apparel is elegant and clean, without affectation, his manners are simple and unassuming; neither a poor nor a clown, you remark him as the dignified and finished gentleman in his mode and manners.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT SEA.—Last October, a barque sailed from Mazatlan for San Francisco. A French brig happened to come up with the barque, remarked that she suddenly changed her course and made for the Mexican coast. The captain of the brig signalled to the barque, whereupon all sails were set, and the barque was run ashore. The captain, suspecting foul play, made for the coast. On landing, he found that the crew of the barque had fled to the mountainous district. He instantly organized a *batue*, assisted by Indians, and meanwhile boarded the stranded vessel. The deck was cluttered with blood, and here and there were scattered portions of human brains. The crew on being captured, told the following tale:—Eight men, five women, and four children took passage on board the barque early in October. It became known on board that they possessed a considerable amount of gold and bank orders. Accordingly, the crew, consisting of three Italian banditti, a Greek, and a French adventurer, entered the barque in the night, and in the night, and assassinated the eight men without difficulty. Next day the crew placed the women on the deck with their backs to the poop, and fired at them as living targets. They afterwards murdered them in the most cruel manner. —London Star.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—By late advices from Mexico, the earthquake of the 2nd of January proved to have been more extensive than was first reported. At Oajaca it consisted of oscillations from North to South, ending with a confused shak, the whole lasting a minute. The people were so frightened that in the district of the world was at hand. A number of the houses in the city were badly damaged, among them the Government palace. At Coscutlan the parish church and several other buildings were destroyed, but the population escaped refuge in the open streets no one was injured. At Cordoba there was a general panic. Many buildings were damaged, and it was believed that if the shock had lasted five seconds longer the whole city would have been ruined. In many of the smaller interior towns much damage was done.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 12, 1866.

PROGRESS OF FENIANISM.

The infamous conspiracy, known by the name of the Fenian Brotherhood—which most people were inclined to laugh at not long ago—appears to be making very great progress on both sides of the Atlantic. Ireland seems to be intensely alarmed and disturbed at the presence of the pestilence, which has evidently taken deep root there through the active agency of American adventurers. It will be seen by reference to our next columns that on one day—the 17th February—a Bill suspending the Habeas Corpus Act throughout the whole of Ireland, passed through all its stages in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and received the Queen's assent on the same day. Simultaneously with the passing of the Bill one hundred arrests were made in Dublin, the number including some officers of the American Army. It is stated that there are now over 20,000 troops in Ireland, and the coast is strictly guarded by the English fleet. It is morally certain that these extraordinary measures of precaution would not be taken unless it was well known to the authorities that Fenianism was on the eve of plunging the country in anarchy and bloodshed. The substitution of military law for the civil law is the last resort in a great emergency—on the eve of a great crisis. It is remarkable that the Bill suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, which authorizes this change, passed both Houses of Parliament without any opposition—save and except the antagonism of six members in the House of Commons, who have long suspected of treasonable proclivities. The whole force of the Irish representatives readily accepted martial law for their country in view of the impending danger.

In the United States the conspiracy is spreading with wonderful rapidity, especially since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and the arrests in Dublin. All the principal cities in the Union have witnessed sensational meetings of thousands of the deluded followers of the Fenian Brotherhood, and money is flowing in profusion into the Fenian Treasury, in exchange for the bonds of the so-called "Irish Republic." The purchase of such trash is a most melancholy delusion, and cannot serve to give the civilized world a very high opinion of Irish intelligence and sagacity. We believe the American Government is largely responsible for the spread of this infamous conspiracy on both sides of the Atlantic. The Fenians have received the countenance and sympathy of leading men in the United States—Congressmen, Senators, and officers in the Army. They have declared in the most blatant style that their object is to subvert British authority in Ireland and in the Colonies. The conspiracy was even encouraged by President Johnson, when he received and complimented a deputation of the Fenian Brotherhood, who waited upon him some time ago to request the release of John Mitchell—a double dyed traitor—a traitor to his native land and also to the land of his adoption. Is this countenance and sympathy such as should characterize the conduct of one friendly nation towards another? The United States may complain that Great Britain and her Colonies do not sympathize with the Federal Government in the late civil war. We do not see why they should have sympathized with them in that war—it was a cruel sort of the strong upon the weak; and the weak bore themselves gallantly through the struggle. But the want of sympathy with the Federals in their late war is certainly no justification for the encouragement given by a nation, professing to be at peace with us, to a huge conspiracy, whose real aims are rapine, robbery and murder. If the United States have good grounds of complaint against Great Britain—and diplomacy is insufficient to adjust them—the honor and valor of a great people should suggest a more manly mode of retaliation than can be seen in the encouragement given to the hordes of vagabonds who are now threatening the peace of the British Empire on both sides of the Atlantic.

That Ireland labours under some grievances, cannot be doubted—the Irish Church Establishment and the less-hold tenure there, are no doubt, the worst. An assurance has been lately given by the Irish Government that the former will be remedied, if the progress of peace and prosperity be not interrupted by anarchy and civil war,—the other grievance can yield slowly only to the lapse of time. But when the grievances of Ireland seem greater than they are, we believe that the Fenian conspiracy has neither the will nor the power to redress them. The object is evidently to get money, in order to support in splendid idleness a few fellows of the O'Mahony stamp—uncouth linnies, who, with Francis Train, and Roberts, and the self-styled George Sweeney, should be furnished with decent lodgings in a lunatic asylum rather than suffered to go at large. They have not one vessel of war at their service—they have no

military armament that we are aware of—they have not one man of high character or influence amongst them—in Ireland and in America the Catholic Church has condemned the conspiracy in the most emphatic manner—the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, of all creeds and all shades of politics, are unanimous in the exercise of their influence against the spread of the conspiracy. That the Fenians can make the least approach to success in establishing what they call an "Irish Republic," is a delusion—if seriously entertained—only worthy of lunatics. But they may inflict an immense amount of mischief on their dupes in Ireland by inciting them to treasonable practices—which can only serve to bring disaster and disgrace upon those dupes. They may keep Ireland and the British Provinces in a state of alarm—true to their buccannery instincts, they may make raids on Bank property, or any other kind of spoil that can excite their cupidity—they may practise, on a small scale, the other congenial pastimes of ruffians, such as murder, arson, and indescribable violence on women. But as sure as there is a God in Heaven their career will be short. The excitement they have created cannot be maintained much longer. In a few weeks Fenian bonds will have no higher market value than Southern Confederate bonds have now; and the atrocious conspiracy—the mere existence of which is a sad reflection on the intelligence of the age we live in—will be crushed by the might of the British Empire, which is fully sufficient to protect its territories on both sides of the Atlantic.

An uneasy feeling prevails in this community, we are sorry to confess, amongst some people who think that we have in our midst many sympathizers with the Fenians—if not a branch of the Brotherhood. Prince Edward Island has, indeed, been guilty of some follies,—the Tenant League was the last—and, thank Heaven, that has been consigned to the limbo reserved for all such rubbish; but for Fenianism, or Finneganism, to spring up here—let us ardently hope that we shall be spared from that disgrace. It is said that treasonable ballads have been printed here and circulated, in order to excite a Fenian sympathy. If so, the Police should be instructed to seize such publications, wherever they can seize them, and to give information to the authorities—if they can arrive at such information—respecting the printers and vendors of such mischievous publications. That the vile pestilence of Fenianism cannot take any deep root here, we sincerely hope and profoundly believe. There may be, indeed, a few mischievous persons about us, who would openly encourage it, if they dared. Their influence, however, is worth nothing; but as the abomination has sprung from the pestilential brains of vagabonds of no influence in the United States, dirty birds of a like feather might try to do something here on their own account; and if they attempt to fly at any mischief they should be brought down by the Police.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN ON FENIANISM.—A pastoral issued by Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was read in all the churches of his diocese on Sunday, the 28th ult. It is addressed to the Catholic clergy directly under his guidance, and bears date the 27th of the month. On the subject of Fenianism, Dr. Cullen thus counsels his clergy:—"You will allow me to beg of you to caution your flocks, again and again, against the dangers of secret and illegal societies, and to make incessant exertions to root out every vestige of the late delusion which these societies have taken upon the name of Fenianism. I know you have been most active in preventing the growth of this noxious and poisonous plant, and your labors have merited for you the approbation of heaven and earth. For the past year you have preserved the great mass of the people of this diocese from the evils with which they were menaced; that you may do so again, I congratulate you that you have, if any of those committed to your pastoral care have been doomed to undergo the horrors of a long penal servitude. If your exertions be continued in the same prudent and laudable way as for the past, you may confidently hope that soon there will be no more Fenians left in your diocese to corrupt the minds of the people from their legitimate occupations to wicked, wild, and impracticable projects, disturbing the course of trade, interrupting business, and giving a pretext to the Orange lodges to arm all their members, and eye reckless boys, to the great risk of the public peace, and to excite a bitter persecution against poor Catholics who had no connection with the Fenians or their follies. Indeed, the progress of Fenianism is due in a great part to the encouragement given to it by the Orange press; and so far from being a Catholic movement, it has been from its first outset conducted by leaders known to be infidels and avowed enemies of the Catholic Church."

CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A PROCLAMATION appears in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday, calling the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business on the ninth of April next. This is an unprecedentedly late call, and cannot fail to produce much dissatisfaction. The business of the Session cannot possibly be closed in less than a month—indeed a month would not suffice if proper attention were given to the number of subjects which will be brought to the notice of Parliament. The middle of May will have nearly arrived before the prorogation can take place, let our legislators make as much speed as they may; and we can well imagine how provoking this will be to those members of both branches who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The very time when their presence is most required at home is that which should not be selected for their attendance in town. However, the Government confidently count upon their subservient majority, and we suppose they will be sustained in this trifling with the patience of country members; and more especially with the patience of the general public, who must be anxious to know what changes shall be made in our revenue laws, in view of the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty; and what remedies can be taken against the sudden shock to trade which must result from that repeal. The absence of Messrs. William and James C. Pope will, of course, be given as an excuse—but it is a very poor one.

WARNING TO AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

The Royal Gazette contains a proclamation warning citizens of the United States from prosecuting the inshore fisheries around this Island, contrary to the provisions of the law which existed previous to the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854, and which law will again come into full force and effect after the 17th of March. The Government of Canada have issued a similar proclamation,—the other Provincial Governments will, no doubt, do likewise,

if they have not already done so. But the question is—Will the American fishermen respect those proclamations? We fear not. They paid little respect to the law previous to 1854, and Her Majesty's war vessels had to be employed around the Provincial coasts to check the trespasses of the American fishermen. For eleven years they have enjoyed unusual privileges, and made enormous sums of money by the use of our fisheries. It is scarcely to be expected that they will quietly forego the advantages to be derived from our inshore fisheries; and the result will be, the presence of vessels of war on our coasts, and the seizure of American fishing crafts. It is not at all unlikely that such a state of things may lead to unpleasant complications between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain,—but the Washington authorities have themselves only to blame for it. The British Government and the several Colonial Governments have been quite anxious—perhaps too anxious—to have the Reciprocity Treaty continued, which would secure to the American fishermen the fishery privileges which they covet so much; but they would not agree to a continuance of the Treaty unless the Provincials would consent to demands which were not only outrageously extravagant, but the mere proposal of which was a piece of cool impudence and audacity. Thank Heaven, there is a lofty and independent tone now ringing through all the Provinces,—a feeling of satisfaction rather than one of regret is expressed at the approaching dissolution of the Reciprocity Treaty; and if ever the cause of annexation had any considerable number of adherents, in any or all of the Provinces, their number has unquestionably lessened since the failure of the late negotiations at Washington. There is a stronger desire than ever heretofore existed for a closer intercourse between all the Colonies,—whether that intercourse will lead to a political union, it will be difficult to determine; but it will certainly lead to a commercial one, with a vast development of our Provincial resources, after which the political union may come. The British Government will rejoice at the changed and improved feeling in the Provinces; and we may depend upon it that they will not be backward in placing at the disposal of the Provincial authorities such a naval force as will secure ample protection to our fisheries. The British Government cannot submit to see international law outraged; nor will they allow the proclamations of the Provincial Governments under their protection to be treated with contumely.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Reverend Mr. Belcourt, of Rustico, delivered an extemporary Lecture at the above named Institute on last Wednesday evening. His subject was "Missions Labours in the Hudson Bay Territory, with an account of the Manners and Customs of the Indians." In 1831, having been commissioned, the Rev. Gentleman left Quebec and proceeded to the Indian settlements in that cold and sterile tract of country owned by the Hudson Bay Company, where he remained, teaching the religion of Christ, for more than twenty years. He was the first Missionary who went thither, and at first labored under a great disadvantage in not having a knowledge of the Indian tongue; but after a short time he succeeded in acquiring that, being greatly assisted by his knowledge of Greek, to which language, he stated, it is somewhat analogous. He subsequently wrote, and in 1838, had published, a Grammar and Dictionary of the Indian tongue. Some of the Indian tribes had vague ideas of the existence of a Supreme Being; and so soon as they were made acquainted with His attributes were not unwilling to embrace the Christian religion. The Missionaries suffered great hardships, particularly in travelling from one locality to another, dogs being the only animals used for conveying them. The Rev. Lecturer next spoke of the various customs of the Indians, their dances, their mode of making what they termed music, by placing pebbles in a bag and rattling them, their festivities and different amusements. The general features of the Bay Territory were then mentioned by the Rev. Gentleman, who described the country as very swampy and mountainous, badly fitted for agricultural purposes, and extremely cold. The Lecturer occupied an hour in delivery, which was a very interesting and instructive one, and was listened to with great attention by a rather unexpectably crowded audience. Several gentlemen present spoke after the lecture by way of eliciting further information, which was promptly afforded by the lecturer. At the close of the discussion a vote of thanks was passed in favor of the Rev. Mr. Belcourt, and a wish expressed that on some future occasion he would give the Institute a continuation of his excellent lecture.

ON NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING Richard Reddin, Esq., will lecture. Subject—"Samuel Johnson."

CONFEDERATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

OUR late advices from Newfoundland, both by private correspondence and by newspapers, inform us that the question of Colonial Confederation was debated in the House of Assembly of that Colony for 17 days—the general principle, approving of Colonial Confederation, was agreed to in the Lower House by a majority of 18 against 6,—and in the Upper House the affirmation of the same principle was shown by a unanimous vote. Exception was taken, in the House of Assembly, to the Quebec Scheme, but the House, by the same vote, refused to denounce it. They leave the question of details for further consideration.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

JOSEPH COVELL, Esq., American Consul, died in this City in the course of last week, after a short illness, from typhoid fever. He had been only a few months in office, having succeeded the late J. H. Sherman, Esq., who also found a final resting place in this (to him) strange land. Mr. Covell was highly respected by every one who had an opportunity of making his acquaintance; and this feeling was quite manifest in the large concourse of people who followed his remains to the grave on Saturday last. The deceased gentleman, having been a distinguished Mason, was buried with Masonic honors.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Were great states as gnomes as they used to be, there would be trouble in the western hemisphere, arising out of the unfortunate Mexican business. Napoleon III. had an "idea" with regard to the land of the Montezumas, and with a view of carrying out the idea, he sent his legions across the Atlantic, overthrew Juarez, overawed the populace, and set up in Mexico a throne for his Imperial cousin Maximilian. This was all done when the people of the American

Republic had on hand the great civil war, and when they had so much to do at home as to be unable to interfere with what was going on beyond their borders. In due time, however, the war was over, the union was restored, and Jonathan found time to look about him. He found that whilst he had been spilling his blood, wasting his energies, and squandering his substance in making the reconquered Southern States loyal Republicans, an Empire was being established at his very doors. This was in direct violation of the Monroe Doctrine, which implies a determination to tolerate nothing but Republican Government on the American Continent. To indicate their favorite creed by ousting Maximilian was the first impulse of the outraged Republicans, but the army of France prevented the matter from being disposed of in so summary a manner. The subject was consequently referred to diplomacy, and the long correspondence that ensued has recently been submitted to Congress. From this correspondence it was gathered that the Emperor Napoleon must either withdraw his troops from Mexico or risk a war with the United States, and the world was on the *qui vive* to know what his Imperial Majesty would do. Forthwith, just at the nick of time, is made public the Emperor's speech at the opening of the French Chambers. In reference to Mexico, his Majesty observes that as the new Empire is consolidating itself, he has come to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian in order to fix the time for the recall of the French troops, so that their return may be effected without compromising French interests. A strong desire is expressed for the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States; and the Emperor anticipates that the "frankness of his declarations" will soothe the feeling of irritation which the presence of French troops on Mexican soil has produced among the American people. Napoleon is obviously indisposed to fight for his "idea" concerning Mexico, and his Maximilian to his fate, sooner than allow himself to be brought into collision with the United States. The 1st of January, 1867, is understood to be the date fixed for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

CONFEDERATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

We learn from the St. John's Courier, that there has been a long debate on Confederation in the House of Assembly of Newfoundland. The most remarkable speech on the subject was made by the Hon. A. Shea, in which he replied to all the arguments against the question, made during the debate. He kept the attention of the audience well fixed, and the general belief is, that at all events he demolished the so-called arguments of his opponents. While Mr. Shea was on his legs (nearly four hours) the audience remained, but soon cleared out when an anti-Confederate got up to reply. The Courier is glad to see that Mr. Shea remarked on the growing feeling in favor of Confederation, and says: "There can be no doubt about this, when we find such intelligent gentlemen as the Hon. Mr. Tessier and the Hon. Mr. White, in the Legislative Council, openly avowing their change of sentiment in its favor. The Council have acted a wise part in affirming the principle of Confederation so broadly. They see the change must come, and like prudent men they apply to prepare for it. In the House of Assembly they do not go the same length, though the opinion is of a more qualified character than it was. The work, however, is going on well, and we think we may be last to say, that Newfoundland will not be the last Colony to declare for the inaugurating change of Confederation. We only hope the other Provinces will come up to the work of this, and then the days of our present isolation will soon be at an end. In the House of Confederation, was carried by a majority of 21 to 6; the paragraph on Reciprocity was then carried without debate; after which the Address was read a third time and passed, and will be presented to His Excellency the Governor on Monday or Tuesday."—Halifax Evening Express.

PROPOSED FACILITIES FOR TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Montreal Gazette of late date, in directing attention to the new line of steamers about to be established between Canada and ports in the Maritime Provinces, says that the work will be gone into on a sufficiently large scale to secure success, and adds that the names of the gentlemen concerned in the enterprise are of sufficient weight to authorize such a remark. Our contemporary authoritatively asserts that the Company will carry out the undertaking on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the trade, and states that their boats will, if they establish a line, be of a class suitable not only to carry on the trade between Canada and the Maritime Provinces, but also to run from Halifax and St. John in the West India trade during the winter. It appears that the Canadians entertain an idea of making Halifax a depot for their products, in order that they may be shipped from this open port at all seasons of the year, and on this feature of the subject the Gazette remarks: "It is not too much to expect the establishment of depots for Canadian products at Halifax and St. John, N. B., almost immediately. Produce to be exported to the United States, and to be carried as conveniently as here or at Toronto, and more available for the English or West India markets, besides having the advantage of a home trade from the Lower Provinces."

OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENT is of opinion that many unforeseen results and new outlets to commerce will spring up to partially compensate the British Provinces for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

CASUPEPO AND TIGISH M. & B. SOCIETY.

The Missionary, Bible and Agricultural Society of the Presbyterian Congregation of Casuapepo and Tigish, held their annual meeting in the Church at Alberton, on the 11th ult. The President of the Society, the Rev. A. Fraser, occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer. After some introductory remarks by the President, missionary speeches were delivered by the Rev. Wm. Stuart, of West Point, and Robert Gordon, Esq., of Haultail, which were listened to with deep interest. The Rev. Mr. Fraser was given in, which showed that though some important sections of the congregation had but lately been organized into a separate and distinct charge, and though the congregation have not had the pleasure of a personal visit from their beloved pioneer missionary, the Rev. Mr. Geddie, who has deservedly won a place in their affections, yet, that notwithstanding their circumstances, the sum collected was fully equal to it; it did not exceed that raised at any previous meeting even of the entire organization, (excepting that held in the year in which the Day Spring was built, in which a special effort was made). The collection was divided into three amounts, to wit:—Dr. Fraser, besides some articles in clothing. The money was appropriated by the meeting as follows: For the Foreign Mission, £27; for the Home Mission, £28; the College £25; British and Foreign Bible Society, £25; Mission to the Jews, £25. Officers for the current year were appointed and the missionary meeting closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stuart.

Immediately on the close of the missionary meeting, a congress took place, presided over by Herbert Bell Esq., in the chair, when it was moved by James Furest, Esq., and carried unanimously, that £250 be added to their Minister's stipend,—this arrangement to date from the 1st of December last, which is the commencement of the ecclesiastical year in the congregation.—Con.

The following is a statement of the capacity of ice recently furnished by the United States Ordnance Department, which is said to be correct:—

"Ice two inches thick will bear fifteen, four inches, twelve with light guns; six inches, heavy field guns; ice eight inches thick will bear the weight of a personal visit from their beloved pioneer missionary, the Rev. Mr. Geddie, who has deservedly won a place in their affections, yet, that notwithstanding their circumstances, the sum collected was fully equal to it; it did not exceed that raised at any previous meeting even of the entire organization, (excepting that held in the year in which the Day Spring was built, in which a special effort was made). The collection was divided into three amounts, to wit:—Dr. Fraser, besides some articles in clothing. The money was appropriated by the meeting as follows: For the Foreign Mission, £27; for the Home Mission, £28; the College £25; British and Foreign Bible Society, £25; Mission to the Jews, £25. Officers for the current year were appointed and the missionary meeting closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stuart."

It is reported by the newspapers that a new variety of oil has been manufactured, which is 10 per cent cheaper than kerosene, and gives a more brilliant light than gas. It is non-explosive. Its base is petroleum.

INTER-COLONIAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The following Toronto telegram, dated 10th inst., is published in the American papers:—"A company is being formed of merchants of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, to establish a line of steamers between Canada and the Lower Provinces. It is intended to compete with the routes through the States to Halifax, St. John and Bay of Chaleur. The time between Quebec and St. John, by the new line, is expected to be three and a half days. Connections will be made at Shediac, with the North American and European railway belonging to New Brunswick."

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of visiting the Boot and Shoe Factory of Mr. Nicol, of this City. The principal building is situated on Queen's Square, and consists of three floors: the lower is used for a show-room—the others contain the machinery and some of the workmen. There are 76 persons in all employed in the concern, 13 of whom are females. There are 6 men constantly engaged in cutting material for the establishment, 9 sewing machines are kept going regularly, and between 500 and 600 pairs of Boots, Shoes, &c., are manufactured every week. One of the advantages to our merchants dealing in the shoe business is, that their orders can be filled and forwarded from his establishment in less time than a letter could reach a firm in Boston. Again, they save the duty which otherwise must be collected upon the article; and last, though not least, the money remains amongst us instead of sending it abroad to enrich our neighbours. P. E. Islanders look to your own interests.—R. Weekly.

The St. John Christiana Visitor offers some well-timed advice to the New Brunswick Government.

"Hon. Mr. Smith has returned from Washington, and the Government is in session at Fredericton. Some rumors of a serious nature are abroad in the country, and a dissolution is pending; but the old daze sometimes makes great mistakes, and is not, therefore, always reliable; but important changes of some sort must inevitably take place. The failure of the reciprocity negotiations offers a plank to our anti-Confederation people to walk over handsomely to the side of union and progress. Will they accept it? This is the question we shall see. In the absence of reciprocity with the American Union of some sort with the Canadians can not long be delayed. Our advice, therefore, to our friends in the Cabinet is to go in for union hear and send at once, on the best terms possible, or clear the track for those who will."

THE FENIANS.—Some further seizures of pikes and fire arms were made in Dublin on Thursday.

Reinforcements have been sent to Ireland during the week, and the Lord Lieutenant declared, at the Mayor's banquet on Tuesday night, that although the Fenian movement was powerless to endanger the security of the Government, it had sufficient strength to inflict injury upon the country, and would therefore be put down, but with our "passion, prejudice, or alarm." A fancy fair and bazaar and a concert, which were announced to be held in aid of the State prisoners, have been prohibited by the authorities.

THE PRUDENY CHURCH.—Mr. Prudeny who lately gave the large sum of £150,000 to be applied in behalf of the London poor, has placed in the hands of the trustees of his fund an additional £100,000 for the same purpose. The total done by Mr. Prudeny for the relief of the necessitous amount of a quarter of a million.

NEWS BY THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 16th Feb., Earl Russell made an announcement which will be received with interest by every loyal subject of the Queen in Ireland, viz., that in consequence of a communication which had been received from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, he would ask the House to sit at five o'clock to-day, to move the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The Earl of Derby observed that if the House of Commons were of opinion that the occasion justified so strong a measure, he would offer no opposition to it. At the same time, he expected that at the earliest moment the Government would state their reasons for the proceeding. [The Act passed next day.] A Dublin paper, speaking of the action of Government, says:—"There are at this moment in Ireland, as we have good reason to know, large numbers of a certain class, against whom, no doubt, this strong act of Executive power is principally directed, and for whom it will have an exceedingly inconvenient and disappointing operation—namely, those American non-descripts who have lately honored this city, and many other parts of the country, by their presence. We shall expect to see, in a few days, a considerable exodus of these non-descripts, which we though scarcely daring to conceal the nature of their mission to this country, they have succeeded in so far keeping themselves within the limits of the law, that they have carried on their propaganda of deadly sedition with impunity. It is upon such professional rebels, and upon their emissaries, that we wish to see the weighty hand of the law brought down without delay or uncertainty. Whether, as a matter of policy, an opportunity should be afforded these wandering "colonists" and "captains" of restoring their valuable services to their own country, is a question upon which we do not care to venture; but we think it would be well to determine, before we should these apostles of Fenianism, that we remain in our island, we trust that a system of "isolation" will be uncompromisingly adopted towards them, which will go far towards "stamping out" this Irish rinderpest."

THE FENIANS.

A supplement to the Dublin Gazette contains a notification proclaiming the counties of Roscommon, Cavan, Armagh, Leitrim, Wicklow, Wexford, and Longford. The Freeman's Journal says—"between five and six o'clock on Saturday morning the prison vans, under an escort of mounted police and soldiers, left the Mountjoy Prison taking with them the following convicts—Kirkham, O'Connor, O'Keefe, O'Mahony, Rourke, Byrne, Dunne, and Kennedy. The prisoners were conveyed by special train to Kingstown, and placed on board the mail steamer for Holyhead, the names of the convicts being furnished to the Penitentiary Department, in order to receive sentences of penal servitude."

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL says the formidable character of the Fenian conspiracy in Dublin has not yet been better illustrated than by the seizure of ammunition, &c., which was made on Friday morning at 25 South Earl Street.

It had come to the knowledge of the police that over 2500 per were being paid to persons in connection with the locality of any store in the apprehension of Gordon. But the trade being carried on actively, though secretly; but such were the precautions taken that up to the present there have been only four of these workshops or factories discovered, viz., the one in Backhall-row, the one in Longford-lane, the one in Leinster-lane, and the one in the city. On Friday morning—though there is no doubt on the minds of the police that arms and ammunition are being got up in large quantities in numerous places that cannot be discovered. From information received, Inspectors Doyle and Flower, of the A Division, accompanied by Quinn, 67 A, proceeded to a cottage, No. 25, in South Earl Street, at about 11 o'clock. The cottage contained four apartments, and was tenanted by a widow named Kearney, and her nephew, John Hayden, a bricklayer's apprentice. The police, after gaining admission, proceeded to one of the rooms, which appeared to have been entirely set apart for making rifle barrels, and it was found that the premises were being recently engaged in their treasonable work. In a large box were packed 1300 rifle cartridges, complete and ready for use; in another box were 1200 Enfield rifle barrels; and a quantity of unfinished cartridges, also boxes of cartridge paper cut by machinery, bullet moulds, tinblades, and the measures and three empty powder cans, capable of containing powder sufficient to make 100,000 rifle cartridges; and there is every reason to believe that vast quantities of ammunition have been for-

WARDER FOR DISTRIBUTION THROUGH THE CITY AND COUNTRY GENERALLY.

The police took Hayden into custody, and, on searching him, found in his possession several bullets and brass cartridge moulds. He was brought up before Mr. McDermott, at the head Office, and, on the facts above stated being given in evidence, he was remanded for further examination. "A most important seizure of arms was made last week in a stable in Great Britain-street, Dublin. A private letter sent to the police contained the information which led to the search. Upon entering the place the inspector found all the materials of a well-furnished armory. The doors and windows were firmly barricaded, and the means of entrance, through a narrow passage, were rendered inaccessible. On the floor of the lower storey there was an immense assortment of hand-grenades and shells of the Ostini pattern, 75 pike-heads were packed in a box, as if ready for transmission; there was a large assortment of rifle bullets of different descriptions, and several boxes of ball cartridges, together with half-entricks, military belts which bore clasps on which the Irish harp was embossed. In an upper room a lathe was found, and there were numerous bullet moulds and boxes of percussion caps, and some maps of fortifications. A furnace had been fitted into the walls. Several American rifles were seized. Later in the day a detective succeeded in arranging the man to whom the stable had been let. An immense assortment of hand-grenades and shells of the Ostini pattern, 75 pike-heads were packed in a box, as if ready for transmission; there was a large assortment of rifle bullets of different descriptions, and several boxes of ball cartridges, together with half-entricks, military belts which bore clasps on which the Irish harp was embossed. In an upper room a lathe was found, and there were numerous bullet moulds and boxes of percussion caps, and some maps of fortifications. A furnace had been fitted into the walls. Several American rifles were seized. Later in the day a detective succeeded in arranging the man to whom the stable had been let.

MURDER OF CLAIKE THE INFORMER.

A dreadful attempt at murder, which is likely to prove fatal, was made in Dublin at a late hour on Friday night, the 9th inst. The only cause assigned for the outrage is that the unfortunate man who was attacked, was supposed to have given information to the police about the Fenian factories, or to be about to give information. If this be so, it is the first blood shed by the Fenians. It appears that a constable named Curran, who was off duty between 9 and 10 p. m., heard shots fired near his lodgings at Margaret-place, Royal Canal. He went out, and on approaching the place found that the constable Curran was in the act of firing a pistol in his face; this was followed by a second shot from another person, fortunately without effect. The two men ran away, and escaped through a garden at the house of Mr. Waters. The circumstances were immediately reported to the constable Curran to the police station at Glasnevin, from which a strong force proceeded to the garden of Mr. Waters, and made a careful search of that and the adjoining premises, but no trace of the perpetrators of the outrage could be found. While the police were employed making the search they were informed that a man was lying murdered on the canal bank, and that the constable Curran was in the act of firing a pistol in his face; this was followed by a second shot from another person, fortunately without effect. The two men ran away, and escaped through a garden at the house of Mr. Waters. The circumstances were immediately reported to the constable Curran to the police station at Glasnevin, from which a strong force proceeded to the garden of Mr. Waters, and made a careful search of that and the adjoining premises, but no trace of the perpetrators of the outrage could be found. 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